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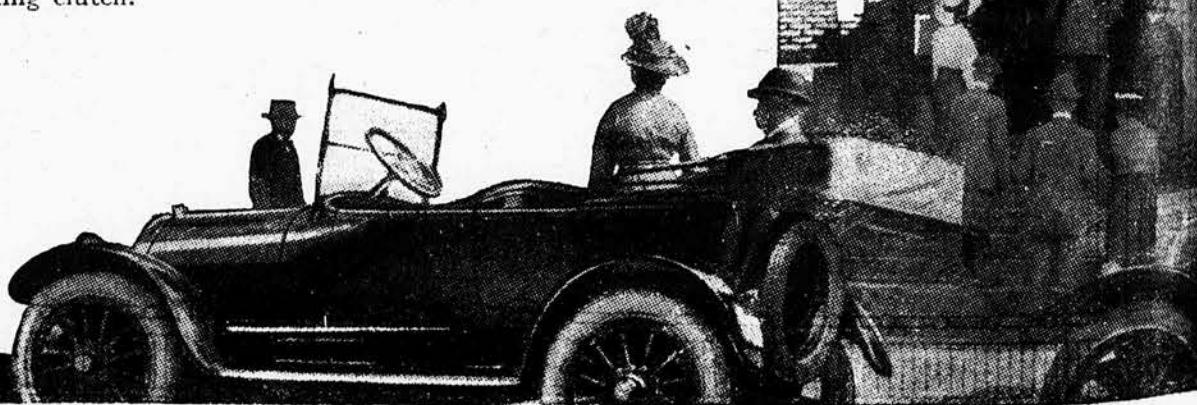
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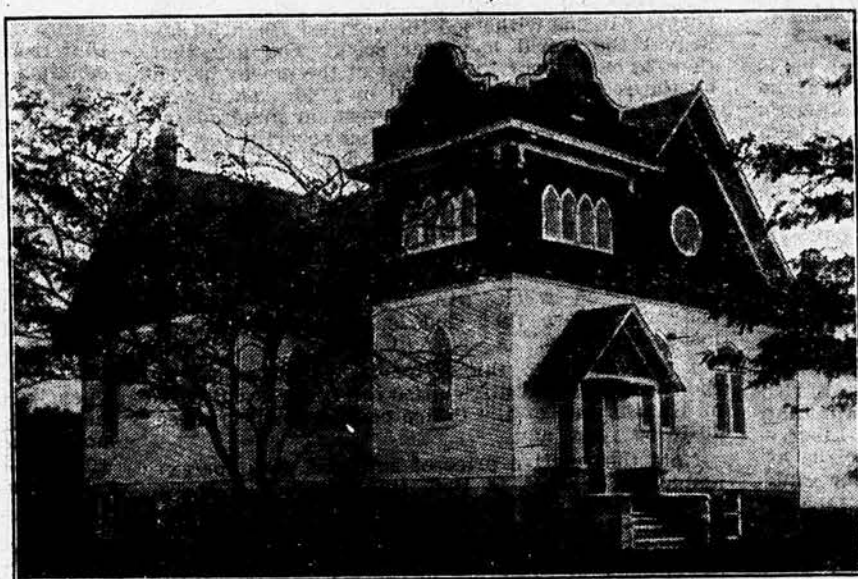
TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 13, 1918

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An Ideal of Real Service for Churches

*Better Results Can be Expected When More Efficiency is Put
Into the Activities of Religious Organizations*

By the Rev. Roy B. Guild



There's no Talk of Abandoning Monitor Church. It is 10 Miles from Town,
Yet the Sunday School has More Than 100 Members.

WE HAVE BEEN told for many years that the great and valuable citizen is the one who has made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. As the present great conflict is a war of the whole nation and all the nation possesses, the principle of economy must be applied to every department of life, farm, mine, railroad, factory, and ship; brainpower, courage, loyalty, endurance, faith, all must be rightly mingled, and royally contributed. Of all these resources faith is the most important; faith in the cause for which we fight, faith in our allies, faith in our soldiers, faith in ourselves and faith in God.

Whence shall we have this faith? It will be like the great storehouses of wheat gathered from thousands of farms. Every village and cross-roads must make the contribution of true religion. Two Christians must grow where one grew before that one may abide to make religion more vital at home while the other goes forth to do, and if need be to die.

Are we conserving thus the great spiritual resources of our communities? Let me quote a letter from a man in Oklahoma: It is dated January 7, 1918. It is signed by the chairman of one of the departments of the Texas Free Fair association. He is the superintendent of schools:

"Our town has about 600 people, and is trying to support four church organizations. Two of these churches have no pastor; hence it seems an opportune time to unite the Christian people of Tyne into one great church. A few of us are working along that line, but we have nothing to work on or from, not being familiar with the plan or methods of such an organization.

"If you will give us full information as to how this idea can be worked out successfully you will confer a great favor, and at the same time, I believe, help the great cause of Christianity."

Other letters from different parts of the country state about the same problem with different figures. It is the problem of thousands of communities north, south, east and west, rural, suburban and urban.

The old crime of ecclesiasticism was the imprisonment and burning of heretics and the wholesale slaughter of those of an opposite doctrine and policy. The present day crime is the slow mental and spiritual suffocation and physical torture of those missionary pastors to maintain churches where in reality a church is needed.

Religious papers are well supplied with articles trying to answer the question "Why do not our young men go into the Christian ministry? One of the answers is because the lads in the rural communities do not see in the churches they have attended a whole man's job.

The unifying spirit of the day has brought all together in the community program except the churches. Religion should be the most unifying factor of the community. Its expression, however, has produced just the opposite effect.

The teen years of my life were spent in a Kansas town. My father went there with his family 35 years ago to be the pastor of a prosperous church. He re-

gained his broken health, and all was going well. Missionary secretaries and evangelists came and went, but before they went a new church would be started. So it continued until the town of 1200 inhabitants had a dozen churches. Each new church took a few members from the older church. The financial burden became heavier. Anxiety and increased expense brought loss of strength, illness and, at the end of six years, death at the age of 57. What happened in that home has happened in thousands of homes. Sometimes it was the minister, sometimes the minister's wife. That is why, in part, the Christian ministry in America cannot claim the devotion of the young man as does the ministry in China and India and Turkey and the many fields of altruistic service in our country such as the Y. M. C. A. and social service.

The hindrances have been many and persistent; David and Israel were terribly punished once for numbering Israel. Even so this affliction is on us. Every denomination publishes a year book. It is for the annual reckoning of the church members. Woe to the minister or missionary superintendent against whose name a loss is recorded. Better that the moral and spiritual welfare of the community suffer than that one less church appear in the year book.

In New York state two ministers talked about the union of their churches for the good of the village and of the preachers. The matter was to be put to the vote of the people. On Sunday one minister made the announcement of the meeting

and favored the proposition. The other had a change of heart and opposed it in his pulpit. He told his brother pastor later that if the union were to be voted about the vote might eliminate his church in which case he could whistle for another chance. Privately he favored the union, officially he feared it.

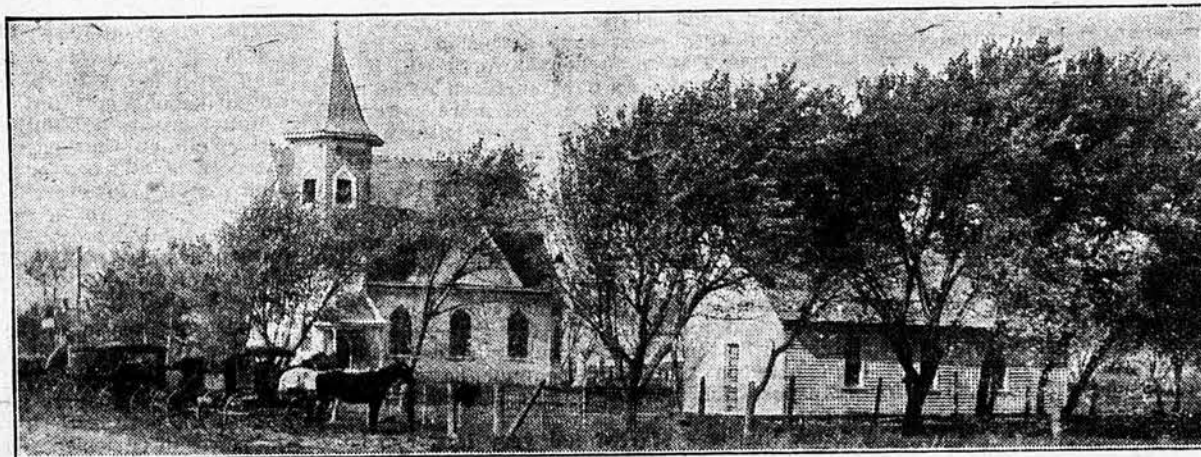
The greater difficulty is found, however, within the church itself. Having been a home missionary superintendent I know how difficult it is to bring the laity together. In the cases of failure that I have investigated the majority as a rule favor some form of co-operation or consolidation but there is a "wee church" group that is very firm and usually noisy in its opposition. A minister and 5 per cent of the congregation generally can prevent any advance step. I shall let another state this fact as I quote from a letter from New York explaining why an earnest effort failed:

"The whole situation here is made exceedingly delicate and all but hopeless by the attitude of the pastor of (one) church, backed by two members of the church, in his opposition to all plans that seem to provide a means of developing the church union program.

"The sentiment of the town is overwhelmingly in favor of federation or union. Any help you can render will be greatly appreciated. I am thoroughly convinced that in this village of less than 300 people the community church is the only solution of a strong church life. Both buildings are sadly out of repairs, and for each organization to build a new church and try to maintain it in the future means constant overlapping and friction."

The result of all this is inexcusable waste. Still worse, tho, is the loss of influence upon the unchurched who sit and scoff when rival sects sing: "Like a mighty army moves the church of God." The impression made upon them is that of guerrilla bands, especially in the season of church fairs and bazaars, and even in revival campaigns, so-called. A sermon and collection once a month in each of three or four churches by a man who lives in a distant town is not worth one-fourth so much as having one good Christian minister live in that town. The church which is the body of Christ is not made of wood and stones used semi-occasionally. The real church is embodied in human lives of whom it can be truly said and sung, "All One Body We." The more I see of the breakdown of religion in rural communities the more I am coming to feel that having "preaching points" is an invention of Satan. Where there is an exception it is because the people get something more out of the minister than a sermon. As the cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy so the cure of the ills of religion is more religion of the pure and undefiled type which is service.

What a revolution we should have in every town in Kansas if we might have in every church men and women who would obey the scriptural injunction, "Let no church seek its own but each its neighbor's good. An ideal of this kind would do much to put farming on a broader, better basis. Let's think in terms of community service.



This Church is in the Open Country, 9 Miles from the Nearest Town. It is the Religious Center of a United, Loyal Farming Community. There is no Divided Effort With Several Denominations.

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

A Little Better Outlook

I wrote of the war situation last week in a somewhat despondent frame of mind. I am not feeling decidedly hilarious yet but am more comfortable.

General Foch, who is in supreme command of the allied armies, seems to be entirely confident that the Germans are going finally to be compelled to give way, and that means disaster for them.

It may be that Foch doesn't know what he is talking about, but it will be remembered that he was the boy who put the fixings on the kaiser's armies at the battle of the Marne, and I am hoping and believing that he has another punch as good as the one that drove back the Germans at the beginning of the war.

Liberty Bonds

I have said, and say again, that the individual who buys a Liberty bond is not entitled to praise for generous charity. He has made a good investment and as sound an investment as can be found.

If you can't buy a Liberty bond, buy a thrift stamp. Begin to save. Let me predict again that within a year after the close of the war Liberty bonds will be selling above par. I shall not be at all surprised if the premium reaches 10 per cent.

While there is no doubt that the new Liberty bonds are a good investment, you are doing a patriotic thing in subscribing. The government needs and must have the money to win the war. To subscribe is not only helping the government, it is showing your faith in your government, and the very act of making the subscription makes you a better citizen.

I have met a few persons who questioned the bonds as an investment. They say: "But suppose the Germans should win the war, will the bonds be worth anything?"

Yes, even in that dire contingency they will be worth a good deal, but they will undoubtedly in that event decrease in value. But mark it, they will not decrease any more than your other investments. If Germany should win this war I would not consider any kind of American commercial paper desirable from an investment standpoint.

If the kaiser wins you will pay your money in the way of indemnities instead of to your own government. But the kaiser will not win.

The Good Old Times

"I have lived on a farm all my life," writes William Ramsey of Solomon, "and 52 years of that time has been on a farm in Central Kansas. When the Populists demanded more money we were denounced in unmeasured terms. Some politician said 'get down off the dry goods boxes and go to work,' while others said the trouble was overproduction, while in every city and town there was want and distress because the wages of labor were so low. I started farming in Kansas in 1867. Money was scarce and interest high. During the early 70's we had grasshopper raids and I concluded to raise some hogs. In 1874 I fed 30 hogs that were large and fat. When I tried to sell them I was offered \$1.65 a hundred. I determined to slaughter them and cure the meat. I hired three men to help me and they agreed to take back-bones, ribs, jowls and the like for their pay, and were glad of the chance, for they had large families and there was no work to be had. I took one hog to the county seat to sell it and get salt. It weighed just 400 pounds and the butcher to whom I sold it allowed me 2 cents a pound for it and charged me 2 cents a pound for salt.

"Some years later I raised a good wheat crop and had 1,900 bushels of good hard wheat, which I sold for 40 cents a bushel and paid the threshers 5 cents a bushel for threshing it, leaving me 35 cents a bushel.

"Afterward I bought a lot of Texas calves, and kept them until they were coming 3 years old and were nice, fat steers. I sold 100 of them at \$3.35 a hundred and at the same time sold nearly a car of fat hogs at 4 cents a pound.

"These are just a few samples of the kind of prices the farmers had to take for about 35 years.

As a result thousands of settlers and laboring men lost their homes by the mortgage route and became renters and day laborers. I paid at one time 12 per cent interest on a mortgage.

"The national reserve act, I believe, is the best law for the common people that has been enacted in 100 years. It has taken the control of money away from national bankers and restored it to the people. It has withstood the greatest financial upheaval the world has ever seen. You say that there is only about 40 per cent of the money issued by the reserve banks secured by gold. Then why does the government pay interest on hundreds of millions of government bonds as security for the circulation? If a government bond is good why is not a greenback?

"I am nearing my 86th mile post. My sons are too old for the army but I have six grandsons. Three are already at the front and two others will soon be in training.

"When, oh when, will this inhuman struggle end? I believe that God is on our side tho it looks dark now."

I give place to this letter to call attention to the conditions and difficulties the farmers not only of Kansas but of the entire country had to meet 40 to 50 years ago.

— Note the relative price of salt and pork for example. The fact is that the farmers of those days had to pay, relatively speaking, more for everything they had to buy than now. Farmers complain, and I think they have a right to complain, about the advance in the price of farm machinery. They complain, and rightly so, about the wide discrepancy between the price of hides and leather, but the fact still remains that it takes a smaller number of bushels of wheat or corn or oats; many less tons of hay; many less pounds of pork or beef or mutton or wool to buy any kind of farm machinery than it required 40 years ago or 25 years ago.

That fact, however, does not in any way justify the present prices for farm machinery or the present prices for leather.

Transportation by Truck

I have written several articles in which I took the position that the motor truck will change the transportation system of the country. I have no doubt that a great many persons regarded these articles as wild and visionary.

They were written before the motor truck saved the French army at Verdun, when the getting of supplies and men speedily to the front was essential. Division after division of French soldiers together with the necessary guns and supplies were sent to front in motor trucks.

My articles also were written before by way of experiment, an American army was moved from Douglas, Ariz., to the Roosevelt dam and back, at a cost of less than a tenth of the railroad fare and freight charges for moving the same number of troops. At the time the articles in question were written the moving of several regiments of Kansas National Guard troops from a point on the Texas border to San Antonio at only a fraction of the cost of moving them by rail had not taken place. The truck is coming more and more into favor as a means of transportation. It is not improbable that within a very short time a line of railroad extending from Topeka to Leavenworth will be a truck power railroad. As hard surfaced roads are built heavier and heavier more and more powerful trucks will be built. They will draw trailers and move as fast or faster than freight trains move now on the average and at half the cost.

It will be a long time, however, if ever, before the motor truck supplants the railroad. Trucks will be used first to relieve freight congestion. The passenger business, however, will, especially for long distances, be done by the railroads. It is entirely evident also that the truck cannot be used extensively and profitably for the transportation of freight without a system of hard surfaced roads. A road between two points cannot be stronger for transportation purposes than its weakest or worst part.

A truck line was started not very long ago between Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa. There is every reason to believe that it would have been

a success but for the fact that there was one stretch of bad road between the two cities which made it impossible to haul heavy loads on trucks all the way. This stretch of bad road is not many miles long, perhaps 12 or 15, but that was enough to ruin the project. So far our road building has not been co-ordinated. One county perhaps will take pride in building first class roads but the county adjoining will do nothing. That means that trucking between the county seats of the two counties cannot be carried on successfully.

After this war is over one of the big problems the country must solve is the road building problem. It will be solved, however. The building of roads will be standardized under the direction of the national government and perhaps the state governments acting with the national government.

Within a few years it will be possible to travel on hard surfaced roads from ocean to ocean without a break in the road. One of the things the war will accustom us to is spending huge sums of money on public improvements, especially public roads.

It will take time to work out this system but when it is worked out the United States will have more miles of good roads and will have in use more trucks than any two other nations in the world and will move more tons of freight and at a less cost a ton than any other nation.

Curiosity and Necessity

A young lady reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze asks me to outline an argument on the question: "Which is the greater impelling force, necessity or curiosity?"

The trouble about arguing that question, my young friend, is that it is impossible to arrive anywhere because curiosity and necessity act in an entirely different manner.

Take for instance the case of Adolphus J. Werter. Adolphus had lived all his life, until he was a middle aged man, in the city. Then there came a passionate longing on his part to visit the country and commune with nature. Adolphus was somewhat nearsighted. He wore fashionable attire which was at times so loud that ordinary sounds were drowned when he was near. When the country people first saw Adolphus they made rather ribald remarks about his appearance, tho he had labored under the impression that they would be filled with admiration.

One day after Adolphus had started to commune with nature he strolled forth wearing a silk tie and clothes that you could hear for a distance of nearly 1/4 mile. On that occasion his attention was attracted to a rather large, cone shaped structure hanging from the limb of a tree. His curiosity was strongly excited. He said, "This is a most remarkable work of nature. I will investigate it." He did.

He poked the cone with his cane and being nearsighted he drew close so that he could better observe the structure. He did not know it then, but he was interfering with the domestic tranquility of a hornet family. The members of the family appeared to be all at home on that beautiful summer afternoon. They were perhaps having a family reunion of some kind.

They hit Adolphus in 14 places at the same time. His curiosity was entirely satisfied and more than satisfied. Adolphus had never been distinguished as a sprinter. He had in fact considered running as an undignified and low form of exercise, but on that particular afternoon he made a record of which a professional might well have been proud. However, the members of the hornet family seemed to be unreasonably peevish and persistently vengeful. Adolphus headed south toward a large pool. He did not hesitate either about going in with his clothes on altho he had never learned to swim.

That you see was the prompting and driving power of necessity.

But you see that this illustration proves nothing. Necessity would never have impelled him to poke a hornet's nest with his cane; that was clearly the power of curiosity. On the other hand curiosity would never have impelled him to jump into the swimming pool; that was the power of necessity.

Necessity could not do what curiosity did and curiosity could not do what necessity did.

Take another case. Little Jimmie Williams one day went into a blacksmith shop. There was a small bar of iron on the floor. It had been red hot just a minute or two before. Jimmie came in, but the color had changed and it looked harmless. Jimmie picked it up; that was the force of curiosity. Then he dropped it with great suddenness. That was the force of necessity. Necessity could not have induced him to pick up that piece of iron and curiosity could not have compelled him to lay it down.

I might multiply instances. A man who was not familiar with mules tickled the right hind ankle of a large dun mule with a straw. He saw that the animal's eyes seemed to be closed and supposed that it was wrapped in slumber. At his funeral which occurred the third day after that, it was remarked that the floral tributes were especially fine. His death was the result of curiosity. Necessity would never drive a man to tickle the rear ankle of a dun mule. Necessity might drive a man to go hastily down a fire escape and tangle with the curious and unfeeling throng clad only in his nightie, but curiosity never would.

In order to have a right good argument there must be some common meeting ground. There is none in this question.

The National Scold

I am growing exceedingly weary of the continual scolding by Theodore Roosevelt.

Of course the Colonel is correct in saying that the people have a right to criticize the President or any part of his administration, but when a man of Roosevelt's prominence does nothing but scold he finally wears out the patience of the readers. The impression gains ground that his criticisms are prompted as much by political considerations as from a desire to right wrongs and correct mistakes.

If Mr. Roosevelt has discovered anything either in the conduct of the war or in the conduct of the President to commend I have not learned what it is. He is becoming the great national scold. In the early days of New England we know what was done to the common scold. She was publicly ducked.

Now there is no doubt that a great many mistakes have been made in the conduct of this war. There have been expensive and unnecessary delays. The building of camps and the furnishing of supplies sometimes have been too slow and entirely too expensive. There has been perhaps a lack of co-ordination. President Wilson has no doubt undertaken to look after things which he should have delegated to someone else. It has been complained that he is hard to approach and that he does not take men into his confidence.

Perhaps these charges are in large part true, but after all is said I am firmly of the opinion that President Wilson has shown a high order of statesmanship and wisdom.

I also believe that the vast majority of the American people have confidence in the President and that they will continue to have confidence regardless of the criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt.

I do not for a moment doubt the patriotism of Roosevelt but neither do I doubt the patriotism of Wilson; and I am glad that Wilson has been President thru this terrible crisis instead of Roosevelt.

Maybe that is not good politics, but I am very indifferent about politics. Playing for political advantage in a case like this wearies me.

Opposed to Fixing Prices

I am sorry to see that you are still in favor of price fixing. I am at a loss to know what you have seen in the performance so far as it has gone to recommend it to your usual good judgment. You do not contend that prices have been fixed in a fair or just manner, and I should like to ask if you think it would be possible for a Food Control Board under the influence of politics to fix prices that would bear just relations to one another. For instance, cotton is around 35 cents a pound. Do you believe that the Southern Senators and Representatives or for that matter the President and his cabinet would agree to a price of less than 20 cents, which it should be to be equal to wheat at around \$2? With wheat at its present price corn should be not more than \$1. Would it be possible to fix a price like this on corn without doing an injustice to every man in the country who owns corn?

Oats in our town is \$1 a bushel, corn, \$1.75 a bushel, cane seed, \$5 a bushel and kafir \$2.50 a bushel. Your knowledge of the cost of production of these things will tell you that they are out of step with the price of wheat. We have investigated and prosecuted the packers, investigated and prosecuted the harvester companies, investigated and prosecuted and regulated the Standard Oil Co., and I think you will admit we are just exactly where we were before we started. If the prices of the products of these companies can't be regulated, what reason is there to believe that a lot of politicians will ever fix just prices on farm products? The law of supply and demand was not enacted by men and altho it may be violated it can't be repealed by the price fixers, and there will be wheatless, meatless and otherless days just in pro-

portion to the mistakes made by the price fixers and the Food Control Board.

If it were possible for the government to see that the law of supply and demand were not interfered with prices would regulate themselves to increase and conserve the supply, and as you admit a great deal of wheat has been fed to stock because it was cheaper than corn you will not contend that price fixing has conserved the wheat supply. If the people would rather eat corn than wheat the prices at which the two have sold since last harvest should insure them corn in plenty.

When we get to thinking about the high price of wheat and other products of the farm we should remember that part of the price is caused by an inflation of the currency we now have nearly \$50 per capita, which is nearly double the amount of a few years ago.

Standard binder twine in our town is around 30 cents a pound; this is three times as much as we used to pay. I am informed that in the Kansas coal mining region labor is from \$5 to \$12 a day—for an 8-hour day. If wheat were raised at this kind of wages what would it cost? The farmers of our county have, I believe, agreed to offer \$5 a day for harvest hands and we expect the supply to be short and very incompetent. So long as present conditions last wheat will either be high or there will be a short supply. It might be better to have high priced wheat than none at all. There was an order made recently by the Food Control Board to prevent the sale of laying hens for 60 days, but as there was no order made that the price of eggs should be high enough to pay for the feed the hens should have been ordered to lay without eating. The farmer is not supposed to know whether his hens are paying or not. Why not credit the farmer with human intelligence? I sincerely hope that h—I will be licked out of Germany before this reaches you and if that is accomplished all these price fixing boneheads will be remembered with charity by the farmer.

Cairo, Kan.

John Megaffin.

I will very freely admit that if the natural law of supply and demand were permitted to operate freely there would be no need of any price regulation, and I would in that case be opposed to it. But unfortunately the law of supply and demand neither operates freely nor can it operate freely under our present system. In order that the law of supply and demand shall operate freely there must be a perfect co-ordination between production and distribution, and we are far from that at present.

To say that it is impossible to fix a proper ratio of prices with one another is to destroy Mr. Megaffin's whole argument, for he himself assumes to be able to determine about what would be a fair relative price for corn, cotton and wheat. If he is not able to determine approximately what the relative prices of these products should be then of course he does not know whether the wheat raiser has been worsted by the price fixed by the government.

Possibly the politicians are as unfair, utterly selfish and even dishonest as Mr. Megaffin seems to think they are, but they are the men who have been elected and selected to run the government and if they are as bad a lot as this, our government is in a bad shape and hardly worth fighting for.

Now here is a proposition I wish to make as the basis of my belief that price fixing ought to go down the line. Mr. Megaffin himself has figured out about what ought to be the relative prices of a number of products. That is an admission on his part that it is at least possible to determine what would be fair relative prices. The fact that this has not been done is the fault of those having the price fixing power and not the fault of the principle. Take the case of potatoes. It is now evident that potatoes were hoarded in large quantities in the belief that the price would go away beyond all reason. Now these potatoes are being thrown on the market, probably at a loss to the holders. It seems to me that it would have been better for both producers and consumers if a fair price had been fixed by the government. I feel certain also that it would have been better for the farmers, especially the stock growers, if the price of corn had been fixed when the price of wheat was fixed, and I think it would have been vastly better for the people who are not corn raisers but who have to buy corn.

There is no proper relation between the price of hides and leather. Hides are low in price as compared with other products while the price of leather is beyond all reason. I certainly think that the government should interfere here on behalf of the people who have to buy shoes. The price of cotton is altogether out of reason and there is no doubt that selfish representatives from the cotton growing states have prevented the righting of the wrong, but as I have stated, the fact that a government fails in many cases to do what it should do is not an argument against the proper use of governmental power.

For many years prohibition was a dead letter in a good many places in Kansas, but the fault was mostly with the officers and not with the law. Neither did the fact that officers failed to do their duty prove that prohibition was wrong in principle. The government has fixed the price of wheat; that proves that it can be done. If it has the power in that case it has in other cases. It is admitted that the prices of many necessities are abnormally, outrageously high. The government should do in

such cases what it has done in the case of wheat. That is my contention.

However, I do not wish to be dogmatic about this. It must be admitted that price fixing by the government is an experiment. It is too early to say whether the experiment will prove a success. What has brought about price fixing is what I consider a false principle which has controlled in business, which is that the price of an article shall be what the traffic will bear, that is the highest price that the necessities and the financial ability of the purchaser will make and enable him to pay.

Some time ago I read a story of a ranchman in a country almost wholly given up to grazing cattle. One man was fortunate enough to possess a wonderful spring of never failing water. There came an extreme drouth when all the streams and water holes for miles around this spring dried up entirely. It was a case of getting water for their stock at this man's spring or letting the stock perish. The owner of the spring saw a chance to make a fortune. He proposed to let his neighbors have water for their stock but at such a rate that if the drouth lasted for two or three months, as it might, the charges for stock water would amount to more than half the value of the herds. He figured that the traffic would bear that much and as there were thousands of cattle which would have to be watered from this spring it meant a great and sudden fortune to him.

The cattlemen were willing to pay a reasonable price for water but they were not willing to be held up in that way. They appointed a committee to wait on the owner of the spring and say to him that they had fixed on a price which they deemed as high as reason or justice would justify and that he could either take that price or they would take forcible possession of his spring regardless of what he might say or do.

My own opinion is that they were right. True, the man had a legal title to the spring but had not a right to use his property to the damage of society. In other words he had not a right to monopolize a necessity.

That is the principle which justifies price fixing.

When an attempt is made by an individual or a corporation to monopolize a necessity to the detriment of society then society in the form of organized government not only has the right but it is its duty to stop that monopoly and compel the individual or corporation to supply the necessity at a reasonable price.

Farmers Are Loyal

From a Recent Address by Governor Capper to the Farmers' Union

All that you farmers of Kansas want, as I understand it, is evenhanded justice; an absolute square deal for every man, woman and child within the borders of this state, and on that proposition I stand with you, heart and soul.

I don't believe there is any great danger of farming ever getting in the profiteer class. Before many years I think profiteering will be put out of business entirely. I hope that time will come soon. But I do believe that every thinking man wishes the man on the farm, and the farm industry, to thrive and prosper. That it has not had a square deal and is not getting one now, is mainly because in the game of grab that is going on, it has been unable to assert its rights, or to have them asserted for it, and the greedy fellows are taking advantage of it as they always have done.

Just now, how to support his family and save his country, is the man-sized job nearly every Kansas farmer has in front of him, and the profiteers are largely to blame for it. The general public doesn't yet know, nor understand, what a heroic fight is being made on Kansas soil. Notwithstanding 2 acres out of every 3 failed to produce a crop at our last harvest, leaving our wheat raisers with 6 million unproductive acres, they have gone ahead and planted a war crop of 10 million acres, in a year so disastrous to them that Kansas fell from sixth place in the ranks of big crop-producing states to fourteenth place. No such slump in our relative standing has ever occurred before. Then the price fixed for wheat in many instances, took away the last chance many of our grain farmers had for "breaking even." Some of them even had to borrow money to buy seed for the new crop. Despite these great obstacles, despite the labor shortage and the large number of Kansas boys who have gone from the farm into the army or the navy, the farmers of Kansas somehow have managed to put in a record-breaking acreage, notwithstanding. I don't know any finer example of Kansas pluck. The Nation has had no finer demonstration of patriotism by any state or industry since the war began.

I hope, somehow, we shall pull thru. But if it wasn't for the profiteering from which our farmers are suffering greatly, in spite of the regulating that has been done higher up, we should have a fairer chance to pull thru, notwithstanding the complication of our farm labor shortage and the extremely unfavorable condition of the growing crop up to this time.

Let's be Americans Now

A German Tells of His Obvious Duty to the United States

By William Harm

From an address to German-born citizens recently at Pender, Neb.

I DID NOT come here to criticize, nor to condemn. If what I say should hurt, it is not meant that way, for I came not to hurt but to heal.

When our country, the life of our country, is imperiled—when the liberties and freedom that we have enjoyed are at stake, when defeat would mean destruction, then it is time for us liberty-loving people to look up to our living God and know that right will triumph. It is for us then to know there is no other might or power, and that a God still reigns. It is time for us to rise as one man, give up self, and meet the emergencies. We did not want this war, and did not make it; it is not our fault. We had no voice in it, but we could not stay out. If we had, folks, we would have been disloyal to the principles on which this country is built. We would have been traitors to humanity.

Hungry in Germany.

I was born in Germany and lived there 17 years. I felt the pangs of hunger many a night. I had to get out and make my living since I was 5 years. Then you and I, we heard of this great country and came across the water. We thought that we would have a little more to eat here, a little better living. But who among you ever dreamed that you would own one of these magnificent farms or that in your old age you could go to Pender, and live like a king? Is there one here who dreamed it? And how much has this country done for us? It has been said that we, the German-Americans, made this country. No, we did not. This country made us. God made the land. We came here hungry and naked. The table was set. We did not bring with us the opportunities. We did not bring this great, free government. The government was here; the Logan valley was here, long before we came. Give the credit to whom credit is due.

We came and were willing to work. We did work, and we are entitled to the fruit of our labor, and the American people, our people, are glad that we are doing well. Isn't that true? They said, "all this country is yours and we will help you." You never heard them say, "you stay over there." They have given us all of the opportunities that they have had, and how can we ever repay them? How can there be any thought, any lingering thought in our hearts that that government across the water is right? Is that government right? No, everything was given to us. We shared the blessings, we shared the liberties and we came here with nothing, naked and hungry. I came here hungry and naked. Now, if we would just wake up; you must wake up.

Get Right Now

Our gratitude to this country should melt away all disloyalty, and it would, if we had enough gratitude. Some day this war will be over. Men, get right now, or where will you be? Outcasts! The finger of scorn will be pointed at you—without place, home or country! Your family may have to hire pallbearers to bury you.

Every dollar that I have is at the command of this, my government. If we win this war and I lose my fortune I can make it again. If we lose this war and I keep my fortune, I have lost it. Your farms won't be worth 10 cents on the dollar. Instead of piling up money in your banks, instead of getting time certificates, you will be scratching gravel and sending your earnings over to Berlin. Do you want to do that? Well, then wake up, wake up. Some are awake, some of you are rubbing your eyes, and some are still asleep. We must know the danger we are in, and nobody should know it better than you German born people. You should know it better than the American people, and I will tell you why. No one knows the people of Germany better than we do. They are fighters; they are more than that—they are loyal, they are economical, they are faithful, but they have been deceived

by their government for many years.

They have been made to believe that they are fighting for their very existence. That is what you are fighting against—against a people desperate. They think that we wish to destroy them. Behind them is their unscrupulous government that has driven them into this. The German people have not had a chance to be awake, for their government knows that if they lose this war that would be the end of them. That is why they are making such strenuous efforts to win.

If we had waited until France and England were defeated, we would have been next. It was all planned. It was all instigated. It has been said that the emperor of Germany had no hand in this war, and he knew nothing about it. He was up in the Swedish waters. A criminal covers his tracks. When they held all the cards, they pressed the button and let out the beast. It was all arranged—every detail of it, and when they were ready they rode roughshod over Belgium, poor little Belgium. There was no mercy, no pity, no compassion. The German emperor in his darkness, in his self conceit, in his bigotry, in his egotism, says, "Ich und Gott." He was deceived. He thought he took hold of the hand of God, but in his darkness, he made a mistake. He got hold of the hand of the devil, and he hasn't found it out yet.

Are we fighting the German people, my people, your people? We are not fighting them. Our president has made that clear, and everyone of you should have read his speeches, all of them. If you had done so and had come out to these meetings, if you had been more awake, we would not have to pass thru these deep waters now. No, we are not fighting the German people. We are fighting the masters of Germany. We are fighting those who have enslaved the German people, and there is not going to be any let-up.

Peace With Victory

When you swore allegiance to this country, you said that you were going to be true to this government—that you would forever do away with the German government, and the German kaiser. That is what you swore to, and that is all the American people will ask of you. It has come to you that because we are at war with Germany, we must hate all Germans. Perhaps you thought so but that is not true, and you can stand up and look every man in the eye straight, providing you are true and loyal.

I understand that a peace offer is coming forth. From where? From the monarch who thinks he wants to rule the world. Can we accept that peace? No, we have no time to give it a thought; we are too busy; we are too busy getting ready, and doing our work. They would like to have peace on their own terms. It is for this generation to do its work. Don't put it off. You can have peace tomorrow, if you say so. They are willing and ready to give you peace on their own terms. What does that mean? It means that every woman and girl in war-ridden France and Belgium would be dishonored. Can we listen to it?

No, we will make peace, but not with that clique. They must first come off their high horse and when they get off, we are going to reach out our hands to the German people and they can have peace. But they must wake up and they must realize what they have been led into. When they see their mistake and repent and restore, we will forgive them. That is going to be the true outcome. That is what our boys are going over for. They are not going for glory, not for indemnity, not for land; we do not want a cent back, but we want peace and justice.

And now German-born citizens, let's wake up. We cannot have it said when this war is over, that we were not loyal. We cannot afford it. We are good citizens, and we know it. The American people want us here. They love us, then let us be true. Let us get down into our pockets and ask them what we should do, and how we can help win

this war. Don't stay at home and say: "Let them have the war; we will stay at home; it isn't of our concern; we are not in sympathy with it." Let's not do that, let's get out and help by our works and only by our works.

I have heard it said, "I am loyal, just as loyal as you are." Words do not make us loyal. It is acts, acts. How can I, when my little ones grow up—how can I face them, if I do not do my full duty now? When they say, "Papa, where were you in the war?" "What did you do in the great war?" If I have not done my duty, I cannot look that child in the face. If we are not in line in this war, and linger too long, it will be too late, and where will you be after the war?

One People

But I am sure that we are awakening. Give us a chance. Here is the situation: We are all at fault. We came to this country and could not speak the language. We gathered where we could be understood, and we felt at home and there we stayed. On the other hand American people were too busy. They could have reached out their hands and said, "Let's mingle and bring good news to these people." But now is the time that we can make that right. We are making it right. Let us get together and mingle. We are one people and we are going to be one people.

Let's renounce everything that will not help to win, and support everything that will help to win this war. Now is the time to make your sacrifices. Now is the time to show your gratitude. Now is the time to rise to the full realization of your citizenship. Today, and now is the time to rise thru service and sacrifice to higher realms. We will be a new people. We will know ourselves better, and all problems that otherwise would have taken hundreds of years will be solved during this war.

The German born citizens are going to do their duty, and I know it. You will not need to call for them for they will come. I know them and all that has been wrong is that they did not have the opportunities. The kaiser followed them over. He said a few years ago in Berlin when a delegation of German-born Americans were introduced to him, "I know no German-born Americans." What did he mean to say? He meant that Germans were always German, always his people; they could not get away from him; he would keep them. He could use them when he wanted them. He did more than that; he had spies all over this country and we have them yet. He controlled the German papers and put into those papers just what he wanted. That is what he did, and we have the proofs.

Loyal to America

He spent millions and millions, not alone in the United States, but in other countries. In Brazil he kept up the schools, all for this purpose, that when the time was ripe, his people should rise and help him. Will we do it? No, we cannot afford it. We are free from that country and we are not going to give up America for Germany—for a government that we have absolutely no use for. We will stand with our country absolutely; and every dollar that you farmers are worth, whether in banks or in your farms, I know that when the test comes, and it is here now, that you will say: "Here it is." When the time comes that we are absolutely a united people, and that is what we are working for, the war is won.

Two Plantings for Safety

We planted Pinto beans early and late, and found that the early plantings did not mature any earlier than did the late planting, nor was the yield as large as on the late planting. In each case the seed was planted in good rich, fine mellow soil, and kept perfectly clean, and free from weeds all summer. While green these beans are simply grand for cooking, and when they reach the "hull" stage they are still better for cooking and canning

purposes. It certainly pays one to grow them if only for these uses.

Our best crop was on a patch where melon vines failed. Rather than have the ground idle we planted 4 pounds of Pinto beans, drilling them with a corn planter, after the ground had been recultivated, and was nice and fine. This was June 15, and these beans yielded more than any I ever saw.

We pulled the vines after the first frost. Several days of high winds dried the pods, and then we threshed the beans. We did it with sticks, by placing a bunch of the vines on a large screen, 2 feet from the ground, and above a canvas onto which the beans fell. We then found it an easy matter to separate the beans from chaff, dust, and immature beans.

I consider it best always to plant both early and late, even tho the early planting does not yield so heavily. One can't always depend on late planting, because I have known it to fail completely.

Grace Dietz

A Larger Sorghum Acreage

Reports from almost every county indicate that there will be a big increase in 1918 in the sorghum acreage in Kansas. That is one of the very interesting results of the bad seasons for corn which we have had recently, especially in 1917. It is very fortunate, too, if the increased acreage is handled properly. The increase should result in a growth in the profits.

Opinion at Madison

I do not know of anyone for whom I would rather vote for United States Senator than Governor Capper. My wife and I will surely do all in our power to help him. We have 10 sons and I think the governor can count on all of their votes, except one, and he is not old enough to vote. But I have a son-in-law who will vote for Capper, so I believe that will be our quota.

Madison, Kan.

S. Barb.

Care in Shearing Sheep

Sheep raisers should use care and forethought at shearing time, points out A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Farmers with their first flock probably are looking forward to shearing time with some dismay, but anyone who will follow a few simple directions can remove the wool without undue discomfort to the sheep or damage to the fleece.

Hand driven clippers should be used. The old style hand shears are slow and it is hard to learn to use them properly. The clippers are relatively cheap and a good investment to anyone keeping sheep.

A warm sunny day should be chosen for shearing the sheep. They should be driven into a small enclosure adjoining the shearing floor where the shearer can catch them easily. As soon as a sheep is caught it should be removed to a clean shearing floor free from all chaff.

It is a good plan to start at the head and shear back. The clipper bar should be held close to the body so that there will be no double cuts in the wool. The sheep should be held firmly for if it is allowed to struggle when partly shorn it will tear the fleece apart.

After the fleece is removed all manure, tags, and wet wool should be taken off and sacked separately. The fleece should then be rolled tightly into a neat bundle with the flesh or inner side out. It should be tied with paper twine. Sisal twine should never be used, as strands get into the fleece. These cannot be removed, and, as they will not take up dye as does the wool, will cause a severe cut in the price of the wool.

The tied fleeces should be put into regulation wool sacks and tramped firmly. The wool sacks are large and hard to handle but the buyers prefer the wool packed in this form.

Wool may often be sold to local buyers and can always be shipped to reliable commission firms. In a locality where several flocks are kept the wool may be pooled together and wool buyers invited to make sealed bids on it. It should always be understood that all bids can be rejected if none are as high as they should be.

Raise the Dairy Calves

Skimmilk is Lacking Home Prepared Calf Meals Will Do

By Frank M. Chase

THE UNUSUAL conditions in the dairy industry have created among dairymen more than ordinary interest in substitutes for milk in the feeding of calves. During the past year the demand for milk and products of milk for human consumption have increased enormously. Production costs for milk have mounted higher and higher; tho the selling price, increased to some extent, has not kept pace with the production expenses. Under these conditions the dairyman naturally wishes to cut down the amount of whole milk fed to the calves to the minimum. More dairymen than ever before are now selling whole milk, so there is less and less skimmilk left at home for the calves. To dairymen who are selling whole milk the problem of raising dairy calves is specially baffling, because no feed or combination of feeds has yet been found that will completely take the place of skimmilk in the raising of young dairy animals. To provide for the cows of the future, however, dairy calves must be raised in some manner or another, so the problem in many cases is that of making the best of a difficult situation.

Consider the Results.

Experiments have been conducted with a number of home-mixed calf meals, which were designed to provide substitutes for skimmilk in calf feeding. The none of these has given results so good as those obtained from skimmilk. Creditable calves have been raised upon the substitutes. For the dairyman who has no supply of skimmilk and cannot afford to spare any considerable amount of whole milk for calf feeding, a home-mixed calf meal may be a profitable investment. At any rate, to raise calves upon milk substitutes is better than not to raise them at all.

At the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station a home-mixed calf meal consisting of equal parts by weight of hominy feed, linseed meal, red dog flour and dried blood was fed to a lot of 40 calves for six months. In addition to the calf meal the ration consisted of ground corn and oats as a dry mash, alfalfa hay and corn silage. These calves made an average daily gain of .95 pounds apiece and at an average cost to the pound of gain of 7.4 cents (1915 prices). In the same experiment calves fed skimmilk, instead of calf meal, tho otherwise fed identically the same, made average gains of 1.21 pounds a calf a day at an average cost of 5.7 cents a pound of gain.

Bulletin 193 of the Purdue station, which discusses these results, states that for a calf ration to be an unqualified success, it should produce an average of at least 1 pound of gain a day for the first 6 months of the life of the calf.

For 4 to 5 days after birth the calves remained with their dams, and then were placed on bucket feeding. At 5 days of age a small amount of

the calf meal was mixed with the milk. This material was increased gradually and mixed with water in the proportion of 1 part of meal to 7 parts of water. As the mixture was increased the amount of whole milk was decreased, so that when the calves were 5 weeks of age, they were scheduled to receive a full ration of calf meal, which usually consisted of from 18 to 20 ounces a calf daily. This method of feeding continued until the calves were 6 months old, when they were receiving 24 ounces apiece a day.

