KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

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The Farm and Home

SEED TESTING IMPORTANT

School Children Can Do This Work For Farms of District

SEED for spring planting is unusually scarce this season. The corn and kafir grown last year and now being offered for sale is poor in vitality and weak in germination. Old seed is testing better than last year's seed, but there is not enough of this on hand, so 1916 seed must be used.

It is more than ordinarily important to test seed this year. The fore-handed way is to test all seed for spring planting, during the winter, but few do this.

Many samples of seeds are being sent to the department of botany of the agricultural college for testing, and the tests show the seed to be so poor in germination that a systematic effort is being made to get the facts before the people most interested. G. E. Thompson of the extension division is calling the attention of every farmers' institute officer in the state to the importance of a seed testing campaign. He is urging the co-operation of the public schools and has sent a letter to every county superintendent in the state, suggesting the feasibility of having the children in the schools do the seed testing work for their home neighborhoods. Commercial clubs and other organizations wishing to help in this work might offer prizes for the school testing the most seed for the farms of the district. This would be splendid work for the children and besides its educational value would be of immediate practical use to the neighborhood.

There is little time left for doing this work and the campaign should start without delay. Mr. Thompson is urging that the last week in March and the first two weeks in April be devoted to seed testing all over the state. This is an important campaign and especially so if it can be conducted through the agency of the schools. The value of the lessons that would be learned by the children can hardly be estimated.

There can be little doubt as to the need of such campaign of seed testing. Seed sent to the agricultural college for testing during the last two months has varied from 1 per cent to 100 per cent in germination. No kafir or sorghum seed has been

received that tested over 96 per cent in germination. Forty per cent of the kafir received tested under 80 per cent in germination and 23 per cent showed less than 50 per cent in germination.

The condition of other sorghums is not as good as that of kafir. The average test of all sorghums received, other than kafir, shows on in germination. Of these only 11 per cent in germination of 80, and 40 per cent w

The seed of kafir and other sorghums, to factory for planting, should germinate at least 80 per cent and ought to germinate 90 per cent.

Because of this poor condition of seed it is imperative that it be tested before planting. Otherwise, there will be many poor stands in the state and poor yields.

Experiments in Iowa in 1910 and 1911 showed increased yields of 19.6 bushels in 1910 and 10.1 bushels in 1911 as a result of testing the seed corn before planting. Kansas plants an average of over seven million acres of corn each year. If an increase of ten bushels per acre could be secured it would mean seventy million bushels of corn to the state, or, at present prices, just as many dollars. If only half of this increase could be secured, it would still mean thirty-five million bushels, and that is more than one-fourth of the average corn yield of the state.

Just as great an increase can be secured from kafir and the other sorghums by planting good seed as can be secured from corn.

It is important that you test your seed this spring. Poor seed is worse than no seed, because it not only costs you time and labor without giving profitable returns, but it costs you the use of your land as well.

The rag doll seed tester can be used for germination tests. A rag doll seed tester can be made from sheeting of good quality torn into strips eight to ten inches wide and three to six feet long. Two rows of squares about three inches in size should be marked off in the middle of each strip. There should be enough cloth on each side of the squares to fold

over and cover them after the seed is placed.

Spread the cloth out on a table, or board, mark it properly, numbering the squares, wet it thoroughly, and fill the squares with the seed as follows:

Six kernels should be taken from ear No. 1 and placed in square No. 1; six kernels taken from ear No. 2 and placed in square No. 2, and so on. The ears must be laid out on a board or on the floor and

least 50 est to take two kernels about one-third of the t. distance back from the tip of the ear; two from the it is immiddle of the ear, and two from the butt of the ear and on the opposite side from that on which the tip state and kernels were removed.

Kafir or sorghum heads can be tested the same as ears of corn except that ten kernels should be used instead of six.

When the tester is filled, fold the edges back over the seed and roll the tester up. Place it in a bucket with a loose-fitting lid to prevent excessive drying, yet allowing ventilation, and keep in a moderately warm room—living room temperature—for five to six days. If the work is done in school rooms it will probably be necessary to take the pail filled with the testers to some near-by home where it can be placed near the kitchen stove. The school room might get too cold during the night.

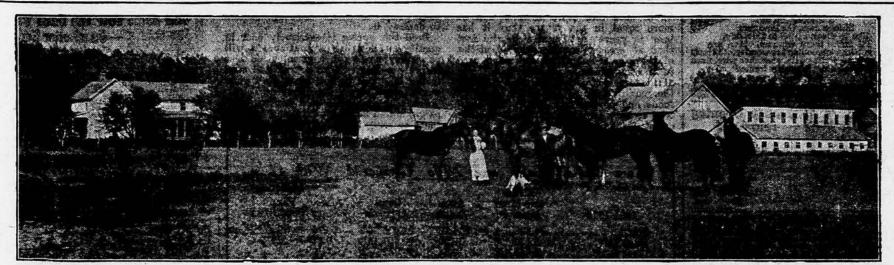
At the end of five to six days the germinator will be ready to examine.

The best ears will show all six kernels having a strong sprout. If seed is scarce, some of the better ears having five of the six kernels sprouted may be saved.

All ears showing less than five strong sprouts should be discarded.

If five of the six kernels show a strong sprout it means a germination of 83 per cent.

Since the ears or heads were numbered, each can be identified with its proper number in the tester. In testing seed from a number of farms, care should be taken to keep the seed from getting mixed.