During the first part of the experiment the calves did not present a thrifty appearance. Indigestion was the chief trouble, tho it usually was possible to check this condition by reducing the amount of milk substitute and substituting a small amount of milk. So long as a small amount of milk was included in the ration the calves consumed the milk substitute with considerable relish. After the eighth week the desire of the calves for the milk substitute increased and very little trouble was experienced after this time so far as their appetites were concerned. An average of 1.17 pounds of milk a calf daily was consumed by the calves in this test.

At the Massachusetts station J. B. Lindsey originated a calf meal which bears his name and is made up as follows: Ground oats flakes 22 pounds; flaxseed meal 10 pounds; flour middlings 5 pounds; fine cornmeal 11 pounds; prepared blood flour 1½ pounds; salt ½ pound. Four calves receiving this meal made average daily gains of 1.25 pounds at a feed cost of 7.6 cents a pound (1915 prices).

In discussing the results obtained with calf meals Bulletin 164 of the Massachusetts station states that "calf meals may be purchased or prepared that will take the place of a considerable amount of whole or skimmilk and not interfere with the normal growth of the calf. It is doubtful, however, if one will be able to find any article or combination of articles that will completely take the place of milk during the first 2 or 3 months of the calf's life. In case of the writer's (Lindsey's) own observations with different calf meals he did not think it advisable to attempt to rear the calves during the first 4 months without the use daily of 3 to 5 quarts of skimmilk. A too early attempt to accustom the calf to an exclusive diet of calf meal is likely to produce digestive disturbances that may affect the health of the animal in after life."

Without recommending any preparation in particular Professor Lindsey outlines a method for feeding the young calf in case it is desired to get along with as little milk as possible, as follows:

Allow the calf to remain with the dam as a rule for two or three days. In case of Jersey or Guernsey calves



In the Springtime.

it may be necessary to shorten the time because of the laxative effect of such milk.

At the end of the second or third day begin to teach the calf to drink warm whole milk. That with a low fat percentage (4 or less) is preferable to a richer article. From 4 to 6 quarts daily is sufficient for the first two weeks, the amount depending

"Not at a Loss," Says Hoover

Replying to Governor Capper's letter showing that hog and cattle prices were out of line in Kansas with the cost of feed, and that Kansas feeders are losing money, Mr. Hoover admits that a man cannot buy hard corn and feed it to hogs and make a profit and adds, "nobody should try to stimulate hog production under those conditions."

While this does not tally with the strong appeals made from Washington for the best part of a year to increase the production of pork at all hazards, which our patriotic farmers have been trying to do, it voices the same conclusion they have reached. Mr. Hoover believes that at any price above the minimum, it will still pay a prudent farmer with feed and facilities to raise some hogs. In that case if the prudent farmer thinks so he will and he will stretch the thinking all he can to help his country in this time of trial.

upon the vigor and size of the calf. It is better to feed three times daily during this time, but not necessary.

After the first two weeks warm skimmilk can be substituted gradually for the whole milk, and in case of vigorous calves, within a week or 10 days thereafter the substitution may be completed.

Add the Meal Slowly.

At the end of the second, or possibly the third week (judgment to be used in all cases), a quart of the calf meal gruel may be added. This substitute is best prepared, by using 3½ to 4 ounces of meal to every quart of water. The meal is first stirred with a little cold water to get out the lumps and to convert it into a paste. A quart of boiling or very hot water is then added, and the mixture thoroughly stirred and allowed to stand until milk-warm, in which condition it is fed, preferably mixed with the milk. Neither milk nor calf meal gruels should be fed cold, but milk-warm. The quantity of skimmilk can be reduced to 4 quarts daily, and the quantity of calf meal gruel gradually increased until the animal is receiving 4 to 6 quarts a day of the latter, depending upon its ability to utilize it.

At the end of three months the

skimmilk can be reduced to 3 quarts, or possibly to 2 quarts, daily if necessary. Before this time the animal should be taught to eat the calf meal dry, by placing some of it in a box fastened to the wall, and at first placing a little in its mouth and rubbing the meal upon its nose. Fine hay also should be placed before the calf in a little rack, and it will soon learn to take it.

When Skimmilk is Available.

At the end of four months the skimmilk may be withdrawn entirely and a few weeks later the calf meal gruel, for by this time the animal should be eating considerable dry meal and hay. Naturally, if skimmilk is available it is worth while to feed it until the calf is 6 months of age, it proving very helpful in increasing growth. Feeders wishing to secure large animals frequently feed skimmilk until the animal reaches 8 months or even 12 months of age; they also defer breeding until the calf is 1 year, 9 months old.

After the calf is 5 months old, if in good condition, the calf meal can be removed entirely and an ordinary grain mixture substituted, consisting, by weight, of ½ ground oats, ½ wheat bran and ½ corn or hominy meal; or wheat middlings may be substituted in the mixture for ground oats. The roughage may consist of ½ to 1 peck of silage and what hay the animal will clean up.

Calf Clubs

One of the most important movements in improved stock husbandry is that of organizing boys, or boys' and girls' calf clubs. These clubs, usually limited to a local community, have accomplished wonderful results in the way of stimulating interest in livestock improvement. As a rule some enterprising bank in the community assumes the responsibility of organizing the club and advances the money for the purchase of the calves. When the calves are assembled they are appraised by breeders of experience and distributed among the members of the club by lot.

As a rule a sale to which all of these calves are consigned is set for a date from 6 to 12 months following the beginning of the contest. Every member of the club takes personal care of his or her calf and when sold the difference between the purchase price, plus interest, and the selling price becomes the gross profit of the club member. We have one instance in mind where registered Shorthorn calves were used that the average gross profit on the entire offering was a little more than 100 per cent.

One Illinois bank has adopted a three-year plan and instead of buying calves, bred heifers are secured and at the end of the three-year period the produce from these heifers is to be offered. This places the operations on a breeding basis and will give the club members a practical experience that could not be obtained upon a short period plan. It makes practical breeders of them and insures to them a much larger margin of profit.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association and various state Shorthorn Breeders' associations are co-operating extensively with the banks and county agents in organizing these calf clubs and thru their efforts registered calves have been selected almost without exception.

The results obtained thus far are of a most useful nature, for invariably where these clubs have been formed an increased call for registered breeding stock, and particularly registered sires, has followed.

At this time when there is such an urgent call for increased beef production, when better standards are necessary on account of the advancing price of land and farming costs, these clubs serve an important purpose.

Aid for Fruit Growers

The government has just issued an excellent guide on spraying for fruit growers. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 908, Information for Fruit Growers About Insecticides, Spraying Apparatus, and Important Insect Pests, and it consists of 100 pages. You can get a copy free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

A Good Crop Outlook.
Early Grass for the Cattle.
Use the Wheat Substitutes.
Farm Wages, \$40 a Month.
More About Kafir Maturity.

THE LAST week in March was almost too good to be true. It brought to mind the tales told by old settlers of seasons when cattle could pick up their living out on the prairie the last of March. This could not be done now because the cattle are confined to small fields but in the days when they had the range of all territory within walking distance they might well get a fair living with grass started as much as it is now. But back of it all we remember 1907 when vegetation was as far advanced on April 1 as it is today and there followed a wintry month with a freeze on May 1 which killed every green thing. Let us hope that 1918 will not follow the precedent set by 1907.

As for wheat, it simply was never better in this county at this date, and oats are already giving the ground a deep tinge of green. The stand seems perfect and the soil is in prime condition following the good showers of last week; it is not too wet and not too dry. Many farmers are talking of starting corn planting this week but for the writer it is at least two weeks too soon to put corn in the ground. If we can get the planter started by April 15 that is as early as we care to begin, and if the weather is cool then we had just as soon postpone the date another 10 days. Our seed is none too strong this year and it needs warm soil to start it out.

We have done but little plowing during the last week. The soil and weather were right for the work but we simply couldn't get around to it, there were so many other jobs which had to be done. Among them were taking a load of farm produce to town, fixing the pasture fence, burning off the pasture and meadow and husking corn out of the shock. We still have 120 shocks of corn to husk and, we can't begin to get the cattle to eat that much fodder along with the other feed we have on hand. If someone who needs feed could happen along we would be glad to give him the fodder for husking it out. And on the other hand, we might need this fodder yet if the season should take a slant like that of 1907. That year nearly all the farmers made a special effort to get rid of their feed because it did not seem as if it would be eaten, then came the change to winter and many a poor cow nearly starved before grass came the second time as it finally did about May 15.

I can see one thing very plainly right now; if the present small grain prospect makes good there will not be half enough binders in this county to harvest the crop. In the past this has been almost exclusively a corn and kafir territory but this year almost half the cultivated acreage is in wheat, oats and rye with a few fields of flax. So far the harvesting equipment consists of the binders needed in the limited small grain acreage of other years and this is not more than half enough. The prospective price of grain binders is \$250 today with the chance that even that high price will find not enough to supply the demand.

On this farm we are still living on a very limited ration of wheat products, the place of white bread being taken by rye flour, oatmeal, buckwheat and cornmeal. Of the four we like the cornmeal products best; for supper there is nothing better than good corn bread sweetened with maple sugar and put in a bowl with enough rich milk to cover it. I actually believe I am getting fat on this war ration and rather question if we ever go back to an almost exclusive white bread diet. Rye flour also makes fine bread and when rye and white bread are put on the plate side by side the rye bread goes first and not from a matter of duty, either.

It was not so many years ago that

the country folks in New England scarcely tasted wheat bread from month to month. Their bread material consisted of cornmeal out of which was made "Johnnycake," and this was always given a fine flavor—to the New England taste—by being sweetened with maple sugar. Then the cornmeal was used with rye flour, half and half, to produce the noted "rye an' Injun" which helped so largely to conquer the wilderness and win the Revolutionary war. Horace Greeley in his "Recollections of a Busy Life" says that until he was nearly grown he had tasted white bread but a few times. Most families of that time kept a little wheat flour on hand to feed the preacher.

There is every present indication of early pasture for stock and it finds most farmers with a good supply of winter feed still on hand. Last fall it was thought that feed would be very scarce before green grass came again and as a result it sold for high prices. This in turn raised the price of wintering cattle and I know of a good many head on which 10 cents a day has been paid all winter for being fed on the commonest kind of rough feed. Usually when cattle go from such high cost rations to grass the financial relief is great but this year there is not so much to choose between winter feed and pasture as in former years. The average charge now being made for pasturing a mature animal from May 1 to October 1 is from \$8 to \$10 and in the best pastures in Greenwood county as high as \$12.50 is being paid. I have heard that some cattle owners have paid \$14 a head for the season in some choice pastures in Greenwood county but I can give this only as a rumor. I would not be surprised if it were true, however.

The common farm wages this year seems to be around \$40 a month in this locality and this includes, as farm wages always has, board, washing, mending and the keep of a horse. Not so many horses are kept as formerly altho as a rule the ordinary farm hands have not yet begun to own motor cars. Should the time come when they do so and they ask their employers to foot the gasoline bills I imagine there will be objections entered. While \$40 a month seems high to many men who find it easy to remember the days when wages were considered high at \$20 a month and who find it equally easy to forget that corn now sells for \$1.60 a bushel, yet even \$40 seems low to the wages being drawn by some of the young men who have left this neighborhood and gone to Iowa to work. One young man who went there is getting \$63 a month and his board, washing and mending in addition. I rather imagine there will be some peculiar times in this country when prices begin to be scaled down again after the war and the laborer is asked to carry his share of the reduction.

I have received during the last month a number of letters from farmers regarding the early maturing qualities of southern raised kafir seed. One man goes so far as to say that he would rather pay \$3 a bushel for Oklahoma grown seed than to use northern grown seed given free. Up to last year this question had not presented itself to me but I saw so many fields planted with Oklahoma or Panhandle seed which matured while home grown seed failed to do so last fall that I could not help but think southern seed makes for early maturity. This is just the opposite to what most of us formerly thought; we had the idea that kafir was like corn and that the farther north the seed was grown, the earlier it would be in maturing. One farmer writes me that two years ago he procured some very fine seed from the college at Manhattan, which, when planted beside seed brought from Oklahoma failed to mature while the Oklahoma seed fully matured. So it appears that last year was not the only one in which this feature has been noted.

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April 13, 1918.

Capper Talks Up for Farmers

Washington Administration Hears Facts from the Grass
Roots in Plain Language

Governor Capper put in some good work in Washington, last week, for the farmers of Kansas. The governor was called to attend a conference of governors to consider war work in the various states. A good part of the time was spent at a conference with members of the cabinet and the National Defense council. Governor Capper took advantage of this opportunity to let the officials at Washington know that in his judgment the government had not given the Western farmer due consideration in its program for winning the war. The governor said at the conference:

None More Loyal than Farmers

"I am here to say that there is no class of citizens in all this country more loyal to the nation or more eager to do everything in their power to win the war. But the government has not been entirely fair to them. It has guaranteed good profits to the railroads and other big industries, but the farmer has had the worst of it. When it came to regulating prices the millers, the packers, the railroads, the copper magnates, the coal barons and sugar kings were consulted, but the farmer has had a small part in this price-fixing program. Out West, we believe that if the price of the Kansas farmer's wheat and hogs is to be regulated, the price of Southern cotton also should be regulated. We find that cotton has advanced in the last year from \$15 to \$31. The Kansas farmer is paying a good share of that increase in the high price he is forced to pay for all cotton goods. If the Western farmer is to have the price of his products regulated, it is only fair that the things the farmer must buy should be regulated. Our farmers will make no protest on the present price of wheat if the prices of other things are fixed accordingly. But when they see farm implements, harness, shoes, clothing, fuel and other necessities go up 100 per cent or more, they cannot be blamed for feeling that this regulating program has been a one-sided affair. Wheat today would bring more than \$4 a bushel compared to prices of manufactured goods. The hay rake that used to cost \$25 now costs \$55 to \$60. The harvester that cost \$160 before the war now costs \$300 or more. The gang plow now costs \$140 that used to cost \$75; the seeder that could be bought a year or two ago for \$125, now costs \$240.

The Facts About Leather

"Harness is made chiefly of leather. The farmer gets 10 cents a pound or \$8 for the hide in a harness weighing 80 pounds. The metal costs no more than the leather. The manufacturer gives the farmer \$8 for the animal's hide and charges him \$100 for the finished product. \$92 for labor and profit, and the labor is nearly all machine labor. What right has the government to urge the farmer to raise the wheat that the army needs if he is held down to the minimum while the government fails to regulate the prices he must pay? I say that is not a square deal. Shoes and clothing have about doubled in price, while the farmer's wheat was in price about 50 per cent compared with everything else. Can you blame the farmer for feeling sore about this half-way price-fixing program? More and more, it will be found that next to the soldier in the trenches, the farmer is the man we must depend upon to win the war. He is trying to do his patriotic duty. He asks no special favors, but he has a right to expect that he will be treated fairly."

Governor Capper called on Herbert Hoover and registered a vigorous protest against profiteering in any shape or form. The governor told Mr. Hoover Kansas was in full sympathy with all his efforts to aid the government thru his conservation and increased production program, but that the Kansas people are insisting that the speculators, profiteers, grafters and

war hogs who are getting rich in war time must be put out of business. "They are traitors to the government just as much as the German spy," said Governor Capper, "and every man who is taking advantage of war time to gouge the public by charging extortionate prices or robbing the government thru grafting contracts, should be put behind the bars."

Substitute Rule Not Fair

Governor Capper called Mr. Hoover's attention to the high prices now being charged thruout the country for war substitutes, especially cornmeal and rye. The governor told Mr. Hoover that within 48 hours after the order was issued requiring the public to buy 50 per cent of flour substitutes along with all purchases of flour, the prices of substitutes immediately advanced, and somebody, not the producer, cleaned up big profits. Governor Capper insisted that these prices were still too high. Mr. Hoover said the matter was having his attention and promised to do all in his power to bring relief.

Several leaders in Congress discussed the same subject with Governor Capper. He left letters and petitions signed by about 10,000 Kansans appealing to Congress to do something to reduce the high cost of living. These petitions were chiefly from wage-earners who find the prevailing high prices make it impossible for them to support their families decently and comfortably, and have asked Governor Capper to use his influence at Washington to obtain better conditions for the masses of the people.

"I put this appeal before the people at Washington just as earnestly and as strongly as I could," said Governor Capper. "I told them the limit had been reached so far as prices of the necessities of life are concerned. The people are patriotic, and they will make every sacrifice that can reasonably be expected of them, but thousands of families in the ordinary walks of life find this burden unbearable. While on this trip I learned that big business in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the large cities thruout the East is prospering as never before.

"Price-gouging, profiteering and fat contracts in war time must cease. It is not just nor right to ask our young men to give their lives in the service of their country and at the same time permit others to remain at home and fatten off enormous profits made by reason of the war. There is only one business now, and that is winning the war. These war hogs in the commercial centers who are making fortunes over night by reason of their fat contracts and profiteering methods must be curbed as quickly as possible, and that is the message I tried to deliver to those who are in charge of affairs at Washington."

Livestock Conditions Bad

Governor Capper complained to Mr. Hoover about the present unsatisfactory livestock conditions in the West. He told him that prices of wheat and corn were out of balance; that either wheat is too low or corn is too high. The governor told Mr. Hoover that no hog raiser or cattle feeder can make money at the present high prices of corn, bran, shorts, and other feed-stuffs. He also told him that the profiteering middlemen, not the producers, were responsible for the big prices which are now being charged for corn and other feed-stuffs. Mr. Hoover is confident the situation will improve within a few weeks.

Governor Capper speaks in highest terms of Mr. Hoover. "He has the hardest job in Washington, but he is a big man and is trying his best to deal fairly with the American people. It is my judgment that the government will soon take control of the packing industry, and I am sure that Kansas is for it. The packers' combine has had its own way too long. Government control is the best way to break up the monopoly that exists at present."

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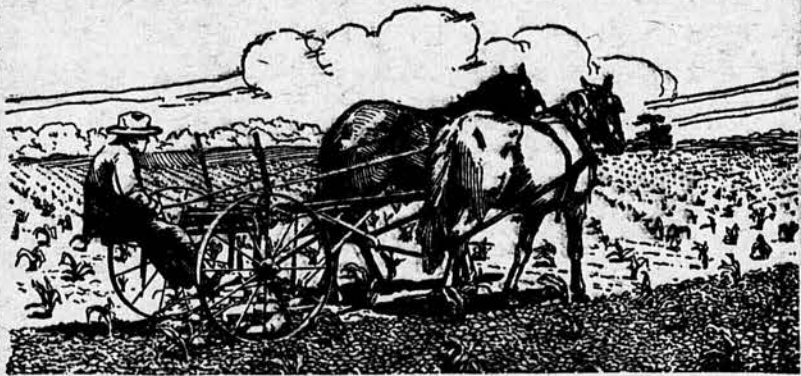
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Start a Corn Breeding Plot

Find the High Yielding Ears and Increase Yields

BY CHESTER MATHENY

TWO EARS of corn looked almost alike, germinated equally well, yet when planted side by side and cared for exactly alike one yielded at the rate of 42 bushels an acre and the other 72 bushels. Why? Nobody knows, but this is a fact proved on our farm and not only in one test but in two tests of the same ears. It simply shows that there is a chance for improvement of our corn yields by testing a few ears each year.

The system which we follow and which is simple enough that any corn grower can profitably follow it, is what is called the ear-to-row breeding system. This system may be divided into two or three stages, taking two or three years to complete. Stated simply it is as follows:

The Test Plot

Several seed ears of corn are selected, as many as one cares to use. Choose a plot of ground with as even fertility as possible. Lay off as many rows as you have ears and plant about 30 hills from each ear, planting each ear in a different row, saving the rest of the ear without shelling. Number the ear and row to correspond and store the remnants of the ears in a good place until the next year. Plant check rows at intervals to determine any difference in the soil, planting all check rows from the same ear. Care for each row just the same throughout the summer and harvest each separately in the fall and get the mature weight. You will find a great variation in the yields. Note the row number of the few highest yielding rows, and get the ear remnants with the corresponding numbers. These are seed ears for the second stage, multiplying plot No. 1.

Plant these selected remnants together the next year in a plot away from other corn. In this plot you will grow seed from only high yielding ears. Enough seed may be selected from this plot to plant a small field somewhere on the farm. This field is multiplying plot No. 2 and is stage three of the system. This field will likely produce enough seed for your entire crop the fourth year. Simple, isn't it?

Now don't be satisfied with just one test. Put out an ear-to-row plot each year using some ears from your multiplying plots and some outside ears to bring in some "new blood." In this way a continuous system may be followed which continually increases the yield.

Discard First Row Ears

Corn grown in the high yielding rows of the first plot is not desirable because those ears are crosses, being fertilized from low as well as high yielding rows and may or may not produce high yields when planted. The two year old ear remnants are perfectly good for planting if cared for properly.

Many interesting things are discovered in conducting these plots. In our 1917 plot row No. 16 produced 22 white stalks from the 120 kernels planted. These all died within two months. No white stalks were found in the other rows. In every ear-to-row plot we have conducted we find some ears yielding almost twice as much as some others. One year it happened

that the highest and lowest yielding row were side by side, one yielding at the rate of 42 bushels an acre and the other 72 bushels. I might state that at that time we had duplicate plots side by side in order to check the yield. These rows had 35 hills each and in no case did duplicate rows differ more than 2 pounds to the row and in about half the cases the duplicate rows yielded exactly the same.

In our 1916 plot among the ears used was the best white ear shown at the Missouri State Corn Show in January, 1916. This ear yielded next to the lowest of the 28 ears tested, which goes to show that altho this ear has the points desired in corn there was a hidden weakness somewhere that no even a corn judge could discover and which was not found until tested side by side with other ears.

Altho the yield is probably the most important single point to be considered a few others are well worth watching. It has been found that by selection of these plots, among those characteristic easily changed by a few years are height of stalk, height of ear, angle of ear, tendency to tiller, quality of ear and amount of foliage. It will add much to improvement by planting those remnants which produced ears at a height of 4 or 5 feet on low stalks, and ears which hang at an angle which allows water to run off the tips instead of into the shuck. Corn with the least tendency to produce suckers is also most desirable.

We find that these plots take a little extra time and care but we feel fully repaid for all the trouble spent on them.

Success With the Sirup

I raised a crop of sorghum sirup in 1857 and had a patch every year after that until 1910. I raised sorghum for 20 years in Indiana, then came to Kansas and worked with it for 18 years here. During one year I made 3400 gallons of sirup and sold every gallon. I also sold 600 bushels of cane seed that year at 40 cents a bushel. I threshed the first cane seed in Kansas with horsepower. I made barrels of brown sugar and then melted it when I wanted fine sirup. If you want a good sirup by all means raise your own cane, so you will know what to depend on.

I used several mills and found the best one to be a three-roll upright. If I could have sufficient gasoline to run the mill I should have ground 100 gallons a day, but it was difficult to get enough gasoline to keep one 25-foot pan in operation. This pan is called the smous pan and is in two parts.

The best way to plant cane for sirup is to sow the seed in fine soil, or list it in the same as for corn. I hardly ever have had to replant a crop in the 50 years I have been in the cane and kafir business. You must cultivate it when it is young if you want the best quality.

Eldorado, Kan. B. Peffer.

Never feed chicks more than they will clean up in a few minutes.



Here's a Matheny Field in Saline County With J. E. Matheny, a Champion Corn Grower in the Foreground. The Mathenys Know Corn.

April 13, 1918.

Swat Kaiser Bill With Pork

Every Pig Sayed Means Addition to the Food Supply

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

CARE OF your contest sow and pigs is a patriotic duty. "Every pound of pork is worth more than a shell," according to Herbert Hoover, so the loss of a pig means much, and the death of a good brood sow is a vastly greater loss. It is true that the loss may be covered by insurance, but a good brood sow is worth more than dollars. Not only should you give your sow the best possible care, but every sow that proves a good mother should be kept. If you do not continue in the contest work, you can sell her to some boy who will line up.

This word of caution is prompted by the fact that the Capper Pig Club has suffered two losses within the last two weeks. Both of these losses were covered by insurance, which will be promptly paid as soon as proper affidavits are filed. In both cases I am sure that the loss was thru no fault of the club member. But you may be able to prevent a loss by a little special care. From every section of the state come letters from boys who tell me that pigs have died. Most of these losses can be ascribed to the fact that the club member was away from home

pecially true where but one or two members are lacking. In numerous instances I was compelled to refuse applications after the time limit had expired, and in some instances the member who induced a boy to apply was just a little peevish because the application was turned down. If you consider, tho, that the contest was announced last November, there surely can be no criticism. The boy who takes five months to make up his mind is not likely to be a live member, altho, of course, there will be exceptions. I don't want lack of complete membership to dampen the enthusiasm of any county club. A club with three members has just as good an opportunity to win the pep prizes and to get in on all the other winnings as the club with ten. It will mean, tho, that there will be a greater responsibility placed on the small membership club. The prize award will be based 50 per cent on the work of the leader, and 50 per cent for work of the members.

We have discovered another Spotted Poland breeder who has pep. R. J. Bazant of Narka has offered the \$50 prize pig which will be awarded to the breeder of Spotted Polands who makes the best Capper Pig Club record in 1918. Mr. Bazant has one of the best herds of Spotted Polands in Kansas, and the boy who wins this prize pig will have something to be proud of. We still lack a first prize for the other Poland club. A. S. Alexander of Burlington will put up a \$25 Spotted Poland pig as second prize for the Spotted Poland Breed Club.

The Dickinson county club was one of the live clubs last year. Paul Stockard made an excellent leader and worked hard to keep his club up on the pep list. The boys were unable to hold many meetings, but they had some good times when they did get together. But three of them reported. Paul Stockard entered a Duroc sow and with nine pigs produced 1230 pounds of pork. His net profit was \$110. Donald Peck who was the 1916 member, had a Poland entered. The eight pigs were born late in the season, so he produced but 790 pounds of pork, his profit record being \$79. Francis Sullivan, who was one of the 15 prize winners, turned in one of the best profit records made by any boy in the club. Francis entered a Duroc and with eight pigs produced 1826 pounds of pork. His profit record was \$238. His feeding record was one of the lowest for the entire club, and had his story graded higher, he would have been among the first five prize winners. Francis was ill, tho, at the time the story was written. His contest grade was 93 1/4.

Francis Cleared \$238

Dickinson county has a complete membership this year, but Francis is the only 1916 member who was able to continue the work. Francis, Paul, and Donald attended the pep meeting last year, and we are expecting a large representation from Dickinson county this year. Here is Francis's story of how he carried on his contest work:

"I got my sow one night when it was cold and dark," wrote Francis. "I put her in a warm house and gave her a good feed. After I had her a few days I let her run out in the lot and took as good care of her as I could. She brought nine pigs April 1 and I was very proud of them. One of the pigs was a runt and soon died, but I still had eight fine pigs left and they all lived and grew to be fine big pigs."

"I would feed my sow in the morning, at noon and at night. I fed her about two ears of corn mornings and nights and gave her some slop. I put her out on pasture July 1. For a while my pigs did not get much except Kansas sunshine, but they did fine on that. "One very cold night in December my sow brought ten more fine pigs but three chilled and died. I did not know anything about it until I went down in the morning, but I was glad to have seven pigs left."

"I expect to be in the 1918 contest and to do better work. I have scarletina now and will try to write a better story next time."

In a great many counties where

membership is complete, we still lack entries of sows. This doesn't mean that every boy will not line up, for a sow may be entered any time before April 15, but I am a little concerned about it. We do not propose to admit other members after April 15, so it will be well enough for members who are interested and have the list of names to telephone every boy and find out if they have their entry in. This would be a very good test of pep.

Here are some more counties which lack but one member of having a complete lineup. We expect to continue printing the list of counties until all names have been published:

CHEYENNE		
Name	Address	Age
Orrin Russell, Bird City	13
John Henry, St. Francis	13
Harvey Dean, Benkelman, Neb.	17
Raymond Waters, Bird City	12
William Ego, St. Francis	12
Ulysses Wolfe, Wheeler	16
Kenneth Turner, Wheeler	11
Ralph Young, Bird City	16
Roy E. Kite, Bird City	13

PHILLIPS		
Name	Address	Age
Edward Wilson, Glade, R. R. 2	13
Henry Greiving, Prairie View	13
Karl Lehmkuhl, Long Island	14
Walter Case, Phillipsburg	18
Ivan Dubois, Agfa	12
Vernon Stewart, Phillipsburg	18
Arthur Griffin, Phillipsburg	16
Arthur Teeters, Klrwin	14
Lloyd Garrison, Glade	16

PRATT		
Name	Address	Age
Homer Wittner, Pratt, R. R. 2	14
Guy Ruthe, Cunningham	17
Virgil Shaw, Cullison	12
Archie Hurley, Pratt	13
Nat Wood, Cullison	12
Earl Armstrong, Cunningham	12
Frank Boughner, Iuka	16
Claude Null, Cullison	14

RUSSELL		
Name	Address	Age
Alfred Munsell, Russell, Star	12
Nathaniel Cowan,	11
Maurice Casey, Dorrance, R. R. 3	14
Fred Shaffer, Bunker Hill	14
Frederick, Russell	12
Preble Edward, Russell	15
Muri Wilkerson, Lucas	15
Emil Mai, Russell	10
Herschel Lott, Russell	15

Clay county has lined up for work. A meeting was held with every member present including W. W. Jones. Dustin Avery was elected president, W. W. Jones, vice president, and Kenneth Weaver, secretary, of the Clay county club. The meeting was called by Corporal Dan Vasey. Keep your eye on Clay this year.

Get acquainted with John Wingert of Lyon county. John has a mighty fine entry of Hampshires. They are the quality kind. John is one of the hustling new members.

In Cheyenne county S. A. Raichart and Victor Raichart are lined up for the father and son contest. Victor is a first year member but he wanted to stay in the game.

A Belief in America

From a recent address by Dr. A. E. Taylor

I wish you could go to the battlefield of France, could go to the front, not merely to see what a front looks like, with its trenches, its men and all of the equipment, but to get the reaction of the French common soldier toward the American visitor. These men who have faced death for three and a half years for you and me, fighting a battle in which we have just as much at stake as they have—these men salute an American civilian with an expression of respect, reverence and trust that is absolutely past description by human words.

Why do these French soldiers who have struggled with death for freedom for three and a half years salute the American? Because in that salute they express their trust in America in the war; they express the trust in our assuming our share of this struggle from every point of view, not merely by governmental participation in a military program, but also by the reconstruction of our entire lives from the point of view of saving and sacrifice, by supporting them in the same sense that the American boy who fights beside them supports them, and is supported by them.

Now, we, gentlemen, must be worthy of this trust, and when a French soldier salutes an American civilian and he knows that that American is merely one typical of 105 million, he expects us to do our duty as an ally, and he knows we will do it.

Nature exacts to the last farthing in the payment of her debts contracted in the violation of her physical laws. Now and again physical bankruptcy is declared, the legal symbol of which is the death certificate.

TO PATRIOTIC
LIVE STOCK RAISERS

The annual loss of tens of thousands of young pigs is nothing short of criminal since it is owing chiefly to neglect of the mother sow which results in weakened offspring. Why not give the mother sow a chance to provide her young with really wholesome, germ-proof milk? And insure the life and rapid growth of your young pigs by protecting them from worms, scours, thumps, etc.

Ninety per cent of our enormous sheep losses are due to worms, scours, and nodular disease, and there certainly is no excuse for letting them continue.

Then, too, ordinarily from 25% to 40% of good high-priced feed fed to cattle, as well as hogs and



sheep, is wasted through indigestion and worms. Think of it! You would not stand for the daily loss of that much in actual cash and yet that is exactly what this loss from undigested feed amounts to.

With these great live stock losses in mind, the Carey Salt Company of Hutchinson, Kansas, an old reliable and responsible firm, has for several years manufactured an economical live stock remedy and conditioner in solid brick form, which is placed in the feed box or trough and from which animals partake as they need it.

CAREY-IZED
STOCK TONIC BRICK

is composed of only the choicest and best tried out medicines for worms, scours, thumps, bloat and nodular diseases. It prevents the evil effects of soft corn feeding. Keeps the stomach, bowels, kidneys and liver in healthy activity, wards off pneumonia and cholera, and overcomes the great losses



from undigested feeds. This all means finishing your animals for market in quickest time at least feed cost, for a few cents per day.

Being put up in solid brick form, Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick is easy and economical to feed. There is no waste and the ingredients do not lose their strength. Just place this brick in the feed box or trough and then forget about it. Animals will partake of it as they need it and remain in perfect health without care or worry on your part.

Now here is our broad gauge, man to man, proposition in which we alone take all the risk.

Try It 60 Days
At Our Risk

Order a dozen bricks from your dealer, let your animals have free access to it for 60 days. If you are not entirely satisfied with the result, return what you have left to your dealer, who is authorized to refund all your money. You alone are to be the judge. If your dealer does not handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick, fill out and mail us the coupon below and we will see that you are supplied. We pay carrying charges, so you see we don't want you to take even that much of a risk. We are responsible—ask your banker. Please use the coupon.

The Carey Salt Company
Dept. 230 Hutchinson, Kansas

Carey Salt Co., Dept. 230, Hutchinson, Kans.
Enclosed find \$2.50 (check or P. O. money order). Send me, prepaid, 1 dozen Carey-ized Stock Tonic Bricks for 60 days trial—my money back if not satisfied.

Name
Address

Dealer's Name
If you are not ready to place an order now, send us the above coupon anyway, asking for our valuable free booklet on "Making Live Stock Pay." It is worth money to you.

Genuine comfort if
you ask for and get—

Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

Beware of Imitations—
name and trade-mark
stamped on the sole.

F. Mayer
Boot & Shoe
Company



Milwaukee,
Wis.



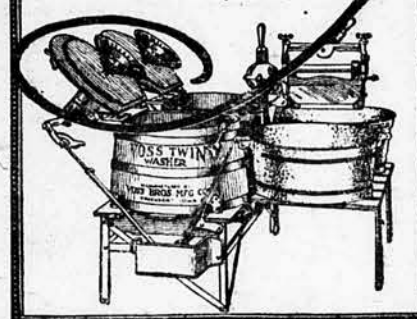
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A Plunging Vacuum Dasher.
Handles the clothes with ease,
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BUTLER CANNING OUTFITS
Are simple, economical, practical. Operate easier and
quicker than old-fashioned methods. Made for home,
club or commercial use. Many were disappointed in
not getting an outfit last year. Expect bigger demand
this season. Be safe, investigate now. Write nearest
factory for free catalog and prices. Good Deal for
Live Agents in Open Territory.
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high grade face powder
sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10
cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household,
a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, contain-
ing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.
The Household, Dept. F.P.5, Topeka, Kan.



GIRLS! GIRLS!
This is positively the most beautiful wrist watch
you have ever seen. For neatness and attractive-
ness it can't be beat. American made; stem wind,
and stem set, and will give satisfaction. Soft
leather adjustable wristband. Every girl or lady
should have a good serviceable wrist watch.

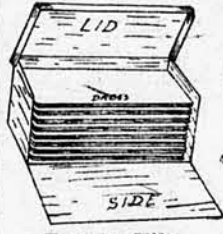
SEND NO MONEY I want to give one lady
one of these beautiful wrist watches FREE for just
a little easy work, which you can do in an hour
or two. Write TODAY—quick—a post card will do.
Address C. C. French, Manager, Dept. 37, Topeka, Kansas

With the Home Makers

Homemade Time Savers

BY JOHN L. HODELL

IF YOU HAVE trouble finding just
the pattern you wish when sewing,
you will appreciate a pattern file
like that in the illustration. To make
it, cut one side of a large cardboard
box about 18 inches long, 12 inches
wide and 8 or 10 inches deep loose
from the ends at the corners, leaving
it fastened at the bottom to act as
a hinged flap.



Pattern File.

Next cut pieces
of cardboard or
heavy wrapping
paper 2 inches
wider than the
length of the box
and twice the
width plus 2
inches, which
would be 20 by 26 inches. Fold back
the edges 1 inch and paste, mitering
the corners. This prevents the folds
from tearing so easily. Crease each
piece thru the middle of the now 18-
inch width like sheet music. Near the
edge of the upper side of each folder
print or write with a pencil a classi-
fication of the particular kind of pat-
terns it will contain, as dresses, ap-
rons, waists, shirts, and so on. By
lifting the lid, allowing the hinged side
to drop down, and exposing the labeled
edge of the folders, it is but a mo-
ment's work to find the right pattern.

An Effective Fly Trap

A simple and inexpensive fly trap
may be made by using a cheese box.
Remove the bottom from the box, leav-
ing just the hoop, and tack a piece of
mosquito netting over the top. Smear
the inside of the bottom of the hoop
for about three inches up with a thin
paste made of molasses or honey and
flour. Spread a
cloth on the table
and set the hoop
on it, with three
small blocks
under the edge an
inch thick, as indicated in the illustra-
tion.



Fly Trap.

The flies will be attracted by the
sweet paste and crawl from the bottom
up inside. As each fly gets its fill it
will fly up against the mosquito net-
ting. When you notice a large number
of flies in the trap, simply give the
hoop a gentle push sideways to throw
it off the blocks, then gather up the
four corners of the cloth about the
trap and carry to the nearest water,
where the flies can be quickly drowned.

Table from Table Boards

If you need an extra table, why not
make one from your extra dining
room table boards? You will also be
finding a good place to keep your ex-
tra boards which are often in the way.
Make a light rack
or frame, consisting
of four uprights
for legs and four
crosspieces upon
which the table
boards are laid. The
boards are not
fastened so they can easily be taken out
when needed. The table can be set up in
the dining room and used as a serving
table. Stain the rack to match the boards.

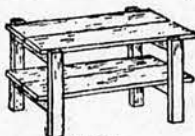
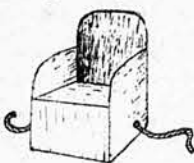


Table.

Homemade High Chair

Remove one end of a wooden box
10 by 12 by 18 inches and saw off the
two sides about 5
inches from this
end, for arms. Leav-
ing one end on for a
bottom makes the
chair firmer. Round
the corners of the
arms and back. Put
in a shelf for a seat
about 7 inches from the end that is left
in, nailing thru the sides of the box.
The end removed will do for the seat.
Bore holes thru the lower back cor-
ners, about 2 inches above the bottom,
and pass straps of stitched denim thru
these holes. This little chair may be
set in a common dining room chair
and the straps tied to the back of the
chair, thus holding it firmly. The

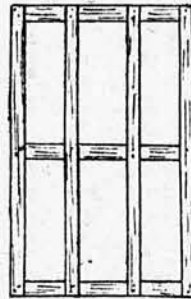


High Chair.

seat of the large chair provides a rest-
ing place for the little one's feet. It
may be stained or padded and covered
with denim. It can also be used for
a low chair, by removing the straps.

Shield for the Kitchen Sink

You may save many weary scrub-
bings by making a shield for your kit-
chen sink in the fol-
lowing manner: Cut
and smooth seven
strips of wood 1/2
inch thick by 1
inch wide. Measure
the inside base length
and width of the
sink and cut four
strips the length of
the inside base of
sink and three strips
the base width of
sink. With small
nails fasten these to-
gether in the manner shown in the
illustration. If this shield is placed
in the sink under the dishpan, it will
save the sink many scratches.



Sink Shield.

Convenient Spice Cabinet

The containers for holding the
spices in this homemade spice cabinet
are ordinary tin boxes such as cocoa,
tea, or other home supplies are packed
in. The wooden box may be made to
hold any number of these tin boxes.
The front, side and bottom are nailed
to the end pieces, while the top or lid
is nailed to the back board, which is
then hinged to the bottom with small
hinges. At each end, a short piece of
light chain is at-
tached, one end to
the top of the back
board and the
other to the top of
front side, to sup-
port the cabinet
when open, as shown in the illustration.



Spice Cabinet.

The chains should be just long
enough to allow the cabinet to drop
forward enough to permit a spice box
to be taken out easily. The cabinet is
fastened to the wall by driving two
nails thru the back board, and is held
shut by means of a small hook and
screw-eye. The lid of each tin box
should be labeled with the name of
the spice it contains.

Handy Jar Wrench

The simple jar wrench shown in
the illustration will put an end to
your troubles in screwing on fruit jar
covers or in taking them off. To
make it, bend a piece of heavy copper
or other kind of
wire into the
proper shape by
twisting it about
an old fruit jar
cover, allowing the
two ends to extend
for a handle. A
few notches put in
with a coarse file
on the inside, as
indicated at A and
B, makes the
wrench "grip," and completes the device.

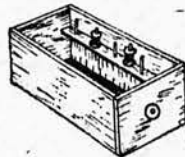


Jar Wrench.

Spool Holding Device

If you find the spools of thread are
largely to blame for the disorder of
your sewing machine drawer, provide
for it a spool holding device like that
in the illustration.

Bore a number of small gimlet
holes, about 2 inches apart, in a small
wooden strip about 1 1/4 inches wide
and as long as your drawer is, and fit
in slender wooden pegs for the spools
of thread to slip over. Fasten the
strip inside of the machine drawer, as
shown in the illustration, with glue or
a few small nails.
Always fasten the
thread about the
spool before putting
it away and you
will have no more
annoyance with tan-
gled ends and lost
spools or the conse-
quent emptying of the drawer to find
what is wanted.



Spool Holder.

The soldier has 29 chances of com-
ing home to 1 chance of being killed.
He has 98 chances of recovering

from a wound to 2 chances of dying.
He has only 1 chance in 500 of losing
a limb.

He will live five years longer be-
cause of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army
than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the
front than at home.

In other wars from 10 to 15 men
died from disease to 1 from bullets.

In this war 1 man dies from disease
to every 10 from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life
than any other in history.

—Leavenworth Labor Chronicle.

Red Cross Sale Nets \$514

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Those who were responsible for our
Red Cross auction sale are feeling
well satisfied with the results. It
netted \$514. There was only \$1 ex-
pense. The contributions to the sale
were as varied as the leaders could
desire. A ton of alfalfa hay, pigs, a
heifer calf, a load of stove wood,
chickens, geese, fruit,—fresh, dried
and canned, quilts, honey, bread
mixer, carving set, incubator, brooder,
lard and farm machinery were among
the items noted. The load of wood
was sold and resold until it brought
more than \$30. The heifer calf was
sold by number and brought about
\$50. New members were secured un-
til we now have nearly 100 enrolled.

The Oklahoma readers of this paper
will find it difficult to realize that on
the last day of March the Montana
readers could not work in their gar-
dens as they were covered with snow.
We had a letter from one reader in-
quiring about land values in this
county. She stated that they had the
Kansas fever after a winter marked
by temperatures of 50 degrees below
zero and the ground covered with 5
feet of snow. No wonder a Kansas
spring like our March appeals to them.

Practically all the early garden
stuff is planted by April 1 in this lo-
cality. We have noticed for several
years that we are due to have a frost
on April 8 or 9. The Oklahoma peach
crop is often cut short by that late
freeze. For that reason, we do not
plan to plant beans so they will be up
by April 9 or 10. They do not make
much growth during cool weather and,
as they are easily killed, one might as
well wait until danger of frost is past.

When one of our neighbors in-
formed us that he had planted the
large potatoes and kept the small ones
for home use, we glanced at his wife
to see how she enjoyed paring moun-
tain-sized tubers. She said she didn't pare
many of them as she had discovered
a way of cooking them that pleased
the men in her family. As that seems
to be the aim of most cooks, you will
see, reader, that she has made a good
discovery. She uses a brush on the
small "spuds," and places them in an
iron skillet with just enough water on
them to about half boil them. When
that water has evaporated, she leaves
them to bake on the top of the stove.
An occasional shake of the skillet
prevents the potatoes from sticking to
the bottom. This good housekeeper's
scheme has two advantages. It takes
the small potatoes without drying the
shell and it requires much less heat
than oven roasting. This is a decided
advantage in warm weather.

We have been putting away the
smoked meat. This year we smoked
our one large hog's meat in a large
box using a Chinese foot-warmer as a
smoker. This is a brass bowl-shaped
affair with a handle and a close-
fitting perforated lid. It was just the
thing for slow smoking. As much as
possible, we remove bones from pieces
of cured meat, rub the pieces lightly
with borax, wrap them in clean paper
and cloth, preferably a new, unwashed
flour sack and either hang in a dry,
dark place or bury in a barrel of oats.
The oats seems to prevent the meat
from drying out and getting hard and
rancid.

We generally use the bones re-
moved to make a stock for beans.
Quite often we have enough stock to
make it worth while to can several
cans of beans. The advantage here is
not in the keeping quality of canned
beans over dried. It is in making one

fire do the work that might otherwise demand many. We have never tried canning beans in glass but there is no reason why it cannot be done. We like to soak our navy beans over night in water and boil them a few minutes in soda water before placing them in the cans with slices of bacon and meat stock. We have directions for making tomato sauce—using tomato pulp, butter, flour, salt, pepper, cinnamon and spices. This does not equal the commercial product, however, and we have made an effort to get a better set of directions. Our demonstrator, Miss Dume, informed us she could get directions from the domestic science department at Washington. We hope to get these suggestions in time for our spring canning.

The company from whom we purchase our spraying materials for the orchard advertises a hand sprayer for use with dry materials. It is priced at \$2.00. We intend to get one. We tried sprinkling cabbages with different solutions last year. These didn't adhere and they didn't affect the under side of the leaves. Some growers who made a big success with cabbage and squash dusted dry Paris green over them, turning the leaves to cover both sides. If the hand blower is a success one could use it on a fair-sized patch of potatoes and save the work of carrying so much water. Some of the best potato growers in this locality now use the large dusting machines.

How to Prevent Disease

Diseases such as diphtheria or pneumonia are often transmitted in public gatherings when ventilation is poor or the room is overcrowded. The spread takes place either thru a contact of the persons in shaking hands or in crowding together or from germs given off by infected persons in coughing, sneezing, or talking. In either of the two main methods of transfer, the nose or the mouth is the portal of entry for the bacteria finally.

Scales play a minor part, the state epidemiologist of Iowa believes, in the spread of small pox. The pus of the sores in the early stages of the disease might occasionally be conveyed to the mouth or nose of the exposed person and thence to the respiratory tract proper, but the far more common agency of transfer is the excretions from the respiratory tract which occur in sneezing or other forms of forced breathing.

Here are a few preventive measures which, if properly carried out, make the ravages of a contagious disease in a community practically impossible:

1—Isolate all persons who are known to have an infectious disease.
2—If the cases are at all numerous, limit public gatherings as much as possible. In meetings that must be held, guard against overcrowding and be sure that ventilation is good. Poor ventilation tends to produce sneezing and coughing, both of which are common methods of germ transfer. Every individual should cover his sneezes or cough.

3—Encourage vaccination for small-pox, typhoid, and paratyphoid, and immunization for persons not known to be immune to diphtheria. Most adults are in little danger from this disease but a large percentage of children are non-immune. The test is easy and should be made more often than it is.

4—The individual should keep his body in good condition. No disease attacks strong bodies before weak bodies and usually the strong are in less danger. Many persons are infected but never have a disease because their resisting power enables them to dispel the infectious agents.

Are You Canning the Kaiser?

"Why don't you write to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and tell them how you are helping to win the war?" asked my husband. "Oh, I'm not doing very much," I answered, "many women are doing more." "Well, I don't know about that," he replied quickly. "The youngsters are growing like weeds; you're looking fine; I never felt better in my life; and we've flourished to the limit."

Mr. Hoover wishes us to be well fed but on the foods we cannot send to one officer. Some folks say he's trying

to starve us but we've never gone hungry. There are six of us—the man of the house, a 6-footer weighing 200 pounds; three growing boys, 8, 13 and 17 years; a girl of 6 years; and myself. The boys and their father care for 50 head of stock and the children and I go to school every day, so you see we have outdoor appetites. Stock feeders give their stock balanced rations, and children are worth the same care. When you take from your table a certain food needed by our soldiers, substitute one of equal value.

Last summer I dried 50 pounds of corn, canned 20 quarts of string beans, 100 quarts of peaches, 12 quarts of beets for pickles, and 3 gallons of pickles. I have to put up lunches, so I made 5 gallons of butters and jellies. My fruit was canned without sugar. We put in the cellar 50 per cent more vegetables than in previous years, and butchered less than half our usual number of hogs. We stored 15 bushels of potatoes, 300 pounds of cabbage, most of which was made into kraut, 1 bushel of beets, 2 bushels of onions, 12 squashes and 4 pumpkins. We bought 30 pounds of Pinto beans and 3 gallons of sorghum.

I use meat for seasoning the meal, not for the bulk of it and have enough of my winter supply of meat to last until chickens can be used. A sack of flour lasts us six weeks now, twice the time it did a year ago, and from now on it is going to last longer than ever because the grocers have the rice and bean flours for sale.

I use a prepared flour made of wheat, rice and cornmeal for pancakes. To this I add 1 cup of cornmeal and 1 tablespoon of sorghum. I set my bread as usual, but when it is ready to mix I add 1/2 cornmeal to the flour. The bread is white, nourishing and a little heavier than all white flour.

We try to get all the fun out of saving we can. When I fill the empty cans with kraut for next summer, I'm canning the kaiser, and if the war lasts until my sons must go I shall

not feel that it is caused because I did not do my part.

Mrs. T. J. Daw.

Monument, Kan.

Sleeveless Coats are Stylish

Dress combinations are popular this spring. The front of ladies' semi-fitted sleeveless coat 8758 is cut in a



very graceful shape and the fastening consists of one large button and bound buttonhole. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The shoulder edges of the back of shirtwaist 8704 extend over in yoke

effect and the fronts are gathered. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The front gore of ladies' skirt 8656 is almost straight and the back gore is gathered at the slightly raised waistline. Sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Dress 8767 is a good model for a combination of materials. Sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

We are not Sacrificing Yet

We Americans have not yet been asked for any real sacrifice. One meatless day and 11 wheatless meals a week is merely a matter of changing the bill of fare, substituting one food for another, and is nothing as compared with the rations imposed on the English people and the voluntary rations asked of the Canadians.

Each buyer in England, from the king to the humblest citizen, must present a card to secure his weekly allotment of 1 1/4 pounds of meat and 4 ounces of butter or margarine. The Canadian food board is urging Canadians to adopt voluntary rationing and has issued a budget for a family of five—a man and his wife at moderate work; a boy of 12 years; and two other children of 9 and 3 years. This budget is for one week and includes 7 quarts of whole milk, 14 pounds of fruit, 2 pounds of butter or margarine, 1 pound of cooking fat, 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of corn sirup, molasses or honey, 10 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of cereals in other forms, 40 pounds of potatoes, 14 pounds of other fresh vegetables, 4 pounds of lean meat, 2 pounds of fresh fish, 1 pound of salt fish, 12 eggs, 1 pound of cheese, and 2 pounds of dried beans or split peas.



The three essentials to a perfect Victor reproduction

Victrola Victor Records Victor System of Changeable Needles

Because Victor Records and Victor Instruments are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

When you want to hear Caruso—or any of the world's greatest artists—just as he actually sings in real life, it is necessary to play his Victor Record with a Victor Needle or Tungs-tone Stylus on the Victrola. That is the instrument for which the record was made, and only by their combined use is the true tone of the artist faithfully reproduced.

There are Victor dealers everywhere and they will gladly demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—\$10 to \$400—and play any music you wish to hear. Write to us today for the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs and name and address of nearest Victor dealer.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U.S.A.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month



Victrola XVII, \$265
Victrola XVII, electric, \$325
Mahogany or oak



It's certainly worth a trial—when you consider that it's good enough to bear the Quality mark—(LEE)

Cheap coffee is not common—sense saving—more expensive coffee is not necessary to full coffee enjoyment.

SENSATION COFFEE is 35¢ the pound—the right price to pay for good coffee.



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

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

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

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

DAISY MORE CORN

DAISY CULTIVATOR SHIELDS

\$3.50 per pair
At all dealers
Ask to see them

100% Trouble Proof

You can plow more corn per day. Why? Because you can let your team walk at a good strong walk all day and not stop to uncover corn. You can raise more corn per acre. Why? Because you do not cover the tender plants, altho you do cover all weeds and grass in the hills and between the hills. Only successful revolving cultivator shield ever made. Made of smooth steel rods, don't gather dirt. Daisy shields are used and recommended by the greatest corn growers in the world. Forty-two pair on the Rankin Farms, at Tarkio, Missouri. If there is no dealer in your town handling them and they will not order them for you send us your check for \$8.00 and we will send a pair direct.

MUNSON MFG. COMPANY
130 N. 1st Ave. Winterset, Iowa

Young Kansans at Work

Some Puzzles of Animal Life

BY EDWIN TARRISSE

IF ONE OBSERVES a "turkey buzzard" circling in the tree tops, he sees an interesting manifestation of a sort of flight that is puzzling to naturalists.

At times the bird approaches so near that one may almost count his tail feathers. He may be seen to turn his head; his claws may be seen to open and close; but one may not see his wings move. He keeps them rigidly stretched, the tips slightly depressed and exactly on a level. Yet, without moving a feather, he can turn left and right, raise himself, or wheel in a circle. There may be no wind; not a leaf may be stirring; but the performance is the same. How can a rigid bird fly thru the air? How can he support himself at all?

Not so mysterious is the bat's flight. The extent of its wings is enormous in proportion to the size of its mouse-like body, and it moves these wings incessantly. But how do bats manage to steer their way thru the mazes of a tangled forest? Explanation may be offered as to how they avoid the immediate obstacles; but how do they find their way in and out? It is difficult to think that a practically blind creature can remember the thousand turns of its devious flight thru a leafy forest. A blind man may grope his way along a wall, but what sense guides a bat on its nocturnal excursions? It must be remembered that they often fly for miles, crossing rivers and hills before their return.

Another perplexing question is: What becomes of certain species of birds that cannot fly very far and yet are seen only in the summer season? Where do the humming-birds and corn-crakes spend the winter? There exist in the United States species of green humming-birds that never have been seen south of the Rio Grande, and, it is assumed, from their manner of flight that they cannot travel far enough to reach the summerland of the tropics. Nor have they ever been caught out at sea or on the treeless plains of Texas, where their feeble wings would often oblige them to rest upon the ground.

Oswald tells of a cageful of Mexican lizards, which, as long as they were kept warm, seemed as lively as birds, but which, during observations covering a period of 14 months, were never seen to eat or drink. There was a small water pot on the floor of their cage, but they never touched it except accidentally in their scamperings. Beetles, ants and butterflies were caught for them now and then, but did not seem even to attract their attention. It may be that, deprived of their wonted tropical fare, they had decided to eat nothing else. They were released at the end of the period named.

The Giant tortoises of the South Sea Islands have been kept alive in zoological gardens, menageries and even on shipboard for years on such thin rations as air and a little dish-water. Protracted starvation makes them sluggish, but their life seems to be locked up in their thick shells, as in a strong box. Considering that those same shells attain a weight of 45 pounds, it seems strange that a diet of dish-water can furnish the requisite muscular strength to carry such a burden day and night.

Students Earn \$1,500

An inspiring example of patriotism was set by the pupils of the high school of Fredonia, Kan., who pledged \$1,500



in the recent Y. M. C. A. drive. Of this amount \$1,000 was pledged by the boys and \$500 by the girls. They now

lack less than \$100 of the \$1,500 pledged.

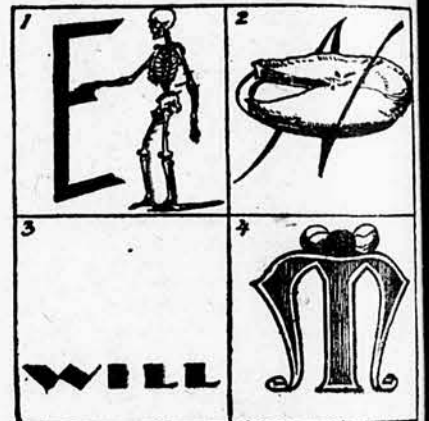
The girls, many of whom were from well-to-do families, spent their holidays, Saturdays and afternoons after 2:30 o'clock, washing windows, ironing, tending children and doing family washings. Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers of Woodland Farm, Fredonia, writes. Their earnings were turned into the fund.

The boys cut cordwood and hired out at any kind of work they could do. The accompanying picture shows a group of them shucking corn fodder on the farm of J. W. Naylor.

Do You Know These Trees?

If you know the names of the four trees represented in this puzzle, address the answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the farm maze puzzle



in the March 30 issue is a cow. Prize winners are Mabel Weaver, Effingham, Kan.; Paul Davis, McPherson, Kan.; Eugene Trout, Raymond, Kan.; Viola Harris, Emporia, Kan.; Arthur Edwards, Delphos, Kan.

Bobbie's Fishing Trip

Bobbie started for a stroll. In his hand a fishing pole. "I'll bring home a whale," said he. "How astonished mother'll be!"

So the straightest path he took To the margin of the brook; There he paused upon the brink, For he saw—what do you think?

Why, a frog of shiny green! Biggest frog he'd ever seen. On a pad of monstrous size, Looking right in Bobbie's eyes!

Not a word did Bobbie say. But he turned and ran away; Ran with all his speed until He was safe beyond the hill!

And the frog with solemn eye Watched him run, and wondered why That is all the little tale Of Bobbie fishing for a whale. —Youth's Companion.

Playing Statues

Here is an interesting game for girls, which will make them more willowy and graceful. One child takes another by the hand, and remaining stationary, revolves the other child around her body once or twice. The running child is then thrown off with a quick motion of the hand. If possible, she stops and remains in the attitude in which she is cast off. When a number are thrown in like manner and a group is formed—all meanwhile keeping their poses—the one who has acted as central figure goes along the line and gives each one a name: Hope, Love, Despair, Fear, Devotion, Anger—whatever. In the judge's mind the attitude best represents. Prizes are given for the most natural facial expression and pose. The game develops both mind and muscle.

Boys Have Saw Buck Clubs

Boys of the rural schools in Indiana have organized Saw Buck Clubs to aid in the campaign of substituting wood for coal. The organization chiefly responsible for these clubs is the Boys' Working Reserve which has co-operated effectively with the State Fuel Administrator.

Reduction. Production—the watchwords.

Two Days Left for Boosting

You Can Still Complete the County Membership

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

BOOSTING TIME hasn't closed yet. There are two more days left and that may be just the amount of time you need to complete county membership in the Capper Poultry club.

County lists will be published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze when all applicants have filed recommendations and county leaders should write to the new members and invite them to monthly meetings. As a result of extending entrance time two weeks, appointment of new county leaders will also be delayed. Altho the time for penning contest chickens has been extended for girls who are just entering, every member should pen her fowls as soon as possible.

The names and addresses of the girls in the Wilson county club are: Julia E. Keim, R. 4, Fredonia; Mar-

going to take a leading place in a number of ways. Thru the club meetings every girl should give her best efforts to the club work. Every county should appoint a reporter whose duty it shall be to give a report of monthly meetings to the home papers. She may also send a write-up of the meeting to me altho I shall be glad to receive such reports from other members of the county club also. The office of reporter requires a girl who is alert and full of pep. Reports should be sent to the paper promptly and should be accurately and neatly written.

There are a number of reasons why you are a poultry club member. Perhaps the first one seems a purely selfish one—you were attracted by the money earning idea. But that is not altogether a selfish purpose. The girl who helps support herself is a much more valuable member of society than the one who is entirely dependent upon someone's support. She is serving her country better.

Be a Helper

Every club member should read helpful articles on poultry, adapt what she reads to practical purposes and work out better methods. "Only here and there we find a farmer who knows from his records what his poultry cost him each year," said a poultry writer recently, "and what his sales of stock and eggs amount to and among such we occasionally find a farmer who has adopted some method of selecting his best layers and who gives attention to breeding for increased egg production. You see how many things there are for poultry club girls to learn and to do. We girls at school have been pretty busy, sewing for the Red Cross," Velma Billhimer of Hodgeman county wrote. "A man from Manhattan was here at school and gave a talk about clubs in chapel. I joined the gardening and breadmaking clubs, so I'm in for some hard work this summer." I'm sure, too, that a great many girls will be joining canning clubs before long and while all of these things it seems will make more than enough work to keep us busy we're going to have time for all of them if we use the proper system and have a special time for everything.

Speaking of canning reminds me to tell you of an idea suggested by a grocer not long ago. On a counter in the front of the store he was displaying a brand of very high-priced canned goods. In the display was included canned capons. "I don't see why some of these farm girls who learn to can and to raise chickens don't put out such a product as this," he suggested. "Of course, there are certain business methods which the girl must follow. She must have uniform cans and uniform labels and it would be wise for her to create a market for her goods among her friends. After she has established a reputation for herself the rest will be easy. Wide-awake farm girls in many places have built up business for themselves which brings them steady returns."

Thru the picture this week Edna Moore of Osborne county and her flock of Plymouth Rocks are sending greetings to the Capper Poultry club. Edna was a member of last year's club and will continue to work for Uncle Sam as a member of the new club.



Edna Moore and Her Flock.

Emerita Morris, R. 1, New Albany; Jessie Sell, R. 4, Fredonia; Mildred Lamoreaux, R. 4, Fredonia; Gail Gardner, R. 2, Fredonia; Ruth Bachelier, R. 4, Fredonia; Dorothy Meyers, R. 2, Fredonia; Credith Loy, R. 3, Fredonia; Blanche Hynek, Fredonia; Eva Mollen, R. 3, Fredonia.

Poultry Club Friendships

"Of all the fine points of the Capper Poultry club, I cannot think of a single one that stands out above forming delightful friendships. Everything considered the friendships of real, live human beings are much more valuable than anything else in the world, aren't they? Enclosed with a letter which I received from Marguerite Wells of Marion county, a few days ago was a long clipping from the Marion Record. The article was written by Marguerite to farm girls, urging them to join the Capper Poultry club, and it was so overflowing with her personality, enthusiasm, interest and intelligence that I felt like saying: 'Here's a girl that every other member of the Capper Poultry club can be proud to claim association with thru the club.'"

Included in the membership of the Capper Poultry club are some of the most energetic and progressive farm girls in Kansas. There are going to be so many opportunities for farm girls to do their bit this year that I feel confident Capper Poultry club girls are

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.....

DISSTON

SAWS AND TOOLS



Cut Your Fire-wood with a Disston

Cut your fire-wood with a Disston buck-saw.

Be sure to look for and find the name Disston on the blade before you buy. For the markets are flooded with buck-saws of inferior quality.

Compare the smooth, easy cutting of a Disston with any other saw.

All Disston Saws come to you correctly hardened and tempered, and accurately ground, filed, and set.

Disston hand-saws are the choice, man for man, of over 75 per cent of the world's carpenters. The name Disston on a saw means the utmost in a saw, whether it's a 60-foot band saw, a power-driven circular saw, a cross-cut, buck, hand, meat, pruning, or ice-saw.

Every Disston corn-knife, hand-saw, mitre-box saw, try-square, bevel, plumb and level, file and trowel is guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship.

Sold by all progressive hardware dealers in your vicinity.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "Disston Saws and Tools for the Farmer." It tells how to select and care for Disston Saws and tools. DISSTON FILES are as famous for quality and performance as Disston Saws. We manufacture all our files from the best quality File Steel, made in our own steel works. We use more than 35,000 dozen Disston Files annually in our own shops. Every Disston file is marked with the name "Disston." Ask your dealer.



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Incorporated
Canadian Works, Toronto, Canada Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Tested Seed Corn

K. C. BRAND SEEDS

32ND YEAR

THE HARDEN SEED CO., 505 Walnut St., Dept. 11, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hand-selected and graded. Ask for prices and kind wanted—White Corn—Iowa Silver mine, Boone Co. White, St. Charles White, Champion White Pearl, Wisconsin White Dent. Yellow Corn—Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Gold-mine, Golden Beauty, Large Yellow Dent.

BUY MYERS PUMPS-ALL KINDS

MYERS STAYON AND TUBULAR DOOR HANGERS AND TRACKS

FROM YOUR DEALER OR IF MORE CONVENIENT WRITE U.S.-ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

F.E. MYERS & BRO. No 1303 ORANGE ST. ASHLAND, OHIO.



Fortunes Have Been Made

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

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

"BLIGHTY"
a new shirt with the
Military touch and the
Double-SERVICE cuffs



You can reverse this cuff
when soiled—and it wears
twice as long—A feature of
Blighty—the new

**HALLMARK
SHIRT**

On Khaki ground—stripe pat-
terns that absolutely will not
fade. And "Blighty" Fabric and
Detail Quality is Kept Up. Ask
your dealer.

HALL, HARTWELL & CO., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

HOFSTRA KILLS MITES!

**Harmless to Chicks
and Hatching Eggs**
Mites pester fowl so they get scrawny,
lose their feathers and won't lay. The
sooner you rid your flock of Mites, the
better for your pocketbook. Use the
easy, sure, cheap way—spray HOF-
STRA! Kills Mites, Lice, Fleas, many
Garden Bugs, Flies, Ants, Mosquitoes,
Roaches. It Must or Money Back!

Loaded Gun FREE
Send your dealer's name and 50c to get big
50c box of HOFSTRA, all delivery charges
prepaid, and loaded Metal Gun FREE!
303 N. Main St., TULSA, OKLA.

**\$8.95 Buys 140-Egg
Champion
Belle City Incubator**
Double Fibre Board Case, Copper
Tank, Nuts, Self-Regulating, With 55-25
Hot Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$12.95.
Freight Paid East of
Rockford, Ill. Special Offers provide ways to
make extra money. Order Now, or
write for Free book, "Hatching
Facts."—It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and ex-
hibit the new Ranger "Motor-
bike" completely equipped with
electric light and horn, carrier,
stand, tool tank, coaster-brake,
mud guards and anti-skid tires.
Choice of 44 other styles,
colors and sizes in the famous
"Ranger" line of bicycles.
DELIVERED FREE on approval
and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for
big free catalog and particulars
of our Factory-direct-to-Rider
marvelous offers and terms.
Lamps, Horns, Wheels,
Sundries, and parts for
all bicycles—at half usual prices.
SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly
what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices,
terms and the big FREE catalog. Write Today.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. T-177 CHICAGO

**Capper
Poultry Club**

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

Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

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

Plymouth Rocks (Barred, White, Buff),
Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.
Rhode Islands (Rose Comb Reds, Single
Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace
Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth,
Kan.

Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie
Hlatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.
Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lila Bradley,
Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

Leghorns (Single Comb White, Single
Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose
Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary,
Satanita, Kan.

Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Mar-
tin, Secretary, R. 1, Weida, Kan.

Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pitts-
burg, Kan.
Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee,
Hamilton, Kan.

All eggs and chicks offered for sale are
purebreds from the contest pens.

Capper Poultry Club

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

To Win With Poultry

The Busy Buff Leghorns

In the spring of 1904, I first saw
the then new breed, Buff Leghorn. I
had long known of the Leghorn fam-
ily, the Browns and Whites, and had
heard of the Buffs, their size, early
development, and great laying ability,
but had never seen them.

The more I read of the Single Comb
Buff Leghorn and the more I thought
about them, the more I wished to try
them. So I decided to order 100 eggs
and succeeded in raising about 75
chickens the first season. As I see
them now they were a motley bunch
as it seems no two were alike in type
or color, so different from our beau-
tiful Buff Leghorns we see in the show
room today. But in the late summer
when they began to lay large white
eggs at the age of 5 months, our in-
terest in them increased for it seems
to me now we sold eggs by the bushel
all that fall and winter and when
spring came they were still on the
job.

We wished to improve our Buff
Leghorns and get them of more uni-
form color and type so we culled
closely and bought eggs and stock
from prominent breeders to attain our
idea of what a Buff Leghorn should
be. Last season, being eager to in-
crease the egg-production of my al-
ready great laying strain of Buff Leg-
horns, I decided to get hatching eggs
from a breeder who trap-nests every
hen and pedigrees every chick, and
now we can see a marked improve-
ment in the shape and color of our
Buffs, but as in all breeds there are
some that are not good so we find it
necessary to raise a great many more
than we care to keep for breeders, so
we can cull closely and keep only the
best. These pullets we have mated to
egg-bred, unrelated cocks and cocker-
els of exhibition color and shape. The
big profit on the farm is in eggs and
to get eggs we must necessarily have
egg-bred stock. Better to have a
dozen hens that lay than 50 that do
not. Feed is too high to throw away.

At the Missouri Experiment station
at Mountain Grove, Mo., among 6,000
pullets, all breeds, a single comb
Buff Leghorn laid the first egg, at 4
months and five days of age, and
many at 5 months. It is a fact that
a Buff Leghorn will lay enough eggs
to pay for her raising before the
larger breeds have begun to lay.

With the Buff Leghorn you get the
eggs and also get a quick cash return
on the early maturing culs, which we
are able to dispose of to our city
cousins at 25 cents a pound, who are
glad to get them and drive out to the
farm for them. At from 8 to 12 weeks
of age the Buff Leghorns will weigh
from 2 to 3½ pounds apiece. They
are plump with skin as yellow as gold
and no dark pin feathers. Our cus-
tomers have complimented us highly
on the fine quality of fries Buff Leg-
horns make. As you can raise five
Buff Leghorns in the same space and
of the same amount of feed that three
of the larger breeds will require and
they will begin laying from six to
eight weeks sooner and are not
broody half the time, can you not
readily see that they will lay more
than twice as many eggs?

Last season from our selected farm
range flocks of 125 Buff Leghorns we
sold 7,750 eggs for hatching and could
have sold many more had we been
able to supply the demand. This sea-
son we have many more breeders, but
what of the demand? With the de-
pleted farm flocks over our county
where can the supply of hatching eggs
come from, as many farmers have
kept only a few hens who usually
have 200 or 300, and 1½ million farms
in the United States have no hens at
all?

To those persons who desire a hand-
some fowl, combined with many other
fine qualities, especially the money
making kind, with laying qualities ex-
celled by no other living breed of
fowl, we know that they will find the
desired favorable points in the Single
Comb Buff Leghorn. This strain is
the money making breed. Get the
Buff Leghorns and do your bit in sup-

plying poultry and eggs for home use
and leave the ham and bacon for the
boys in the trenches.

Mrs. H. A. Haines.

Rosalie, Kan.

Feeding for Eggs

Meat scrap, as all poultry raisers
know is a packing house product and
an excellent source of protein for lay-
ers. Like other feeds, it has greatly
advanced in price recently and many
feeders are making the mistake of try-
ing to substitute some other protein
products such as cottonseed meal, oil-
meal, soybean meal and other concen-
trated products. It has been learned
from careful experimenting that the
hen must have protein derived from
animal products to do best in the lay-
ing season. The most practical and
common source for this protein is in
milk or beef scrap.

I will admit that beef scrap is selling
at a high figure at the present time
but even so it is still an economical
source of protein for the hen. For
every dollar invested in beef scrap you
will receive \$6 in eggs, provided your
ration is properly balanced and good
care is given. If you have a surplus of
milk and prefer to feed it instead of
the beef scrap, you can allow 2 gallons
of milk to take the place of 1 pound
of meat scrap.

I have often heard a farmer say that
his hens were too fat to lay. If they
are too fat it is his fault. It takes
3 weeks for the hen to manufacture a
yolk of an egg. You have noticed that
when a hen is dressed she may be
carrying yolks from the actual size
down to the size of beads. If the hen
is given plenty of protein feed when
she is in this condition, each of these
yolks will develop into an egg. If she
is refused this feed these yolks will
be absorbed and produce fat on the
body of the hen. But give her good
care and the right feed and she is
bound to lay.

The University of Missouri poultry
department recommends this ration:
Ten pounds cracked corn and 5 pounds
oats for a scratch feed. Three pounds
bran, 3 pounds shorts and for a mash,
1 pound of beef scrap.

This will make one day feeding for
100 hens. The mash should be kept in
a self feeder, and it is advisable to
keep it before the hens all summer.

C. E. Driver.

Lewismonite Farms.

To Develop Farm Poultry

R. M. Sherwood, poultry husband-
man in the division of extension, Kan-
sas State Agricultural college, is mak-
ing his second trip over the state in
the interest of 1918 poultry work.

The poultry campaign for the year
as planned by Mr. Sherwood will con-
sist of five visits to each of the coun-
ties of the state which are engaged in
co-operative poultry work—Harvey,
Shawnee, Pawnee, Washington, Frank-
lin, Wilson, Doniphan and Nemaha. A
farm bureau member from each of four
communities in each county has been
selected to co-operate with Mr. Sher-
wood in his community.

In May a third visit will be made in
which Mr. Sherwood will discuss prob-
lems relating to the selection of chicks,
the marketing of springs, and the feed-
ing and sanitation of the flock. At-
tention also will be given to "swatting
the rooster."

The fourth and fifth visits, to be
made in the early fall and late fall or
early winter, will consist of demon-
stration meetings for considering the
marketing of old hens, housing chick-
ens in winter, feeding, the planning of
breeding work for 1919, and general
discussions on poultry production.

Will Save Your Chicks

Any reader of this paper who writes
P. J. Kelly, the Poultryman at 63 N.
2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn., will re-
ceive a Free Copy of his new booklet,
"White Diarrhea in Baby Chicks."
It tells how to prevent, remedy and
save the whole hatch. It's free and
this paper urges you to write for it at
once.—Advertisement.

**Beats
Out
The
Grain**

**SAVE MORE GRAIN
Help Win the War**

"Give us food, men and mun-
itions," say the allies. But more
important than anything else is
FOOD. For food, the world
looks to America, and America
looks to the farmer. Every bushel
of grain that you can produce is
wanted, and a good big price is
waiting for it. Save your grain
by threshing it with a

**Red River
Special**

the thresher that BEATS OUT
the grain instead of waiting for it
to drop out. It's the thresher
that's built by thresher experts—
men who know how to get grain
from the bundle to the sack the
quickest and surest way.

If you are a thresherman doing custom
work you will find the big money-
making runs are easy with a Red River
Special. Save the farmer enough more
grain and time to pay his thresh bill.
Easier than ever this year with high
prices for grain.

If you want a machine for home thresh-
ing, write and learn about our "Junior,"
the small thresher that makes home
work pay. Write for circulars.

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In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines
Battle Creek Michigan

Baby Chicks 20 Leading Varieties.
Safe delivery guaranteed.
Price list free. Largest Hatchery in Middle West.
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working parts—easy to understand, easy to operate,
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Cash, Payments or No Money Down, 90-Day Trial.
Your Guarantee. Write for latest prices.—E. J. WITTE.
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1546 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
1543 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir:—I see so much about peo-
ple losing their incubator chicks with
White Diarrhea, and I know how dis-
couraging it is. I have been raising
little chicks for years and lost thou-
sands before I learned how to save them.
Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Rem-
edy Co., L4, Waterloo, Iowa, for their
Walker Remedy. It came by return
mail. Before I received it, I was losing
the little fellows by the lapful. I only
lost one from White Diarrhea after get-
ting it. Never had little chicks so
thrifty. It just seems to give them new
life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St.
Paul, Kansas.

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 Walker
will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for
50c box on our guarantee—your money
back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy
Co., L4, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Money from the Poultry

I started out three years ago with two settings of purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks, and two settings of mixed eggs. Out of the 60 eggs, I raised 36 pullets. Twenty-seven were sold to the local market. I kept the rest for my own use. I sold them for \$20. We then moved from West Virginia to Kansas. I bought 52 Barred Rocks at \$2.60 apiece or \$26. I raised 325 chickens. I sold \$79.71 worth of eggs. Cost of feed and chick-keeping was \$79.15, leaving me 56 cents and 145 pullets and roosters. I sold at \$108.75 on December 31, 1916. For 1917, I raised but few chickens. The hail killed some. Some died from eating grasshoppers that were on Paris green, and then I had an incubator trouble that I shall not mention. But I have on hand 204 chickens, valued at \$153. I sold \$139.17 worth of eggs and \$55.17 worth of chickens, a total of \$194.34. Feed cost, leaving a balance of \$119.34 clear, besides adding 59 more chickens to my stock. With the money cleared I bought an incubator and brooder and a poultry fence, besides paying for my other things.

This reads like magic, but it is some work especially if you live on rented land. We have to put up with the birds. But we are the ones who are right on. Now, I will tell you of some difficulties and how to cure them. We will start with the premises. First thing to do is to clean all the rubbish and burn it. Cholera is likely to be

White diarrhea often troubles the brooder chickens. I use ginger in the drinking water for that or a piece of alum the size of a pea to a pint of water. Then I feed a mash containing a good poultry tonic at least at noon. I keep grit before my chickens at all times. I feed a variety of feeds. Try to follow the suggestions in the farm papers. They give the best feeds. But I keep the chickens scratching for their living in litter until their toe nails are worn off from the time they are hatched until I get rid of them. I keep clean water out for my old hens at all times. I use permanganate of potash to keep away disease. You have to keep on the lookout for rats and skunks.

I prefer using brooder coops with screen doors as nothing but a louse can get in them and we must spray them to keep the lice out.

All cockerels should be sold at 1 1/2 to 2 pounds or caponized. If you buy eggs from which to produce cockerels for breeding it is best to let the nicest cockerels grow until they weigh 4 or 5 pounds, then you can eat the surplus stock that is not fit for breeding purposes.

Mrs. L. Dow Zirkle.
Garden City, Kan.

A Profit from Hens

A profit of \$88.22 from 150 hens and 125 pullets is the February record of W. A. Horne of Williamsburg, as reported by Ross M. Sherwood, poultryman in the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Horne is one of the farm



Part of the Flock Owned by Mrs. Zirkle; Profitable Results Have Been Obtained by the Use of Good Methods.

over it under it. Then clean your coop of all dust, by sweeping with an old broom. Then clean out the droppings if you have a dirt floor, next clean out your nest boxes and burn the straw for you are likely to get some lice on you if it has been neglected.

Now get your spray. It ought to be killed with a louse killer of some kind. Use half kerosene and half liquid louse killer as it sprays best diluted. Now put a little muscle power to that spray and don't leave off until the coop is sprinkled overhead, on the roost, under the poles, on the nests and over the ground, then go to the nests and turn the chickens good. Go out and close the door for a few hours.

Go back with new straw and make new nests in a few hours. If the coop has been badly repaid in about 10 days, it is not infested badly every month or two is often enough to spray. But find it best to clean the droppings every day. For mites, I use the same remedy.

I read every line on poultry raising in at least six farm papers and all others that come under my eyes. Now I am setting hens. If you have to set them, remove them to other quarters. Usually set two hens to come off at the same time. One hen then mothers the chickens. But when I hatched with hens, I liked to set 16 to 20 hens to come off the same day. Then you have chicks of the same age and you can feed them to an advantage. But I prefer the incubator and brooder.

Now you who use the incubators get in trouble often. I did. I first had a thermometer that registered about 10 degrees too low. I lost one setting then. On the very next setting while in a hurry "as we farm women get in sometimes," I left the trip off one night when I turned my eggs and I got the eggs too hot. I got 22 chicks out of 150 eggs. Now you must use care with the hatcher and follow directions. Then you have to be very careful where you run them. A cellar is preferable to any other place I tried.

co-operators in the poultry extension work. Daily records are kept by him of the amount and cost of feed and the number of eggs produced.

These hens and pullets were fed beef scraps, oyster shell, kafir, bran and shorts, soaked oats, a small amount of corn, and skimmilk, and the feed bill for February was \$43.70. The net profit for January was \$49.61 on a feed bill of \$45.

The equipment used for this poultry business is simple and inexpensive. There are two houses, one 16 by 10 feet, and the other 28 by 9 feet. The hens are kept in on cold days and a deep litter of oats straw is provided for them.

Tells Why Chicks Die

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

A Future for Draft Horses

No hesitancy should be felt respecting the future of the draft horse industry. Every effort should be made to increase the breeding of all mares over 1,200 pounds to good draft sires, and special attention should be given to encouraging those farmers who, thru lack of knowledge of all factors, are discouraged respecting the breeding of heavy draft horses. The man who persists in breeding good ones will reap a rich harvest. The quitter will pay a good price for work animals in the future, and regret that he failed to grasp the opportunity that lay within his reach.

Take an invoice of your health.

Work-rigs that "stand-the-racket!"



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not only guarantee against seams ripping but let a man work in comfort because they are so full-fashioned to meet every strain, twist or pull. Put Blue Buckles over your regular togs—they'll fit you fair and square and let the busy days go through in peace.

Blue Buckle quality is apparent in the hardest wear-weight indigo blue denim, and real brass buttons, patent snap-clasps and wear-proof buckles and loops. Blue Buckles union workmanship is the best.

Blue Buckle Overalls are manufactured to give real service! And, to this end they are made with a solid reinforced backband, instead of the usual and always ripping V-shaped vent or strap and buckle. Blue Buckles reinforced backband makes ripping impossible!

Blue Buckles are ideal for all kinds of work. Engineers, farmers, machinists—men in every line of activity—find them economical as well as satisfactory, they last so long and give such unusual service!

Blue Buckles certainly are real economy clothes!

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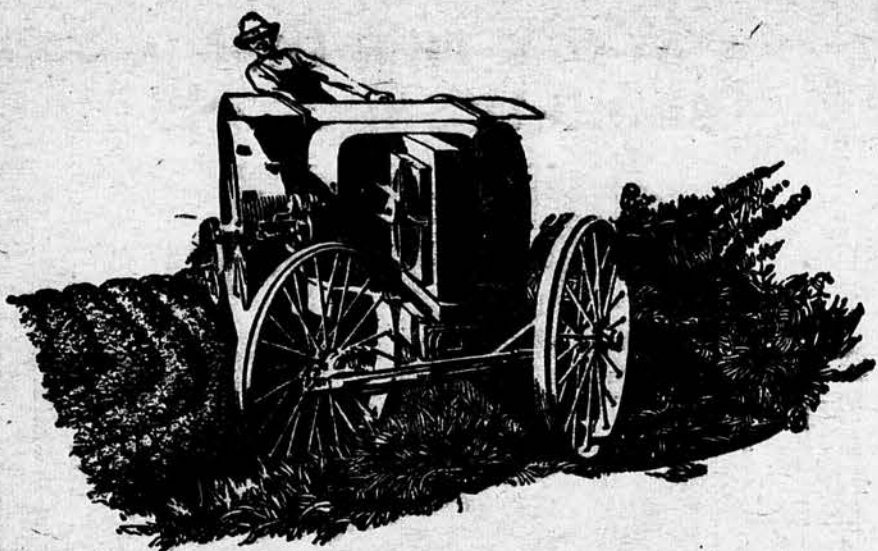
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For five years, in all kinds of soils and climates, the Parrett has proved its ability. Pulls three 14 inch plows; operates a 20 to 26 inch separator or does any other kind of belt work; burns kerosene; does not require a special hitch; is self steering in the furrow; special ball governor maintains an economical use of fuel at all times; and it can be operated easily by a boy. Write for the Parrett Catalog.

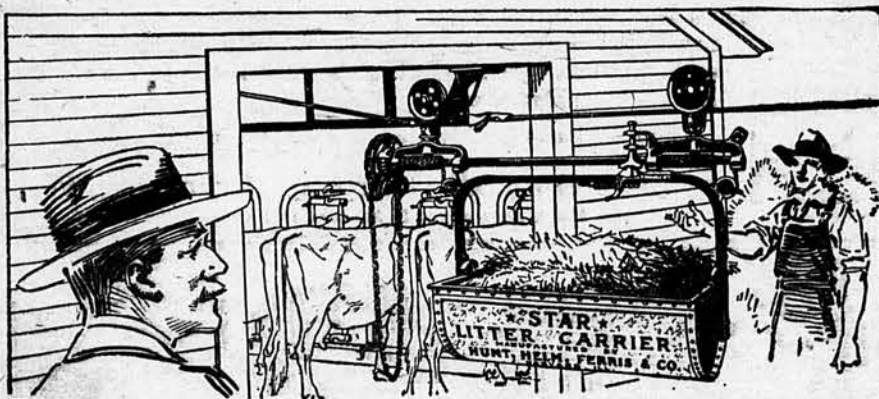
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To be a Real Potato Patriot

The Southern Spud is a Profitable and Palatable Product

BY A. A. JEFFREY

IN OUR neighborhood last year a sweet potato grower produced seven bushels of the kind of food that sticks to a person's ribs from 100 plants that cost only 35 cents. The grower of plants in this same community produced and sold from five barrels of sweet potatoes 48,520 plants. It's a war crop of great possibilities.

Sweet potatoes suitable for propagation of plants are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 a barrel this week and many persons formerly making hotbeds for growing these plants are seriously

success make the instance a fairly representative one. Mr. Limpp grew and sold 18,875 plants in 1915 at 2 cents a hundred; in 1916 he grew and sold 31,250 plants; and in 1917 his output was increased to 48,525 plants and because of the interest in war gardens that number supplied scarcely more than one-half the local demand which included calls from as great a distance as 15 miles. The price of plants was 3 cents a hundred in 1917 and even at that Mr. Limpp's profit was not so great as in 1916.

To produce these 48,525 sweet potato plants Mr. Limpp used two hotbeds built by himself. One bed is 6 by 12 feet, the other 6 by 18. Each bed is dug to a depth of 30 inches at the shallowest point. They are on the southern slope of the hill and have double covers, one of muslin frames and the other of lumber. The cost of materials three years ago, exclusive of labor, was nearly \$20.

The beds are prepared about the first week in April. Long before that Mr. Limpp cleans out the old manure and earth and starts the accumulation of fresh horse manure getting it from stables about town and piling it near the hotbeds. In order to keep it from heating before being placed in the beds he turns it frequently and keeps it in shallow piles. In filling the beds he mixes straw and water with the manure and tramps it in compactly to a depth of 24 inches. If the manure is unmixed with bedding material a liberal admixture of straw is added and if it has become dry the amount of water added is increased proportionately. Then 6 inches of good black soil is distributed firmly and evenly over the manure.

After the manure begins to heat several days are allowed to elapse before the potatoes are laid, for the first heat is too intense and would kill the potatoes if laid at once. Mr. Limpp keeps a thermometer in the hotbed and when the temperature of the soil layer has fallen to about 70 degrees he lays the potatoes and covers them with about 1 inch of sand. After the plants begin to come thru the first thin layer of sand more sand is added until its total thickness is 2 or 3 inches, sufficient to give the plants good long stems.

The plants are hardened by removing the covers from the hotbeds as much as temperatures will permit. Faithful observance of this detail has enabled Mr. Limpp to produce dark green plants of firm, sturdy growth that withstand transplanting well. In pulling the plants Mr. Limpp sometimes anticipates the demand somewhat when bad roads or bad weather delay the sale and pulls the plants and stores them in fresh water in a neutral temperature. By renewing the fresh water daily plants keep well in this manner for several days and develop a fibrous root system that improves them for transplanting and the beds do not become overrun with long, top-heavy plants. This practice increases the producing power of a bed just as prompt cutting increases the yield of alfalfa.

(Continued on Page 39.)

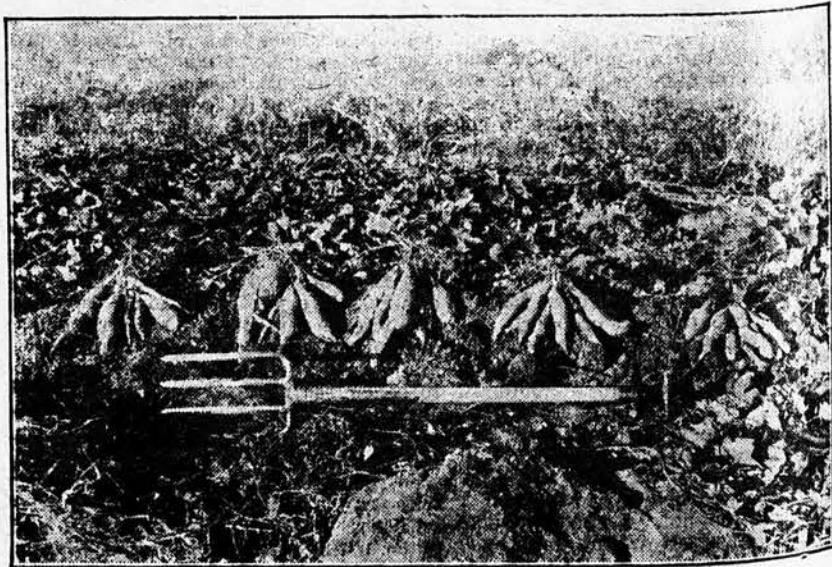


Harvesting the Crop at Crest-Haven.

debating the possibility of continuing the work at a profit. It is likely that some will quit and that those continuing the work will ask much higher prices for their plants. That will pass the problem of probable profit and loss on to the next man in line, the sweet potato grower and it is possible and even likely that many of these also shall drop out of the ranks of the producers of this particular crop—unless a straightforward admission of the great value of the crop by consumer, producer and plant grower shall have the effect of reconciling every one of them to the increase of prices without disturbing the normal extent of production and use.