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CORN NO LONGER KING By G. E. THOMPSON, Extension Division, K. S. A. C.

POR the past ten years the sorghum crops considered as a group have been more profitable, acre for acre, in Kansas than has corn. This in spite of the fact that the sorghums are seldom given an equal chance with corn. In the eastern half of Kansas the difference in favor of the sorrhums amounts. ence in favor of the sorghums amounts to more than \$2 an acre.

SORGHUMS ADAPTED TO DRY WEATHER There are a number of very essential differences between the sorghum and corn plants which result in the sorghums being more resistant to dry weather and better adapted to western conditions than corn. Corn is a native of Central America where conditions are almost semi-tropical and the rainfall heavy, while practically every sorghum now grown within the state is a native either of Asia or Africa and most of them are natives of the portions of those countries where the growing season is either quite dry or subject to a dry spell at some time during the growing period. Corn requires more pounds of water to produce a pound of dry material than is required by the ordinary sorghums to produce a pound of dry material. The sorghums, as a crop, have the abil-ity to stand and wait for rain and when favorable conditions come again, go ahead and complete their growth, while corn under the same conditions is seriously injured and is less able to recover after having been injured. In the first three feet of soil where both the corn and sorghum plants do most of their feeding, although the primary roots are about the same in number, kafir, milo, or the sweet sorghums have practically or the sweet sorghums have practically twice as many small fibrous or feeding roots as the corn plant. This probably means two things: First, that the sor-ghums have more ability to get any moisture from a dry soil that may be within the soil; and, second, they are probably able to more completely ex-tract and use plant food from a dry soil than is corn.

Since all of Western Kansas, and in fact most of Kansas, is subject to a dry spell at some time during the growing season, these differences between the corn and sorghum plants make the sorghums naturally better adapted to Kansas conditions than is corn.

SCRGHUMS COMPETE IN MARKETS In the last two years there has been an important change in the market conditions as regards corn when compared to kafir and milo. Formerly corn has always outsold the grain sorghums and farmers who grew these sorghums were compelled to feed them out on their own farms or else take a lower price for them than it would have been possible for them to secure for corn. This condition is now changed. Since the early fall of 1916, kafir and mile have continuously sold on the Kansas City and Chicago markets for a higher price than cago markets for a higher price than corn. The difference at the present time—March 15, 1917—is not far from 65 cents per hundred pounds in favor of kafir or mile as compared with corn. This means that kafir and mile are now seek arms or markets high grant and account of the corn. cash crops or marketable crops and can be profitably grown as such. This change in market conditions should result in a large increase in the acreage of kafir and milo this year in Western Kansas and a decrease in the acreage

Growers of kafir and the other sorghums hope that the relative price between corn and kafir or milo will be more equal in the future than it has been in years past because of the fact that at present considerable quantities of these grain sorghums are being used in the manufacture of breakfast foods, also large quantities are consumed in the manufacture of commercial poultry foods and particularly in the last eighteen months it is stated that enormous quantities have been used in the manufacture of alcohol. These three uses on a large commercial scale should be considered by the farmers of Western Kansas and similar territory when they arrange their crop areas in the spring

VARIETIES TO PLANT The exact variety of sorghum that should be grown by any farmer will depend upon his particular location and the purpose for which the crop is grown. Of the grain sorghums in Western Kansas, mile is undoubtedly the surest, and the dwarf yellow is probably the best variety. Of the kafirs, in the extreme western part of the state dwarf Kafir is well adapted, but it does not make very much fodder and for that reason very much fodder and for that reason is not liked by many farmers. The pink kafir, sometimes called white-hulled, is the next surest variety. It makes a good crop of grain in an average season provided it is given good care and as it matures from a week to ten days sooner than the standard black-hulled kafir, it is a much more certain crop than the standard. A majority of the farmers of standard. A majority of the farmers of Western Kansas who have grown kafir and who make the statement that it cannot be matured under these conditions, have grown the standard black-hulled kafir instead of the pink or the dwarf kafir.

Feterita is of only moderate importance in Central and Northwest Kansas, but in Southwest Kansas, particularly on the sandy ground, it will prove a first class crop in dry years. In the nor-mal or exceedingly good years kafir or milo will outyield it.

Under average farm conditions the best variety of sweet sorghum for forage in Western Kansas is red amber. It has an average of nine to ten leaves on each stalk, while black amber has an average of only about seven or eight leaves. It is just as sweet and just as juicy as the black amber and the shell or covering on the outside of the stem is not quite as coarse and fibrous as the shell on the black amber. Moreover, the stalks of the red amber are a little stiffer and stand up better than the black amber. Furthermore, the red amber does not volunteer in fields and become a pest as does the black amber, commonly called black cane.

If an extremely quick maturing variety of sweet sorghum is desired, Freed's Sorgo will mature quicker than black amber, has the same number of leaves, and is just as sweet, although possibly not quite as juicy. The seed of Freed's Sorgo contains less tannic acid than the seed of most other sweet sorghums and

it is therefore better liked by live stock. Over practically all of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas the Kansas Orange sorghum is the heaviest producing and best variety to grow for forage purposes. This variety has an average of eleven to twelve or even more leaves per stalk, is very sweet and juicy and produces excellent feed. It requires an average of about one week longer for maturing than is required by the red amber.