Without questioning the fairness of the present \$9 a barrel demands of the storage men, but looking rather upon the possibilities of plant and food production, it would be sensible and patriotic, I think, to see what may be done with a barrel of sweet potatoes between April 1 and October 1. To judge of the possibilities in plant production I've induced Albert Limpp, a local plant grower, to turn over his books for a friendly investigation.

Only during the last three years has Mr. Limpp been growing sweet potatoes. The ups and downs of his beginning and growth in experience and



Five Hills of Yellow Jerseys Grown at Crest-Haven Farm. We Still Have Sweet Potato on the Hill of Fare.

Money from Dairying

How Cow Testing Pays

There are many lessons to learn from the records of the cow-testing associations. The benefits depend on the interest the members take in it, and every member must co-operate with the tester to get the full benefits of the organization. Just to be a member is not all there is to do to get the best good out of the work.

Every member of the Waupaca & Rattent Ridge association of Waupaca county, Wis., has worked with keen interest and has gained big results. Some members gained 150 pounds of fat a cow last year over the previous year. Feeding the right ration, giving cows proper care, knowing what to do and when to do it have helped to make these gains.

The members of this association have learned to feed their cows. That is why we were able to buy several carloads of feed co-operatively at a great saving. They saved enough on feed alone to pay more than half of the tester's wages. We bought brewers' grains, distillers' grains, bran, hominy, cornmeal, oilmeal and flour. This plan was worked out so well that they are all going to buy more this coming season. We are sure that we can get our records kept for us free if we all buy feeds co-operatively.

Many poor cows were sent to the block. Three hundred and seventeen cows completed the 1916 work and 75 were sold for beef and 33 were sold for dairy purposes. The average production of the 317 cows in 1916 and 1915 was:

	Fat	Value	Feed	Profit
1916	291.1	\$113.27	\$53.19	\$60.08
1915	260.5	85.03	43.60	41.43

Gains..... 30.6 28.24 9.59 18.65

This makes a gain of almost \$6,000 profit for the total number of cows in the association last year. Does it pay to belong to a cow-testing association? Of course it pays if every one will co-operate with the tester and the cows. Give the cows a square deal and weed out the unprofitable ones that won't respond to a square deal, good feeding and good care. There are hundreds of cows that are kept down because they are in the hands of a small feeder.

About a year ago, E. O. Frihart bought three cows that hadn't been given a fair show. He bought these cows for \$200. They were fairly good producers. One gave 295 pounds of fat, the second about 245 pounds and the third about 235 pounds. Mr. Frihart understood that these cows were given a fair trial. They were kept in an unsanitary, dark barn and turned out all day to suffer the cold in winter time. Mr. Frihart has a full record of them now and one produced 603.0 pounds of fat with a cost of feed of \$69.82, with \$162.24 profit, returning \$3.32 for every dollar expended for feed. The second cow gave 382.8 pounds fat, \$59.86 for feed, giving a profit of \$109, returning \$2.22 for every dollar of feed cost. The third cow produced 347.7 pounds of fat with a \$59.12 feed cost, leaving a net profit of \$72.29, returning \$2.22 for every dollar of feed cost. This leaves Mr. Frihart a net profit of \$235.77 or \$114.51 a cow. He accomplished this by being a member of this organization.

It is important that every farmer co-operate with the tester. It does not matter how many figures the tester makes. It is not going to help the cows unless the farmer studies the figures. I think one of the great values of the association is the visits of the tester. He can talk with the farmer and watch his herd. The tester travels from one farm to another and is constantly spreading live information. Certainly membership in an association is the best investment any dairyman can make.—The Farmer.

Success With Machine Milking

I have used my milker nearly four years and think it is a great labor-saver. The expense of upkeep is very small. Cows take to it easily. Heifers that are accustomed to the milker prefer the machine to hand milking.

Some persons say that cows that are milked by machine do not need to be stripped, but they should be. Some quarters will not contain any milk after the machine is thru, while others will have considerable. Some old cows are a little slow in getting used to the machine but will gradually take to it. More patience and time are required with them than with heifers.

No machine will get the milk until the cow gives it down. I have had no trouble from cows holding up their milk but a person used to milking knows that when a cow wishes to go dry she is a little slow to give down her milk. At this time a machine won't get the milk so soon as hand milking. I have used the machine on registered cattle and have found no bad effects from its use in any way, but I always strip by hand and examine the udder after milking.

Not all boys would make a success with the milker; neither would all men. You cannot staff the milker to work and then go to feed hogs and come back to find the milking done. It will do the work but you will have to be on hand to see that it is done. It doesn't get mad and kick the cows nor strike for higher wages, but is on the job every day.

In buying a mechanical milker I would take into consideration the amount of milking to be done. A machine would be a better investment for milking 10 cows giving 40 gallons of milk a day than for 20 cows giving the same amount. For my part I could not keep what cows I have without a mechanical milker.

Charles Smedley,

Kensington, Kan.

Sweet Clover for Cows

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture for milk cows. Tests carried on by the Kansas Experiment station under the direction of O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry, show the high feeding value of clover.

There are several varieties of sweet clover but the most profitable variety and the one used in this experiment is the White sweet clover, commonly grown all over Kansas. It is possible to obtain a continuous pasture with Sweet clover by allowing it to seed itself every year or by seeding it every winter or spring.

The experiment station test started May 7. Six Holstein cows were turned on a Sweet clover pasture of 3.8 acres. The pasture used was the second year's growth, this field having been seeded the year previously with oats and the clover harvested for hay.

The entire number were kept on this field continuously for 40 days, and on account of the dry season checking the growth of the clover three cows were removed at this time. As the pasture improved later, one cow was returned August 5, and after that time four cows were pastured continuously until October 1. The cows were kept on the Sweet clover pasture day and night. The only food received by the cows outside the pasture was a grain ration composed of corn chop, bran, and oilmeal, fed in the proportion of 1 pound of grain to every 4 pounds of milk produced a day.

During the period the cows were on the pasture, the total amount of milk produced was 19,393.5 pounds, containing 680.58 pounds of butterfat. The cows consumed 4,602.8 pounds of grain. Figuring the milk produced worth 20 cents a gallon and the grain fed \$50 a ton, 1 acre of pasture produced \$88.46 worth of milk. On the butterfat basis, with butterfat at 40 cents a pound, 1 acre produced \$40.85 worth of fat exclusive of the skim-milk.

The total number of days of pasture obtained by all cows in the lot amounted to 618 days, an average of 154.5 days for four cows. At this rate the pasture of 3.8 acres kept four cows for approximately five months or in other words, 1 acre of Sweet clover pasture kept one cow for five months.



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Money Makers For Your Hog Lot

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

Ideal Hog Oiler

Built to last. Weighs 75 pounds. Furnishes a rub for the hog where he needs it. Can be used in two adjoining lots at once. Holds 2 gallons of oil, and enables hogs to rid themselves of lice and skin disease. You need an ideal now.

Western Hog Waterer

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

Special Terms to Farmer Agents

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

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



"Good to the Last Drop"

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 Cheaply and Successfully with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. B, Waukegan, Ill.

COOK'S PAINT

UNCLE SAM SAYS — "CONSERVE WOOD!" Cook's special paints for farm uses will best meet your requirements. It covers more—lasts longer and increases the value of your property. See the color cards. Ask your dealer.

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



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 for a 3-months subscription to the Household, a magazine containing from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 727, Topeka, Kansas

A Cure for the Egg Eater

I will give my method of curing egg eating hens. When I first began raising chickens I was told that egg eating was caused by hens not getting sufficient lime in their food. I suppose this is true in a good many cases but I am pretty well satisfied that there are some that eat eggs because they like the taste of them. They start eating them when eggs are crushed in the nests and they soon form the habit. Any hen that consumes her own product is unprofitable. She leads others to take up the habit.

Soft shelled eggs are the most common causes of egg eating. These are easily broken by the feet of the hens climbing in and out of the nest. I am inclined to think all egg forcing foods and diets and even the occasional use of pepper and other condiment will cause the laying of soft shelled eggs. One of the best ways of preventing egg eating is to give the hens plenty attractive nests. This will keep them from crowding on top of one another. I generally place the nests in as dark and secluded a place as is reasonable in order to keep the flock of layers from trying to force themselves into two or three favorite nests. In order to prevent broken eggs and the habit of eating eggs I have seen the canvas nest tried. This has a hole in the bottom thru which the egg drops to a chaff filled space below. These nests should be darkened in order to lure the hens to them. They like seclusion. That is plain from their fondness for nests under mangers and dark spots in the haymow. Of course the best treatment for any confirmed egg eater is the ax and the pot. They are best fitted for table when the habit is fixed, but where a whole flock become egg eaters it is hard to kill them all off and replace them. The following remedy has been tried with success in a good many cases:

Take an egg and "blow" it, that is, make a small hole in each end of the shell, blow out the white, seal up the hole at one end and fill the egg with ammonia. Then seal the other end and shake until the yolk and the ammonia are fully mixed. The next thing is to put the egg where the egg eaters will be certain to get it. One taste of the contents, by the way, is enough. Take the egg to the yard or the poultry house and break it on the floor—cracking it is enough and the egg eaters will all hurry up for a taste. One sip and they will get out of the neighborhood of the doctored eggs as fast as they can. Let them all have a try at it and give them a chance the next day. Keep it up for a couple of days and most of them will hardly look at a broken egg thereafter. Some of them cannot be cured; sell them, or put them on the table. Proper rations and the right kind of nests will prevent the egg eating habit in the first place. This will be easier to do than to sell or kill off a flock and start in to gather another.

J. H. Lamke.

Leghorns Real Egg Machines

From our select flock of Buff Leghorns we sold 7,750 eggs for hatching last year. These eggs were sold in March, April and May and we could not supply the demand. This year we have more hens but expect to have a greater demand due to the big campaign for more poultry being conducted by the government officials. Then, too, many farm flocks were depleted because of the high feed prices last fall and these fowls will be replaced with newly hatched chicks.

During the winter months we utilize the large reservoir on our kitchen stove by putting a half bushel of oats in it every morning, pouring water over the grain. There the oats cook until next morning when they are taken out steaming hot and swelled to twice the original size. Mixed with bran and shorts and fed to the hens it makes a great egg producing feed. And how they do enjoy their breakfast and pay you with a bucket of eggs. They will do it, too, even if the thermometer drops to 20 below. Warm water with grit and oyster shell is provided. For the evening meal they have kafir fed in a litter. Alfalfa is provided for green food and we kill rabbits for meat for the flock. Two big jacks like these we have in Kansas will provide all the meat that our flock will eat.

What we feed our hens is only the feed obtainable on most farms. A flock

of laying-hens fed as I have described will pay for all the food and clothing that a family needs and there will be cash balance left. I know that Buff Leghorns of a laying strain will do it for I've proved it. And let's not forget that increased production of eggs and poultry means worth while work in serving our country.

Mrs. H. A. Haines,
Rosalia, Kan. Shady Knoll Farm.

The Farm Flock

My flock of White Leghorns has brought me a very satisfactory return for my time and money invested. The flock consisted of 150 pullets, hatched in incubators from April to June 1, 1917.

We sold \$156 worth of eggs last year, besides using 100 dozen in the incubator, which at the market price were worth \$27, and in addition we had plenty of eggs for family use. The young chickens were used mostly on the farm, the pullets to replenish the flock, the older hens being sold, and as frivers for the table.

The feed cost was relatively small as they had the run of the farm. There being no hogs kept on the place the chickens picked up all the waste. During the winter they were given a gallon of corn at night at a cost of \$22.50. They were fed 3 gallons of skimmed milk a day, which we estimate was worth 50 cents a hundred. The young chicks were hatched in incubators and fed oatmeal until they

were a month old and then changed to kafir. The oats cost \$5 a hundred and only one sack was used. Ten bushels of kafir, at \$1.20, was fed.

The account at the end of the year showed an income of \$258, and an expenditure of \$85.50, while the eggs and chickens used on the table offset the waste picked up by the flock about the place, the result being about \$1.15 a hen above feed cost. The Leghorns were selected because they are especially good for getting the waste and the fact that they are summer layers. We feel that winter eggs are often produced at a loss, altho a high price is received for them, for it takes a great deal of feed, time and equipment to produce them.

Rago, Kan. Mrs. Bertha Early.

Brooding and Feeding

As soon as the hatch is complete, I remove the egg tray—place a piece of old woolen cloth smoothly in the bottom of the incubator—and place the baby chicks back in the incubator to grow strong, leaving the glass door open a half inch, so pure air may get in, running the heat the same as at hatching time. For 36 hours I leave them alone, only watching for signs of being too warm. They will soon let you know if this occurs. I turn the lamp flame lower now, and put the chicks in a warm lined box placed on top of the incubator.

When 48 hours old, I give them a light feed, consisting of grit and sand

and dry oatmeal—I quite often cook a nice fresh egg hard for them, crumbling it up with the oatmeal—with a glass filled with water turned upside down in a small saucer. Always be sure not to let them get their feet in it, as to get wet at this time is very bad for the chicks. When they are 3 days old, I put them in my brooder house.

The house is 8 by 8 feet. It has a south glass window and a south yard with chicken wire on top of the yard—boarded up 5 feet high good and tight so no cold draft can hit them while in the yard. The yard is kept clean by throwing the old dirt out and putting in fresh dirt every few weeks—it is well drained, and there is no cover but chicken wire, so the sun can shine in the yard. The house is covered with tar roofing and an air tight heater stove serves as a brooder heater.

The chicks can run out in the yard at will and they soon find out where to get warm. The stove is placed on a cement foundation, about 6 inches from the bottom of the floor, so the heat is down close to the chickens.

Put the chicks in boxes at night, 25 in one box, no more. Place clean straw, grass or chaff in the box bottom—old warm cloth carpet is thrown over the top. Always leave a small space to get fresh air in at the top. The room should be kept warm, about 60 or 70 degrees, so they will not crowd too much. Keep floors clean and feed four or five times daily—all they will clean up—on clean boards or paper. Always give all the fresh water, grit, oyster shells and charcoal they want at all times. Provide a pan of wheat bran and a dish of sour milk with little rocks in the dish to keep the chicks from getting their feet wet.

After 9 days old mix cracked grain with the oatmeal. By the time they are 2 weeks old, they can eat kafir and whole wheat. Always give sour milk with the evening feed as I have found this to positively keep off the white diarrhea. Keep drinking vessels clean.

I feed alfalfa leaves once a day. My chicks are ready for market at 1 1/4 to 2 pounds by 10 weeks.

Mrs. Charles B. Corbin,
Hartford, Kan.

One Machine in Use 13 Years

I have run an incubator for 13 seasons, always with fair success. I now use the incubator only for March and April hatches, preferring to set the hens for later hatches. I always set several hens at one time and confine them in a separate house.

Every incubator has its directions for use and they are safe to follow. I begin by thoroly cleaning and disinfecting the machine, cleaning the lamp thoroly, repairing it if necessary, and using a new wick and the best kerosene I can get. A sulphur smudge is a good disinfectant, and I use it between hatches. I believe this is one way to keep rid of white diarrhea.

I find all thermometers do not register the same. I think it well to test the thermometer with that of a neighbor who gets good hatches. I run mine 101 degrees the first week and gradually increase to 103 and 104 degrees at the finish. I get more strong chicks from running the incubator at low temperature, altho I can get more out of the shell if I run it at higher temperature.

I mark each egg on sides 1, 2, 3 and turn them twice a day from the second to the eighteenth day. I roll the eggs with my hands and then see that the figure I wish is turned up on all the eggs. I believe the right method of turning eggs prevents cripples. If the temperature happens to run a little low, do not turn the eggs until it is up again. If it registers too high, set them out on top of the machine to air and cool until they are just warm to the cheek.

I put a paper and an old blanket, folded to fit the top, on the machine when I start it, and as the chicks in the eggs raise the temperature remove a part of it, which almost entirely saves changing the regulator. I examine the incubator four times a day and once during the night. You cannot neglect an incubator and expect a good hatch.

Mrs. J. W. Pugh.

Brownell, Kan.

It is not the fat, plump sows of the herd that make the best brood sows but rather the long-bodied, more vigorous sows which show quality and have good grazing and feeding powers.

For More Efficient Methods

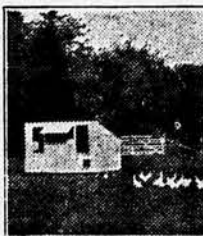
RAISE MORE POULTRY

Our meat supply is short and more poultry will help solve the problem. More poultry means more eggs and more eggs and poultry meat means a greater food supply. Poultry can be raised at a lower cost and brought to maturity quicker than any other kind of live stock.

On Farms and Back Yards

HOUSE the flock comfortably; keep houses dry and well ventilated, allowing plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Remodel the old house—stop cracks and eliminate drafts. Give hens a good straw litter to scratch in during the winter months.



A GOOD HOUSE FOR THE FARM FLOCK.



DISPOSING OF MALE BIRDS—PRODUCING THE FERTILE EGG.

ELMINATE the male bird at end of hatching season. Fifteen million dollars is lost each year by allowing the rooster to run with hens during the summer months. Produce the infertile egg. Dispose of the male bird not later than June 1st. Market a better quality of eggs.

EARLY HATCHED pullets produce more winter eggs and return the greatest profits.

Early hatched chicks have the advantage of a longer and better growing season.

Hot weather retards the growth of young chicks.



BROODER COOP FOR HEN AND CHICKS.



GREEN FOOD FOR WINTER FEED.

GREEN feed is excellent for poultry and can be substituted for a considerable amount of the grain ration. Grow oats, vetch, and rape for summer use; cabbage and mangel beets for winter. Store cabbage and beets in a dry room or bury in a pit and cover with straw and earth.

NEVER allow the mother hen to range with the young chicks until they are at least two weeks old.

Enormous numbers of young chicks are lost each year by allowing them to run in the wet grass during their early life.



BROODER COOP FOR HEN AND CHICKS.



BROODER COOP FOR HEN AND CHICKS.

GREATEST returns are procured by feeding sour milk or buttermilk to both young and old birds. Results in greater gains. Will require less grain. Produces more eggs. Increases the profits. Makes a home market for waste by-products.

SHADE and range for chickens will give the best results.

Hot sun retards growth.

There should be trees, corn, sunflowers, etc., on the range to provide shade during the hot summer months.

Chickens on range pick up much of their food.



SHADE AND FREE RANGE FOR THE FLOCK.



SHADE AND FREE RANGE FOR THE FLOCK.

SAVE eggs during April and May for winter use by preserving in waterglass.

Mix 9 quarts of water, boiled and cooled, with 1 quart of waterglass. Will preserve 15 dozen eggs.

Place the solution in a 5-gallon jar. Store in cool place for winter use.

More Eggs and Poultry Will Save Beef and Pork

For published information and individual advice on poultry raising write to your County Agent, State Agricultural College, or to the

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

This Poster Was Issued Recently by the United States Department of Agriculture; it is Worth the Careful Study of Every Breeder.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL \$995 CHASSIS

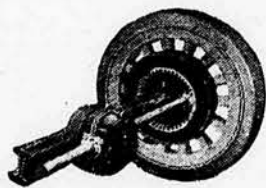


For the Entire Round of Farm Work

You can put Republic Special on *any* kind of farm trucking—and save money and gain speed. This powerful $\frac{3}{4}$ -tonner is famous for its capacity for excess strain. It is being used to haul grain, hay, cattle, fruit and produce to market or shipping stations. It brings home all supplies, machinery and repairs from town—the biggest loads that are piled on it. It is a winner in the dairy farming business. It does all kinds of hauling on the farm. And it is ready for work *all the time*—24 hours a day—winter or summer—bad roads or good roads. Write for special folder.

There is a Republic for Every Farm Demand

This cut illustrates the internal gear drive of Republic trucks. A massive I-Beam carries the entire load. The drive axle is separate, and its sole work is to drive the truck—to move the load. The cut shows how pinion is meshed in internal gears on road wheels—between hub and rim—insuring the greatest leverage.



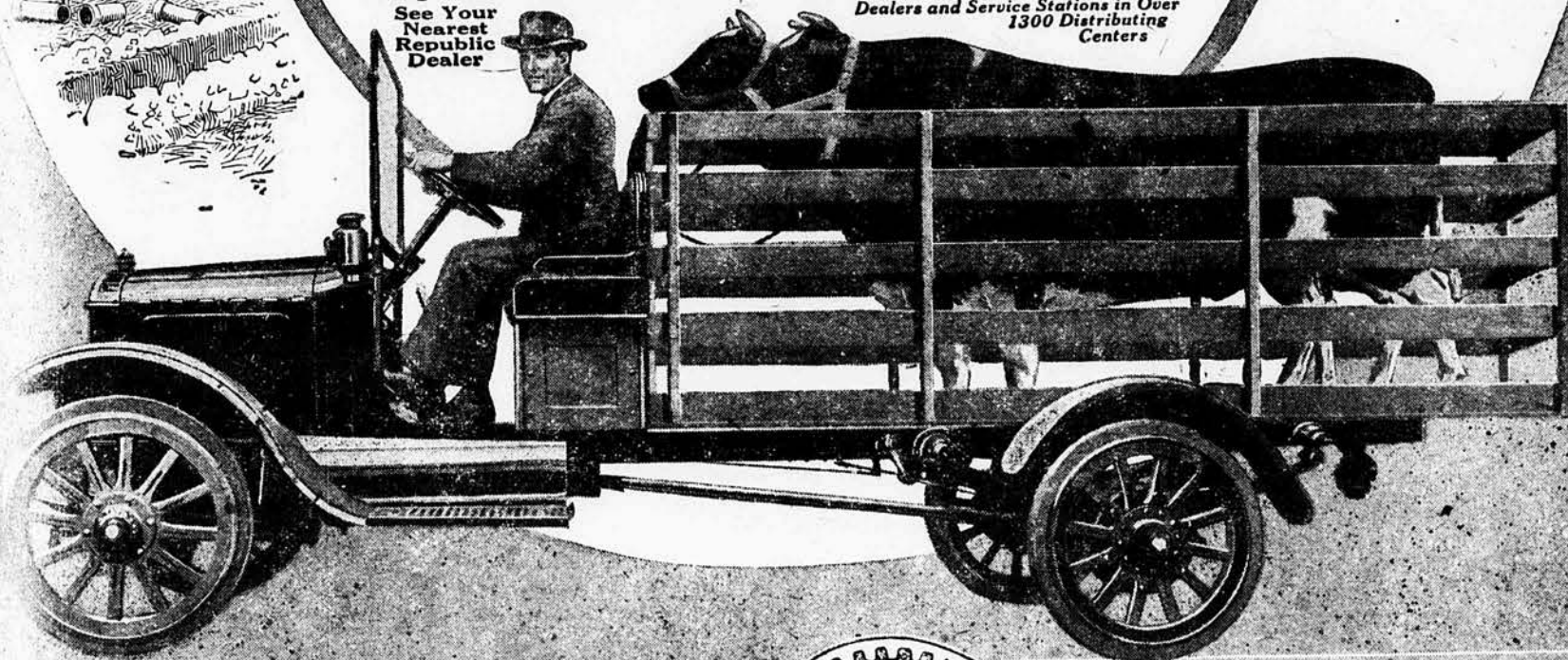
Republic Special $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, chassis \$995; Republic Dispatch for delivery purposes, \$895; 1-ton with bowtop and stake or express body, \$1295; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton chassis, \$1650; 2-ton chassis, \$1975; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Dreadnaught chassis, \$2950; 5-ton Thoroughbred chassis, \$4500. All prices f.o.b. factory. Write for book on any model.

We furnish any kind of farm body—also hoist, gravity or elevating dump. Trucks can be equipped with cattle or hog racks. Address Dept. CA:

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Mutual Oils insure tractors against loss of power—against mechanical trouble. They are oils of highest quality. Absolutely clean. No carbon. No sediment. Will not break down. Will withstand highest temperature. Ask Your Dealer

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You Take Pride

in your "Sunday" clothes, why not as much pride in your 6-days-a-week work clothes?

KEY OVERALLS fit better, never rip, last longer, cost less per year than others.

If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

Boys' Overalls Like Men's
If your dealer is out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Ft. Scott, Kas.

KEY OVERALLS
UNION MADE
GUARANTEED

High test, 1916 crop, white

SEED CORN

at \$4.50 per bushel, and some black amber

CANE SEED

at \$3.75 per bushel. Free Samples.

JOHN FRANKLIN, BEAVER CITY, NEBRASKA

Tested Seed Corn

Every farmer should buy tested seed corn this season. Our seed tests from 86 to 90%. **REID'S YELLOW DENT** and **90-day WHITE CAP**. Every ear buttered and tipped, shelled and graded. \$4.00 bu., five bu. and over \$3.75, sacks free. Are sold out of Boone Co. White. Order now direct from this advertisement.

Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kansas

Get Your SEED CORN NOW!

We have 1918 Corn. Don't wait. Get it now. New corn not fit for seed.

AYE BROS. Box 5, Blair, Nebraska
Seed Corn Center of the World

SEED CORN

As good as the best. Fully tested and guaranteed.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box 3, HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA

PUREBRED SEED CORN

CORN THAT WILL GROW
Reid's Yellow Dent, 100 bu. (1st prize at K. S. A. C. show); Pride of the North, 100 bu. (early variety). For sale on Juniata Farm. D. D. Casement, Manhattan, Kansas.

Seed Corn

My Own Growing
Picked especially for SEED. White, shelled, graded. Tests 95% and better. Two bushels \$5 per bushel. Over two bushels \$4.00 per bushel. Sacks free.

Fred Perkins, Pres., Oswego State Bank, Oswego, Kan.

For Sale Yellow Dent Seed Corn

Raised in Edwards County. High germination test. Address all inquiries Box 54, Hutchinson, Kan.

DOUBLE YOUR CROPS \$\$\$ FOR YOU \$\$\$ IRRIGATE WITH PUMPS

Write **J. H. DOUSMAN**
319 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Here are Real Silage Facts

Results in Feeding Cattle Show up Favorably

BY BOYD RADFORD

THIS is our first season of silage feeding. At the present time we are feeding silage to 70 head of 2-year-old steers and heifers, 60 head of early spring calves, 30 head of mature milk and registered cows, and five herd bulls. We have had this stock on silage for 60 days, and the results are entirely satisfactory, as to growth and flesh, also cost of the feed.

We have two silos, built of vitrified, hollow tile, each 16 by 40 feet in size, holding 175 tons apiece. We have fed 5,000 pounds of silage a day for 60 days, and have 10 days' feeding still in one silo, proving that they will hold their estimated capacity. We filled them the last week in September with corn that would make 20 bushels an acre, and refilled them a week later. Keeping accurate record of all expense of the labor in filling these silos including our own labor, board for the men and teams, charging \$20 a day for our own engine and filler, also \$7 a day for our own binders and teams, we find that it cost us \$391 for the four days of filling, or a little more than \$1.10 a ton for the silage made.

We cut 70 acres of this corn to fill these silos, and allowing a net of \$1 a bushel for the corn in the field, we charged \$1,400 to the silos for the corn that is in them, bringing the total cost of the 350 tons of silage to \$1,791 or \$5.12 a ton.

Depreciation.

These being tile silos and practically indestructible, we think that they are permanent. Consequently, it would be a hard matter to figure depreciation on them, but for a matter of comparison in costs of feed, we will figure the investment as a one-year proposition, and charge the entire cost of the silos to this season's feeding. The two silos cost us \$1,200 complete, or \$3.33 for every ton of capacity. Adding this \$3.33 to the corn and filling cost, would make our feed cost us \$8.45 a ton.

Alfalfa is worth from \$18 to \$22 a ton in the stack so this \$8.45 that 1 ton of silage costs us would buy 1/2 ton of alfalfa. In other words the daily ration of 5,000 pounds of silage costing \$21.12, is about the price of 1 ton of alfalfa hay. Would 1 ton of alfalfa feed these 165 head of Herefords a day, and keep them from bellowing till they were black in the face? I don't think so, but assuming that it would, we will do a little figuring on this basis:

We will charge 350 tons or 700,000 pounds of silage at \$8.45 a ton, which includes the price of our soft corn at \$1 a bushel in the field, the expense of putting it in the silos, and the entire cost of both silos, which totals \$2,957.50. This 700,000 pounds of silage divided into daily rations of 5,000 pounds gives us a 140-day feed, and as agreed before we will charge a ton of alfalfa a day to this herd, and hope that they will have enough. This would take 140 tons of alfalfa to feed the same length of time that the silage will feed them. The 140 tons of alfalfa at the price of \$21.12 a ton, would run the alfalfa up to \$2,956.80. Consequently, if we can get the same feeding value from 5,000 pounds of silage that we could get from a ton of standard alfalfa, we are even

on the cost of the two feeds at the end of a 140-day feeding-period, and have our two silos paid for.

We have not charged anything for the big stack of barley and rye straw that these cattle are eating along with the silage because past experience has proved this straw to be practically worthless as a feed when cattle are eating alfalfa, but if we fed this 165 head only a ton of alfalfa a day they probably would be glad to eat some straw too. We also are short 70 acres of stalks into which the cattle could be turned after husking the corn. So assuming that the 70 acres are worth \$70 as roughness, we will charge against this item, the board for a man and team while he would have been husking it or 23 days at \$1 a day. Then add the risk assumed in pasturing corn stalks, and it would leave very little value for the 70 acres of stalks.

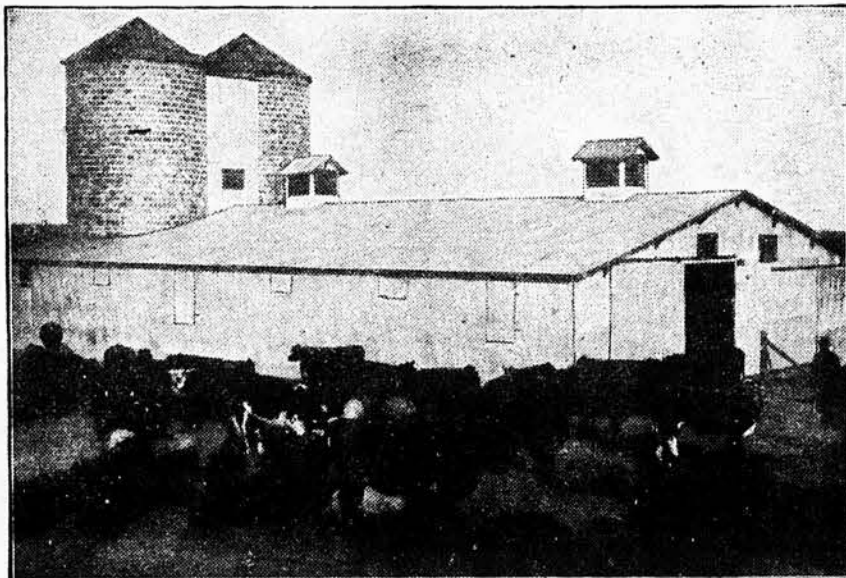

We are feeding 80 head of mature stock cows enough of this 20-bushel-an-acre corn, in the bundle, every day, to equal 2 tons of silage. Besides, they are getting 3,000 pounds of No. 1 prairie hay every day. Since we have 1,400 bushels of corn in 350 tons of silage, from the same field, we will have the same ratio of corn in the fodder, which is 4 bushels a ton, and the cost of cutting the fodder is the same as cutting the corn for the silo, which is \$1 an acre, or 5 cents a bushel, and the shocking amounts to 2 1/2 cents a bushel. Consequently the big load of fodder that these cows are getting every day would equal 2 tons of silage containing 8 bushels of corn at \$1.07 1/2 a bushel. Therefore the cost of feeding these 80 cows is \$8.60 a day for the fodder, and 1 1/2 tons of prairie hay at \$15 making \$31.10 a day. Estimating the weight of the corn at 1,000 pounds we have 80,000 of live weight being fed at a cost of \$31.10 or nearly 4 cents a hundred pounds, daily.

The Costs.

Estimating the silage-fed cattle at 700 pounds apiece for the 70 head of 2-year olds, 500 pounds for the spring calves, 1,000 pounds for the 30 cows, and 1,500 pounds for the five bulls, would make a total of 116,500 pounds of live weight being fed at a cost of \$21.12 or a little less than 2 cents a hundred pounds.

Having satisfied ourselves that the fodder is too expensive to feed, we are expecting to refill a silo as soon as it is empty, using the dry fodder and adding water. We will cut the fodder in the regular way, and blow it into the silo, running two 3/4-inch streams of water from a gravity tank, into the blower. I believe that it will make the fodder enough better to pay for the extra handling, besides getting it into a place where it will be possible to get to it, in all kinds of weather conditions. If any of your readers have tried making silage of fodder, and have reasons to regret it, we would like to hear what their objections are thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Many persons never had an examination of their physical condition, but business men require an invoice of stock on hand at least once a year.

The Efficient Cement

Efficient because an equal quantity of cement will make better and stronger concrete. Ground extra fine, which insures faster setting and a noticeable improvement in the concrete mixture. You get cement tested for uniformity every hour of the day and night when you insist on

ASH GROVE SUPERFINE

"The Stronger Cement"

There are no "just as good" brands. Insist on getting the original **ASH GROVE SUPERFINE PORTLAND CEMENT**. Cheaper because it goes further.

Sold by Good Dealers Everywhere—See Yours.

"Concrete For Permanence."

Farm Fence

Ask for Circular No. 65M55. Factory Prices

It takes less money to buy a good fence if you buy it from the factory and save middlemen's profits. Don't buy until you know

how much money we can save you. Let us tell you how we make fences—why we make it so good and how we can sell it at such low prices.

BUY A FENCE THAT LASTS!

Sears, Roebuck and Co. Chicago

21¢ A ROD UP

150 Styles

Write for Greatest money saving fence bargain book ever printed. Brown fence is made of heavy **DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRE**. Resists rust longest. Also Gates and Barb Wire. Low Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. Write for free fence book and sample to test.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 13 Cleveland, Ohio

FARM FENCE

21 1/2 CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch Hog Fence, 31 1/2¢ a rod for 47-inch Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. **FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.** Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now.

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14 1/2¢ A ROD

164 styles, highest quality fence. Order direct at wire mill prices. Shipped from Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado or California. Catalog Free. Write today. Geo. E. Long, **OTTAWA MFG. CO., 101 King St., Ottawa, Kans.**

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—our latest Hay-Baling Profit-Book. WRITE — get wonderful 1918 money-making opportunity with an **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS**

Most powerful, simple, lever principle. Fastest huestler baler made. 80 years leader. Tremendous war hay demand. Cold cash baling for self and neighbors. Book explains all—Write **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY** Box 16 Kansas City, Mo. Cash or Time

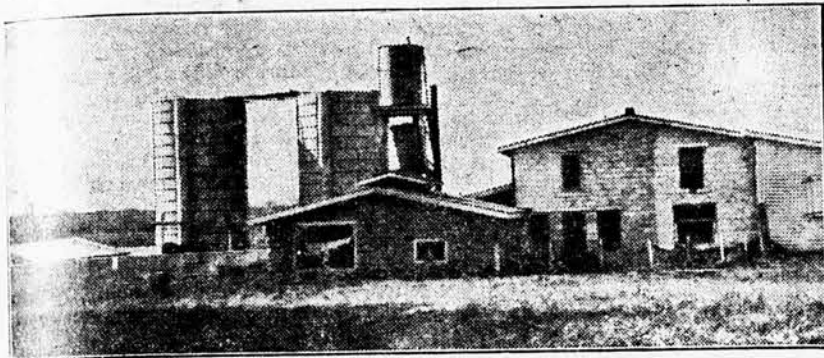
\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grader. | \$26.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

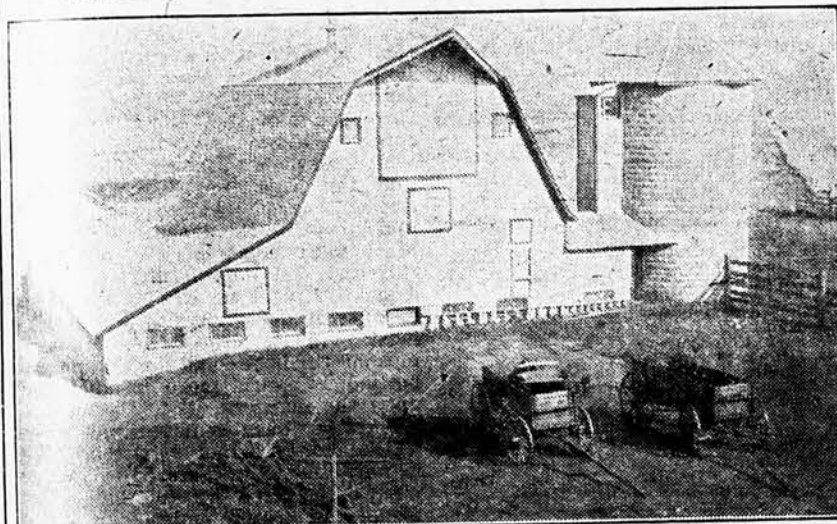
GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Efficiency With Modern Barns

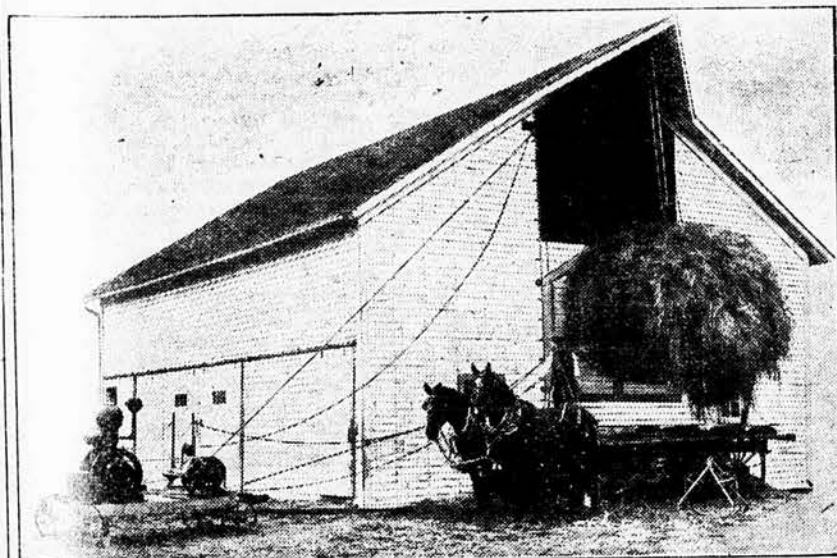
THERE IS a mighty interest all over Kansas just now in better barns. This has come about because of the general belief in the building of a permanent agriculture. With the high prices of all farm crops and animals it is essential that they should be given better protection from the weather. It has become very obvious that one of the best investments that one can make is to build plenty of barn room. Money invested in this way will as a rule return higher profits than any other investment one can make.



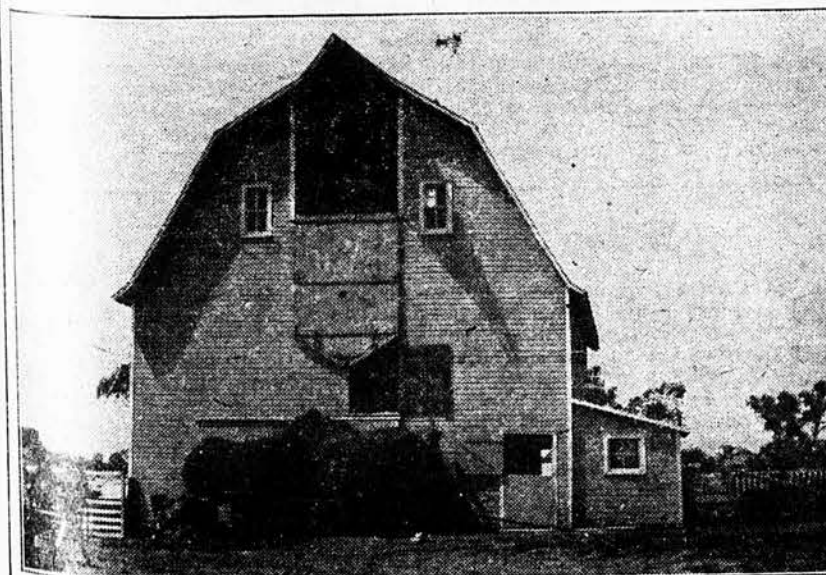
An Excellent Dairy Barn, Two Silos and a Water Tank, Three Important Features in Profitable Farming Under the Conditions in Kansas.



Barn and Cement Block Silo on the Farm of Jay Van Horn in Greeley County, Nebraska.



A Power Hoist Will Lift the Alfalfa into the Barn Rapidly and Efficiently and it is Not Necessary to Keep a Horse Out in the Flies.



This is a Sanitary Dairy Barn Below, and a Roomy Hay Barn Above. It Houses 25 Cows and 75 Tons of Alfalfa Hay.

A Disease of Sorghums

Kernel smut is the only sorghum disease of economic importance in Kansas. This disease affects the individual kernels, usually all the kernels of an infected plant. The kernels have a grayish-brown appearance, are longer than normal, and when broken or crushed are found to contain a mass of smut spores. These spores correspond to the seeds of other plants. They become attached to the sorghum kernels and germinate with them, producing a new smut plant, which grows within the sorghum plant and produces smutted kernels as before.

Kernel smut can be prevented by treating the seed with formaldehyde. Formaldehyde—40 per cent solution—is added to water in the proportion 1 pound to 30 gallons. The seed is soaked in this solution for 1 hour and dried immediately. It is best to treat the seed just before planting. If treated before seeding time it should not be sacked until it is completely dry. Damp seed will heat within 24 hours if sacked. Only new sacks, or old ones dipped in the formaldehyde solution, should be used.

Milo and feterita are not known to be affected with kernel smut, and treatment is therefore unnecessary.

Defective Flues and Stoves

Stoves, stovepipes, and chimneys, if improperly installed or carelessly used, always constitute a fire menace. Stoves should not be placed too close to papered walls or woodwork unless proper protection is provided for them. The floor near the stoves or fireplaces, where exposed to heat or the dropping of hot coals, should be covered with some non-inflammable material.

Stoves and stovepipes should be put up solidly. In general, stovepipes should not pass thru wooden partitions or thru ceilings, and in case such installation cannot be avoided tile insulators or other fireproof material should be placed around the pipe. Chimneys should be examined periodically for cracks. If cracks occur in a chimney they should be filled with plaster or cement at once, as fire often creeps thru such cracks to the woodwork. Cracks that may be dangerous and that might not otherwise be found can be discovered by building a smudge in the stove and placing a board or wet sack over the chimney. Smoke will then be forced out of the cracks.

All chimneys should be cleaned regularly to remove the soot and any other inflammable material that may have got into them. This is best accomplished by means of metal—such as scrap tin—limbs of an evergreen tree, or a bundle of brush attached to a rope, chain, or wire, and worked up and down in the chimney from the top.

The door leading to the firebox of a stove should not be left open to check the draft, for live coals are likely to fall out on the floor, and the clothing of a person near the stove may be drawn into the fire. Suitable dampers should be provided in the pipe if the stove is not equipped with them. For the same reason open fireplaces should not be used unless provided with an effective screen to keep sparks and hot coals from flying out into the room. Stoves should always be of ample size for the space they are expected to heat.

A Fly Repellent

What is a good fly repellent? How is it made? Wilson County.

As a fly repellent I would recommend the following combination: Add two cakes of laundry soap to 3 gallons of water, boiling the mixture until the soap is dissolved. Then add very gradually and with constant stirring ½ pint of fish oil and ½ pint of kerosene. Then melt 1½ pounds of rosin over a slow fire or in a double boiler, and when it is liquefied, add it gradually to the mixture. Many farmers have had good success with this repellent without adding the kerosene, tho personally I prefer to add it. This mixture may be applied with a brush or spray as often as necessary.

If you will write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for Bulletin No. 131 entitled "Repellents For Protecting Animals from the Attacks of Flies," it will give you the formulae for several fly repellents.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

Heats Your Whole House Comfortably From One Register -

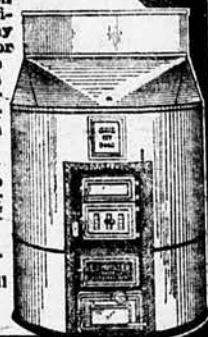
THE Mueller Pipeless Furnace frees you from the disadvantages of stoves—gives you all the comfort and satisfaction of real furnace heat—without having to tear up your walls for pipes or flues. Saves 35% in fuel—burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood.

A real furnace, solid cast iron, with triple jacket, substantial firepot and radiator, triangular duplex grate. Does not heat cellar.

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You can depend on the Mueller—its efficiency and economy have been proved for you. It is exactly the same construction as the old reliable Mueller line, but without pipes or flues. Easy to install in old or new homes. Ironclad Guarantee. Write for interesting free booklet "Heating Your Home" and name of nearest dealer.

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The "IOWA" Separator. **OUTSKIMMED All Competing Separators**

In the official Skimming Tests made by the jury of Dairy Experts at the last World's Fair, San Francisco.

FACTS Book FREE

"FACTS" tells why the "IOWA" skims closest under all farm conditions. "FACTS" describes the famous Curved Disc Bowl, gives results of actual skimming tests made on farms and by all leading Agricultural Colleges. Free. Write

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WATERLOO, IOWA

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Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

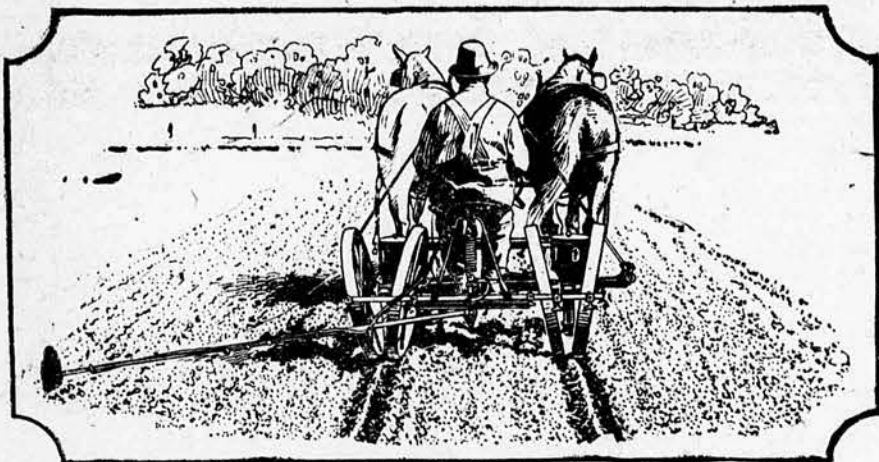
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The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 10 cents each. The magazine contains from 20 to 22 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. RP-30, Topeka, Kan.**

House Dress Pattern FREE!

This pretty, new one-piece house dress with sleeve in either of two lengths is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the waistline is to be confined by a belt or to be gathered, with a casing underneath. Gingham, seersucker, drill, linen, linen, alpaca, chambray, gabardine, flannel, flannellette and serge are all used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The dress measures about 2½ yards at its lower edge.

SPECIAL 20 DAY OFFER. To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern 1984. Address **THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS**



The Moline Four-Wheel Corn Planter

A simple, reliable, perfected four-wheel planter

When you use a Moline Four-Wheel Corn Planter to plant your corn you plant every kernel in every hill, the crop germinates quickly and uniformly, gets a quick start on the weeds, and matures early and uniformly. This means a bigger and better crop and more money for you.

All the seed is planted at the same depth because the runners set well back between the wheels. The four wheels pack the soil firmly from the sides and leave the top soil in a loose condition. This causes rapid rise of soil moisture and quick germination of the seed. The young plants push through the loose top soil easily. The ridges made by the four wheels will not wash out as easily as those made by the ordinary planter.

There is seldom any replanting to be done after a Moline Four-Wheel Corn Planter.

The Moline drop never fails to work—you always get the full number of kernels in every hill. There are no complicated parts to get out of order. Valve action is very simple and hills cannot be scattered.

Many other features such as close-coupled construction which makes it easy to handle, accessible parts, seed-can which may be tipped, a foot pedal for throwing out the check wire, easy adjustment for depth of runners, automatic disc marker, and a strong, simple construction, make the Moline Four-Wheel Corn Planter the best corn planter made.

Disc furrow openers and a fertilizer attachment are furnished on special orders.

Write for free catalog describing the Moline Four-Wheel Corn Planter in detail, also name of your nearest Moline dealer. Address Dept. 23

MOLINE LINE

Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Mowers, Manure Spreaders, Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Wagons and Stephens Salient Six Automobiles.

MOLINE PLOW CO. ILLINOIS
MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

Gabel's Latest Improved Pig and Lamb Forcep (makes 2 sizes in one) with special patent spring cable loop. No wires to break. Deposit \$5.00 in your bank payable to us after 90 days trial. Send certificate to us with your order. After trial if not satisfied mail it back. Agents wanted. GABEL MFG. CO., HAWKEYE, IOWA

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Total Value . . . \$2.25
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Offer Good Until April 27, Only



McCall's Magazine is soon to be \$1.00 a year. The April number, with its bigger size, beautifully printed cover, charming stories, and the famous McCall fashions, makes McCall's at once the greatest magazine ever published at less than \$1.50 a year.

This special ten day offer makes it possible for you to receive four well known periodicals for just a trifle more than the price of the new McCall's Magazine, America's greatest dollar magazine. This offer good for ten days only. Tell your friends about this bargain offer. They will thank you for telling them about it. If you are already a subscriber to any of these publications, we will have your subscription extended one year from date of present expiration.

MAIL THE COUPON BEFORE APRIL 27, 1918



CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Topeka, Kansas. M.B.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.45 for which please send me Capper's Weekly, McCall's, People's Home Journal and The Household, all for the term of one year, as per offer above.

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. Box State

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to run free notices of farmers who wish to buy farm machinery, or who have machinery for sale or trade. There is a machinery shortage and it is essential that the best possible use should be made of the equipment available.

Threshing Equipment

I wish to buy a second-hand Ruth feeder to fit a 32 inch Case separator. Also a fan or fan head to make a gearless blower.

I need an oil pump and cross head pump for a steam engine. I intend to put my machine in shape and try to save every bit of the grain.

A. U. Johnson.

1414 Briggs, Parsons, Kan.

Kind of Sorghum to Grow

Sorghum varies more than any other crop in the type and character of the plants, and in the purposes for which it is used. Four distinct groups of sorghums usually are recognized. They are (1) the grain sorghums, (2) sorghums for forage or sirup, (3) sorghums for hay, and (4) broomcorn. The first two groups are indicated in the following outline:

1. Grain sorghums (those grown primarily for grain)
 - A. Kafir
 1. Blackhull kafir
 2. Pink kafir
 3. Dwarf Blackhull kafir
 4. Red kafir
 5. White kafir
 - B. Milo
 1. Standard Yellow milo
 2. Dwarf Yellow milo
 3. White milo
 - C. Feterita
 - D. Freed sorghum
 - E. Kaoliang
 - F. Jerusalem corn
 - G. Brown durra
 - H. Shalla
2. Sorgho or sweet sorghum (those used for forage and sirup)
 - A. Red Amber
 - B. Black Amber
 - C. Orange
 - D. Sumac
 - E. Western Orange, Coleman, Goose Neck, Collier and McLean.

Prices in the "Good Old Days"

"I recall also in those days we killed our hogs in the woods, where they were fattened on acorns, and we could have all the honey we wanted by going into the timber and chopping down a bee tree. And, just think of it! There was a rise in the price of wheat, and it got to be worth three bits (37½ cents) a bushel, struck measure. Good horses were worth \$20 to \$24 and oxen \$15 to \$20 a yoke. Milk cows from \$7 to \$13 each. The kind of rails Abe Lincoln made cost 37½ cents for 100—that was the price paid for 'making them.' A negro would hire out by the year for \$40 for the 12 months and two suits of cotton or linen clothing and two blankets. The best class of work hands got \$8 a month and the common ones \$3 to \$4 a month. All of our shoes and clothing were home-made, and yet those were our happiest days, even if we did have biscuits only once a week, and that on Sunday morning. Venison and wild turkey, with old-fashioned corn bread johnny cake and trimmings, was good enough for us and made life worth the living."—From "Missourians A Hundred Years Ago."

Pink Kafir

Pink kafir matures from one to two weeks earlier than the Blackhull kafir. Consequently it is adapted to shorter seasons and drier conditions. It appears to grow better than other varieties if cool weather prevails during the early stages of growth. It is well adapted for growing in the area from Smith, Phillips and Norton counties south and west to Clark, Meade, Seward and Stevens counties. Pink kafir also is better than Blackhull on poor soil in Central and Eastern Kansas.

Pink kafir plants grow to a height of 4 to 7 feet. They are more slender than the Blackhull kafir, the heads are longer and not so heavy or compact, the seeds are tinged with pink and the seed hulls are pink, being intermediate in color between those of the white and red-seeded varieties. It shatters more readily than the Blackhull variety, and if the stand is thin the heads are likely not to be fully extended from the boot.

The Pink-kafir now grown in Western Kansas was developed at the Hays Branch Experiment station from a mixed lot obtained from William Rockefeller of Russell county. Mr. Rockefeller's seed came from kafir probably introduced into Russell county in 1905 by the United States Department of Agriculture.

About the Extracted Honey

Unless one is keeping a goodly number of colonies, it would not be practical to attempt to extract his surplus honey, because of the expense involved. Extracted honey is simply the honey thrown out of the cells by centrifugal force, without injuring the comb, which is then put back into the hive and the bees simply repair a little damage caused by uncapping the cells, and then fill them again with honey. Much more honey may be obtained in this way, but it costs more and brings a smaller price on the market, simply because it does not suit the fancy of most persons. The honey is just as pure as the best comb honey, and when bottled is much more easily placed upon the market.

Next to honey in importance is wax. Unlike honey, which is gathered from flowers and manufactured by the bees, wax is secreted by the bees. It is formed in scales underneath the abdomen. There are four of these scales on each side of the abdomen, hence there may be eight wax scales on each worker bee. At times of abundant harvest, nearly every worker bee, except possibly the very oldest, will be found to contain these wax scales, unless more new comb is rendered unnecessary by extracting. Thus it will be seen that compelling bees to secrete their own wax and build their own comb, and then to expect them to store a maximum amount of honey, is much like expecting a cow to lay on fat and give a maximum quantity of milk at the same time. Hence the large apiarist uses the extractor. The use of the wax is to build the comb, and mixed with pollen, to construct the queen cells. As a commercial product, it stands next to honey.

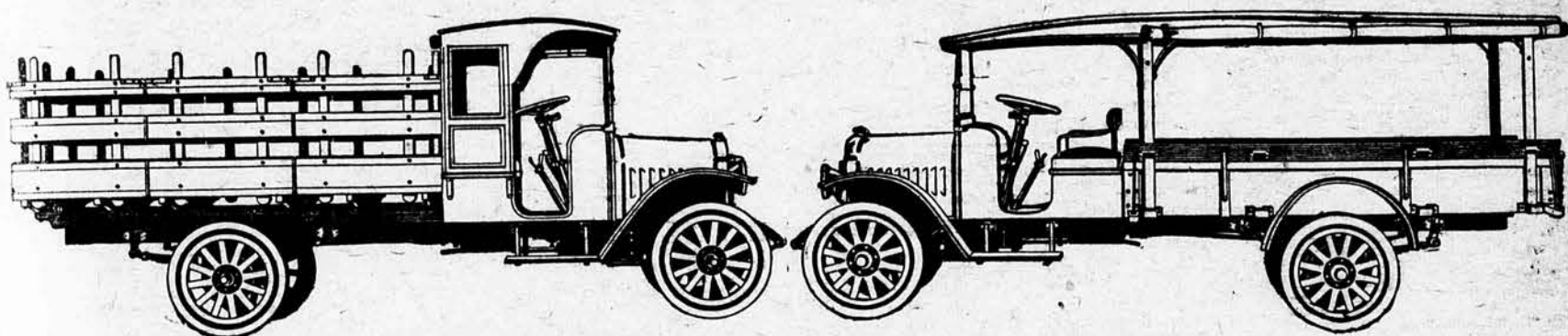
Two Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for \$1.00

For only \$1.00 I will send you prepaid ten one-year old Apple Trees (2 Delicious, 3 Northwestern Greenings, 2 Jonathans and 1 Wealthy) and a two year subscription to the Household Magazine and a two year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. Address: H. W. Macy, Box 20, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement

If You Own a Motor Truck

NO FARM tool or implement, with the possible exception of the tractor, is making so strong an appeal to farmers this spring as the motor truck. Shortage of labor, shortage of horses, and high feed, added to the scarcity of freight cars, all are working together to stimulate the demand for power trucks. This is a comparatively new method of hauling for many farmers and there is a great interest in its possibilities, its advantages and disadvantages, that only users of trucks can explain. For this reason the Farmers Mail and Breeze has decided to ask for a discussion on the subject of motor trucks for farm use. What kind of work have you done with a truck? Where does it excel hauling with horses? What of the expense of upkeep? How do they differ in driving from a motor car? These questions are merely suggestive. Any other facts that would be of interest to a prospective purchaser may be included. Cash will be paid for all letters received, and a dollar will be the minimum. If you have a picture of your truck send it along.

More Brains than Metal are Used in Building this



MAXWELL TRUCK

This truck costs little more than a first class team, wagon and harness. Costs less when you figure up-keep. Eats only when it works. Requires one-twenty-fifth the care and attention horses do. Travels the 7 or 12 or 16 miles to market, under load, in one-fourth the time.

The farm hand who formerly took all day to drive to mill with a load of grain can now go and return in two hours.

Here is a truck with all the features of \$5000 trucks, and sold under the same guarantee. Worm drive. Electric lights and generator. 10-foot loading space. Gas consumption, 16 miles to every gallon. A tire miser. Mechanical trouble practically unknown. Repair bills are too low to mention.

This Maxwell is built for the farm. Weighs 2500 pounds. Goes faster than heavier and more expensive trucks and goes where they daren't follow.

6600 Maxwell trucks are in service. 1100 on farms. Service records show a verdict of 99.6% perfect based on all the trucks now in use. You'll find no mechanical faults in the Maxwell. A safe investment and a paying one.

You save \$400 the day you buy this Maxwell truck, for its price is \$1085. And \$1085 is \$400 less than any other truck of similar capacity on the market.

\$1085 Chassis only, f. o. b. Detroit. Electric lights. Electric generator. Worm drive. 10-foot loading space. 2500 pounds. 16 miles on a gallon of gas.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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TO YOU**PAINT**
Save Big Money

Don't pay half a dozen profits on your paint. We sell you direct from factory. Only one small profit. No jobbers—no dealers—no agents. You get all our plan saves. Only paint factory in the world that sells direct.

Highest Quality Guaranteed

Crosby Ever-Wear Paint is guaranteed. You take no chances. Every can makes good or we do. No time limit. No argument. You must be satisfied. Thousands of users and 15 years satisfactory service back up every claim we make.

FREE PAINT BOOK! Send today for big, handsome illustrated book. Shows over 100 colors. Gives full directions for doing work yourself. Also special paint offer. Write today sure. It's all sent free.

CROSBY-FRANK & CO., 313 Peoria St., CHICAGO

WE PAY FREIGHT**Panama Canal Book Free**

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid with a 3-month subscription to the Household at 12c. The Household is a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address: The Household, Dept. A-5, Topeka, Kansas

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a Ford Car FREE**

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

**I Have Given Cars to
One Hundred People**

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

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

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

**This Big FREE Book
Tells All About It**

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

**Send For Your
Copy At Once**

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

**You Can Be the Proud
Owner of a Ford**

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

**Let Me Hear From You
Today—NOW!**

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

W.W. Rhoads, Manager, RHOADS AUTO CLUB, 1812 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



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

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

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

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS**Draft Classification**

A registered and was placed in class 4 by the local board on dependency grounds. The district board placed him in class 1 on agricultural grounds. Which classification will hold?

F. B. G.

The classification of the district board.

Damages by Chickens

Chickens range across the road and eat in B's wheat field. Can B force A to keep the chickens up or pay damage? The wheat field is not fenced. This is in the country in Kansas, miles from an incorporated city.

M. F. L.

Yes, B is not required to fence against chickens and if A permits his fowls to trespass on B's wheat he is liable for the damage they may cause.

Distribution of Property

1. A marries B, a widow with three children. If B dies first, at A's death would the property go to B's children?

2. If A dies first would all the property go to B? A has no children.

A. A.

1. No, unless A willed it to them.
2. If A dies without a will, yes. He can, however, will away one half of his estate to any person or persons he chooses.

When Divorced

After securing a divorce in Kansas is a person required to remain single for a certain length of time before marrying again? If so, how long?

If a divorced person remains in Kansas he must remain single for six months, but he might go to another state and marry as soon as divorced. However, if he should marry in another state before the expiration of six months and then return to Kansas he might be prosecuted for bigamy.

Can He Shoot the Dogs?

I have a flock of sheep, which in the pasture season go about 3/4 mile from the house to the far end of the pasture where there is timber and water and where in the heat of the day they will lie in the shade. Last year dogs got to hunting in the timber and would run rabbits into the trees or the stone fence and bark for as much as half a day at a time. The sheep would not go to water or feed at all while the dogs were around, but were nervous and would run from anything they saw. I do not think the dogs ever chased the sheep. They are just ordinary cur dogs worth about 60 cents a thousand. I should like to know what could be done with me if I should kill them. I am afraid they will get to killing the sheep if they are left alone.

R. B. J.

I assume that the stone fence and timber are on your own premises. If so the dogs are trespassers and you have a right to kill them if necessary to get rid of them.

Why Not?

Why should not an anxious mother know when she sees that John Doe has been killed in action whether he is her son? Why not give parents' address?

MRS. E. L. H.

I cannot see any good reason for the rule. However, it should be said that the government, as I understand it, does immediately notify the nearest relative of the boy killed, wounded or captured in action, or who dies of disease. The notification is by letter. I can, however, see no reason why the name and address should not be published as well as the name alone. The chances are that the soldier boy has other relatives and friends in addition to those notified, who are deeply interested in his welfare. To read in the paper that John Smith or William Brown has been killed, wounded or captured only adds to their anxiety without giving them any information. Unless the address is published there is no sense in publishing the name.

Leave of Absence

What is the law in regard to leaves of absence from homestead before making final proof?

The following is the section of the law relating to this matter, together with the interpretation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington:

That during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance with the terms of this act, be counted as constructive residence. Provided, That each settler or entryman within 15 days after leaving his claim for the purpose herein provided shall file notice thereof in the United States Land Office, and at the expiration of the calendar year file in said land office of the district wherein his claim is situated a written statement, under oath and corroborated by two witnesses, giving the date or dates when he left his claim, date or dates of return thereto, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor

during such period or periods of absence. Provided further, That nothing herein shall excuse any homestead settler or entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation required by applicable law upon his claim or entry. Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to homestead settlers and entrymen who may have filed their application prior to the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect.

1. The privilege of such absence may be exercised by any person who had made a valid settlement on public land before December 20, 1917, or who has made, or shall make, entry pursuant to application filed before that date. If no entry has been made prior to the filing of the notice stipulated in the act and herein below mentioned, you will give it the current serial number and make record thereof on your serial number register, noting that no entry has been made; also on the tract book if the land is described by subdivisions, section, township and range.

2. There is no limit either to the number or the length of the absences a homesteader may have under this act. They do not in anywise interfere with the five-month absence privilege accorded by law to the homesteader during each residence year, pursuant to notice and without reason stated, but the periods thereof are to be regarded as forming part of the seven-months' residence ordinarily required.

3. Each person intending to avail himself of the privileges of this act must, within 15 days after leaving his homestead, file at the local United States land office a notice that he has left the land, pursuant to the provisions of said act, for the purpose of performing farm labor elsewhere. On or before February 1 of each year he must file at said office a written statement, under oath, corroborated by two witnesses, with regard to such absence or absences during the last preceding calendar year. Said statement must contain the date or dates when he left the claim and the date or dates of his return thereto; also the name or names of the places where he was engaged in farm labor during the period or periods of his absence and the name or names of the persons for whom said labor was performed. Unless he complies with these conditions, he will not be entitled to the benefits of the act.

4. The act does not excuse a homesteader from full compliance with the law with respect to cultivation of his land and the erection of a habitable house thereon.

Rural Mail Box

Years ago when the R. F. D. route was located I got a mail box from the Topeka Daily Capital, which was approved by the Postoffice Department. Many other farmers got the same kind of boxes. Now the mail carrier has ordered me to get a new box and says that after March 20 he will not put my mail in the old one. A merchant at Centralia has a dry load of boxes to sell. I went to Vermillion and found that all the boxes along that route are old boxes. I asked the postmaster at Vermillion about it and he said "We have no orders to make anyone buy a new mail box."

Can the carrier compel me to get a new box? He says the old box is condemned and he can't put mail in it. It is as good as new.

MARK McLAUGHLIN.

If your box is in suitable condition to receive mail I would say that you cannot be compelled to buy a new one. Why not take the matter up with the postmaster at Centralia and find out whether the box has been condemned and if so, why?

A Legal Tangle

1. A, B and C are brothers. A and C are married. B, who is single, for a number of years lived with his mother, who has considerable property, but who, like many elderly ladies, lacks the business ability to manage it. B looked after this property and so managed it that it was netting a nice income. After something like \$5,000 had been saved to the mother's credit the two married sons coaxed the mother away from B and had her go to live with C, who refused to let B come on his C's premises, or let him talk with his mother. Soon all the \$5,000 was taken from the banks in which it had been deposited and presumably squandered; also the mother was induced to convey the bulk of her property to A and C without a dollar's consideration. Can A and C be forced to return the mother to B, even though she resists?

2. Is it a crime to engage in a conspiracy to defraud? What is the penalty?

3. If the mother should die while living with C and before any action for recovery is taken can B force A and C to account for the \$5,000 taken from the bank and for any rents or profits that may accrue during their time of handling the property and force a reconveyance of B's proportionate share of the property? In case land so conveyed to A and C should be mortgaged or sold by A and C has B any right to recover his proportionate share even against an innocent purchaser for cash or an innocent mortgagee?

P. E. M.

1. If the mother was in her right

mind she of course had a right to leave her son B and go to live with her other sons and could not be compelled to leave C's place of residence.

2. Anyone conspiring with another or with others to defraud another person is guilty of a crime, the punishment depending on the nature and extent of the fraud.

3. If the mother was mentally competent to make a conveyance and did not make such conveyance under duress, she had a right to convey her property to whom she pleased even though such conveyance worked a grave injustice to B. If B can show that she was not competent to make a conveyance at the time it was made then he might maintain an action to set aside the conveyances, and if the mother is dead, could compel an accounting and distribution of the estate provided the mother did not will or convey the same while in her right mind.

Even tho it would be proved that the mother was not of sound mind at the time of making the conveyance to her sons, or if it could be proved that she was induced to make the conveyance by fraudulent representations still the innocent purchasers or mortgagees would be protected.

Renter's Liability

A renter rents a farm of 110 acres and last fall put most of the place in wheat. The wheat is a failure so he put most of the ground in oats and barley, leaving a little for corn. He has done all he could to make the rent. If there is no crop raised on the place can the owner collect the rent? Or if there is a light crop and the renter gives the owner what there is after he has borrowed money to hire help, to buy seed and to buy grain for horse feed, can the owner collect the balance of the \$700? If the government doesn't fix the prices so the farmer can get more for what he raises how can one pay such rent and keep a family from starvation?

Of course the owner of the land can collect the rent unless the renter is execution proof. When the renter agreed to pay \$700 for the use of the land for one year he took the chances on raising a crop. If the owner of the land is a generous man he may make a reduction in the rent, but he is under no legal obligation to do so.

It also occurs to me that no price could be fixed by the government high enough to save the farmer whose crop is a failure. The fact is that the higher the price fixed the worse off such a man would be, for while he would have nothing to sell at the high price he would be compelled to buy at the high prices.

Right to Lay Pipe Line

B owns land along side of public highway. His hedge fence is planted back far enough from the road to leave a parking of 8 or 10 feet between the hedge and the road. There is 60 feet between the fences. B has harrowed and worked the ground so that he can run a mowing machine over the parking without injury to the machine. An oil and gas company has put down a pipe line along the parking and left it so rough that B will be unable to mow. B also had sowed the parking with bluegrass. The oil and gas company refused to pay for the right of way or to pay B for damages. The oil and gas company had not received permission to lay pipe from the county commissioners. Can they do this?

C. E. J.

If the parking is a part of the public highway the oil and gas company has a right to lay the pipe. If the parking belongs to B of course the oil and gas company is a trespasser.

A change of food is appetizing and the more a good cow eats of good food the more milk she is capable of secreting. But the food must be as nearly uniform in quality and quantity as possible; extremes of ups and downs in food will dry up the cow.

We have to put every ounce of effort behind the men behind the guns.

Every Chick Hatched

is an egg taken from consumption.

Every Chick Lost

is an egg and a quantity of feed used to no purpose.

Every Chick Raised

adds either eggs or meat to the Nation's food supply.

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Appendicitis

"Reader" sends me a postcard with the modest request that I tell all about appendicitis; what causes it, what its symptoms are, and how to cure it. It would be a pleasure to me to lead "Reader" into the celebrated Crear Library, and turn him loose in the roomful of books devoted to this interesting subject, but since this would involve an expensive railroad trip, I will cover the entire subject in this column.

Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. It is not a new disease. Our grandfathers died of it in large numbers but thought they were dying of "inflammation of the bowels." The reason it is dangerous is because septic abscesses may develop, and from them may come general peritonitis, and death. Only one case in five is dangerous in this way, but you never know what number you are drawing. The operation to relieve appendicitis if done in the first 36 hours of the attack is not so serious as that for the removal of tonsils. It should not cost more than \$150. The removal of the appendix has never been known to leave any bad after results if done early in the case. If the operation is delayed until the infection is widespread it is not unusual for bands of intestinal adhesions to trouble the patient afterward.

Oh, yes; how do you know when you have it? The only way you can know is by taking your doctor's word for it. There are so many things to consider that it is no good trying to tell you about them. I can direct you this far: Employ only intelligent doctors whom you can trust. If your doctor tells you that you have appendicitis and should be operated upon at once, follow his advice without delay. You may bluff it thru and get by with the defiance, but then again, you may not. An early operation at the hands of a good surgeon is a comparatively simple and safe procedure. The expense is nothing compared to the relief. Don't follow the old advice to "take a big dose of salts and work it off." This has cost many lives. In appendicitis the bowel does not need to be worked off, but to be put at rest. The best way to put it at rest is to remove the offending appendix.

A Scar

Our girl six years old had the misfortune to run against a barb wire gate and had a gash cut very deep and about 1 1/2 inches long on her face. We treated it with peroxide and other remedies. It healed well, but left a red scar about the length of the cut, which stands a little higher than the skin. What could we do to remove the red scar?

M. J. W.

A skillful surgeon can remove the scar with comparative ease. You made a mistake in failing to secure medical treatment at the time of the injury. The edges of the wound should have been brought together evenly and held in firm apposition by adhesive plaster or a stitch or two. Treating a wound of this character with peroxide usually does more harm than good. It is not of sufficient power to act as a germicide and its repeated application simply keeps the wound open and retards healing. The place for peroxide is in wounds that are pus infected. There it serves the mechanical purpose of dislodging the pus. I hope that readers will learn that the way to treat a deep wound to prevent scarring is to bring the edges together and secure them. Get away from the fear of a few simple stitches. They cause little pain and do great good.

My Advertising

Sending in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you advertise a remedy for heart disease, I became interested and decided to write to you. Our son has been suffering for several years; that is at times when he does hard work. He soon becomes over done. Then his heart beats hard and the pulse in his neck throbs. He has been told that the arteries leading to the heart have become enlarged. He has had two hard attacks of rheumatism; when he was 13, and 25. If you can send a circular perhaps I can better describe his case to you as you state there are different forms of heart disease.

A. M. C.

One reason for printing this letter is that I crave information as to when I advertised a remedy for heart disease. On the contrary I have always

insisted that altho certain suitable medicines may help in some cases, the great remedy for heart disease is rest, and without it, all remedies will fail. I would advise this reader to find out if possible what caused the attacks of rheumatism, and secure its removal. And I must tell her further that I would not think for one moment of prescribing a medicine for heart disease of any kind unless given an opportunity to make a thoro examination.

Stop Worrying

For the last few years, my breasts have been rather sensitive around the outer edges but not in the center. About six weeks ago there was a dull ache for a little while on the left side of my left one, but only for an hour or so. I thought then that there was a small enlargement there but as I believe people can bring on illa brooding over little things I put it out of my mind. A week ago the dull pain returned, lasting only a few minutes at a time.

On examination, I found that the enlargement extended half way around the outer portion of my breast; at the lower part it probably is about the thickness of two fingers. It isn't so very hard and it is movable, while at the point I first noticed it is rather hard and from there, there is a general swelling runs up the side which extends out from the breast along my side for 2 inches or more. There isn't any lump under my arm, and now and then there is the little dull ache, but the sensation all the time is more of a slight stinging feeling. Has very little fever in it, if any at all. At a point nearer the front on the other is the same thing, only not quite so far advanced. I should like another physician's opinion of my case before consulting a specialist, not that I begrudge a specialist his fee, but we are in debt, and I should like to be sure it is necessary first.

C. C.

The very fact that you have so extensive an area and an involvement of both breasts is against the diagnosis of incipient cancer. It is not an uncommon thing for women to have painful breasts, especially at about the menstrual period. This leads to an examination and a woman who does not stop to consider that the breast is a collection of glands may conclude that she has a cancer. In case of doubt, always consult a reliable physician, but do not jump to the conclusion that every pain in the breast means cancer. Let the doctor decide and stop worrying.

Where's Hopeful?

If the writer signing herself "Hopeful" in the issue of March 16 will let me have her address I shall be glad to send her some letters sent by sympathetic subscribers.

When we set our tables, shall we not remember the starving, suffering millions of the world as well as our own national food scarcity, and not spread elaborate tables just because we can?

Monstrous Nonsense

We can imagine how trustfully a Kansas farmer will hand over his team to a Porto Rican or a Chinese coolie when the rush comes in the harvest season and we "import thousands of these laborers from Porto Rico and China to help us in our farm work." As Kansas is a pretty warm place at harvest time, why not bring over a few tribes from Borneo and Africa?

There is little doubt that if some of our big industries could find an excuse for importing a horde of human beings to this country able to exist on a few cents a day and to work at pauper labor rates, they would do it. Yet in the long run nothing would be more disastrous even to these industries. The pauper laborer is a poor consumer. His low rate of pay drags down the pay and the standard of living of the nation's workmen and makes them poor consumers. And an under-nourished race soon peters out and its descendants become charges on the public. But there is a greater and more acute peril: Such an importation would intensify every national problem which threatens and darkens the future of the people of the United States. These problems are sufficiently menacing as they are.

But there need be no anxiety. No such monstrous thing can come to pass. Organized labor in America would not tolerate it; intelligent public opinion would not permit it.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T. J. BROWN TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 12c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.00 to \$6.50 (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.50
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ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

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 hereafter 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 highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and postpaid just for promptly winning 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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You will laugh, you will scream at THE BLUNDERS OF A BASHFUL MAN as told in the world's champion funny book. It banishes care and by its laughter, compelling mirth and irresistible humor rejuvenates the whole body. In this screamingly funny volume the reader follows with rapt attention and hilarious delight the mishaps, mortifications, confusions and agonizing mental and physical distresses of a self-conscious bashful young man, and ludicrous predicaments, that convulse the reader with laughter, causing him to hold both sides for fear of exploding from an excess of uproarious merriment.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY, DEPT. F. B. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS



Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of the Farmers Mail and Breeze published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1, 1918. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are:
Publisher, Arthur Capper... Topeka, Kansas
Editor, T. A. McNeal... Topeka, Kansas
Managing Editor, Charles Dillon... Topeka, Kansas
Business Manager, J. E. Griest... Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is:
Arthur Capper... Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are:
None

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1918.
FRANCES WRIGHT, Notary Public.
(My commission expires Oct. 29, 1920.)

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Farm Work in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

Corn planting was started on this farm April 1. This is a few days earlier than we usually get to planting in the spring but the weather has been so ideal since winter broke up that the work has gone along at a rapid rate. The ground for the corn was double-disked two weeks before planting. It covered the weed seeds, and the rains which fell afterward brought the weeds up in good shape for the lister to root them out. We would have preferred to have plowed this ground and top planted it but the presence of so many weeds made that way of putting it in rather risky, for with a long wet spell about harvest time the weeds would have an excellent chance to get in some telling blows on the corn crop. The use of the lister is much to be preferred on a field such as this for the chances of weeds getting a start in the row with the crop are greatly lessened. The corn was covered to a depth of about 3 inches and after the furrows had dried out sufficiently so that the soil would not stick, which usually required about half a day, the soil over the corn was firmed by running a corn planter down the rows. We find this an excellent practice following the use of the lister.

We cannot see where the newly adopted daylight saving measure is going to affect the farmers very much unless some of them miss a train or some such thing. On this farm, as we suppose, about the same schedule is maintained as upon most farms; the morning chores are started by early

daylight and sometimes, upon more urgent occasions, by lantern light and in the evening they are finished either in the fading twilight or by lantern light. At this season such a schedule gives a farmer a working day of about 16 or 17 hours, which to some persons may seem long but to us it sometimes seems entirely too short for by the time the day is shortened at both ends with the time necessary for the doing of the chores and another big hole knocked in it in the time required to haul feed for the cattle the time available for field work is none too long. But in a week the cattle will be taken to pasture, if the warm weather continues, which will do away with the necessity of feeding them, and more hours in the field will be the result.

At this time of the war when the smell of green stuff is in the air we notice that the cattle get very restless and the fences have to be kept in excellent repair to prevent them from breaking out and getting an overdose of something. It is especially risky to have alfalfa growing close to the feed lot for unless the fence is extra high and tight some of the herd are sure to get over it or thru it in some manner and as a result there is a skinning job on hand for someone. A neighbor recently lost six head of 3-year-old steers in one night in this manner and when such animals are worth about \$100 apiece the loss soon becomes large.

One does not really realize how slow and congested freight traffic is until he ships something. During the winter we happened to have occasion to ship some seed kaffir to Wallace county. Six weeks were required for this ship-

ment to reach its destination. In talking the matter over with the agent we made the remark that it was likely due to the carelessness of the train crews. He replied that in a measure that might have something to do with it but assured me that all shipments were necessarily slow unless in car-load lots and then some difficulty was experienced at times. He said that freight shipments from Kansas City frequently were from two to three weeks in reaching this place. With such conditions prevailing one had better dig up the Christmas slogan and change it around so that it reads "Do your spring ordering early."

The showers which have fallen so far this spring have been ideal for the farmers but they have not been the means of producing much water for the stockmen, and as the pastures will soon be in readiness to fill the situation is indeed critical. So the stockmen with large pastures are hoping for sufficient rainfall to fill their large ponds and start the springs to running and the farmers are hoping that if that amount of rain does fall it will fall slowly and in such a manner so as not to wash the fields. We heard one man, who has a large pasture and who also farms extensively, express a wish that it would rain 10 inches in his pasture and 2 inches on his farm land, which no doubt is the wish of many persons, but it is our notion that they will take what they get and be glad of it.

The agents, like the spring poets, seem to take new life at this season. They come at all times of the day and night, and every one is armed with arguments intended to create the im-

pression that if the farmer does not take hold of their proposition he is a sure loser. They come thru the front gate at dinner time and worm their way thru the hedge at the back side of the field near where one is working in the afternoon. We had so many of them coming around and bothering recently that we firmly resolved to set the dog on the next one that showed up and before the resolution had got cold, as we say nowadays, sure enough here came a man thru the hedge carrying a satchel but we recognized him as our assessor before the dog was put into action. We were afterward very glad that we did not arouse him by setting the dog on him for it seems as if he did us up bad enough as it was.

Notes from Allen County

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

The last week has kept us busy caring for lambs as they arrive. Every one needs individual care even if it be only to cut the tags off the udders of the ewes. Not infrequently when there are twins the ewe must be shut in a small pen to keep her from going off with the stronger one and leaving the weaker to perish. They even fight the weaker one sometimes. In that case she must be tied in the pen until she accepts both. If the weather is cold or if it is raining the lamb must be in the dry and out of the wind or it will perish in a few minutes. They are the most delicate of all our domestic animals when they are born, but they gain strength more rapidly than do little pigs. One hundred and fifty days usually is considered the gestation period but ours are coming in 145 days.

April is here and still the dry weather hangs on. Enough rain has fallen so that oats and wheat are in unusually good condition but many farmers are hauling water for stock and some for house use. The spring has been a good one for wheat. Men who travel all over the state tell us wheat is better here than in any other section. A large acreage was sown last fall because of the unusual yield in 1917 and the assurance of a good price. This part of the state does not raise a good wheat crop ordinarily except on the river bottoms.

The dry weather will make pasture very late. However, there is a goodly supply of fodder on hand and we still have three weeks' feed in the silo. The rye is a little late but we shall turn the milk cows and calves on that in a few days. Pasturing rye does not hurt the yield and we are of the opinion it rather increases it by making it stool.

Alfalfa is making a large growth. Those of us who are short of hay will have early feed from that. The danger is that it will be cut too early. This is harmful and especially so if crop has not become established thoroughly. The best guide as to when to cut is the second growth, cutting after that has started.

The assessor made his annual visit a day or two ago. Owing largely to the higher prices of implements and more grain on hand the assessed valuation was something more than \$1000 larger than last year. He says most of the farmers will average that much increase. Bees were assessed at \$2.50 a stand. If our information is not at fault this is the first time they were ever assessed. Mules also were valued considerably higher than last year.

The clocks have all been changed but we have yet to hear a person say they liked it. Plans for attending meetings, church, or business trips to town or elsewhere must all be changed. One of our La Harpe high school boys said, "The farmers will work from daylight to dark and as the sun will rise an hour earlier he will have to work an hour longer." While he will not work longer, neither will he stop earlier because the clocks are changed. There is no advantage to be realized but the disadvantages are numerous.

In nearly all cases if a cow that has been patient at milking becomes fractious the fault usually can be traced to the milker.

How to keep your Ford engine running like new

Every car has different lubricating problems. In the Ford the special problem arises from the exclusive and ingenious construction by which the disc clutch and transmission gears are enclosed with the engine.

In other makes of cars, these three parts are separate, and the oiling requirements of each are met by a different lubricant.

In the Ford, one oil must lubricate all three of these parts—the engine, transmission gears and the disc clutch.

Faulty lubrication causes 90% of trouble

A careful analysis of the causes for trouble in the Ford engine shows that improper lubrication is to blame for 90% of them. This is largely due to the sediment formed by ordinary oil which breaks down under the heat of the engine. This sediment crowds the oil with lubricat-

ing qualities away from points where it is most needed, causing friction and rapid wear.

The ideal lubricant for your Ford

Ford owners are rapidly learning that Veedol Medium is the ideal lubricant for their cars.

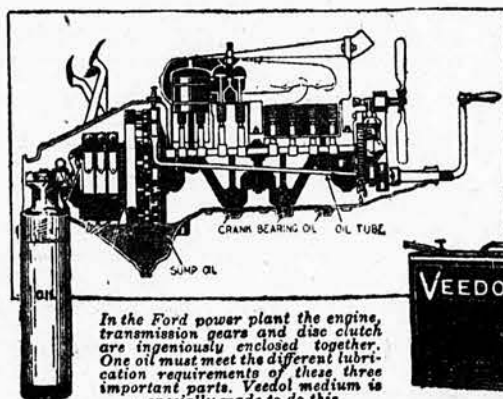
It is heavy enough for the engine and gears, yet light enough so that the clutch does not drag.

Ordinary oil evaporates rapidly under the heat of the engine. Ford owners get 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Veedol, because Veedol not only resists destruction by heat and minimizes the consequent formation of sedi-

ment, but also reduces evaporation loss to a negligible quantity.

An 80-page book on lubrication for 10c

The most complete book ever published on automobile lubrication, written by a prominent engineer. Contains Veedol Lubrication Chart, showing correct grade of Veedol for every car, winter or summer. Send 10c for a copy. It may save you many dollars.



The famous Sediment Test, showing how Veedol reduces the formation of sediment under engine heat 86%. The left-hand bottle contains ordinary oil and the right-hand bottle Veedol, both taken after 500 miles of running.

In the Ford power plant the engine, transmission gears and disc clutch are ingeniously enclosed together. One oil must meet the different lubrication requirements of these three important parts. Veedol medium is specially made to do this.



TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
VEEDOL DEPARTMENT
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Branches or distributors in all principal cities of the United States.

Insects, and Control Measures

Where small areas are sown to vegetables it should be fairly easy to control insect pests. A thorough knowledge of insects is desirable, although not absolutely necessary. Insects are divided in two general classes, namely, those with chewing mouth parts and those with sucking mouth parts. The most approved methods of control are by means of poisonous mixtures, either in the form of dry powders or sprays.

Insecticides usually are classified as internal or stomach poisons, and external or contact poisons. A very good stomach poison is prepared by combining 2 pounds of lead arsenate paste, or 1/2 pound of Paris green, and 50 gallons of water.

One of the best contact sprays is Black Leaf 40, which is a concentrated solution of nicotine sulfate, guaranteed to contain 40 per cent nicotine by weight. Use according to the directions on the package. Kerosene emulsion, tobacco water and soap preparations are very good contact insecticides. Kerosene emulsion is prepared by dissolving 1/2 pound of whale oil soap or 1 quart of soft soap in 1 gallon of water. Pour this solution (away from the fire) into 2 gallons of kerosene. Agitate violently for about 4 or 5 minutes. If properly made it should be of the consistency of thick cream. This mixture will keep indefinitely and should be diluted with water only as required for spraying purposes. Dilute 15 to 20 times for most insects.

Soap preparations made by dissolving 1 pound of common laundry soap in 6 gallons of water are very often effective in controlling aphids. Tobacco water is obtained by soaking a few handfuls of tobacco stems in water for 24 hours. Dilute the solution from eight to 15 times with clear water and use as a spray.

Mechanical methods are very often practicable for the small garden. Paper bands placed around the stems of plants, such as tomato and cabbage, when they are set, with the band extending an inch or two above and below the soil, will protect the plant against cutworms.

Poisoned baits may be used with success for such insects as the cutworms. Dip small bunches of clover in a solution of Paris green and place these poisoned bunches at intervals over the plot a few days before plants are set out or a few days after seeds are sown. Poisoned bran mash also is used successfully in controlling the cutworm. The following proportions should be observed in making this mash:

1 oz. Paris green.
20 oz. bran.
5 oz. sirup.
1/4 orange or lemon.

Mix the Paris green and bran dry. Mix the sirup and the finely chopped pulp and peel of the fruit in a sufficient quantity of water to moisten the bran. Pour the liquid over the dry mixture, stirring with a wooden paddle to dampen it evenly. Distribute late in the day to prevent drying out.

Repellents, such as turpentine or crude carbolic acid mixed with a fine powder or screened ashes, may be dusted on the plants. Other well-known repellents are tobacco dust, air-slaked lime, road dust, and Bordeaux mixture.

Apply the preparation at the proper time and use only a sufficient amount of various materials to control the pest. For further information write to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station for the circular on "Insects and Plant Diseases Attacking Garden Crops."

To Fight Cucumber Beetles

The beetle is one of the most dangerous enemies of cucumber, squash and melon plants. The adults destroy the plants as soon as they get above the ground, and the grubs feed on the roots of the same plants should they survive the injury from the beetles. Usually the eating of the leaves by the beetles is the injury noticed, although the destruction of the roots by the larvae may be fully as serious. The plants are weakened gradually, finally wilt and die.

No single method of combatting this insect is completely efficient. The

best single method is spraying the plants thoroughly with lead arsenate paste, used at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Air slaked lime mixed with sulfur, tobacco dust and other similar preparations, thoroughly dusted over the infested plants on the upper and lower leaf surfaces, does much good by hindering the activities of the beetles. This must be often repeated, since the beetles return to the plants as soon as the offensive substance is blown or washed away.

Where the beetles are known to be abundant, put in a few seeds of early squash around the edges of the garden. These serve as a trap crop and when the beetles begin to feed on them they should be sprayed with Paris green or some other arsenical, thus destroying the insect before the main crop starts.

As most of the injury is done when the plants are very small, they are often protected with some kind of frame covered with mosquito netting or other thin cloth. A barrel hoop sawed in two and the pieces nailed together at right angles to each other at

the middle makes a good frame. Make sure that no beetles are confined beneath the screen.