Over practically all of the eastern two-thirds of the state the standard black-hulled kafir is the best variety of kafir to grow. In a normal year this variety will produce more bushels of

It is practically useless to plant mile in that portion of the state where chinch bugs are bad, as the chinch bugs are very fond of mile and are almost certain-

Seed this spring is extremely poor in quality and low in germination. It will pay everyone to run a germination test before planting. Make a "rag doll seed tester" and use it, and know that your

seed is good before you plant it.

Join the statewide seed testing campaign, March 26 to April 14, and do your share to bring increased yields to Kansas



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Acre Value Kafir and Milo Compared With Corn GREATER KAFIR VALUE CORN ACRE AND MILO ACRE VALUE SORGHUMS VALUE ACREAGE 1901-1913 ACBEAGE 91,635,224 60,497,155 31,138,069 \$8.76 \$2.4710,703,913 \$11.23 State. East half 12,39 9.57 5,139,566 7.20 2.94 West half 10.14 4.73 4.51 9,106,819 West third 2,786,103 9.24 -From "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," page 107.

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THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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FOODSTUFFS SITUATION

The prices of foodstuffs are unusually high and no one seems to know exactly the cause. The knowledge we have as to methods of food distribution and storage is not at present sufficient to permit a satisfactory explanation. What we want to know is where the food supply is located at the present time, who owns it, what are the difficulties of getting at it, whether market conditions are the result of car shortage, and to what extent artificial manipulation and control are responsible for existing conditions.

These facts are pointed out in a rather lengthy statement recently issued by Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston. He urges the importance of the investigation President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture to make. Perhaps this investigation cannot bring immediate relief, but the sooner we can have the facts

on these points, the better.

The position of the farmer is much misunderstood by people having to purchase all their food supplies. There seems to be a tendency to charge the farmers of the country with "holding up" the consumers, and many seem to think that increasing agricultural production will solve the problem. Secretary Houston calls attention to the fact that the belligerents in Europe in dealing with their food situation, serious as it has been, have accomplished their purposes mainly through conservation of foods, regulation of diet, and the prevention of waste, instead of attempting to control production and distribution by any sort of dictatorship. Only just recently has England made any attempt to deal directly with production, and in so doing has recognized that it is essential to guarantee to farmers a reasonable minimum price for a period of years where they are asked to increase their production of some particular crop.

Farmers are governed by the same thinking and the same motives as are other people. This was pointed out by President Waters of the agricultural college, W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment Station, and Secretary Mohler of the Board of Agriculture, at the recent food conference held in Topeka. They are fully as patriotic as any other class. They cannot be expected, however, to greatly increase their output unless they are reasonably sure that it will be profitable for them to do so. One might just as well expect a shoe manufacturer to double his production without being reasonably sure that it would be profitable to do so, as to expect farmers to increase production without a knowledge

of the outcome.

There is no real reason to believe that a shortage of food exists in this country. In most products the 1916 yields were equal to or above a five-year average. It is true that the world over the crops of last year were not equal to those of the year before. In this country the two products showing a marked decrease are wheat and potatoes. Some facts in the wheat situation, however, have been overlooked. While the 1916 yield—which was reported as 640 million bushels—is below a five-year average, we are comparing it with the unusually large production of 1915, 164 million bushels of which were carried over into this year.

The normal export of wheat is 105 million bushels a year. The year before the war the amount exported was 145 million bushels. During the first two years of the war this amount was greatly increased. In spite of these large exports, however, the supply in this country, including the carry-over of last year, exceeded 800 million bushels, and up to January only 97 million had been exported, and the amount is de-

While the high price of food is becoming most serious in the cities and especially so to the families of wage earners, it is evidently not a condition for which the producer is responsible.

GARDENS WILL SAVE MONEY

The only suggestions offered at the recent food conference for immediate relief from high food prices

were to grow all the garden stuff possible and to hold the laying hens, giving them good feed and care. Too many are rushing hens to market on account of the high prices, just at a time when they would lay a lot of eggs. We would refer our readers to other pages of this issue where they will find helpful articles on these points.

We cannot expect to plant a garden in poorly prepared soil or soil lacking in fertility and gather good craps of vegetables. We hope many made the garden plans last fall and winter and are now ready to secure maximum returns. Kansas Farmer printed an article in December emphasizing the necessity for this planning in advance for the garden. As a help to this work we printed the table which we are again giving this week. This gives a succession of vegetables for the whole season, names the right varieties and indicates the planting and cultural methods that have been successful. It is not a theoretical table but gives the results of careful garden work done at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Owing to the shortage of labor on the farms for regular field work, the boys and girls might well assume the responsibility of doing the garden work to a greater extent than they have heretofore done.

KANSAS DOING HER PART

At the food conference held in Topeka last week, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, told of what Kansas is doing in the supplying of food products. In 1914 this state contributed to the nation's storehouse one-fifth of all the wheat grown, and in 1916 between one-sixth and one-seventh of the whole wheat production of the country. The total for the past three years was 381 million bushels—a surplus over and above home consumption requirements of 326 million bushels.

Last fall one-fifth of the total wheat acreage of the country was sown in Kansas. A million acres of this could be plowed up as a result of winter-killing and still leave a chance for a yield equal to or greater

than our annual average production.