Five Year Loss 20 Millions

If the buildings in Kansas in which fires have occurred in the last five years were set in a row on 50-foot lots they would line solidly one side of a street from Topeka to the Oklahoma border, two-thirds of the way across the state; or, if grouped they would make a city as large as Wichita. The total property loss for that period was about 20 million dollars, caused by more than 15,000 fires. The figures for the five years are:

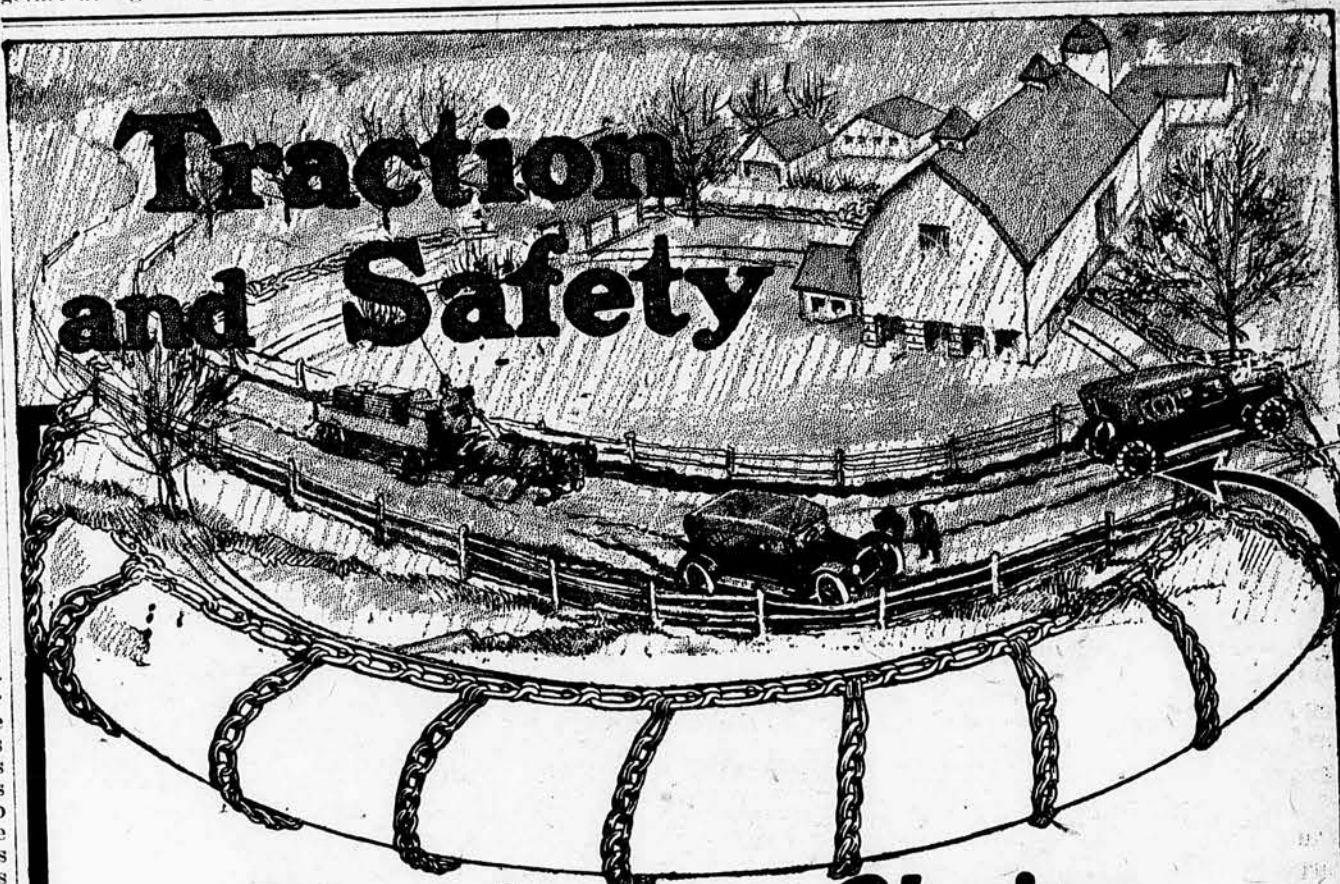
Year.	Number of fires.	Loss.
1913	3,127	\$ 4,257,773
1914	2,974	3,411,224
1915	2,445	2,745,803
1916	3,305	4,050,743
1917	3,693	4,883,994
Total	15,544	\$19,349,537

A very moderate allowance for fires which, thru neglect of local authorities are not reported to the state fire marshal runs the total safely over the 20 million mark. All of which important information is taken from the

recent report of L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal. No report issued from the marshal's office has been more strikingly presented. With a cover of the reddest fire red, a color associated in one's mind with anarchy and incendiarism, a vicious appearing rough carrying a lighted torch, and the caption "The Kaiser's Ally," across the top of the page, the report is enough to catch and hold the attention of even the most weary. The strange part of it lies in the fact that all this startling information was accurately put into presentable form by Earl Zumwalt of Bonner Springs, whose literary activities heretofore have been confined to the gentlest of verse or to assembling the news of his home town for the edification of the curious inhabitants. Mr. Zumwalt is now a deputy fire marshal.

A Real Record

Our prediction is that Arthur Capper will be the next United State Senator from Kansas. If he makes as good a war Senator as he has a war governor the state will be proud of its choice.—Wilson World.



Weed Anti-Skid Chains

The Only Positive Safeguard Against Slipping and Skidding

Skidding is the greatest danger that besets the motorist. It comes without warning, turns pleasure into peril, and takes enormous toll in human lives and wrecked cars. Every day, some one, somewhere skids to his death.

Slipping and skidding are entirely due to a loss of traction. Perfect traction on muddy, slippery, greasy roads is impossible without Weed Chains. Wheels equipped with Weed Chains automatically lay their own traction; just the same as if a carpet of pebbles were laid in front of the tires. With Weed Chains you get full service out of your car all the year 'round. You can travel over any road no matter how muddy, icy, or slippery with perfect assurance of safety and comfort.

Prevent Accidents—Save Time and Money

Many lives have been lost; many cars have been damaged and wrecked; much time has been wasted because of foolish dependence on rubber alone. Rubber lacks the bite-and-hang-on ability to prevent slipping and skidding. No other device has ever been invented that takes the place of Weed Chains. All kinds of make-shift devices have been tried and all have been found worthless and useless. Weed Chains are the only traction device which can be absolutely relied upon at all times and under every road condition. So make safety yours. Take no chances. Equip your car with Weed Chains and thus prepare for accidents before they happen—not after.

Do Not Injure Tires Because They "Creep"

Weed Chains don't injure tires even as much as one little slip or skid because they "creep," that is they continually shift backwards around the tires and, therefore, do not come in contact with the tread at the same place at any two revolutions of the wheel. Made of the hardest steel, electrically welded and highly tempered; almost as smooth as glass and hard as a diamond without being brittle. They grip without grinding—hold without binding. No matter how muddy or slippery the road, they hold on like a bulldog—prevent side-skid and drive-slip. Sizes to fit all styles and makes of tires.

Don't wait till it rains. Stop at your dealer's today when the "going" is good and buy a set of Weed Chains for all four tires.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.

Bridgeport  Connecticut

Also Manufacturers of Weed Chains for Motor Trucks, Dobbins Blowout Chains, Weed Chain-Jacks, etc.



What are Polled Durhams?

Polled Durhams are pure Shorthorns, born without horns. They are of the same colors as the parent breed—red, white and roan, or any combination of these colors. They adhere to the same type as their horned cousins, with nothing lacking but the horns. Inasmuch as the polled characteristic is very persistent, it has been possible to increase the number of Polled Durhams very rapidly. The Shorthorns are the most popular breed in America and the most widely disseminated.

Their increase is due to the demand of the average farmer who believes the Shorthorn is the best breed for his environment, who knows he prefers them smooth-polled rather than horned, and who would rather follow the plan of breeding of the horn than the cruel plan of dehorning with the saw. Experience in the feedlots and barns has made it clear that horned cattle require more space than polled stock. Polled cattle are more mild and docile in disposition than their horn-bearing brothers, are easier to handle, economizing space and lessening the danger to their own kind or other stock. Like horned Shorthorns they are bred for both beef and milk, with the emphasis mainly on the beef,

tho in many herds marked attention has been given to the milk. We find many animals that will hold their own with high producers of the special dairy breeds and in beef, equal many of the best of the special beef breeds.

The Shorthorn with or without horns is distinctively and emphatically a dual-purpose breed. Butter, beef and beauty were in the early days of Shorthorn cattle, the common possession of every good matron of the breed. Ability comes from inheritance and handling. It should be borne in mind that type and conformation need not be sacrificed for dairy yields. Some of our best producers rate high in show merit and breed type.

The good old Shorthorns with or without horns are the most practical and useful cattle in the world, because they have more milk, cream, butter and beef wrapped in one hide than any other breed.

Using nurse cows and raising calves with skim milk and dehorning cattle are all unpleasant work and contrary to nature and not required in farm operations. To get Polled Durhams or "Hornless Shorthorns," the breeder should secure a double-standard Polled Durham bull. His progeny when mated with recorded Shorthorn cows are eligible to record in the Shorthorn herdbook and Polled Dur-

ham herdbook if polled; if horned in Shorthorn herdbook only. It is considered that the average double-standard bull bred to horned cows will produce 75 to 85 per cent of horned calves, tho we have had bulls to sire 100 per cent polled calves. The Shorthorn with or without horns will improve anything it is crossed with. It will pay to buy a double-standard dual-purpose bull to produce a herd of cows that will pay their keep in milk and butter, and also raise a good beef calf or breeding matron each year.

Some Facts About Jerseys

Jerseys were first imported into the United States about the middle of the last century, and since that time importations have been made practically every year. The breed probably has the largest numbers and widest distribution of all the dairy breeds in this country. Large numbers of Jerseys may be found throughout New England, the Middle West, the South, and the Southwest.

Jerseys vary considerably in color. The solid-colored animals are preferred by many breeders. Various shades of fawn, squirrel gray, mouse color, and very dark brown are common colors,

and in the broken-colored animals white is mixed with these colors.

The muzzles and tongues usually are black or lead colored, and it is very common for animals to have a light or mealy ring around the muzzle. A black switch also is a desirable feature. Next to the Guernsey the Jersey has the yellowest skin secretion of all the dairy breeds. The horns are small, waxy, and frequently are tipped with black.

Jerseys have a distinctly nervous disposition and usually are somewhat excitable. Their highly organized nervous system causes them to respond quickly to good treatment and abundant feed.

Some persons have criticized the breed for small size, lack of development of symmetrical udders, and small teats, and the breeders have made much improvement in remedying these features.

Jerseys are the smallest of the dairy breeds. Mature cows range from 700 to 1,300 pounds in weight (average about 900 pounds); bulls vary from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds (average about 1,500 pounds). Compared with the Guernsey, the Jersey is smaller, and has finer features and more refinement throughout.

The birth weight of calves ranges from 45 to 75 pounds. Animals of the breed mature very early, in this respect excelling all other dairy breeds.

In natural yellow color the milk of Jersey cows ranks next to that of Guernsey cows and usually is slightly richer in butterfat. The large fat globules cause the cream to rise readily upon standing. Jerseys, like Guernseys, are adapted to the production of butterfat.

The average of the 5,244 cows that have completed yearly records for the register of merit is 7,792 pounds of milk testing 5.35 per cent, making 417 pounds of butterfat. The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers for the breed to February 10, 1917, are given below:

	Pounds of milk
1. Passport 219742	19,694.3
2. Eminent's Best 209719	18,782.9
3. Lass 40th of Hood Farm 223642	18,661.4
4. Lass 66th of Hood Farm 271386	17,793.7
5. Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748	17,557.7
6. Jacoba Irene 146443	17,253.2
7. Temista's Owl's Rose 215973	17,056.4
8. The Seer's Alberta 2d 166182	16,872.7
9. Dororis Park Lily 233787	16,728.1
10. Beadesert's Lass 211380	16,633.2

Average..... 17,703.4

The American Jersey Cattle club is the official organization, with headquarters at 324 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y., which is the address of the secretary for both registration and register of merit.

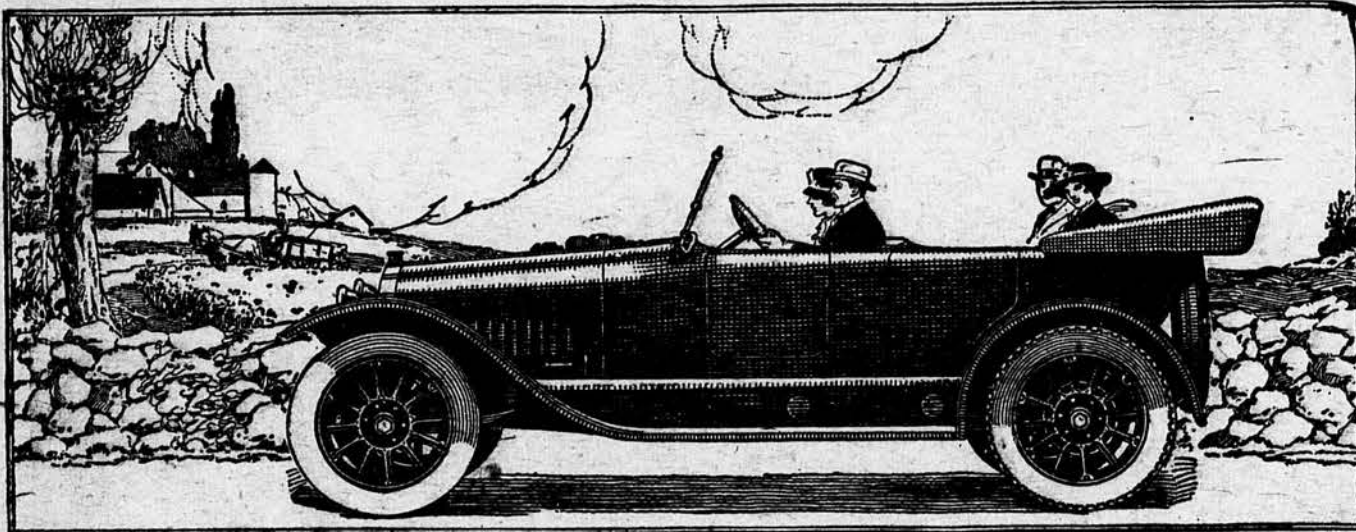
To Avoid Foot Troubles

The majority of all foot troubles in horses are due to negligence. Few horses have bad feet from inheritance. Thirty minutes a week will keep the average farm horse's feet in perfect order. What farmer is there who does anything to his horses' feet unless they become so long that his horse can't walk easily, or unless they break off badly and cause lameness? Many good purebreds are permanently ruined by letting their feet grow without attention. The foot is like a sponge, very porous and sensitive to water. It will not stay in perfect order without moisture. Keep a horse in a stall and his feet will dry up and contract. Never put oil on the feet, as that prevents water from entering the hoof wall. Pack damp clay in the bottom of the foot to hold moisture.

Get the horse in the mud occasionally, to soften his feet. Where it is impossible to get a stallion out into a paddock, he should be walked out of doors and especially when the ground is wet. Riding a stallion through meadows or pastures when heavy dew is on is excellent for the hoofs.

Always keep the foot as nearly level as possible. This rule applies to horses of all ages, and particularly to the young, growing colt. Sidebones frequently are caused by allowing one side of the hoof to wear off short. Then the weight is shifted to the short side, which almost invariably sets up inflammation, causing a sidebone sooner or later. Use a rasp and pinchers to trim a horse's feet, but not a chisel. One cannot use the latter and be certain that he is trimming the foot level.

It costs less to haul cream or butter to market than any other farm crop. And it takes less fertility out of the soil.



Mitchell

The Only \$1250 Six

So Big and Roomy, So Sturdy and Powerful

SEE the Mitchell Light Six—our latest model—before you buy a fine car this spring. There is nothing else in this class today which offers comparable value. The wheelbase is 120 inches, which means a uniquely roomy car for five. Also an impressive car. The six-cylinder motor of the finest type develops 40 horsepower. That means unusual capacity.

The New Idea Car

This car conforms to the new ideas on over-strength and endurance. Most men today buy a car to keep, and they want every part to endure.

The important parts are oversize—the margins of safety are extreme. Parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome-Vanadium steel.

Our tests and inspections are many and radical. In every part we require more than is necessary. No automobile in the world is built by more scientific methods.

It has taken 14 years of watching and perfecting cars to produce such a car as this.

Unusual Standards

This car is equipped with numerous features which most other cars omit. It has shock-absorbing rear springs which have never yet been broken. It has a new-type steering gear which doesn't tire the driver. The engine is so perfected that the car is a marvel of economy, both in tires and gasoline.

We build our own bodies under famous craftsmen to make them as fine as the chassis. Not a detail is omitted which adds beauty or luxury. The finish coats are fixed by heat, so the luster is enduring.

Here is the finest example of what can be done in a model efficiency plant. Experts have spent years to equip this factory to produce such a car economically. Every method is up-to-date—waste is entirely eliminated. In no other way could such a car be produced at this \$1250 price.

If you want a quality car—a roomy, powerful, enduring car—you will find no value this year comparable with this.

The touring and roadster models sell at \$1250 at factory, but the price cannot be guaranteed. We also make a Sedan, a Coupe and Club Roadster.

Write today for our catalog, then see these new cars at the nearest Mitchell showroom.

MITCHELL D-40

120-Inch Wheelbase 40-Horsepower Motor
Touring Car \$1250 3-Passenger Roadster \$1250
Club Roadster \$1280

MITCHELL C-42

127-Inch Wheelbase 48-Horsepower Motor
Touring Car \$1525 Club Roadster \$1560
4-Passenger Surrey \$1625

All prices f. o. b. Racine—Subject to change without notice.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WISCONSIN

Growing Sorghum in Kansas

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

From a crop of comparative insignificance, the sorghums have increased in importance in Kansas until the acreage is more than double that of alfalfa and second only to that of wheat and corn. Careful tests and general farm experience show that the sorghums are more profitable than corn in certain sections of Kansas. There is no doubt but that the substitution of certain varieties for corn on many farms in the drier sections of the state would yield a greater and more certain income. On the other hand, to grow the sorghums without regard to the variety, the climate or the soil would result in loss quite as often as it would increase the profit.

The sorghums have been cultivated since prehistoric times. They were grown in Egypt and Southern Asia at the time of our earliest records.

Broomcorn, which was brought to America during colonial times, was the first sorghum grown in this country. Sweet sorghum was introduced in 1853, kafir in 1875, and milo probably in 1884 or 1885. Since that time many varieties of sorghum have been obtained from other parts of the world, largely thru the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sweet sorghum was one of the first crops grown in Kansas. In 1880 to 1884 two varieties of grain sorghums, known as White Egyptian corn and Brown Egyptian corn, but now called White durra and Brown durra, respectively, were grown some but not extensively. In 1886 kafir was introduced by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station and has gradually increased in importance since that time. Milo was not much grown in Kansas before 1900. Among the more recent arrivals is feterita, which first attracted attention during the dry season of 1913, because it produced grain when other crops failed.

The greatly increased importance of these crops in recent years is indicated in this table, which shows the average annual acreage and value of sorghum by five-year periods from 1886 to 1916.

Period	Acres	Value
1886-1890	242,137	\$3,657,519
1891-1895	398,037	3,748,867
1896-1900	1,004,827	8,649,767
1901-1905	1,226,553	10,723,209
1906-1910	1,151,810	11,608,795
1911-1915	2,130,032	23,708,579

The average acreage for the five years from 1886 to 1900 was 242,137. Ten years later this had increased to more than 1 million acres, where it remained practically stationary until 1910. For the five years from 1911 to 1915 there was another large increase, the average for this period being nearly double that of the preceding five-year period.

The acreage could still be increased greatly with profit. It is expected that this will occur when the natural adaptability of the sorghums to Kansas conditions, their varietal adaptations and methods of growing are better understood.

Pinto Beans to Stay

BY FRED B. LEE

I planted only a small plat to Pinto beans last year, but the results were so favorable that I regret I did not put in more. I plowed the ground about the middle of April. It had been fall plowed. The soil was a rich mellow loam that had been in hog pasture for several years previously. It was put into good condition with a dagger-tooth harrow.

The seed was planted with a two-wheeled corn planter, putting the chain on the sprocket wheel that is used in checking corn. I planted May 12 and you remember that last spring was very cold and backward. But I got a good stand and they put out a vigorous growth before the drouth came. I tended them with a five-shovel garden plow, and also gave them a good plowing with a six-shovel plow, and two hoeings. I was very careful not to work them while there was dew on the vines as this causes blight.

The drouth seemed to check them. They bloomed well but seemed to stop at that, as no pods were formed, altho the vines stayed green and vigorous. When the long dry spell was broken, I concluded that the Pintos were not acclimated here, and that I had lost the seed and use of ground. So I pulled up the vines on about half of the plat, and sowed it to turnips. I left the re-

mainder just to see what they would do. This was August 14. I thought it was too late in the season for them to make or mature beans. But, as there was a vigorous growth of vines and an abundance of blooms, and the moisture received then and succeeding that date surely made beans of what I had left. The size of the beans and the quantity produced on a given area was superior to that of the Navy beans grown alongside the Pintos.

We allowed them to stand in the field until after the first frost when they were well cured. Then we harvested them with garden hoes and a straw fork. We cut the vines loose from the soil with sharp hoes and used the straw fork to rake and load them into the wagon, doing this work in the early morning or evening, when the beans would not shatter out.

We unloaded them from the wagon into an open crib where the sun and wind would finish drying them, preparatory to the flailing. We flailed them out on a large sheet, using round

sticks, then screened and cleaned them as best we could.

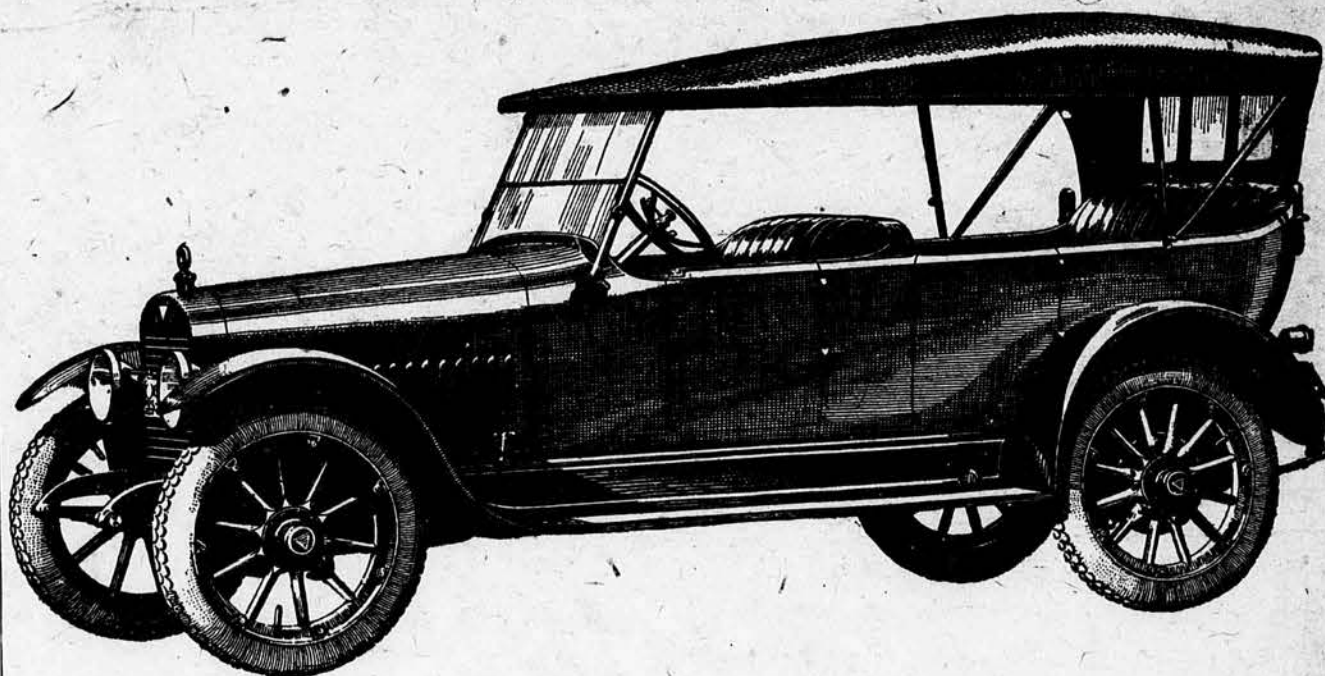
While beans produce more abundantly in the lighter gravelly soils of the Western part of the state, yet they will make a heavy crop in this part of the state when the soil has been properly prepared and the crop well cultivated. As to being drouth resistant, the past season was certainly a test. I believe the Pinto bean is a promising crop and with the proper and much needed facilities to thresh and clean them it would be profitable to grow a good sized plat on every farm.

The Colt's Feet

The colt should have his feet watched carefully, always keeping them trimmed level. There is very little that can be done to readjust the set of feet and pasterns on a mature horse, but the young colt is easily susceptible to such changes. The set of feet and pasterns can be thrown one

way or the other if it is done while the bones and joints are still young and flexible. If the colt stands too close behind or in front, keep the inside toe of the hoof a bit shorter than the outside, and have the inside quarter a trifle higher. To throw the feet closer together, lengthen the inside of the toe and keep the outside quarter slightly higher than the inside. The mature horse that toes out badly in front, nigger heel fashion, is hard to help with shoes, for his legs do not set straight under him. The growing colt can be helped considerably by proper shoeing because his joints are still capable of being twisted slightly. Beware of the stallion with this fault, for there is no characteristic which draft horses transmit to their offspring with as much certainty as nigger heels.

The amount of milk a cow gives is not nearly so important as the quality and the length of time she keeps up the average flow.



Farmers, Listen!

You Won't Have Any Time To Spend on Repairing Automobiles This Year. Buy A Hudson Super-Six and Be Free From The Annoyances of A Car That Won't Run Unless It Is Under Constant Attention

The war has taken many expert mechanics and repairmen. Cars that require constant service attention won't be desired this year.

No farmer is going to have time this year to spend on tinkering with an automobile. His time will be too valuable on the farm. His car must be one requiring the minimum of service attention.

The only way to assure constant automobile service, with the car always ready to go anywhere you may want to drive it, is to get a car that is so well designed and so well made that it won't require much attention beyond keeping it oiled and supplied with gasoline.

Only a car that has proved itself capable of the hardest service is safe for the farmer this year. If his car breaks down or gets out of adjustment it means the loss of valuable time.

Farmers everywhere know the reliability of the Hudson Super-Six. It is the choice fine car in every community. It is the car that is always in service. It does not need constant service attention. For that reason it is the most economical car the farmer can buy, particularly in times like these.

There are more than 50,000 Super-Sixes in use. Super-Sixes have made the best record for endurance in practically every community. A Super-Six owner does not have to give up his trips because the car needs overhauling after every hard pull.

Think seriously about this important suggestion. Buy a car that is so well built that it can be relied upon just as you rely upon your best horse. It will pay more than you may have thought. You can't afford to risk valuable time with a car that has not proved its reliability. Any Hudson dealer can show you all about the Super-Six. Choose from any of ten different body types.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Yields of Sweet Clover Seed

Many factors besides shattering influence the yield of Sweet clover seed. As only those portions of the plants exposed directly to the sunlight set seed abundantly, thin stands usually produce more seed to the acre than heavy stands. When very heavy stands make a large growth, seed is produced only on the upper 24 to 30 inches of the plants, whereas with thinner stands it is produced on the lower branches as well.

The quantity of moisture in the soil at the time the seed is maturing is an important factor also. During hot, dry weather the plants may not be able to absorb from the soil sufficient water to supply the excess required by them for seed production. In this event many of the seed pods will abort and fall when partly mature. Pods abort and fall in a very short time, so that partly shriveled ones seldom are found on the plants, altho the extent of the aborting is shown by the number of barren racemes. When such weather conditions prevail, the second crop usually will produce a heavier

yield than the first crop. This is due for the most part to the inability of the large plants to obtain sufficient water for seed production. The much smaller plants of the second crop do not require so much moisture as the larger plants of the first crop, as the vegetative growth is seldom more than half as much.

The type of root growth has much to do with the quantity of water the plants are able to obtain during dry weather. When Sweet clover is planted on soil that has a tendency to be wet, the plants will produce a much-branched shallow root system instead of the normal deep roots which are found on well-drained soils. During dry weather the upper layers of soil become so depleted that plants having a very large percentage of their roots in these layers cannot obtain a sufficient quantity of moisture to supply their requirements for seed production.

It is often stated that the first crop of Sweet clover will produce more seed to the acre than the second crop. This depends largely upon the thickness of the stand and on weather conditions. In

regions where two crops may be grown in a season, the first usually will produce more seed to the acre than the second if the field has a thin stand. When the stand is thick the second crop ordinarily yields more seed. In regions where a crop of hay or pasturage may be obtained in addition to the seed crop, it is seldom an economical procedure to permit the first crop to mature. Not only will Sweet clover produce an abundance of nutritious pasturage or a cutting of 1 to 3 tons of hay in addition to the seed, but the difficulty of handling the large, stemmy growth of the first crop for seed is avoided.

Much Interest in Judging

Interest was more intense, competition keener, and the number of contestants greater at the annual students' judging contest held at the Kansas State Agricultural college March 30 than in any previous year despite the fact that a large percentage of the upperclassmen have left college to join the army. Three of the

girls specializing in animal husbandry entered the contest and won two of the loving cups offered by Kansas breeders, as well as ranking fourth and fourteenth in the contest.

Eight classes of livestock were judged—two each of cattle, horses, swine and sheep. The five ranking winners were L. V. Ritter, Memphis, Tenn.; J. J. Moxley, Osage City, Kan.; C. W. Howe, Garrison, Kan.; Miss Helen Carlyle, Calgary, Canada; R. A. Axtell, Dimmett, Texas.

Five beautiful silver loving cups were offered by breeders and livestock men. The cattle judging trophy offered by Carl Miller, Hereford breeder, Belvue, Kan., was won by J. J. Moxley, Osage City, Kan.

The horse judging trophy offered by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., was won by Miss Luella Schaumburg, LaCrosse, Kan.

The sheep judging trophy offered by the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., was won by L. V. Ritter, Memphis, Tenn.

The Clay-Robinson Livestock Commission Co. trophy for the highest ranking contestant was won by L. V. Ritter.

The Robert H. Hazlett prizes in the form of baby bonds for the five highest ranking freshmen were won by J. J. Moxley, C. W. Howe, H. L. Burger, Wheat Ridge, Colo.; H. E. Moody, Riley, Kan.; and A. D. Weber, Horton, Kan.

The Saddle and Sirolo Club, a student organization, offered a silver, a gold, and a bronze medal to the three highest ranking contestants.

One of the most important factors contributing to the success of this year's contest was the kindly interest shown by the breeders and livestock men of the state and their splendid generosity in offering these valuable and attractive trophies.

A Good Dry Land Crop

We have a piece of land which, neighbors say, has been in grain and corn 30 years so it is all worn out. I thought I would try Pinto beans on it last spring. There are 14 acres in the piece. I plowed the ground and harrowed it twice. We had a wet spring so I didn't plant the beans until June 7. I planted with an ordinary corn planter, about 15 pounds to the acre. The beans came up quickly. I cultivated three times during the summer.

We didn't get one rain that went down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from the day the beans were planted until they were harvested. I harvested the beans by hooking a walking plow to a mower. By driving the mower up between the rows your walking plow will cut the beans just fine if it is tied in the middle between the wheels. But you must have something like a mower to steady the plow, otherwise you can't keep it on the row. I raked the beans in windrows with a hayrake and shocked them, just as we do alfalfa.

I tried to get the threshing machine to thresh them when it came to our farm but the thresherman said that he couldn't run it slow enough so I made two flails and we threshed the beans by hand. We got only two sacks to the acre but if I had planted spring grain there I wouldn't have had a thing. Besides, the ground was in the very best of condition to plant to fall rye. I intend to plow this rye under and get the land back to where it will produce something.

Walter Anderson,
Jefferson Co., Colorado.

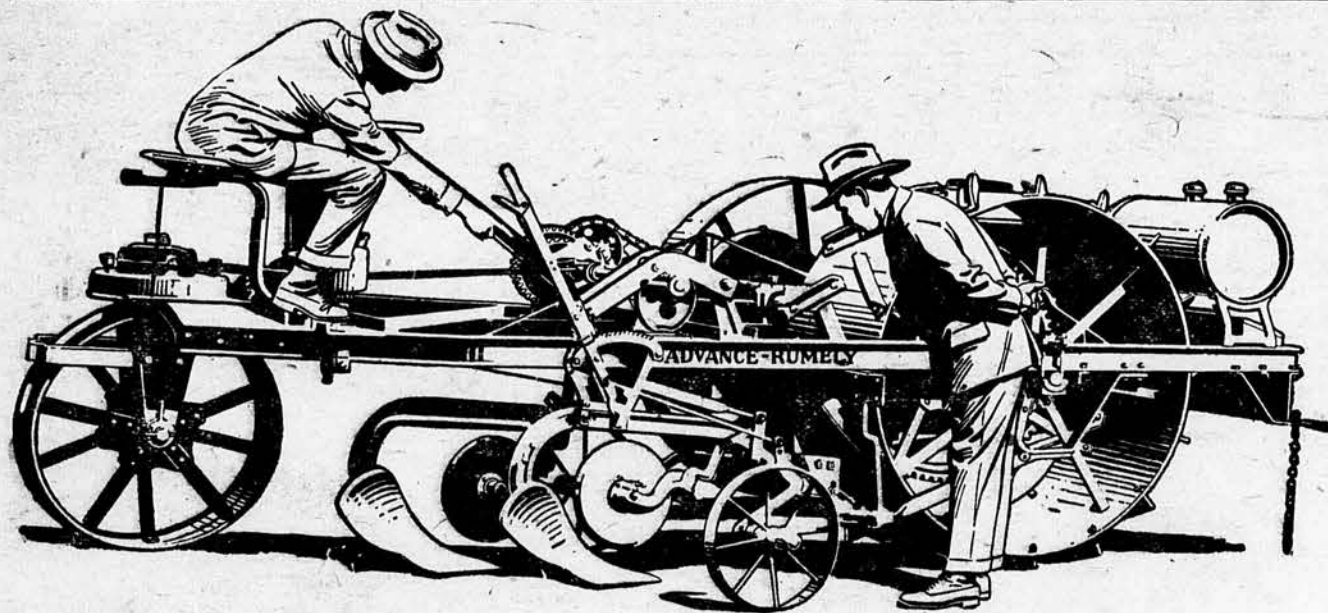
A Lame Sow

I have a sow with pigs about a month old that is lame in the hind leg. It seems to be creeping up on her, and now it is difficult for her to get up. What shall I do?
Ft. Scott, Kan. H. R. W.

This sow may possibly be suffering from rheumatism and I would therefore recommend that she be given 1 dram of salicylate of soda in a little feed every 2 hours until eight doses have been given. The same remedy is then to be continued in the same dosage but three times a day only. This treatment should be kept up for 10 days.

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

The training of a colt cannot be too thoro. A half-broken horse is not broken at all and is always a dangerous animal.



"See how these plows are hung"

"They're right where you want them—underneath and in front of you—so that you can see what you're doing every minute. Beside that, you can back with your plows—clean up a field of any shape—right into the fences and corners. And you control the entire outfit from this seat. This 8-16 just fits your quarter section."

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

Handles Like a Horse Gang—The plows are right underneath in front of the driver—always in sight—he sees just what they're doing every minute.

Cuts Square Corners—With the 8-16 you can back up with your plows—make short turns—cut square corners—work right up to the fences and corners.

For Small, Irregular Fields—The 8-16 just fits small, irregular fields—with it you can plow every foot, whether it's along the fences or in the corners.

Burns Kerosene—The 8-16 is equipped with a powerful, heavy duty, four cylinder motor—guaranteed to burn kerosene.

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

Plows are Detachable—The plows and plow frame complete are detached when the 8-16 is used for other draw bar jobs—only two nuts to remove—two minutes work.

An All Purpose Outfit—The Advance-Rumely 8-16 is a general utility tractor—made to handle all the various power jobs on the small farm—plowing, discing, seeding, harvesting, hauling, threshing, grinding, pumping.

Completely Equipped—When you buy an 8-16 you get a complete outfit—plows and all. There's even a large umbrella as part of your equipment.

Backed By Service—Every 8-16 backed by Advance-Rumely Service—22 branch offices and warehouses.

A special catalog covers every point in the construction and operation of the 8-16. Ask our nearest Branch Office.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY

LAPORTE

(Incorporated)

INDIANA

Kansas City, Mo.

ADVANCE-RUMELY

woman's work as well as add much to the health and comfort of all members of the family.

First Aid in Nail Wounds

BY JOHN LOWDEN, M. D.

Stepping on a nail is no laughing matter, for the point of the nail is usually blunt enough to carry with it and possibly leave in the wound a bit of hosiery or some other foreign substance. Therein lies a chance of infection and resultant blood poison.

However, if one must step upon a

nail it were far better to encounter one as bright as a new nickel just from the mint than to come in contact with some rusty weather-exposed veteran. Furthermore, a wound that bleeds well is less dangerous than one which bleeds scarcely at all.

The one and only indispensable first aid is cauterization, and for that purpose I prefer full strength carbolic acid. This can be made by melting the acid crystals and adding 5 per cent of water.

After breaking off the head, sharpen a match-stick, wind a bit of cotton around it, dip in the acid and insert

into the wound. The pain is momentary for the acid paralyzes the nerve ends.

Put on the wound a poultice made of bread and milk. Spread it on thick and hot. It's old-fashioned but it is effective. A linseed meal poultice may be used instead, or a clay dressing if you have it. Any of these three agents will increase the circulation of the blood to the part and will start the process of healing. Do not forget that a nail wound is like a snake-bite in that no time should be wasted before cauterization. It's always the stitch in time that saves nine.

Saving the Manure

A pretty careful job is being done in saving the manure on many farms these days. Of course there still is some loss, but it is not nearly so great as it used to be. High prices have increased the demand for fertility, and brought a more general realization of its value.

Away With Profiteers

A feature of the week has been the stand taken by the governor against profiteers, this time specifying the packers instead of dealing in generalities. Inasmuch as a large element of the packing industry is harbored on the eastern border of the state, it would seem that the governor is taking a long chance with his Senatorial aspirations. —Quinter Advocate.

Birds Around the Home

Almost everyone likes to have birds of the more desirable kinds around the home. These frequently are of much economic value in destroying insect enemies. Full directions are contained in Farmers Bulletin No. 912, How to Attract Birds, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It can be obtained free on application; every Kansas friend of the birds should send for a copy.

Bulletins on Dairying

Where can I get some good bulletins on dairying? F. O. L., Norton County.

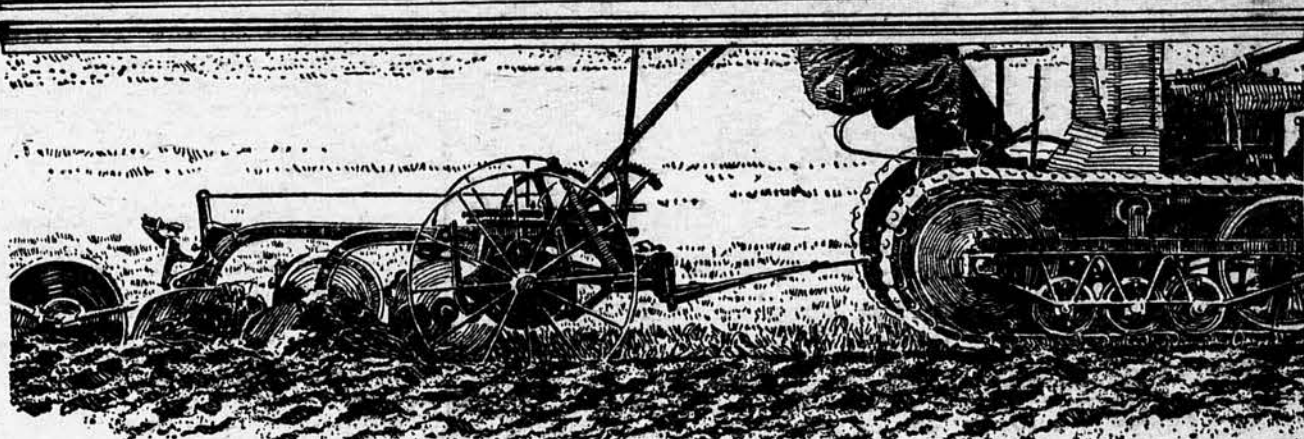
Write to the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. You also can obtain these excellent Farmers Bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 22—Successful Dairy and Poultry Farm.
- 49—Dairies in Milk.
- 62—Clean Milk Production and Handling.
- 66—Removing Garlic Flavor from Milk and Cream.
- 67—Houses and the Use of Ice on the Dairy Farm.
- 68—Prevention of the Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying.
- 69—Plan for a Small Dairy House.
- 74—Simple Steam Sterilizer for Farm Dairy Utensils.
- 77—Feeding and Management of Young Dairy Stock.
- 86—How to Make Cottage Cheese.
- 88—Diseases of Dairy Cattle.

Conveniences in the Home

The modern conveniences can today be had in the country and they do much to make the home more pleasant as well as more sanitary. A water system, for instance, that makes it possible to have water by merely turning a faucet eliminates much hard work and it also results in more water being used. The water supply makes possible the bathroom and an indoor toilet. A furnace keeps the whole house warm and all the mess is kept in the basement. Then again any kind of fuel can be burned in most furnaces. The electric light is another great convenience but it does not save so much work and add so much to health as the water and furnace. One sick spell may cost as much as installing a water system or furnace. One funeral certainly will cost as much.

Man has taken much of the drudgery out of farm work by using labor saving machines and the modern conveniences now available for the farm home will take much of the drudgery out of



Hyatt helps your tractor stand the gaff

To pull plows through the toughest, baked gumbo—to run on uneven, hilly, rutted, broken ground—that's the tractor's job.

No other motor driven vehicle of any type—for any use—automobile, aeroplane or submarine—stands *half* the constant grief the tractor stands.

That's why Hyatt Roller Bearings are so vitally essential in the farm tractor.

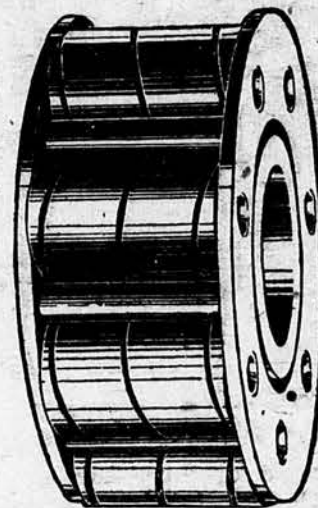
By reducing friction to the very *minimum*, Hyatt Roller Bearings help convert every ounce of fuel-power into pull-power at draw-bar or belt.

Absorbing shocks and bumps, Hyatt Bearings conserve the life of the machine.

And not content alone with enabling the tractor to give this 100% performance—Hyatts conserve the operator's upkeep time. They cut out constant oiling—eliminate entirely all adjustment of bearings during the entire life of the machine.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Chicago, Illinois

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS



"Setting up work" puts him in fine condition. And what an appetite—and how good the little chew of Real Gravely does taste!

It's Easy to Send Him a pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug

That's the tobacco for him—Real Gravely Chewing Plug—condensed quality—the most tobacco satisfaction in the smallest space, ready to give him the solid comfort of tobacco wherever he happens to be.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you *that's* the kind to send. Send the best!

Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

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

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

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c. pouches. A 3c. stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "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 COMPANY, Danville, Va.

The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—it is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal

Established 1831

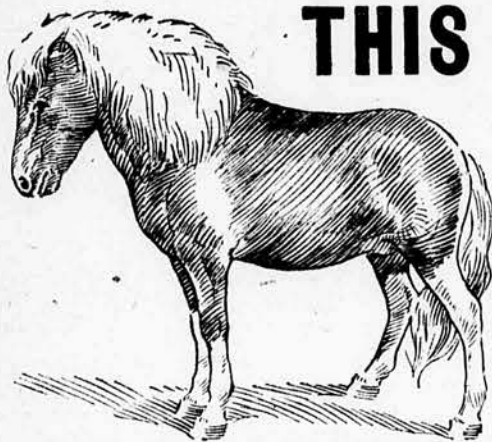


BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!**SOLVE THIS PUZZLE****\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE****\$250.00****CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND-PRIZE"****Not a Toy****But a Real Case-
line Automobile****BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS**

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed steel.
Steering gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter, ball-bearing 2x2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, 15" b.
Axles—Crucible steel.
Gas tank 22 gal. r. 60 m.
Wheel base—66 in.