Secretary Mohler believes the Kansas farmer is do-

ing his part. He closed his remarks with the following: "For my part, I have complete confidence in the Kansas farmer and his judgment. We cannot ask him to overturn his plan of farm management. He knows what is best adapted to his soils and system of farming. He knows what to plant and how much, when to plant and how to plant it. When he best serves his own interests he best serves the interests of others. Self-interest is enough inducement for the farmer to produce the maximum of which he is capable. But, he should not trust all his eggs in one basket. The situation does not demand that he take that chance. The agricultural balance of diversified farming for which we have been systematically striving must not be disturbed. Otherwise a long set-back is inevitable. While it may be wise to plant a somewhat increased acreage in certain crops, there should be no hysterical effort to overturn present plans. Rather, the crops should be planted better and tended better, if anything. The use of seed that the farmer knows will grow before it is planted is vitally important. But then ,there is nothing new in these things; they are true every year. After all, what the farmer needs is not so much counsel and advice, but rain. Let him have rain, at timely intervals and in sufficient quantities, and those who are looking to him to fill their larders will not look in vain."

R R R

There were a few real farmers present at the food conference. Some of these expressed their views as to the causes of high food prices. Their way of looking at things is well illustrated by the statement of a Shawnee County farmer who sells milk at fourteen cents a gallon wholesale. He said he thought something was vitally wrong when the concern to which he sells his milk could retail it for forty cents a gallon and pay him only fourteen cents. In other words, the feeling seemed to exist that there is some-

thing fundamentally wrong with our system of marketing and distributing food products of all kinds. This was recognized in the report of the resolutions committee, which was headed by E. L. Barrier of Topeka, one of the "Simon-pure" farmers in attendance. Other farmers on this committee were Walter J. Burtis of Fredonia, Rodney Elward of Gastleton, Frank Rude of North Topeka, and Lacey Simpson of McPherson. Others on the committee were President Waters, Dean Jardine, and Alfred Docking of the State Grange. The report of this committee appears on another page of this issue.

YOU SHOULD SIGN YOUR LETTERS

We have just received a request to reprint in Kansas Farmer a recipe for curing pork which appeared some weeks ago. This request was signed with initials only. This recipe is not now timely and for that reason we do not feel justified in reprinting it. However, had this reader signed his full name, it would have been an easy matter for us to have mailed him a copy of the paper which contained this recipe.

All letters of inquiry and request should be signed with the full name. This does not mean that we want to use these names, but when a letter is signed we know it is bona fide and it will have our careful

attention.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture is boasting that in 1916 its state with 175,000 fewer acres in corn than Kansas had, grew 62; million bushels more corn. Last year was an exceptionally bad year for corn in Kansas, but the fact remains that corn is planted on thousands of acres in sections where the grain sorghums would be almost sure to produce paying crops while corn is largely a gamble except as fodder. Why not farm according to our conditions and grow the crops that are reasonably sure? Kansas can compete with Missouri agriculturally, but we must do it in the Kansas way.

Labor might be said to be the limiting factor in the farming business. It has been the practice of Kansas Farmer to run free of charge, for two weeks, twenty-five word classified advertisements for bona fide seekers of employment on farms. Most of these ads are keyed, the replies being sent to Kansas. Farmer office. Scores of replies come in response to every such ad inserted. Some answer by long distance telephone, asking that the parties be sent out at once. Most of those who reply want help the year around. All this goes to show the great scarcity of labor on the farms. No one who is willing and able to work on a farm need spend much time in looking for a job.

The county agricultural agent work in Kansas is rapidly increasing in popularity. By July 1 there will probably be twenty-one counties organized, with men at work. Shawnee is the latest county to organize a farm bureau. A group of representative farmers met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, March 10, adapted a constitution and elected officers. This brings the total number of organized counties up to twenty-four. More than the usual interest centers around the Shawnee County organization because of the fact that here is located the capital of the state. People from all parts of the state, as well as those from outside, visit the capital. The effort that will be made to improve the farming business of this county through the co-operative work of the members of the farm bureau will be far-reaching in its effect. The first step in getting the work started will be the raising of the initial fund of \$800 which is required to furnish the necessary equipment for the agent who will later be employed. The members each pay a fee of \$1 a year, and money is appropriated by the state, the federal government and the county. It costs about \$3,000 a year to conduct a farm bureau, and in every county where the work has been started the verdict is that it is money well spent.

SAVES MONEY GARDEN

Reduce Food Expense by Growing Plenty of Fruit and Vegetables

I WILL pay and pay well to have a good home garden this year. A good garden is the quickest and best means of cutting down the expense of keeping the family supplied with food. Present food prices are high and it will take months to produce a surplus. By planting a carefully planned garden and giving it good care, a great deal can be done in a short time to reduce the amount of money being paid out for food. Fresh vegetables can be substituted for canned goods purchased at the

food. Fresh vegetables can be substi-tuted for canned goods purchased at the stores and even take the place of some of the high-priced staples.

M. F. Ahearn, assistant professor of horticulture at the agricultural college, said recently that he believed a half acre of garden crops carefully tended would yield the family from \$75 to \$100 worth of vegetables. This is certainly a very conservative estimate.