Speeds—3 for 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 6 h. p.
Weight—260 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 miles.

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

**THIS IS "DON"****Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00**

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

How Many Words Can You Make?

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

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

**A TOTAL OF
15 GRAND PRIZES**

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

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club on June 1, 1918 we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Don" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement.

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.**To Produce M**

Good Methods are 1

BY E. A. TR

FOUR FACTORS at least may contribute to increased livestock production: 1. An actual increase in the number of animals produced. 2. An increase in the quality of those animals. 3. A minimizing of the losses from preventable causes. 4. An economic management of those animals from birth to market. Among the actual means of securing these results the following may be mentioned:

The use of good sires is a most important factor. The male becomes the parent of 20 to 100 offspring during the year. He is said to be "half the herd" and if he works little improvement in each individual produced, the collective result is comparatively great. At the Missouri Experiment station, lambs sired by a purebred ram made more rapid and more economical gains and were actually more profitable than lambs sired by an inferior ram. Community co-operation is essential in securing the greatest results from the use of purebred sires.

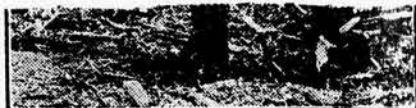
This is not a good time for one to maintain, at present expense, an uncertain-breeding female. Females that are known to produce offspring of high quality regularly should be maintained. Young females that are increasing in value and at the same time producing young should be given every attention and the older and less profitable ones gotten out of the way.

Breeding females show best results when maintained in good condition but not too fat. They can profitably utilize much roughness and other feed that is not readily marketable but their ration should be of the proper kind and quality. It should contain material which will build bone, muscle, and maintain a satisfactory condition of physical fitness. Corn silage, oats straw, leguminous roughage grown on the farm, and nitrogenous supplements should all be considered carefully in making up a most economic and efficient ration for breeding animals.

Special effort should be made to see that breeding females are safely pregnant. Lack of attention during the breeding season may force a loss of six months or a year's time on a high-class breeding animal.

A little judicious attention at the time of parturition frequently saves a calf, a colt, a litter of pigs or a pair of lambs. It is rank waste at any time to feed a pregnant female during her entire period of pregnancy and then carelessly permit her offspring to die at birth. At the present time, it is worse than waste; it is decreasing the food supply.

Economic and efficient management of livestock will do much to reduce the cost of production and insure the greatest profits. A general increase in the use of forage and roughness which are produced on the farm is one means of improving our economic practices. Kansas has many millions of acres of land not under the plow. This must be utilized to the best possible advantage. Added to this, a more complete



Waiting for supper.

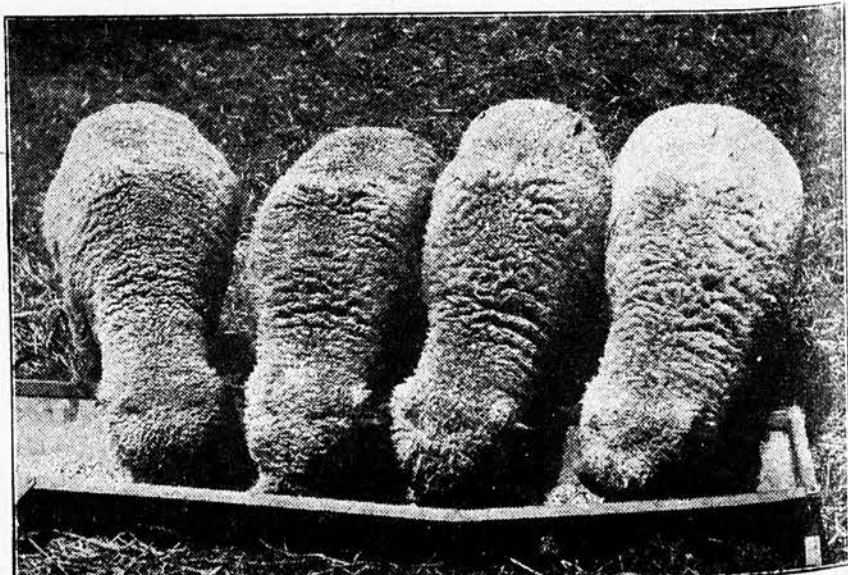
utilization of roughness and by-products is necessary.

Early fall sown rye for early pasture is profitable and practical. For fattening animals a balanced ration is essential. If the use of 1/2 pound of tankage will save 2 or 3 pounds of corn such practice is profitable and patriotic. The use of forage crops reduces grain consumption among fattening animals and this is a practice which should be investigated carefully by the man who expects to get the best possible results from his operations. Undergrowth in the corn frequently is utilized by fattening pigs and lambs. "Hogging down" corn is a practice which saves labor. It provides a means of finishing hogs. The present scarcity of labor warrants a careful investigation of this practice. Corn silage as a part of the ration for fattening cattle and other animals is worthy of careful investigation at this time. Salable 2-year-old steers have been produced at the Missouri Experiment station on a daily ration of corn silage 49.41 pounds, linseed oilmeal 4.35 pounds and alfalfa hay 5.82 pounds. Brood sows have utilized leguminous roughnesses to a good advantage and this feed apparently has had a fine effect upon the litter produced.

In short, the present situation warrants double care in the practices which one follows. Operations planned as much in advance as possible make more simple the utilization of the best methods. It is not only a patriotic duty to utilize everything produced with the least possible labor and the greatest possible results but with present prices it is doubly profitable at this time to do so.

Cull potatoes and potato parings boiled up with skim milk and with a little bran added make an excellent morning feed for the layers. This mixture is nearly a balanced ration.

Not "bit" but "utmost"—the end is worth our "all."



Why Not Give the Flock Excellent Care and Thus Allow the Animals to Make the Maximum Gains and Profits?

THE POULTRYMAN'S MARKET PLACE

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
1	.60	\$2.00	26	1.66	\$5.20
2	.66	2.20	27	1.62	5.40
3	.72	2.40	28	1.68	5.60
4	.78	2.60	29	1.74	5.80
5	.84	2.80	30	1.80	6.00
6	.90	3.00	31	1.86	6.20
7	.96	3.20	32	1.92	6.40
8	1.02	3.40	33	1.98	6.60
9	1.08	3.60	34	2.04	6.80
10	1.14	3.80	35	2.10	7.00
11	1.20	4.00	36	2.16	7.20
12	1.26	4.20	37	2.22	7.40
13	1.32	4.40	38	2.28	7.60
14	1.38	4.60	39	2.34	7.80
15	1.44	4.80	40	2.40	8.00
16	1.50	5.00			

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of eggs by our subscribers that the publisher 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, \$1.15, \$7.100. DR. WATSON, Kador, Kan.

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

ANCONAS EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. John Smutny, Irving, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED; \$1.25 for 15. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS. FARM range, \$7.100, prepaid. Mrs. Will Torgeson, Webb City, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. W. T. Likes, Williamsburg, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents each. H. E. McCord, R. 2, Cawker City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, 75 cents a setting or \$4.50 a hundred. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan. R. 5.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00 or \$8.00 per one hundred, delivered. C. M. Whitney, 726 West Third St., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS. SHEPHERD and Bowers strain, \$1.50 per 15 or \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. J. F. Rankin, Garden City, Kan. Box 26.

FLOCK FROM PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Ancona eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$6. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Kan.

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

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

STANDARD STRAIN ANCONAS. SINGLE COMB, non setters. The egg case kind. Hatched feed, folder free, 100 eggs, \$7.25. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT other breeds. Ancona breeders got the winter. Did you? Why keep loafing? Anconas, 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 100-\$8, prepaid. Page's Farm, Safford, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS.

ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM NICE colored birds, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5. G. D. Willems, Iman, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS, EGGS, SINGLE COMB Buff Minoras. Rose Bethell, Pomona, Ks.

REDS OF FINE RED BABY CHICKS 15 cents each. Mrs. C. E. Hill, Toronto, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, 12c each. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kan.

CHICKS, 12c; REDS, BARRED Minoras. W. Leghorns. Walter Bowell, Kansas, Kan.

CHICKS—WRITE FOR PRICES. Eggs, 12c; strains, eight varieties. Stare & Co., Hudson, Kan.

CHICKS—SUPREME QUALITY. Eggs, 12c; layers, White Leghorns, both combs. Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

CHIX AND EGGS. ALL LEADING varieties. Largest winners at State fairs and shows. H. J. Hart, Falls City, Neb.

WANTED—ANCONA AND SILVER HAM-bone baby chicks, also want hatching eggs any quantity. Shelton Poultry Co., Kansas, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM MY S. C. WHITE Leghorn combined egg contest and show room winners, 15 cents each. C. G. Cook, Kansas, Kan.

QUALITY TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks for sale. Write for circular. Hatcheries, Box 211, Kansas, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND Buff Rocks, White Leghorns. 15 cents, 100 live delivery guaranteed. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Live delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwell's Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere, 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minoras. Golden Sebright Bantam eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

DAY OLD CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS from pure bred, heavy laying stock. Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. Live delivery guaranteed, express prepaid on 100 or more. Springvale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—\$1.10 A 100 UP. LIVE delivery guaranteed. S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, and Reds. Capacity 8,000 weekly. Catalog free. Huber Reliable Hatchery, Dept. A, Augusta, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SETTING \$1.50. Geneva Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15, parcel post prepaid. C. L. Read, R. 7, Topeka.

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

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH SIZE light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BRAHMA. PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING strain. Light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Hagg Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

CHAMPION STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS. Bred by me for 30 years. Constant winners of the blue wherever shown. Send for mating list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

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

EXTRA LAYERS, LIGHT FEEDERS, NON-setters. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10.00. Clifford Deffenbaugh, Route 2, Caney, Kan.

BANTAMS.

PURE GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM eggs, 15, \$1.25. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

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

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM EGGS, FINE laying strain, 15 for \$1.25. Ernest Gage, Minneapolis, Kan.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15 \$2. H. Vandegrift, Parsons, Kan.

COCHINS.

EGGS FROM BUFF COCHIN EXTRA GOLD prize winning, \$3 per 15, prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH. SUNNYSLOPE FARM, Stillwater, Okla.

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

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 50, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan. Route 6.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 75 cents for 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS, \$1.50, 13; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. Prize winners. White eggs. Mrs. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

GEES.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, 20 CTS. EACH postpaid. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GESE. FIVE eggs, \$1.50. Arthur Blanchat, Danville, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS from blue ribbon winners, \$2 per 15, prepaid. Roland Talbott, Waukomis, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 per 100. M. Ott, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.100. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

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

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, FARM range 100 eggs \$6.—J. A. Reed, Lyons, Ks.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Daisy Van Tuyl, Florence, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$4.75. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS at \$4.50 hundred. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS AND baby chicks. Write Mrs. Jesse Crowl, Lane, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 4c. Baby chicks, 12c. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. John Bettles, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, 75c; \$4.50 per 100. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. Irene Worley, Utopia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. SETTING, 75c; hundred, \$3.50. Herm. Hornbostel, Palmer, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$5 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6.00 PER 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. A. E. Haug, Centuria, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. THE kind that lay. Eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, 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.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS (Tiff Moore strain), \$7 per 100. E. Bonham, Carbondale, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Chicks, 12 cents. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per setting or \$5.00 per 100. C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.

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EXTRA GOOD PURE BRED SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

EGGS (YOUNG'S 288 S. C. W. LEGHORNS costing \$20 setting), \$7 hundred. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.00, prepaid. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$10 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, range stock, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6, prepaid. Mrs. L. N. Ambler, Cheney, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS eggs prepaid, 100-\$6.00; setting \$1.50. Circulars free. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. STATE FAIR WIN-nings, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel. Mating list free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING STRAIN SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Eggs securely packed, prepaid, 105, \$5. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centuria, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN. CHICAGO WINNER. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$12 per 100. Range flock, \$7 per 100. Weiss & Linscott, Holton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, YES-terlaid-Young strains, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00, postpaid. Chicks, "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.

EGGS, \$7 100. CHICKS, 15 CENTS, FROM my combined egg contest and show room winners, mating list free. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, farm range, bred for winter laying, 100, \$8; 50, \$3.15; \$1.50. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Guaranteed. Eggs, 100, \$5; 50, \$3; 15, \$1. Baby chicks, 15 cents. The Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-horn eggs from choice hens mated to egg bred prize winners, 60, \$5.00; 120, \$7.00. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. Heavy laying range stock, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Ivan Whitcraft, R. 1, Whiting, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EXCLU-sively. More than 20 years careful selection. Per 100 eggs, \$5; 50, \$2.50; 15, \$1.50. P. H. Mahon, Route 3, Clyde, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from free range flock of 500 hens. Bred to lay for that is what pays. \$6 per 100. Walter Hartman, McCune, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, Sims and Heasley stock, \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per 100. Successor to Mrs. H. A. Stine. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, Holton, Kan. Route 3.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100, chicks 12 cents, from our extra heavy year around layers mated to nephews of Tom Barron, 284 egg hen. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

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

EGGS—BLACK LANGSHANS. SELECTED stock. A. W. Ehrsam, Enterprise, Kan.

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

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

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S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Furman Porter, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Pape strain. J. Nedwed, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

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

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

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND White Minorca baby chicks, 15c each. Eggs, \$1.50 17, \$7 hundred. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

WHITE ORPINGTON CHOICE EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100. Mrs. Frank Hadwiger, Ingersoll, Okla.

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

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS. Fine type, fine layers. Eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred. Emma Seawell, Columbus, Kan.

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

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ORPINGTONS.

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

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

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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.

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

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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.

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.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. A. Kohman, Dillon, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.50. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHITE ROCKS—100 EGGS, \$4; CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Price right, quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS (PRIZE WINNER), barred to skin, \$5.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, EXCELLENT LAYING strain. Farm range, \$1.25 15, \$6 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

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

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

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, SPECIAL MATING State Federation winners, \$1.50 15; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

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

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BARRED ROCK EGGS—FINEST BREEDING 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.

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

BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS and payers. Eggs strongly fertile, \$6 per 100; pens, \$3 per 15. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

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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.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens, \$2 to \$4. Utility, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Write for mating list. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, TRAPNESTED, 300 egg records, pen, \$2.50. Farm range. Mittendorf roosters, \$3 50, \$5 100. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE CHAMPION layers headed from exhibition stock eggs, 100, \$6. Pen eggs a setting, \$2.50. Henry Hankey, Newton, Kan.

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

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

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, Watheba, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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, \$2.00 15; pen 2, \$2.00 15; range flock \$1.25. Parcel post paid. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs \$4.00 11. R. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

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

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$3.50; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Be one of my many satisfied customers. 9 years with them, eggs from high quality range flock, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

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

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, Pond 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 chick, range, Mar. 17 cts., Apr. 16 cts. Pens, 50 cts. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, 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 per 15, \$6 per 100. Special matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

PIGEONS.

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. Address R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. C. B. Keller, Burlington, Kan.

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

JANEFORD'S S. C. QUALITY REDS, EGGS 75 hundred. Pens \$4 to \$10 fifteen. Sadie Janeford, Mapleton, Kan.

R. C. REDS, EGGS, LARGE BONE, good layers, good color. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Wm. Henn, R. 1, Orlando, Okla.

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

LARGE DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C. REDS, 15 eggs \$1.50; 30-\$2.50. Nora Luby, 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.

12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$10. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

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

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

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

SINGLE COMBS, PURE REDS, WINTER layers. Eggs, 30, \$1.75; 100, \$4.50. Strong fertility. Range, Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS—VELVETY, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds, correct size, shape, color. Layers not loafers. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Charles Slight, Lucas, Kan.

LARGE WELL-SHAPED ROSE COMBED Reds, good winter layers, exceptional quality and color. Eggs \$2.00 setting. Ira Downs, Kan.

R. I. 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.

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

THOROUGHRED ROSE COMB REDS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Monie Witt, R. 1, Erie, Kan.

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

ROSE COMBS, FINE PURE BLOOD, extra dark velvety reds. Prize winning strains. No better to be had. Eggs, 15, \$2. Nell Silvester, Little River, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, THOROUGH- bred winter layers, ten cents; hundred, \$2.00. Fertility guaranteed. W. C. Wolfe, Ellsworth, Kansas.

MARSHALL'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds. Fine show record for 8 years. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Free mating list. Plainville Poultry Yards, La Cygne, Kan.

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

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

HOWLAND'S ROSE COMB RED EGGS FOR hatching from good winter layers. Pen eggs \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.00. Utility, \$1.00 per setting or \$6.50 per 100. E. G. Rowland, Pawley, Kan.

BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FARM eggs we are compelled to turn our yarded Rhode Island free range. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

FIRST PRIZE SINGLE COMB RED COCK of the Kansas State show heads this year. Mated pen. Eggs, \$5.00 setting. Free delivery guaranteed. W. G. Lewis, 622 N. Market, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—BLOOD LINES OF San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen eggs \$2.00, \$3.00, \$2.50. Range, \$5 per 100. Write circular before ordering. Mrs. Alice Thompson, Wetmore, Kan.

SAFE ARRIVAL AND FERTILITY GUAR- anteed on hatching eggs from big boned, extra colored, heavy laying strain both Rhode Island and peace prices. Mating list 25¢. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-win, farm range flock. \$1.50 per setting, \$2.50 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Infertile eggs returned free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Tinkusky, Barnes, Kan.

STEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS Bred 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, \$2.50. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—MORE QUALITY than ever. Every bird among our 100 Rhode Island Red. We culled close. Grand brooded. Eggs, \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG set show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Free delivery. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

MRS. SIMMONS' ROSE COMB RHODE IS- land Reds win in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Dark velvety reds. 15 eggs \$1.50; 30 eggs \$2.50. Special matings, \$5 and \$7.50 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, EGGS, \$3.50 PER 11. Peterson, Princeton, Kan.

BRONZE GOBBLER (AUGUST HATCH), \$5. M. Maude Shepard, Wayne, Kan.

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

A FEW SETTINGS OF NARRAGANSETT turkey eggs, 11, \$4.50. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

THOROUGHRED WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs, \$2 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.

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

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, PRIZE winning, 2 year old hen, 44 lb. Tom, \$8 setting. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—YOUNG PURE BRED MAM- moth Bronze turkey tom, \$10. Barred Rock roosters, \$2. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

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

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

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

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS— From choice 20-25 lb. hens, mated with prize winning son of Madison Square first tom, direct from Bird Bros., 600 each, \$5, per nine. Curtis C. Triplett, Fremont, Iowa.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, STOCK AND EGGS. Ginettes & Ginettes, Florence, Kan.

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

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

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching. O. C. Sharits, Newton, Kan.

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

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

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 15 and \$6 100. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE STOCK, eggs, 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 for \$1.25; \$5.00 per 100. John J. Klein, Aulne, Kan.

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

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

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

CHOICE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75 for 15, \$4 for 50. Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Parsons, Kan.

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

LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$6 100, \$11.50 200, \$1.50 15, \$2.50 30. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

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

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

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

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. Farm range, \$1 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Norman Worley, White City, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES, BEAU- tifully laced. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS from pen, \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Mrs. A. E. Peek, Route 2, Gridley, Kan.

LAYER-PAYER SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00; fancy pen, 15, \$3.50. Irve Wright, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM EX- tra choice matings, setting \$2.50 prepaid. Margaret Ribau, Osborne, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for sale from scored birds \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. A. J. Oberle, Burlingame, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, NINETEEN years pure breeding, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Warren Merrill, Route 2, LeRoy, Kan.

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 per setting; \$4.50 per 100. Parcel post \$1.30 setting. Mrs. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

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

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

EGGS FROM BIRDS RAISED FROM A \$50 trio bought direct from Martin, Canada. \$2 per 15. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

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

WYANDOTTE EGGS—SILVER, GOLDEN, Buff, Partridge, State Show and egg laying contest winners. Vanda G. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ALL SCORE bird, \$2 to 94. Satisfaction or money back. \$5, 15. Range, \$7 hundred. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

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

EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, LAYING strain. Utility \$1.25 fifteen, \$3.50 fifty, \$6 hundred. Pen headed by \$15 cockerel direct from Keeler, \$2 fifteen. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kan.

SANDERS SILVER WYANDOTTES, beautiful open laced plump birds. Experienced breeder. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, PEN NO. 1 headed by Regal King direct from Canada, \$5 for 15; No. 2 headed by Shawnee Chief, \$2 for 15; free range, \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. J. Schibler, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS: "STEVEN'S American," and Barron's English, laying strains. 15-\$2.00, 100-\$9.00, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch or duplicate order; one-half regular price. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

NINE BREEDS, EGGS, CHICKS, CAT- alogue for stamp. Glenn Davidson, Grand River, Iowa.

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

EGGS—ROSE COMB REDS, S. C. BROWN Leghorns, \$6 per 100. L. D. Speenburg, Belleville, Kan.

ANCONA AND SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS and chicks for sale. Clara McPheters, Baldwin, Kan.

TWENTY LEADING VARIETIES POULTRY stock and eggs for hatching. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$6 per 100. Ida Alexander, Hill Top, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE AND Embden geese, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Stock and eggs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PEN EGGS WHITE ORPINGTON AND SIL- ver Laced Wyandottes \$1 for 15 and \$5-100. Mrs. Wm. Imhoff, Hanover, Kan.

FREE CATALOGUE, 35 VARIETIES poultry. Eggs at prices you can afford to pay. S. A. Hummel, Box 14, Freeport, Illinois.

BARRED ROCK BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels and eggs. 15 eggs, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$9. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Owensville, Mo.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$10 PER 12. Barred Rocks, range, \$6 per 100; pens, \$3 per 15. Three fine Bronze toms \$15 each. Mrs. T. J. Buckley, LaMonte, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—EGGS, TOULOUSE, WHITE China and White Embden geese; Partridge Cochins and R. I. Reds; Indian Runner ducks. Prices reasonable. Write. Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS: PARTRIDGE WYAN- dotties, Rhode Island Reds, Campines, Single Comb White, Brown, Buff, Black and Silver Leghorns, Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins, Polish, Silkies, Bantams. Free circular. Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 25c FOR COCKERELS; BROIL- ers, 35c; cocks, 15c; capons, 30c; turkeys, 25c. No. 1 fowls delivered before April 20th. Sell "em" now. Will buy hens, May first, order coops today. "The Copes," Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

GAPE REMEDY THAT CURES OR MONEY back. 25c. Box 117, Brandenburg, Ky.

About White China Geese

White China geese, tho not generally known, are a most deserving variety and wherever tried soon become genuine favorites. They certainly combine both beauty and utility, pleasure and profit.

They are often called "White Swan geese," having a very long, slender, and graceful neck, orange face, and bill, with a large orange knob on top of the head, which enables one to easily distinguish the gander from the goose, as his knob is much larger.

They are of fair size, and are now being bred from 2 to 6 pounds above standard weight, which is a good idea.

The feathers are very abundant, fine, and soft, much more so than any other goose feathers; they are soft as duck feathers and in all much nicer. So there we have a good point as a market bird.

If well cared for they will lay for eight or 10 months in the year, and as a rule the market price is three times that of a hen egg. Then again for home use they are just simply fine in quantity and quality, one goose egg being equal to four hens' eggs, and they have a mild quality. It is nothing unusual for a goose to lay 50 or 60 eggs in the spring months be-

fore wanting to sit. Because of these reasons, they are called "The Leghorn of the Goose Family." They also have another name, "Hong Kong Geese."

The young are raised easily, and require but little care or feed. About all they need is protection at night, during storms, and plenty of weeds and grass, with enough water to drink, deep enough to cover the bill, and no more. The gander stays close by his mate at all times, and when the young are hatched he shoulders an equal share of the burden, thus teaching a lesson many of the human family would do well to copy.

We often hear the expression "as silly as a goose" but really to one who will study their nature and disposition they can never use the word silly in connection with these geese for they are truly wise, and quick to learn by your motion what you wish. Often a gander will adopt goslings hatched by hens or an incubator and stay right with them all thru the summer.

As to pets, they are the friendliest to be found. They will soon learn, it seems, to understand just what you wish them to do. They are easily confined, as they do not fly and can, after one or two attempts, be driven anywhere. The crows and hawks never bother them, tho they are death on chickens and turkeys.

There is now a great demand for eggs and stock as people are just beginning to realize their value.

Mrs. Minnie M. B. Brown.

Appleton City, Mo.

How to Raise Ducks

We had always had a desire to raise ducks, so along in the spring of 1906 we sent away and got 13 duck eggs and hatched nine ducks, but we had the misfortune to hatch them just as a snow came altho it was May 15. One got damp and died in a short time. A little later, we got 15 eggs, and set them under a hen in the barn loft. We did not know very much about testing them and came very near taking two out, but thought, "She's got a good nest and we'll let her alone." Well, she brought off 15 ducks. We raised 23 out of the 24 that hatched. We never did so well again, but perhaps that is because we tried on a larger scale.

This is how we raised them. We put them in a box about 4 feet square with the bottom out and about every other day changed it to a clean place, as nothing makes more dirt than a duck, and they will try to bathe in a teaspoonful of water and succeed fairly well in wetting themselves and this is death to a small duck. We let the hen hover them until they were about 50 hours old, then gave them their first feed, which was bread dampened in milk and squeezed quite dry in troughs, which were scalded out. When 2 days old we began feeding bran and chop, scalded and fairly dry, as the ducklings are sloppy enough at the best. There was always grass in the pen for them to pick at, and they will begin to pick almost as soon as they are hatched. We fed five times a day and they were always ready for their feed, and water to play in, but we watched very closely and when they were thru drinking, the water pan was removed. If they were cold they went to the mother, but otherwise they would stretch out in the sun and go to sleep.

The old hen stayed with them until they were 3 weeks old and then she got disgusted and left. But they were almost feathered by this time and little did they care for her. When they were 5 weeks old, we turned them out, but they were not like chickens as they always stayed near their pen. By this time they could have a shallow pan of water. They began laying in January and it was no rarity to go out any morning and find from 10 to 15 eggs. When grown we kept them in an open front shed as they will not do well in a closed house. We had such good luck we always raised our ducks in that manner. The main thing in raising ducks is keeping them dry and not feeding too much sloppy feed. They surely are the dearest little things and are gentle and learn to know one and are not the least bit afraid.

Ginette & Ginette.

Florence, Kan.

Some persons continue to impoverish their pocketbooks and insult their stomachs by dosing with the mythical "blood purifiers."

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WILL BOOK ORDERS FOR O. I. C. PIGS for May and June delivery. Either sex. Write for prices. Dell Steward, Russell, Kan.
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ONE COMING FOUR, WEIGHT 2000; ONE coming one, registered Percheron stallion. Color, dark grey. Chas. Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.
REGISTERED JERSEYS—2 COWS, 2 BRED heifers, 2 years old, 5 months old heifer, young herd bull. Choice stock. W. H. Penix, Salina, Kan.
FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL coming 2 years old. High grade cows, choice calves either sex. Attractive prices. J. C. Cessment, Sedan, Kan.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF one month old, dam a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol, and has four 30 lb. sisters. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 3 YR. old, high class. Two high grade bulls 6 and 9 months old. Will be sold worth the money. J. W. Yeoman, Barclay, Kan.
HILLCROFT FARMS REGISTERED JERSEY Cattle. Only three bull calves left. Better get pedigrees and prices now. Commercial References. M. L. Golladay, Propp, Holden, Mo.
HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.
FOR SALE—2,000 PLAIN HORNED steers, three and four, about 500 four. If you want this number of young steers, you should see these cattle before buying elsewhere. Will split the bunch in two, if preferred by buyer. E. G. Pendleton, Live Stock Agent, Stratford, Texas.

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REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES. WEST-ern Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.
STAGS—GREYS AND RUSSIAN WOLF hounds. Guaranteed as represented. Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guyman, Okla.
FOR SALE—ONE RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND, one stag hound, catch and kill coyotes. Address Jim Cunningham, Bunkerhill, Kan.
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SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 20c LB. H. H. Irwin, LeRoy, Kan.
FOR SALE—NO. 1 BLACK AMBER CANE seed. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 PER 1000, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.
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SUDAN SEED, 20c PER POUND. WILL stand any test. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.
ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED, 15c PER lb. Recleaned. D. J. Standiford, Reading, Kan.
BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$6.50 PER hundred, sacks free. Robert Stiner, Selden, Kan.
SUDAN SEED, 25c PER LB. WHITE FOR samples. Clyde Chamberlin, Cherryvale, Kan.
BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, EXTRA good, \$8 100 lbs. B. C. Stambaugh, Prescott, Kan.
SUDAN SEED, PURE, HOME GROWN, recleaned, \$25 per hundred. Paul Davis, Santa Fe, Kan.
WHITE SEED CORN \$3.00 BU. BLACK Amber cane \$4.25 bu. W. H. Copenhaver, Abbyville, Kans.
SUDAN SEED RECLEANED AND GRADED 18c lb any quantity. Sacks free. Geo. Buntz, Chase, Kan.
ORANGE CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, \$8 per cwt. Sacks extra. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.
CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.
125 BU. 1917 BLACK AMBER CANE SEED \$4.00 per bu., recleaned, no sacks. Peter Ketter, Westphalia, Kans.
ALFALFA SEED—GOOD RECLEANED seed, \$9 per bushel. Write for sample. Frank Landis, Abilene, Kan.
ALFALFA—GOOD BRIGHT SEED, \$9.50 and \$8.50 per bu. Sacks free. H. Strubing, R. 2, Winfield, Kan.
1916 CHOICE SEED CORN—WHITE Pearl, Calico, Reid's Yellow Dent, \$3.35 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.

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POTATOES, CHOICE DRY GROWN EARLY Ohio, \$2.25 per cwt., large or small seed. R. H. Roberts, Bovina, Colo.
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BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Tested, \$4 per bushel. Sacks extra. Wm. Ljungdahl, Manhattan, Kan.
STANDARD BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR seed. Price \$2.65 per bu. Chas. Wasmund, Route 4, Wichita, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, RECLEANED \$7.50 per bu. and 50c for sacks. F. O. B. Jefferson, Okla. R. W. Fry.
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ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all recleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.
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SUDAN—CHOICE, WELL MATURED, RECLEANED seed, 100 lbs., \$20; 50 lbs., \$10.50. New sacks free. Edward Anderson, Jamestown, Kan.
300 BU. PURE BLACK AMBER CANE seed. \$6.75 per cwt., F. O. B. Talmage, Kan. Sack-free. W. H. Ausherman, Talmage, Kan.
NICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$10 per bu. Nice recleaned Sudan grass, \$20 per cwt. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.
KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULL, MILO Maize, Feterita. Ask for samples and prices. Can furnish car lots. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.
FETERITA, MILLET AND CANE SEEDS, recleaned, high germination. Send for sample and low prices. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BU. GOOD RECLEANED alfalfa seed for sale. \$9.00 per bu. if a quantity is taken. V. O. Johnson, Afton, Kans.
FOR SALE—EXTRA QUALITY SEED kafir from Butler County, Kan. 1917 crop. Send for sample. L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kan.
FOR SALE PLANTS—CABBAGE, \$3 1,000. Tomatoes, \$4 1,000. Not prepaid. 50c 100 post paid. John Patzel, 601 Paramore St., No. Topeka, Kan.
1,000 BUSHELS BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. Tested and dry, of my own growing. Will sure grow. Hughie Johnston, Windsor, Mo.
CABBAGE PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. Jerseys, Charleston, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for \$1, 1,000 for \$1.75. Coleman Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.
FETERITA, PURE, GRADED SEED. Choice, well matured seed, \$8 per hundred lbs. Sacks free for 100 lbs. or more. Chas. Hothan, Scranton, Kan.
FETERITA AND AMBER CANE SEED. Hand picked and shelled. One bu. worth two from machine. 10c per lb. J. Mellicker, Offerle, Kans.
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CANE SEED—CLEAN, WELL MATURED Orange and White African cane seed. Price \$8.50 per cwt. F. O. B. my track. S. O. Casabier, Tonganoxie, Kan.
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SEED CORN, TEST 96½%, with strong germination. While it lasts at \$4 to \$5 per bu. Some cane seed at \$4.50 per bu. A. E. Garanson, Zeandale, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, 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.
KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, pure dwarf, 6½c per lb. in 100 lb. lots. Send self-addressed and stamped envelope for sample. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.
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. Delphos Poultry & Seed House, Delphos, Kan.
HIGHEST QUALITY BLACKHULL WHITE kafir seed, all matured, germination guaranteed, 5c pound. Southern seed matures quickest. Sample. Jess Berger, Stillwater, Okla.
SUDAN GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, raised here 3 years, no Johnson grass seed. 20 lbs. to 100 lbs., 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 18c per lb. Alex King, Thayer, Kan.
SUDAN SEED, WELL MATURED, WELL rogued, recleaned and inspected by Superintendent of Experiment Station. Lubbock. Grown on my own farm. Free from Johnson grass. Price, 1 to 20 pounds, 30c; 20 to 50 pounds, 25c; 50 pounds up, 22½c, at Slaton, Texas. Wire or write for price in bulk. Andy Caldwell, Slaton, Texas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ORANGE CANE, \$4; GERMAN MILLET, \$2.50; seed corn, \$4, all per bushel; feterita, \$6; Sudan grass, \$25 per 100 lbs. Sacks 15c extra. John Holmstrom, Randolph, Kan.
BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN for sale; high germination, tested by Kansas college. Extra select, \$5. High grade \$3 per bushel. Frank White, R. R. No. 4, North Topeka, Kan.
SEEDS FOR SALE—DWARF RED AND White Milo, Black Hulled Kafir, Feterita, Fred Sorghum, Red and Black Amber, Kansas Orange, Sudan Grass. Write us. H. B. Wheaton, Hugoton, Kans.
PURE, FULLY MATURED WHITE ELEPHANT 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.
RECLEANED SEEDS FOR SALE—BLACK Milo and Dwarf kafir at \$5 per cwt. Sacked. Write for prices in larger quantities. Tyrone Equity Exchange, Tyrone, Okla.
POTATO PLANTS, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50; postpaid. Nancy Hall, Triumph, Southern Queen, Porto Rico, Red Jersey, Pumpkin Yam, Pink Yam, Dooley Yam, Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.
BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN for sale. Grown on my farm; very carefully selected, choice seed, tested 96%, \$4; Extra Select, \$5 per bushel. Noble Gray, 702 No. Second Ave., Maywood, Ill.
WELL MATURED WHITE KAFIR \$3.25 bu., pure Sudan grass 20c lb., alfalfa seed \$8.50 bu. Samples on request. Boone Co. White \$3.50. Graded. F. O. B. Katy, Santa Fe or Mo. P. V. E. Seewald, Leroy, Kans.
FROST-PROOF, FIELD-GROWN CABBAGE plants ready for shipment. Prices \$1.50 for 500, \$2.50 per thousand, delivered by mail or express. Orders shipped same day received. Jenkins Plant Co., Sumner, Ga.
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.
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.
CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Ga.
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., Assaria, Kan.
CHOICE RECLEANED SUDAN SEED. Guaranteed germination and free from Johnson grass. Direct from grower. Recleaned over \$100 per acre in 1917. \$20 per cwt., less than 100 lbs., 25c per lb. Sacks free. L. S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.
CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Ga.
CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid, packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Empire Plant Company, Albany, Ga.
WE HAVE SOME CHOICE CANE SEED native grown and well matured. While it lasts we will put it up in 2 bu. cotton sacks. Sacks free with 5 bu. orders or more. Amber, \$3.75 per bu.; Orange, \$4. F. O. B. here. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.
STOCK PEAS, RECLEANED, WHIPPOOR-wills, 5½c per pound; White Black Eye, 9c; Brown Crowders, 11c; White Crowders, 14c; Rice, 14c. New crop Bermuda grass seed, 40c per pound. F. O. B. cars Ft. Smith. Write for prices on large lots. Ft. Smith Seed Company, Ft. Smith, Ark.
FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, clean, hulled, scarified, \$30 per hundred pounds; \$15 for 50 lbs.; under 10 lbs., 32c per pound. This seed will please you, if not, return it and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Samples upon request. Will J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.
FIELD SEEDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE A complete stock of tested field seeds to offer you. Get our prices and samples before buying. We buy direct from the producer and can save you money. We specialize on Alfalfa, Sudan, Cane and Kafir. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.
SEEDS—900 BU. ST. CHARLES RED COB White seed corn, Manhattan germination test 96%; 1,000 bushels black hulled White kafir, \$3; German millet, \$2.75; cane seed, \$3.75; barley, \$2.25. All these seeds are of strong vitality and show strong germination. Sacks extra. Friesen Grain Co., Hillsboro, Kan.
PLANTS—ALL VARIETY CABBAGE, TOMATO and onions, 100, 45c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid. By express collect, \$2 per thousand. Celery, egg plant and peppers, 100, \$1; 200, \$1.75; 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5 postpaid. Plants ready now. Cash with all orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Arkansas.
FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND YOU ALL charges prepaid, 20 Apple, Pear or Apricot, or 100 Cherry, all budded trees; or 25 grapes; or 100 Asparagus; or 50 Raspberry, Blackberry or Strawberry plants; or 50 Red Cedar or Chinese Arbor-Vitae Seedlings; or 10 transplanted 4 year old Evergreens; or six climbing Roses 2 year old. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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, Beans, Egg Plants, 100, 75c; 500, \$2.75. Write for prices on larger quantities. Liberty Plant Company, San Antonio, Texas.
OKLAHOMA DWARF AND STANDARD broom corn seed. Cream and Red Dwarf maize, Dwarf kafir, and common millet, \$7. Red kafir and feterita, \$8; Amber, Orange, Texas Red and Sumac cane, \$10; Sudan, \$25, all per 100 lbs. recleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.
CABBAGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS, \$1.50 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.25. Tomato plants by express \$1.75 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.50; 100, 50 cents. Potato plants by express \$2.50 thousand, postpaid \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped in damp moss. Ask for wholesale prices. The Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.
ALFALFA SEED. ALL RECLEANED, non-irrigated, home grown, at from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Feterita, Red or White kafir, Sumac, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED—WE HAVE A FEW lots of 1917 crop, which was nearly all dark colored by weather conditions last year, but which shows as good germination as highly colored seed. Selling at 10c to 15c per lb. track. All tested 90% and over. Sacks extra. Samples on application. Frizzell & Smith, Halstead, Kan.
SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 45 LBS. TO bushel, 25c lb.; feterita, 90% germination, \$3.50 per bushel; fodder cane, recleaned, \$3 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.
REAL GENUINE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants makes the crop six weeks earlier. True Jersey Early Flat Dutch. All Season and Sure Head. 100, 50c; 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.

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FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED WELSH and Shetland stallions of the choicest breeding, at very low prices for quick sale. Full particulars given on request. Mrs. Adam Stirling, Des Moines, Iowa.

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CANARIES. BEAUTIFUL SINGERS AND hens. Will also buy. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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320 ACRES GOOD LAND FOR SALE BY owner, fair improvements. \$25 per acre. Box 14, Laird, Kan.
\$600 WILL BUY 320 ACRE RELINQUISHMENT, level wheat land, 8 miles Ry. town, if taken soon. Mark R. Clay, Arlington, Colo.
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.
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 home-seekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allen Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

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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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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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KEWANEE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT complete with engine, batteries, switch-board, total capacity 30 twenty watt lamps for 8 hours. \$286.00 plus freight. Also water and sewage systems. Write for bulletins and complete information. J. T. Thurman, District Representative, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

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WILL TRADE FOR OR BUY ENGINE disc plows, John Diebolt, Natoma, Kans.

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, nearly new, priced right. W. W. Weidlein, Lenexa, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE COMPLETE threshing outfit for cattle or stock. Roy Davis, Ransom, Kan.

YOUNG THOROUGHbred RABBITS, DOL- phin, Belgian, Flemish, New Zealand white. Edgerton Rabbits, Canton, Kan.

NICE CLEAN PINTO BEANS, TEN CENTS per pound, fifty pounds or more delivered your station. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kan.

TRACTOR PLOWS, GOOD AS NEW, LA Crosse 14 inch four bottom. Emerson seven disc. Fred Coleman, Danville, Kan.

OLDS 12 HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE, with friction clutch, first class condition, \$100. Rehkopf Bros., 212 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

POTATOES—GOOD COOKING, GOOD SIZE, not irrigated, \$1.30 bushel your station, three bushel lots. Cash. W. H. Towles, Rush, Colo.

ONE 15 HORSE POWER GAS AND OIL tractor. Also 1 power hay press and 1 No. 1 Smalley slage cutter, all in good condition. Chas. Weide, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACTION ENGINE now on line of Santa Fe R. R. this state. Needs some repairs but will be sold cheap. Very little worn. Address, P. G. Peters, Captain, N. Mex.

RYE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Rumber direct from mill in car lots, send Rumber bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall, McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, 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.

FOR SALE—HART PARR THIRTY-SIXTY tractor, thirty-six inch case, steel separator, one John Deere ten bottom, one Moline four bottom, one Moline three bottom plow. Thousand gallon supply tank. J. R. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-40 MINNE- apolis gas tractor, 5 bottom John Deer plow also, with breaking attachments, 320 acres good land south of Kimball, can use merchandise, cattle or hogs, also larger ranch for above. Write, wire or come and see P. L. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—EMERSON MODEL L 12-20 tractor. Four cylinders, two speeds. Pulls 3 fourteen-inch plows on kerosene. In good running order. Price \$890 cash; including Emerson 3 bottom self lift plow with six quick detachable shares. Are getting larger machine. Wise Bros., R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best equipped combined garage and blacksmith shops, in one of the best localities in the state; cement building, only blacksmith shop in town of 500 pop. Reasons for selling, owner not physically able to work and his help will be called to the colors. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW IN POR- traits and frames. Big proposition. Write for catalogue. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY KANSAS and Missouri county to sell high grade quality, retelling from \$75 to \$600. Earn \$5 to \$50 weekly commission. Big future for good wide-awake hustling salesman. Write H. B. Renwick, 1119 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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MIDWEST DETECTIVE AGENCY—CIVIL, criminal and corporate investigators, consultation free and confidential. Phone 159, Suite No. 4, Emporia State Bank Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

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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 BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, OR cheapest gasoline, using our 1918 carburetor; 24 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 560 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

From now until next harvest watch your grocery list or there will be no groceries to list.

Livestock Prices Swing Upward

(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.)

Diminishing supplies stimulated demand for all livestock last week, carrying prices up to new high levels for this time of year. Hogs were 40 cents higher, beef steers 50 to 60 cents higher and lambs \$1.50 higher Saturday than a week ago. Receipts, though considerably smaller than the preceding week, were substantially larger of cattle and hogs, though somewhat smaller of sheep than a year ago.

Cattle prices showed a higher tendency all week, prime corn-fed steers selling Friday as high as \$14.75, or \$2.25 higher than a year ago, and a record for this time of year. Steers fattened on beet pulp from Colorado and Nebraska sold as high as \$14.50. Short-fatted steers weighing little more than 1,000 pounds, sold up to \$13.75. Demand for cows and heifers was strong all week, the prices did not advance as much as on the fat steers. The trade in thin cattle did not respond to the rise in fat grades. Prices hardly changed at all during the week, and traders had hard work to dispose of the cattle they bought early in the week. There was a large holdover of stockers and feeders every day.

Buyers competed strongly for hogs up to Wednesday, sending prices up 70 to 85 cents, light and medium weights selling that day as high as \$17.55 and heavier \$17.35. The high prices checked demand somewhat and in the next three days a setback occurred, but prices Saturday were about 40 to 50 cents higher than a week ago. The premium for light hogs over heavies narrowed and hogs weighing 200 to 225 pounds sold as high as those under 200 pounds.

Keen demand for small supplies boosted prices for fat lambs \$1.50. Top sale Friday was \$20.50. Clipped lambs sold at \$17.50. A high record price, \$21.25, was paid for ewe lambs, reflecting strong confidence in future prices of sheep. Most of the week's arrivals were from Colorado.