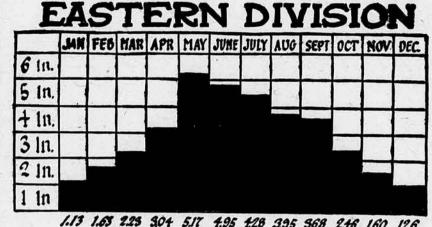
In addition to helping out the food supply, having a good garden means that the housewife will be able to secure on short notice the various vegetables, perfectly fresh and possessing all their characteristic flavors and full food values. Vegetables that town people buy have been exposed for hours and sometimes even days before reaching the times even days before reaching the consumer and are much inferior to the same products gathered in the garden, taken directly to the kitchen and prepared for

The garden should have been carefully prepared last fall or winter. Many undoubtedly did plow the ground and now have the soil in ideal condition for planting the various vegetables. If possible, the garden should be located close to the house, on fertile, well drained, sandy loam soil. On some farms it is the practice to have the garden some distance from the house in order to have it away from the chickens. This, however, is a great inconvenience to the women and great inconvenience to the women and undoubtedly the greatest use will not be made of a garden so located. It is a far better plan to have the garden conveniently located and protected by a good chicken-tight fence.

Some thought should be given to arranging the crops in the garden. Ordinarily the long season crops can be conveniently grouped together on one side.

veniently grouped together on one side, and the short season crops similarly grouped. Where the garden can be worked with horse machinery it should be arranged with rows as long as possible with room for turning at the ends. If the work is to be done by hand, the rows can be closer together. Professional gardeners make great use of wheeled tools that are propelled by hand. These implements could well be used more on the farm garden. Some of the simpler types are inexpensive and perform the necessary cultivation work much more easily than where the old-fashioned tools are used.

Seeds for the garden should be or-dered well in advance of the time of planting. By doing this, some care can be given to selecting seeds of varieties which are best adapted to particular localities. Advertisements of reliable



1.13 1.63 2.23 3.04 5.17 4.95 128 3.95 3.68 2.16 1.60 126 Average Total Inches 35.38 Inches Oct. Sept. Inc. Inches Oct. March Inc. 25.07 au 70.9

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION FOR SECTION OF KANSAS EAST OF WASHINGTON AND COWLEY COUNTIES FOR PERIOD 1886-1912 INCLUSIVE

seed companies will be found in KANSAS seed companies will be found in Kansas Farmer. Write a postal card or letter asking for catalogs. These will be helpful in making selections. It is impossible to have good vegetables without the use of good seed. For this reason it is specially important that seeds of good varieties be purchased.

We print on this page a table showing the results of some test work done on varieties at the Kansas Experiment Station. These varieties of the different kinds of vegetables will do well under average Kansas conditions. Valuable planting information is also given in this same table.

Boys and girls can help out a great deal in the garden work. It requires persistent effort to succeed with the garden, but this is true of almost everything. It is not all play, by any means, to put out a garden and care for it properly, but there is a world of satis-faction in being able to do something that helps to save some of the expense of buying food for the table. Boys and girls all over the state have been doing fine garden work in the garden clubs and this year it will mean even more than ordinarily to have plenty of vege-tables of all kinds, and for this reason many more should take part in helping out with the garden work.

Home canning of vegetables is so simple as has been shown by the work of the Glenwood Canning Club, that many will want to plan a garden that will provide some surplus for canning. This will make it possible to have the garden help out in supplying the table through-out the year. Kansas garden club work has grown so popular that several as-sistants will work in the field this year

under the direction of Otis E. Hall, state club leader. In a great many communi-ties there will be opportunity to learn more about growing vegetables and es-pecially how to can them successfully.

The following varieties are those best suited to Kansas conditions:

Bunch Beans—Field's First Early, Improved Golden Wax, Stringless Green Pod; pole beans—Missouri Wonder, Kentucky Wonder, Lazy Wife.

Beets—Early Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Blood Turnip.
Cabbage — Early Jersey Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen.

Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson, Big Boston, Grand Rapids.

Boston, Grand Rapids.

Musk Melons — Honey Dew, Field's
Daisy, Rocky Ford.

Onions—Prizo Taker, Red Wethersfield, Danver's Globe (red, white and yellow).

Peas—Alaska, Prosperity, Little Marvel, Nott's Excelsior.
Radishes—Non Plus Ultra, Icicle White Tip, White Strassburg.
Squash—White Bush, Summer Crook-

neck, Delicious, Hubbard. Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen. Tomatoes—Earliana, Landreth, Chalk's Early Jewell, Trucker's Favorite.

Carrots-Oxheart, Danver's Half Long,

Coreless. Celery — White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Winter Queen.
Cucumbers — Emerald, White Spine,

Long Green. Potatoes — Six Weeks, Early Ohio, Early Rise, Irish Cobbler, Late Rural New Yorker, Vermont Gold Coin. Pumpkin—Small Sugar, Large Cheese,

Turnips-Snowball, White Globe, Flat

Turnips—Snowball, White Globe, Flat Dutch.
Watermelons—Cole's Early, Tom Watson, Halbert Honey, Keckley Sweet.
The names in each list are given in the order of earliness rather than quality. Remember this in making your selection. Sometimes it is very important to have the very earliest variety nessible.

possible. In growing gardens, rainfall is impor-tant. The cultivation given frequently has for its chief purpose the saving of soil moisture. The two charts shown last week and the one in this issue show how much rain is likely to fall during the growing months in different sections of the state. The methods of cultiva-tion will necessarily have to be modified tion will necessarily have to be modified to fit the moisture condition. In the regions of light rainfall the sure way to have a good garden is to provide a supply of water for irrigation. No farm in Western Kansas should be without its garden irrigation plant. The simplest form is a windmill pump with a reservoir for storing a reserve supply of water. The investment in such a plant will be most profitable even though irrigation for general field crops would not pay.

Results of Club Work

not pay.