Corn prices rallied moderately last week owing to a continued decrease in receipts and an active demand from mills to supply the need of substitutes for wheat. Carlots sold Saturday 3 to 12 cents higher than a week ago, mostly 4 to 6 cents up, the demand relaxed somewhat in the last two days.

Four large Western markets received 3,496 cars of corn last week, compared with 4,185 the preceding week and 1,914 a year ago. Kansas City had 625 cars, or 294 less than in the week before and nearly twice as much as a year ago.

The best grades of white corn were in strongest demand and advanced 8 to 12 cents. No. 1 selling Saturday at \$1.90, and No. 2 sold as high as \$1.60, or nearly as much as the best mixed corn. Except some extremely poor sample corn, which brought 90 cents a bushel, the bottom price Saturday was \$1.30 for low grade mixed. The preceding week the extreme range was \$1.35 to \$1.80, and a year ago when corn was beginning its seasonal rise, \$1.34 to \$1.40. The quality of the corn at Kansas City can well be called excellent, compared with arrivals at other markets. A few cars last week, graded No. 1 and the bulk of the offerings were No. 3 and better. There is consequently a large milling demand at Kansas City for corn to be shipped into districts that have a surplus of poorer grades.

Large purchases of oats by the government for its own use and by the Wheat Export Company for shipment abroad were reported last week, but both the future and carlot markets made little response. Receipts of oats at three principal markets were liberal, 2,045 cars, compared with 1,877 the week before and 1,421 a year ago. Exports for the week amounted to 480,000 bushels.

Efforts of the Food Administration to get every available bushel of wheat marketed before May 1 have not resulted in any increase in winter wheat receipts. Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis received only 243 cars last week, compared with 372 cars in the preceding week and 1,425 cars a year ago. There was a moderate increase in the Northwest, but the total at five markets was little more than a fourth as large as a year ago.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.62 to \$1.68; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.58; No. 4, \$1.45 to \$1.52; No. 5, \$1.30 to \$1.40; No. 6, \$1.50. No. 1 white, \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.84 to \$1.88; No. 3, \$1.79 to \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.72 to \$1.75. No. 1 yellow, \$1.67; No. 2, \$1.65 to \$1.69; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.61; No. 4, \$1.48 to \$1.53.

Oats: No. 2 white, 88½¢; No. 3, 88¢; No. 4, 87½¢. No. 2 mixed, 86¢ to 87¢; No. 3, 85½¢; standard, 88½¢. No. 2 red, 86¢ to 87¢; No. 3, 85½¢ to 86¢.

Good Growing Weather

There is plenty of moisture in most communities, and as a rule crops are doing well. The wheat outlook especially is improving. Large gardens are being planted. There will be a big acreage of the sorghums planted in most counties.

Osborne County—We had a slight frost last night. Wheat is showing up well. A soaking rain March 27 put the soil in good condition. Gardens and potatoes have been planted. Alfalfa is fine for this time of the year.—W. F. Arnold, Apr. 6.

Gray County—Several rains recently have soaked the ground and it is in excellent condition for spring crops. Barley and oats are sown. Only a few patches of wheat will be worth harvesting. Stock is doing nicely, and grass and thistles make good grazing.—A. E. Alexander, Apr. 6.

Douglas County—Grass seed and oats need rain badly. Wheat is in good condition. Weather is cool. Many farmers are plowing ground for corn and the soil works up well. Stock is doing fine and little disease is reported. Water on uplands is becoming

scarce. Days seem longer since the clocks were set up but no one objects but the lazy man.—O. L. Cox, Apr. 6.

Washington County—Some oats already is up. Wheat is greening up nicely. We had a good rain several days ago. Lots of garden has been made. There will be few if any peaches this year.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, Apr. 6.

Wilson County—This is ideal growing weather. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Wheat, alfalfa and oats prospects are better than for years. Cattle are scarce and high. Kafir and other feeds are higher priced than wheat. Efficient labor is out of the question and many acres will be left unplanted.—S. Canty, Apr. 6.

Johnson County—Wheat continues dry but wheat and oats are growing nicely. A good rain would benefit all vegetation. Plowing for corn is being pushed rapidly ahead. Plum and pear trees are in bloom. Early gardens are up.—E. E. Burns, Apr. 6.

Montgomery County—Alfalfa on the bottom lands is 10 to 12 inches high. Oats is getting a good start. A soaking rain April 5 put the ground in fine condition for alfalfa and kafir planting. The corn prospects will be small on account of the large amount of wheat sown last fall. Young chicks, calves and colts are numerous.—Mrs. J. E. Elkenberry, Apr. 5.

Chautauqua County—Wheat and oats are coming up nicely after the two good rains in March. The oats acreage is much larger than usual. Farmers are beginning spring work quite early because of the shortage of labor. Gardens are in and doing nicely. Some farmers are planting corn. Stock is on pasture. Butter 40c; eggs 30c.—H. B. Fairley, Apr. 6.

Greenwood County—We have had 4 inches of rain since February 28 and there is plenty of moisture in the ground. Wheat and oats are fine and some corn has been planted. Corn acreage will not be so large as usual. Pastures are green and stock is doing well.—John H. Fox, Apr. 6.

Riley County—Wheat on upland is thin, but on the bottom land it is in good condition. Early sown oats is up with a good stand. Pastures and alfalfa seem retarded. A large acreage of potatoes has been planted.

Making a Poor Mouth

Notwithstanding the meat packers have regularly been making yearly profits of from 20 to 35 per cent besides paying a long line of their officials salaries running well up into six figures to presidential size, the public is daily being informed, in packers' statements published at advertising rates, that the packers are finding theirs a very poor business. One has set out that the packer must sell 32 separate cuts from a hog at less than the pound price he pays the producer, but neglects to mention the packers always charge enough for the rest of the hog to make up the difference, and pay big yearly net profits and big salaries. And to accomplish this, the public is taxed for every cent it can be made to pay or go meatless, and the producer gets so little that the livestock industry has become as hazardous as a game of chance.

It is a very simple truth, plain enough for anybody to see, that if the packing business were not highly profitable we should not have a wealthy and a predatory monopoly so firmly entrenched in this country that neither the courts nor the government have been able as yet to bring it to book for crimes against the rights of the people. Not only does this monopoly own packing houses and cold storage plants in every great market center, but stockyards, banks, belt line railways, and a network of subsidiary enterprises which control 10 or a dozen necessities of our food supply, not to mention hides and leather, and extorts tribute for all of them. One packer pays 4 million dollars income tax.

Do the packers think the people can be fooled as well as victimized?

The usual number of calves and pigs is arriving. Corn \$1.25; hogs \$16.50; eggs 28c.—O. O. Hawkinson, Apr. 6.

Pottawatomie County—Farm work is backward, due to the cool weather. Wheat on the upland while still alive is very poor. Oats have been sown but is not coming up well. Potatoes have been planted and seed is plentiful.—S. L. Knapp, April 5.

Leavenworth County—We need a soaking rain. Spring work is well advanced. Some early gardens are up. Wheat, oats, and alfalfa are fine. Rough feed is plentiful and not very high.—George S. Marshall, Apr. 6.

Woodson County—Wheat, oats and rye are coming up nicely. Splendid growing weather. Apple trees are in bloom. Some early planted potatoes are coming up. Corn planting will begin in a few days. Some stock already is on pasture. Wild timber is greenening up. Corn \$1.40; potatoes \$1.25; hogs \$16.50.—E. F. Opperman, Apr. 6.

Kingman County—A decided improvement in the wheat has been noticed since the recent rains. Only a few wheat fields will be drilled to oats. More corn ground than usual has been seeded to oats. Farmers will plant a fair acreage of Sudan grass,

kafir and corn this spring. Lots of garden seed has been planted.—H. H. Rodman, Apr. 5.

Harvey County—Stock is doing well. Oats and alfalfa are up. Most of the wheat crop will be up to expectations. Milk cows \$100; eggs 28c; butter 38c; potatoes 80c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty, Apr. 5.

Gove County—Wheat is coming out nicely since a 1-inch rain March 28. Some oats and barley have been sown and potatoes and gardens planted. Eggs 28c; butter 35c.—E. Richardson, Apr. 6.

Cowley County—Wheat was greatly benefited by a good rain March 28. Oats are fine and about the usual acreage was sown. Farmers are busy preparing corn ground. Seed corn \$2.50 to \$3; feed corn \$1.75; bran \$1.05; mill run \$1.85; shorts \$2.10; eggs 26c; butter 40c.—L. Thurber, Apr. 4.

Stafford County—Wheat is showing up well in most localities. Some corn has been planted but many farmers will not begin for two weeks. We are busy selling stored wheat and cleaning up the bins.—E. Veatch, Apr. 6.

Clay County—Oats is coming up nicely considering the dry condition of the soil. The bottom lands produced an abundance of seed corn for this county. Wheat prospects are encouraging. Alfalfa is \$15 a ton.—H. H. Wright, Apr. 6.

To be a Real Potato Patriot

(Continued from Page 18.)

Mr. Limpp used five barrels of seed potatoes last year in producing 48,000 plants. Three varieties are used: the Yellow Jersey for the greater part of the output with a few Red Jersey and a few Nanesmond. The Yellow Jersey seems to be the general favorite. It is a smooth potato of extremely high quality. The Nanesmond is a more productive variety but the potatoes are more inclined to be rough and ridgy tho the quality is very good.

The Nanesmond variety has done extremely well in our community. Scott Wagner in a favorable season has raised seven bushels of Nanesmonds from 100 plants. With intensive garden care this useful vegetable may reasonably be expected to produce five bushels to 100 plants.

Our own experience with sweet potatoes has been very satisfactory. In 1916 we bought 1400 plants from Mr. Limpp at a cost of \$4 and produced \$40 worth of potatoes on the thinnest ridge of land on the farm. We did even better last year. Even at that we lost many plants after they were transplanted and our sweet potato patch received only ordinary care.

The value of the sweet potato as food makes it almost indispensable in the home garden and creates a ready demand for it on the market. By sun-drying part of our annual crops we have been able to prolong their use in our own household until March or April every year and to get 5 cents a pound for our surplus.

After all, a few cents more a hundred for the plants should be the last consideration in our plans for sweet potato growing. If the price of the ultimate product fails to keep pace with the cost of plants all we have to do to "get even" is to eat 'em ourselves, sun-dry or kiln-dry them, eat them five months instead of two, substitute them for flour, as Professor Holden has taught us to do, as a one-third-part ingredient in our bread making, eat them baked, boiled, fried and braised. But first of all let's be sure to raise them in abundance for they are not exacting in their demands for soil or fertility or even ordinarily hard to keep in good growing condition. Let's encourage the plant grower to keep on growing them and see to it ourselves that all his plants are bought and planted.

Importance of Sunlight

In making his plan the gardener should recognize that no amount of fertilizer, watering, and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden. Careful consideration should be given to how many hours a day any part of the yard is in the shadow of buildings, fences or trees. If a successful garden is to be maintained, the greater portion of the plot must have at least 5 hours of sunlight a day. As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, spinach and kale, do fairly well in partial shade; but even these need sunshine for 2 or 3 hours a day. Plants which must ripen fruits, such as the tomato and eggplant, should have the sunniest locations.

"Dey's gonna draf' you anyhow. Come on wid me; I'se in de cavalry."
"Ah wouldn't join the cavalry no ways!"
"Why wouldn't you?"
"Well, when dat bugle blows, 'retreat,' I don't want to fuss wid no hoss!"—Judge.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

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

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. Incumbence \$5000, price \$75 acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. 110 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

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

236 A. HIGHLY IMP., 50 in wheat goes, creek bottom, some alfalfa, 370 a. Theo. Voegte, Olpe, Kan.

LANE CO., 160 acres all level, 13 1/2 miles from Dighton. Price \$1,600. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, 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 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED QUARTER. \$1750. Only \$600 cash. Bal easy terms. Small house, cave, windmill, milk and chicken houses—20 acres now in cultivation, 80 acres fenced pasture. 10 miles from town. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500. Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs., 35 past., 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; poss.; only \$2500 cash, bal \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

HERE'S THREE GOOD ONES IN LYON COUNTY. 680 acres, 2 miles town, large improvements, over half bottom, fenced with woven wire, good water, some timber, sacrifice \$65 per acre. 323 acres, 5 miles town. Two sets of good improvements, half bottom in cult., balance good grass, 30 acres alfalfa, good water. Make two dandy farms, \$23,000. 158 acres, 4 miles town, well improved, 70 a. second bottom in cult., balance good grass, good water, school on land. A real farm home, \$10,000. These are priced to sell, no trades. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. All tillable. Residence in good town. Remainder good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

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

ONE 80 ACRE FARM, small imp., in oil field, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 200 acre farm, good imp., in oil fields, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 1120 acre tract of grass land in Chau. Co. at \$30. One \$5000 acre tract in Arizona on R. R. at \$5.00. All smooth. One 24,000 acre ranch in N. M. at \$2, a little rough. One 4500 acre ranch in Barber Co., Kan., fine imp. at \$17.50. Write me at once. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

MISSOURI

BATES CO., Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

240 ACRES fine imp., all tillable, \$85 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. I have some fine bargains in well improved farms of all sizes, with terms, and possession this spring. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

220 A. 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

BARGAIN 1040 A. RANCH, 720 fenced, 110 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 pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. E. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

ARKANSAS

480 ACRES 8 mile Leslie, main road, 50 cultivation, bal. timber, 2 buildings, fine water \$2150. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

20 PAGE illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

210 ACRES 2 miles city this county 800, 100 acres tillable, 20 acres cultivation, small house, fenced, \$12.50 acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA: Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. E. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

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.

COLORADO

Washington Co. Wheat Lands

One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information write to the Co-Operative Realty Company, Akron, Colorado.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

1700-ACRE RANCH, Kiowa county, Colo. Want Kansas or Mo. land. Other trades. Trader, 507 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

INCOME PROPERTY FOR GOOD FARM. Choice income property, best residence section Kansas City, Mo. Income \$2,400. Price \$24,000. Will exchange for farm. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE: 418 acres in Thomas Co., Kansas. 4 1/2 miles from town. \$12,500. 160 acres in Jackson Co., Okla., \$9,000. 160 acres improved, 6 miles from Coffeyville. \$10,000. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—cut once in twelve. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owner. Price lowest, terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

Success in Growing Cottonwoods

Of all the poplars the cottonwood undoubtedly is the most common, and it grows naturally in moist situations. It cannot be recommended for upland planting; but on sites which are favored with a small amount of moisture, even if at considerable depth, it will justify planting.

It makes its best development when not closely crowded, but produces the maximum amount of material when set out in plantations, either alone or in mixtures with other species.

All the poplars are relatively short-lived and often in a short time their appearance is marred by the persistence of numerous dead branches. For this reason alone the planter should go slow in using cottonwood for street or yard planting. There is considerable prejudice against cottonwood trees because of the winged seed or so-called "cotton," which is scattered by the wind in the spring and early summer when the seed is ripe. Only the pistillate (female) plants produce this cotton, which has made it possible for some nurserymen to charge fabulous prices for staminate (male) plants and advertise them as "cottonless" cottonwood. The tree is raised easily from cuttings, and when the scion is taken from the staminate trees—which do not bear seed—the trouble from the flying seed will be avoided. Not infrequently it is cheaper and more satisfactory to dig seedlings from the river bank or to make cuttings from the staminate trees found there than to purchase them in the open market.

Cottonwood, without doubt, is the most rapid-growing tree in this region; and if the planter does not care to wait for material from the more desirable trees, such as honey locust or hackberry, cottonwood should be used. In regions where hailstorms are frequent and severe considerable damage is often done to the tender bark of the younger trees.

For the rapid production of fuel this tree cannot be excelled. It also gives a fair grade of building material, but the lumber will warp if exposed to the weather. The most common use of cottonwood is for bridge planking and stall partitions. It is of little value for posts unless treated with preservative.

Don't plant cottonwood on high, dry land.

Don't plant cottonwood for a long-lived tree.

Don't plant pistillate (female) plants if you object to the "cotton."

Don't use cottonwood in the soil without a preservative.

Don't plant cottonwood singly or in the open if you wish quick returns.

Clean, straight fence rows and fences in good repair add materially to the appearance and value of the farm.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 121 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1917 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.

Percheron Horses.

April 17—J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Holstein Cattle.

April 17—I. E. Rhea, Salina, Kan.
April 17—Nebraska Holstein Breeders, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb.
April 18—Tonnes Torkelson, Everest, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

April 18—H. T. Corson, Bethel, Kan.
May 24—Glenwell's Farm, Grandview (near K. C.), Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan., sold at Hutchinson, Kan., April 4, 35 Poland China gilts for an average of \$125.40. The top of the offering was \$220 paid by Smith Bros., Seneca, Kan., for lot 4, a granddaughter of Big Hadley Jr.—Advertisement.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., sold at auction April 3, 56 Poland Chinas for a total of \$4,470. Thirty of the sows and gilts averaged \$105. The top of the offering was lot 3, Miss King with litter by Model Wonder. She sold to Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., for \$185.—Advertisement.

Hineman's Big Jack Sale.

The H. T. Hineman Jack sale, held at the farm, near Dighton, Kan., March 26 was a success in every sense of the word. The bidding was spirited from start to finish. The demand for Kansas Chief and Pharoah stock was very much in demand. Forty-three animals sold for a total of \$21,497.50, 14 jacks including one yearling and one weanling averaged \$223, 29 jennets including one yearling averaged \$205. The top price of the sale was \$2,075. Kansas King a yearling brought \$1,300. Five jacks in the sale sold for better than a thousand dollars apiece. Mr. Hineman was well pleased with the sale.—Advertisement.

Bowman & Co.'s Hereford Sale.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., whose Hereford sale was held at Hutchinson, Kansas, April 2, sold at auction 107 Herefords for a total of \$33,415, an average of \$321.63. The 74 cows and heifers averaged \$325.20 and the 33 young bulls averaged \$283. The top price paid for bull was \$575 for Generous Wood a two year old son of Generous 5th and the highest price of the sale was \$900 paid by Ray Gump, Pretty Prairie, Kan., for a daughter of Gladwyne with calf at foot. The cattle were not in the usual sale condition, only in their every day western Kansas ranch condition. Prices ranged even. It was a good sale.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is a well known Kansas Poland China breeder with a herd of big prolific sows. So far he has 90 spring pigs. They are mostly by King of Kansas and Long Big Model, by Big Bone Model.—Advertisement.

I. E. Rhea's Holstein cattle dispersion will be held next Wednesday at his farm near Salina. This is the last notice about the sale. Some nice pure bred will be sold and 29 high grade cows and heifers. Go to Salina and phone Mr. Rhea and he will attend to getting you out to the sale and back in the evening.—Advertisement.

C. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., offers a few Chester White boars weighing around 150 pounds for sale and a few tried sows bred for summer litters. He is sold out of summer gilts and will make prices on them for delivery at weaning time. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Duroc Jersey Gilts.

Searle & Cottle, the well known breeders and showmen of Berryton, Kan., are changing their Duroc Jersey card announcement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering fall gilts and spring pigs. The fall gilts are beauties, weighing 175 to 200 pounds. They are sired by B. A. Critic and out of sows sired by the grand champion Tat A Walla. These gilts are open. If interested in this offering write at once and get choice of a mighty good offering.—Advertisement.

Royal Grand Wonder Boars.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., advertises 14 Sept. boars in the Duroc Jersey section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. These boars are of the same breeding as the gilts in his sale last February that made an average of \$106. While facts are not available I believe this is the best average on Duroc Jerseys ever made in the state. These boars are by Proud Chief, by Col. Wonder and out of a B. & C.'s Col. dam. Great Wonder. He Royal Grand Wonder, by Great Wonder. He has 75 pigs so far this spring and most of them are by this great boar. Royal Grand Wonder is a wonderful individual and a

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale Two extra good Duroc male pigs.
 B. ANDERSON, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

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.

Duroc Bred Gilts
 Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular breeding.
 W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS
 For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Lit. Am. Champion Junior Champion of Kansas, Sum. State Fair, 1917. Full fall pigs. 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 to Cholera. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

Durocs of Size and Quality
 Bred headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts. From Emerson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustration and Defender breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
 Herd Boars, Constructors 187661, and Constructors Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
 W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, 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.

Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts
 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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
 Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
 SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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.

Duroc Boars and Gilts
 10 Aug and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same age, bred to Orion Model or sold open. All by a son of A. Critic, the 1916 champion. Two tried sows to farrow in July. Farmer's prices. Address.
 A. E. SINCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2, Phone 3026, Wakarusa.

Otey's Durocs
 Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them.
 W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
SPOTTED POLANDS Boars large enough for Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas.

Townview Polands
 Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 2d, 1 year ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not mated. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS
 A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex, out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at 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.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
 ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
 TOPEKA, KANSAS
 CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

splendid breeder. He will likely be seen again this fall on the show circuits. If you need a boar write today as Mr. Anderson is going to close these boars out at a big reduction from what he had originally expected to get for them.—Advertisement.

Eshelman Offers Holsteins.
 A. L. Eshelman Abilene, Kan., Dickinson county is advertising, in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, a large number of high grade Holstein cows and heifers that are heavy springers and very desirable from the standpoint of the farmer who wants cows that will give lots of milk right now or very soon. Also some bred heifers. A few very choice pure bred A. R. O. baby bulls. Dickinson county is a well known Holstein center in Kansas and there are many good herds of pure breeds and any number of dairy farms with high grade Holsteins. Write Mr. Eshelman or better go and visit him and his herd. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Flanigan's Duroc Pigs.
 E. P. Flanigan, Chapman, Kan., has a nice lot of spring pigs. His herd of Duroc Jerseys has always been one of the best in the state and last winter he added some choice breeding by buying bred sows in the leading Nebraska sales. He has litters by Illustration 2nd; Joe Orion 5th; Improved Pathfinder; Great Wonder 2nd; Deet's Illustration 2nd and The King. Also good ones by his own boar, Kansas Chief. His litters of Shorthorns is doing nicely. Sultan Pride, a grandson of White Hall Sultan, is one of the outstanding good bulls in the west. He is two years old and a splendid individual. Remember Mr. Flanigan this fall will have some choice boars of splendid breeding for sale.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
 BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Props. of the Louelland Ayrshire farm at Alta Vista, Kansas, have an announcement in this issue, calling attention to a very choice six months old bull for sale. It is the policy of this firm to sell all bull calves while they are small and their prices are about half what would be asked for calves of like breeding by larger breeders further east. This calf was sired by Johnson's Glory Lad, a great son of Glory Lad with a dam by the \$5,000 Garland's Success, the bull now heading the University of Nebraska herd. The dam of the calf offered is Lady Nellie of Loveland, a splendid daughter of Garland's Success, making this calf line bred along the most approved lines. The dam of Lady Nellie and granddam of calf was the great imported cow Snowdrop of Scotland Farm. This calf is good enough to head any herd and will be sold for the low price of \$125. First check takes him.—Advertisement.

Palmer's Aberdeen-Angus Sale.
 William Palmer's big Aberdeen-Angus public sale at his farm near Liberty, Neb., April 5, came off as advertised. Sixty-six females averaged \$230.50 and 27 bulls sold for an average of about \$200. The top price for a female was \$455, which was also the top price paid in the sale. The total of the sale was \$21,000. Peter Bedner, Barnstead, Neb., who topped the sale at \$455, was also a good buyer of other cows and heifers in the sale. About half of the female offering had calves at foot. G. A. Galloway, Adams, Neb., and E. B. Bryson of the same place were the heaviest Nebraska buyers. J. E. Müller, Virginia, Neb., was also a good buyer. J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan., bought six cows. Among the prominent Aberdeen-Angus men who attended from a distance were E. T. Davis and M. A. Judy, representatives of the Aberdeen-Angus breeders association. W. H. Cooper, a noted Angus authority and auctioneer, did the selling on the block and was assisted in the ring by Frank Kinney of Liberty and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan. To say that the prices received were satisfactory to Mr. Palmer would probably not be stating the facts. Mr. Palmer was highly complimented by prominent Aberdeen-Angus authorities upon the high quality of his offering. Cattle not as good have been selling in eastern states for considerably more money. A Colorado buyer bought 13 bulls. A number were bought by Mr. Judy for a Canada breeder.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
 BY C. H. HAY.

The jack sale of W. J. Finley, of Higginsville, Mo., was reasonably well attended and the good class of jacks sold for good prices. Tom Moore of Tenn., topped the sale at \$1,605 for Allen McChord, by Dr. McChord. The nine next best sales were \$1,035, \$1,000, \$765, \$710, \$605, \$590, \$575, \$505.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns Sell Well.
 The people of Springfield, Mo., were treated to an unusual matinee in their Convention Hall March 30. It was the spring sale of the Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association. Col. P. M. Gross started the performance with the sale of a heifer and contributions for Red Cross benefit. The heifer was donated by Ewing Bros. of Morrisville and brought \$310. Col. Gross made a rousing patriotic talk and called for contributions, which was very generously responded to by the large and enthusiastic audience. The total amount collected being \$1,019. The top of the sale was \$1,095, paid by Mr. W. A. McMeen of Walnut Grove for an Orange Blossom cow with heifer calf by side. While some individuals did not sell for as much as was expected, we consider the sale an extra good one. 14 head sold between \$200 and \$300, 10 head sold between \$300 and \$400, and one at \$900.—Advertisement.

Hillcroft Jerseys.
 There are a number of very elaborate Jersey farms in Missouri, but from a practical standpoint there are none that rank higher than the Hillcroft herd at Holden. Every cow (of any age) in this herd is either a register of merit cow or imported. They are all good big individuals with splendid teats and udders. The bull at the head of the herd is Queen's Fairy Boy 108321, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, a bull that has sired 42 Register of merit cows, and has 5 sons who have Register of Merit daughters. Queen's Fairy Boy's dam Majesty's Cherry Queen is a Register of Merit cow with a record of 830 pounds of butter and 13,506 pounds of milk in one year. A few choice bull calves are offered at private treaty. These bulls are the kind

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
 BOARS FOR SPRING SERVICE. WRITE
 B. A. SHEHL, R. F. D. 3, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS

Poland China Boar Have a yearling boar with a slight defect that I can sell at a bargain.
 FRANK DOWNIE, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Poland China Bred Gilts
 Sired by Hercules Jr. (8679), also tried sows and fall pigs. Pedigree furnished. AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS
 A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. B. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

Bred Gilts Poland China 20 extra good big type gilts, by such sires as King Orphan and Guy's Price. Bred to boars representing two of the best families. ROSS A. COFFMAN, Overbrook, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
 40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell.
 P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Spotted Poland China Boars
 The big kind, well spotted, big bone and size. Choice fall boars, Sept. and Oct.
 CARL F. SMITH, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

BABY PIGS FOR SALE
 I am now booking orders for Baby Pigs from large type, heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have a few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for sale.
 A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Engleman's POLANDS
 The best that the breed affords. I have decided not to hold a sale and am offering at private treaty 25 of the best bred gilts in the southwest. Every one an outstanding individual and immune. They are bred to
 Buster King by Giant Buster.
 Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder.
 Chief Model by Chief Leader.

We are pricing these gilts at about one half of what you would pay for them in a sale. Write for prices. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.
 ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS,
 Fredonia, Kans.

Elmo Valley Polands
 The Big Type, Big Bone,
 1,000 Pound Kind with Quality.
 Everything Immunized.

For Sale—12 Sept. and Oct. boars, big, stretchy, high backed fellows with lots of bone. Not fat but in splendid breeding form. Will weigh over 200 each. Sired by

Elmo Valley,
Elmo Valley Giant,
Elmo Valley Timm.
 Out of mature dams weighing 650 and 700 pounds,
 Address.

J. J. HARTMAN
Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up. 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns
 Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.
 PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 4 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Special Prices on Purebred Hampshire Pigs
 R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED
 Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars, nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write
 SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL
 Choice fall boars and gilts sired by prize winners. Pairs not related. Gilts sold open or bred to Champion. Pedigrees with everything. Address,
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
Big Smooth O. I. C. Pigs Pairs or trios not akin.
 HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

Chester White Hogs Boar pigs to 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITES
 Twenty-five fall boars of size and quality. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS
 for sale, 6 months old, good ones.
 A. C. HOKE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Chester White Private Sale
 A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

HORSES.
Pleasant View Stock Farm
 For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

Wagon Horse Association
 are now registering 1200 to 1400 pound mares in Vol. 2, from eleven states and Canada. If you have a good mare write W. B. Carpenter, President, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
 2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 yearling registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
 FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Percherons and Herefords
 Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding, are good ones. Can show sire and dam. Also have a number of good bulls from 12 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominie, a son of Domino.
 Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR., Special Prices for 60 Days
 Belgians, Percherons and Shires. Ages coming twos, threes, and fours and a few tried aged horses. Weights 1500 to 2300 pounds. Real drafters of outstanding quality, best colors and breeding. Must sell to make room for younger colts coming on. Lowest prices. Terms and guarantee will suit you. Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Two Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bulls
 15 mos. old and 21 mos. old, extra size and quality. Will sell either one with usual guaranters. F. W. WILSON, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS
 Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and safe in calf to Type's Goods.
 S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families.
Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

PROSPECT PARK FARMS
Two choice Shorthorn bulls, Scotch topped, ages 12 to sixteen months.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS
I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls 8 to 18 months. Two with quality and breeding to head pure bred herds.
WM. B. PARKER, Lakin, Kearny Co., Kan.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Village Heir by Imported Villager and Orange Level by Victor Orange in service. FOR SALE—Young bulls from 8 to 14 months old, reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Inspection invited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS.

New Buttergask Farm SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 10 to 22 months old. Some choice bred cows for sale. Address
Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

ACRES
Crescent Acre Farms
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops. Red. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address
WARREN WATTS, Kansas
Clay Center.

50—Bulls for Sale—50 Shorthorns and Herefords

In age from 12 to 24 months. Choice selections. Prices range from \$100 up. Also Shorthorn females of different ages. Inspection invited.
200 bred ewes.
Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Crema 2nd. Cows and heifers.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Sunnyside Red Polls

I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description.
T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Red Polled Bulls

Two sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the state. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS Suffered at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

J. C. BANBURY & SONS
POLLED DURHAMS
(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.
Roan Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. We give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt or Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet trains and return free. Phone 1602.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

that will increase the production of your herd. Write today if you are in the market for a good herd bull.—Advertisement.

Laptad-Hog Sale.

Fred G. Laptad will hold his regular semi-annual spring hog sale on April 24. The sale will be held at Laptad Stock Farm, just north of Lawrence, on the Golden Belt road. The offering will consist of 40 head, 20 Poland Chinas and 20 Duroc Jerseys, 20 boars and 20 sows. The Laptad hogs are well known to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Laptad has sold our readers hogs for a number of years and has the enviable reputation of having pleased his customers wherever the hogs have gone. If you can use some good Poland Chinas or Duroc Jerseys arrange to attend this sale. Write today for catalog mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

How About Your Family?

"Can you look a potato in the eye and say you did your duty last summer?" asks The Youth's Companion. Can you look your family in the eye and feel that you have done your bit if you have not provided them with The Youth's Companion? The price of The Companion is \$2, but the publishers offer a special combination of The Youth's Companion and McCall's Magazine, both for only \$2.25. Orders should be addressed The Youth's Companion, St. Paul Street, Boston, Mass.—Advertisement.

To Correct Faults by Shoeing

To shoe a draft horse to improve his gait requires a good deal of skill. One can shift the weight in a light horse and in that way alter his method of going considerably. No one cares whether a race horse goes square or not, if he has the speed. On the other hand, we require that a draft horse move true. The front foot should be picked up and set down straight ahead without any side motion one way or the other. Besides, the hind feet must be brought forward and set down in the same track made by the front ones. The appearance of the set of a foot can be changed wonderfully by shifting the clip a little to one side or the other. That does not, however, improve the action at the trot.

A paddler can only be helped by shortening the toe on the outside and growing it slightly longer on the inside. The shoe should not be nailed on exactly with the set of the foot, but should be shifted slightly with the toe a bit toward the inside. An attempt should be made to grow the foot so that it stands directly in line with the body, so that when the horse picks up his foot he will carry it forward in as nearly a straight line as possible.

Nothing pays better than to take the right care of your horses' feet, beginning with them as foals.

When everything has a time allotted to it and it is finished and gotten out of the way in that time the labor of the farm seems materially lightened.

TESTIMONIALS

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the way the Mail and Breeze handled my sale and also with C. H. Hay—W. T. McBride, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, Parker, Kan., March 4, 1918.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find check for \$8.40 to pay for my advertisement from February 9 to February 16. The advertisement did good work for me. I sold the bull and had several inquiries after he was sold.—Yours truly, F. C. Swierczinsky, Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Belleville, Kan., March 2, 1918.

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.
Imported and home-bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice bulls, 12 months old, for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Bulls from six to eleven months old, by Rosedale 367, 546 and Orange Victor 454255.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale—Herefords

18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 23 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.

Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millie Prince Albert 157143. A few cows and heifers. H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.

FIVE ANGUS BULLS

Two years old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address
E. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS.

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40 Bulls—50 Heifers
Also 25 Bred Heifers
Prices and descriptions by return mail.

Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.



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.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Louellaland Farm Ayrshires

For sale, a very choice, six months old Ayrshire bull calf. Nicely marked and a splendid specimen of the breed. Imported breeding, combining the blood of the great Garlands Success and Glory Lad. Worth \$250. First check for \$125 buys him. Recorded and transferred free.
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GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale Guernsey Bull, Dale Archer
No. 37498 calved Oct. 11, 1915 Good breeder and specimen. Apply, Norman Siler, Route 5, Lees Summit, Mo.

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Bull
5 years old, fine breeder, gentle. Butter fat records 714 pounds.
J. W. CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Imported and Register of Merit Breeding Write for pedigree and prices. Buy your bull young and save money. References, Bradstreet and Dunns.
M. L. GOELADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

DISPERSAL SALE

29 HEAD JERSEY CATTLE
Bethel, Kan., April 18, 1:00 P. M.
Write for catalog. H. T. CORSON, BETHEL, KAN.

For Sale 100 Head high grade Hereford heifers \$75.00 per head

100 white-face cows 4 and 5 years old, 100 calves now, balance to have calves soon, bred to registered Hereford bulls. \$85 per head.
HARRY MAHER, DEER TRAIL, COLO.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Extra good Registered Holstein bull and five good grade cows, will sell right, being short of pasture. BERT GRUM, DETROIT, KAN.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

Choice Holstein-Calves!

12 Heifers 15-18ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE

yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Northside, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-18 pure, 5 weeks old, from best milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Some fresh, others heavy springers. Write for prices and particulars. W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

We Have For Holstein-Friesian Sale a Few

pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have a lot of high-grade springer cows, which we are offering for sale. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, bred and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

GRADE UP and get increased profits from your cow with a purebred

HOLSTEIN BULL
Write for free information.
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSN OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

STUBBS FARM

OFFERS: Sir Mercedes Piebe long-field. Born March 12, 1914, 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 39,300 pounds milk and 1,380 pounds butter one year. She is sister to a 10-pound cow and six 30-pound cows. His dam is an untested cow—splendid type, large and deep producer. She is a granddaughter of Paul Best 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 \$500.00. Mulvane—guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder.

Address Stubbs Farm Mulvane Kansas

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.

Can Deliver At Once

We have in our barns, ready for immediate sale and delivery, a large number of high grade springing heifers and cows; also some bred heifers and pure bred and A. R. O. baby bulls. Delivery can be made over Union Pacific, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a car load. Cattle located on Grandview Farm, Northeast corner of Abilene.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 100 Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you want. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. We deliver 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 3 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.

50 Head High Grade Holsteins

At my farm 1-2 mile west, 2 1-2 miles north of
Everest, Kan., Thursday, April 18, 1918

Have decided to quit milking on account of scarcity of satisfactory help. 12 cows 2 1/2 years to 6 years giving milk. Some were fresh last fall and winter and some fresh now. 6 heifers been fresh with first calf averaged 4 gal. These heifers are gentle and well broke. The balance are 5 to 8 gallon cows. Every one a good one and guaranteed and re-bred. 20 heifers 15 months to 2 years. These are nearly all bred to my herd bull, Sir Woodside Norma Imperial. His nearest dam has seven day records of 22 pounds butter. 16 calves from 1 month to 1 year, two grade bull calves. All cattle over 6 months old tuberculin tested.

TONNES TORKELSON, EVEREST, KANSAS

Oakwood Stock Farm

M. E. PECK & SON

We have some very nice Holstein springer cows and heifers that will freshen in about thirty days. We would like to sell them before May 1, as we have no pasture. Price \$115 to \$125. Don't wait, come and see them.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

The Maplewood offering of Holsteins include Beautiful Daughters of that Great-est Kansas Bull, Canary Butter Boy King, one granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, one pound dam—a handsome lot of heifers. One of them bred to the Junior Herd sire of Maplewood, Duke Johanna Beets, a twenty-five pound dam and who has two thirty pound daughters, one of them a full sister to our bull. We will heifers from Canary Butter Boy King bred to a bull like Duke Johanna Beets be worth?

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Haeger's 13th Consignment Sale

175 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS April 23-24, 1918

Bred in the Purple and Seats of Quality — Last Call

R. E. HAEGER, Box M, ALGONQUIN, ILLINOIS

Magee's Producing Holsteins

Forty heavy springing two year old Holsteins, due to calve in next fifteen to thirty days. These heifers are nice, large and beautifully marked, from high producing dams and are bred to registered bulls with records up to 22 pounds; also one hundred yearlings from fourteen to eighteen months old, some are bred to freshen this fall, balance being bred. Ten choice, high grade, heavy springing cows. All stock tuberculin tested every six months and will be sold subject to sixty day retest.

Jas. W. Magee, Chanute, Kansas

Holstein Dispersion

A herd of pure bred and high grade Holsteins founded by Mr. I. E. Rhea at Salina in 1894. Everything in this sale either bred on this farm or developed there.

Wednesday, April 17th, 1918

Sale at the farm 10 miles north of Salina and 15 miles south of Minneapolis on the Meridian Auto road. Phone from Salina as soon as you get in. Train met at Union Station morning of the sale.



The offering consists of nine pure bred. Four of them are cows of real merit as follows: Cordelia Belle De Kol 285534, Princess Belle Longfield De Kol 389514, Little Brook Gelsche Hartog 323495, Little Brook Ormsby Pauline 323495. Three of these are in milk and the other to freshen later on. Our splendid three year old herd bull and a bull calf six months old will be sold. Also three heifer calves six months old. 29 high grade cows and heifers are included in the sale. 18 of them now in milk. 11 choice daughters of Sunflower, a great bull bred by F. J. Searle. Four of them long yearlings that are bred.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager. Bids may be sent to him in our care, Salina, Kansas

Catalog ready to mail. Send us your name and it will come by return mail.

Address, I. E. Rhea, R. F. D. 2, Salina, Kansas

L. S. Ruggels & Son, Auctioneers. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

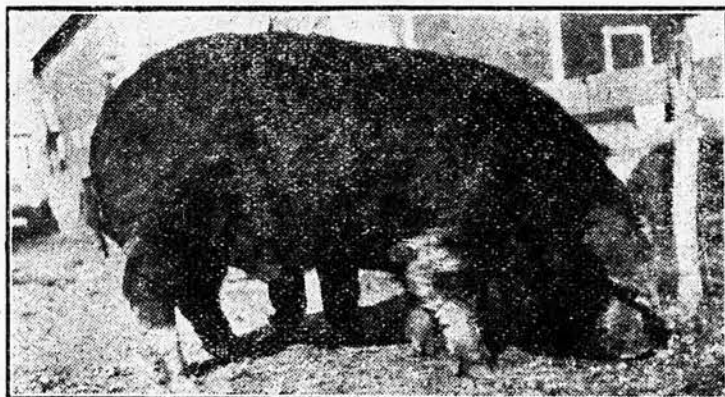
Note: This is a general clean up sale. We will sell 100 yearling and two year old high grade Hereford and Shorthorn steers. Also 80 high grade Duroc Jersey shoats.

Laptad Stock Farm 11th Semi-Annual Hog Sale

Everything Immune. Lawrence, Kansas, April 24, 1918



LAPTAD STOCK FARM



LARGE AND PROLIFIC

40—Head—40 20 Poland China and 20 Duroc-Jersey 20 Boars and 20 Sows

Send for illustrated catalogue. Come to the Sale, rain or shine. April 24th, 1918.

AUCTIONEERS: Rule Bros., Ottawa, Kan.
CLERK: Merchants National Bank
FIELDMAN: C. H. Bay

Address FRED G. LAPTAD, BOX 10, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Facts Versus Claims

As Good as Eight Horses

"We have done just as much work with our 10-20 Model J as could be done with eight head of horses.

"We broke 40 acres of sod, pulling two 14-inch plows; harvested 300 acres of wheat, pulling two binders without a horse in the field.

"We threshed 400 acres of wheat, using a 20x36 separator; plowed about 250 acres of stubble land, with three 14-inch plows; disced about 70 acres, and drilled 310 acres, pulling two 12-disc drills and hauled the hay loader.

"During all this time we used \$140.00 worth of kerosene, including a small amount of gasoline, and \$40.00 worth of lubricating oil.

"Even if eight head of horses could be fed on \$180.00 the same length of time, the tractor is the cheapest, because the next eight months it doesn't cost anything while the horses are still eating their feed. Our farm power will always be 'The Little Fellow With The Big Pull.'"

Your tractor friends,
VICTOR JOHNSON & SON.

(Address upon request.)

How to Choose Your Tractor

There are certain fundamental principles upon which you can judge a tractor and its adaptability to your particular requirements. You can base your opinion upon facts and reduce to a minimum any element of uncertainty or gamble.

Claims, coupled with so many different types of tractors, are no doubt confusing. Everyone has the "best." Mere claims, however, mean nothing to you.

STUDY THE SPECIFICATIONS

There are no restrictions on rating a tractor. By studying the motor specifications, method of power transmission and drive, together with the weight and traction surface, you can figure out the reasonableness of one claim as compared with another. And isn't it wise to lean toward the tractor which has been tried and proved over a period of years, conservatively rated and backed by a reputable manufacturer rather than the one for which unbounded claims must be made in order to find a market for it?

Price per pound is a poor basis for comparison. Cast iron requires heavier though cheaper construction than steel. Even steel castings are heavier though less costly than drop forgings. Bearings and bearing metals vary in cost from a few cents to more than a dollar a pound — STUDY AND COMPARE THE SPECIFICATIONS!

Sandusky Tractors are not built to meet price competition. There are many places wherein it would be possible for us to reduce the cost of manufacture without changing the appearance of these machines. They would no doubt work just as satisfactorily at the beginning. Is it reasonable to assume, however, that they would last as long? That they would be as dependable? That they would be as cheap in the long run? You can answer these questions yourself.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

We guarantee The Sandusky Tractor to do satisfactory work on your farm. We demonstrate its ability to fulfill our liberal operation guarantees and then stand back of every machine, not only with a full year's guarantee, but also with the only Guaranteed Free Service plan in existence.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

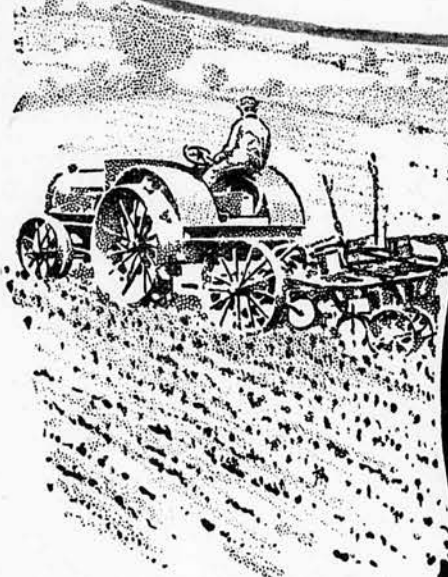
Write for a free copy of "Power On The Farm," issue J-58 covering the Model J, and issue E-58 covering the Model E. They fully cover design, construction and ability of both machines besides containing worth while information for the man considering the purchase of a tractor.

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THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR
"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"



10-20 MODEL J

Sandusky 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 four cylinder motor. Sandusky Three Speed Transmission, equipped with Hyatt Roller and SKF Swedish ball bearings.

Famous Timken Worm and Gear Drive—direct on low. Wheel base 76 inches; weight, 4,080 pounds.

Protection throughout against sand and grit.

Guaranteed Kerosene and Distillate Burner.

10-20 Model J

Burns Kerosene

H3-J