Eighty-five Kansas boys and girls won prizes in the club contests of 1916 of the Kansas Agricultural College and the Fed-Kansas Agricultural College and the Federal Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of Otis E. Hall of the agricultural college. Two of these prizes were fifty cents each, and the balance were \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7.50, and \$10. These prizes were won on corn, kafir, feterita, milo, wheat, potatoes, sewing, bread-baking, canned fruits and vegetables, records and stories of work done in tomato clubs, poultry clubs, square-rod garden clubs and pig clubs.

The prizes won by these boys and

The prizes won by these boys and girls stand for only a small part of the benefits derived by them from the club work. And these eighty-five boys and girls represent only a small part of the number who were benefited by these clubs, for whether a prize was won or not, the work was interesting and the not, the work was interesting and the children felt their responsibility in it, which will be of far more value than the prizes awarded.

Because of this development of business ability in the child and the fact that it turns excess energy into safe channels, the boys' and girls' club work is one of the most helpful influences at work in our state today. Its value will be appreciated more in a few years than now because it will bear good fruit in the lives it has touched. Many of these boys and girls will be our best farmers and housewives because of the early serious thought and application put into the club work which will have led them in a search for further training and knowledge.

Order a few ever-bearing strawberries to furnish fruit this fall.

| Carrots Early Chantenay April 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | VEGETABLE | Variety in order of production | Date of setting or planting | Amount of seed | Average price of seed | Depth of planting | Distance between rows | Distance apart in row | First picking | Last picking | Vield to 100 |
|---|------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Cabbage | Beans | Stringless Green Pod Bush Lima | May 10 May 10 | . 1 pt. to 50 feet | 1 qt., 30c 1 qt., 25c | 2 to 3 inches. | 3 feet | 6 inches | June 27 | July 18 | |
| Carrots Early Jersey Wakefield April 24 10.Z. to 1.500 plants 10.Z. 200. 4 inch 3 feet 2 feet June 27 July 21 41 heads, 54 lbs | Beets | Crosby's Egyptian | April 0 | .II OZ. to bu leet | 11 OZ., 20C | 1 14 Inch | 112 to 18 to | 9 to A Inches | Turno 11 | Clamb 44 | |
| Carrots | | Premium Flat Dutch Early Jersey Wakefield | ADIL DI. | .II OZ. TO I.BUU DIANTA | 11 Ag 20C | 14 inch | IO fact | 0 04 | T 00 | | 41 heads, 54 lbs. |
| Value Plume July 18 102 to 3,000 plants 102, 20c. 16c. 1 | Carrots | Early Chantenay | April 1 | .II OZ. TO 100 Teet | 11 07 950 | 16 Inch | 11 4- 10 1- | A 4- 1 1 | T | | 240 lbs. |
| Commbers Arlington White Spine May 8 1 oz. to 50 hills 1 oz. 200 2 inches 1 to 6 feet 4 to 6 feet 5 inches 1 to 6 feet | Celery | Giant White Pascal | July 15. | .11 Oz. to 3.000 plants | 11 Oz. 20c | 14 inch | 19 to 4 foot | e tucker | | M4 00 | 180 heads |
| Lettuce | | | | . 1 oz. to 50 hills. | 1 07 900 | 1/ Inch | to a leet | b inches | **** AF | Sept. 15 | 220 heads |
| Color Colo | Lettuce | Black Seeded Simpson | April 12 | .II oz. to ibu feet | 11 OZ . 15C | 16 Inch | 14 Inches | O to A Inches | 3/ 00 | 100 Per 200 Pe | 264 lbs. |
| Parsnips Hollow Crown April 12 1 oz. to 200 feet 1 oz., 15c ½ to 1 inch 18 inches 2 to 4 inches 1 to 2 inches June 8 July 19 21 lbs. | Onions | Giant Gibraltar | April 12 | II oz. to 100 feet | 11 02 150 | 14 inch | 10 Inches | 0 4- 4 4 | A 08 | | 28 lbs. |
| Gradus April 12 1 qt. to 100 feet 1 qt. 40c. 3 inches 3½ feet 1 to 2 inches. June 8 July 19. 21 lbs. Radishes Early Scarlet Turnip March 22 1 oz. to 100 feet 1 oz., 10c. ½ to 1 inch. 14 inches 1 to 2 inches. May 1 May 20. 2017 roots White Strassburg April 10 1 oz. to 100 feet 1 oz., 10c. ½ to 1 inch. 14 inches 1 to 2 inches. May 1 May 20. 2077 roots Salsify M. Sandwich Island April 25 1 oz. to 70 feet 1 oz., 10c. ½ to 1 inch. 14 inches 1 to 2 inches. May 20. June 1 2607 roots Spinach Victoria March 25 1 oz. to 70 feet 1 oz., 10c. ½ to 1 inch. 18 inches 2 to 4 inches 5 50 lbs. Squash Summer Crookneck May 16. 1 oz. to 20 hills, or 8 to 1 oz., 15c. 1 to 2 inches. 10 to 12 feet | | | | .1 oz. to 200 feet | 1 02, 150 | 16 to 1 Inch | 12 inches | 3 to 4 inches. | Aug. 22 | | |
| White Strassburg April 10. 10. 2to 100 feet. 10. 10c. 10c. 14 inches 1 to 2 inches. May 1 May 20. 507 roots Salsify M. Sandwich Island April 25. 1 oz. to 70 feet. 1 oz. 10c. 1/2 to 1 inch. 18 inches 2 to 4 inches. May 20. June 1. 8607 roots Spinach Victoria March 25. 1 oz. to 70 feet. 1 oz. 10c. 1/2 to 1 inch. 18 inches 2 to 4 inches. May 20. June 1. 8607 roots Squash Summer Crookneck May 16. 1 oz. to 100 feet. 1 oz. 10c. 1 to 2 inches. 1 to 2 inches. May 11. June 17. 75 lbs. Squash Hubbard June 20. 12 seeds per hill. 1 oz. 15c. 1 to 2 inches. 1 to 12 feet. | | | April IZ | .11 gt. to 100 feet | 11 at 40c | 2 inches | 9 to 91/ Cant | 4 to Blacker | T 0 | July 19 | 21 lbs. |
| Salsify M. Sandwich Island April 25 1 oz. to 70 feet 1 oz., 10c. 1/2 to 1 inch. 18 inches 2 to 4 inches Sept. 4 50 lbs. Spinach Victoria March 25 1 oz. to 100 feet 1 oz., 10c. 1 to 2 inches 1 to 2 inches 1 to 2 inches 7 to 8 feet May 11 June 17 75 lbs. Summer Crookneck May 16 1 oz. to 20 hills, or 8 to 1 oz., 15c. 1 to 2 inches 10 to 12 feet 10 to 12 feet May 12 1 oz. to 20 hills, or 1 qt., 25c. 2 inches 3 feet 2/4 to 3 feet June 23 July 16. 91 lbs. Stowell's Evergreen April 20 1/4 to 100 feet 1 oz., 30c. 1/4 to 1 inch 3 feet 2/4 to 3 feet June 23 July 16. 91 lbs. Tomatoes Earliana May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 35c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Dwarf Champion May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. | Radishes | Early Scarlet Turnip | March ZZ | .II OZ. TO 100 Teet | 11 oz 10c l | 14 to 1 inch | 11 Imahan | 4 4- 6 1 | 30 | | 8077 roots |
| Spinach Victoria March 25 1 oz. to 100 feet 1 oz., 10c. 1 to 2 inches 1 to 18 inches 2 inches May 11 June 17. 75 lbs. | | | | I oz. to 70 feet | 1 02, 100 | 1/ to 1 inch | 14 inches | 1 to 2 inches. | May 20 | June 1 | |
| Hubbard June 20 12 seeds per hill. 1 oz. 15c. 1 to 2 inches 7 to 8 feet. 7 to 8 feet. 3 sept. 9 squash, 89 lb | | | | .1 oz. to 100 feet | 1 02 100 | 1 to 2 trobes | 10 to 10 to | 2 to 4 inches. | 36 44 | Sept. 4 | |
| Sweet Corn Mammoth White Cory April 20. 1 qt. to 200 hills, or 1 qt., 25c. 2 inches 1 to 2 inches 24 to 3 feet June 23 July 16 91 lbs. Stowell's Evergreen April 20. 4,-qt. to 100 feet 1 qt., 26c 2 inches 3 feet 2½ to 3 feet. June 23 July 16 91 lbs. Tomatoes May 12. 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 1 oz., 30c ½ to 1 inch. 4 feet 4 feet July 12. Sept. 18 420 lbs. Dwarf Champion May 12. 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 1 oz., 25c ½ to 1 inch. 4 feet 4 feet July 12. Sept. 18 405 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12. 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 1 oz., 25c ½ to 1 inch. 4 feet 4 feet July 12. Sept. 18 427 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12. 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 1 oz., 25c ½ to 1 inch. 4 feet 4 feet July 12. Sept. 18 237 lbs. | | | May 10 | .11 Oz. to 20 hills, or 8 to | 11 oz. 15c | 1 to 9 Inches | Tto G foot | 77 to 0 8004 | | | |
| Tomatoes Earliana May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 30c. 1/4 to 1 inch. 4 feet 1/4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 420 lbs. Stone May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch. 4 feet 1/4 feet July 12 Sept. 18. 405 lbs. Dwarf Champion May 12 1 oz. to 1,500 plants 1 oz., 25c. 1/4 to 1 inch. 4 feet 1/4 | Sweet Corn | Mammoth White Cory | April 20 | .11 Qt. to 200 hills, or | 11 Ot., 25C | 2 Inches | 9 dans | 01/ to 0 Post | T 00 | Sept. 9 | 9 squash, 85 lbs. |
| Dwarf Champion May 12 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 11 oz., 25c 12 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet 11 ly 12 Sept. 18 405 lbs. Trucker's Favorite May 12 1 oz. to 1.500 plants 11 oz., 25c 12 to 1 inch 4 feet 4 feet 12 lbs 217 lbs 227 lbs. | Tomatoes | Earliana | May 12 | 1 oz. to 1.500 plents | 1 07 900 | 2 inches | 8 Teet | 2% to 8 feet. | June 28 | July 16 | 87 lbs |
| | | Dwarf Champion | May 12 | 1 oz. to 1,500 plants | 1 02., 250 | to 1 inch | feet | 4 feet | July 12 | Sept. 18 | 405 lbs. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 230 lbs. |



One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Will Be Spent Next Year For Automobile Tire How Much of This Will You Get? Repairs!

You can learn this big interesting profitable business in a remarkably short time and with small capital. Start a shop of your own. Be your own boss and work for yourself. The demand for experienced tire repair men is enormous. The business is so new and there are so few who understand it that the opportunities and possibilities

are unlimited. In the larger cities there has never been any difficulty for motorists to obtain quick and efficient service for tire repairing. Many tires that otherwise would have been junked early in their lives have been rebuilt and the life of the tire increased from twenty to fifty per cent. This is not true in the country or in small towns of the West. There are very few experienced tire repair men located in the small towns; consequently a motorist must either send his tires to some large city for repairs or else sell them for junk many weeks before the tires are completely worn out. There are hundreds of towns right in your own state where more than \$3,000 is being spent yearly for tire repairs. This money will go to the man who knows. tire repairs. This money will go to the man who knows.

Here's The Greatest Opportunity You Will Ever Have, To Get Into Business For Yourself. Will You Take Advantage of It?

The repairing of tires has developed during the past few years from makeshift temporary work to a scientific and dependable operation requiring not only skill, but familiarity with the handling of rubber; it's peculiarities; the relation of fabric to rubber; the means of uniting these materials by liquid rubber or cement and the proper vulcanization of the whole.

Take your place in the world as a man among men
— a Business Builder — you have good common Don't Be a Wage Slave Another Day! sense, you have health, and now you have the opportunity.

Sense, you have health, and now you have the opportunity.

Our course is practical from start to finish and has been so carefully figured out that you can learn in six weeks what it would take yo months, possibly years, to acquire in a factory by actual experience. Our equipment is the same as that used in the large eastern tire factories and you learn not only to repair and rebuild casings and tubes in every conceivable condition, but to make new tires as well. You de the active work yourself. Always under the supervision of experienced men who have spent a lifetime in the business.

If you are tired of working for others, if you are determined to strike out for yourself and make the big money you are entitled to, the TIRE REPAIR business is your golden chance for independence.

You cannot learn tire repairing from books. You must have actual experience. Tires are the greatest expense a car owner has and every car owner wants his tires to give the most mileage possible, yet thousands of casings are scrapped every day because there is no one on the ground competent to repair them.

Tire Repair Shops are as necessary as gasoline stations.

The Only Exclusive Tire Repair School In The West Our School Is Open All The Year. Enter Classes Any Day

Come To Kansas City

Act quickly-now-don't wait. Fill in the coupon and mail it now. Get full particulars, or better still, jump on the train and come to Kansas City (the Heart of America) and inspect our school. We have no branches. Write or come direct to this school. Simply fill in the coupon at the right and mail today.

H. A. Young, President, Southwest Tire Repair School

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H. A. Young, President Southwest Tire Repair School 1405 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. Send me your booklet and complete information about your school.

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There are many important things to consider in planning your barn; convenience, space economy, climatic conditions, current local prices of building materials, transportation problems, labor conditions, and a hundred other things that enter into your particular problems.

That's where Louden Plans and expert service will prove valuable to you.

That's where Louden Flans and expert service was prove valuable to you.

The Louden Architectural Department is an organization of Barn Specialists. They will gladly furnish you preliminary plans and suggestions, without charge. Just send us a rough sketch, or tell us how many cows, horses, and other stock you wish to house.

Complete working plans will be furnished later, if you desire them, at a cost so low you can't afford to build without them.

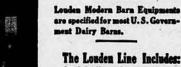
Keep this in Mind Also!

Your barn is no better than its equipment. Because of the labor saves, the comfort it affords the stock, and the lasting satisfaction ou will derive from it, you will find Louden Modern Barn Equipment a highly profitable investment. It is easily installed in any barn, old or new. Our big illustrated catalog will interest you. Write for it.

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Steel Stalls and Stanchions Litter and Feed Carriers Animal Pens of all kinds Automatic Watering Basins Hay Unloading Tools Horse Barn Equipment Barn and Garage Door Hangers Cupolas and Ventilators "Everything for the Barn."



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Fence Posts That Last 40 Years

DON'T replace another decayed or broken post with one that will undergo the same process of wastage in a few years. It is a big loss of money—as much as \$50 and more a year.

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will mean an end to all repairs and replacesandare easily obtained from your lumber dealer.



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These everlasting posts of selected yellow pine of slow growth are practically decay-proof. The Long-Bell hydraulic vacuum creosoting process treats every wood cell right to the heart and makes it practically decay-proof. Why pay for fencing on short-lived posts that split and peel and rot? Treble life of your fencing by using posts treated the Long-Bell way.

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Are cut to fit the neck and shoulders perfectly-They sit and fit remarkably well and comfortably. "

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DAIRY CLUB

Verify Your Records

MOST of your records are neat and accurate, but there are still a few who do not make up the records as carefully as they should. You know as carefully as they should. You know these records and the story you write about your Dairy Club work are going to count for twenty points in your grade and we are anxious to have you get the full twenty points, is the reason we are asking you to do this work carefully.

The making of these work carefully.

The making of these records is only an exercise in writing and simple arithmetic and all of you can send in perfect records every month if you will try hard enough. Take plenty of time to do this work so that your figures will be plain. Then when you have finished copying the records, check the figures with those on the sheet from which you copied, to see that no mistakes were made. When you have added the columns and figured should go over your figures the second time and know they are correct.

You should think of the making of these records as a part of your school

work. They give you a chance to use some of the knowledge gained in school and anything that does this is valuable and deserves your best effort. No matter how much you learn at school, if you do not apply it to the doing of things outside of school it will be of little value

Even though you have sent in your February records, go over the figures on the copy you kept and see if they are correct. If you find mistakes, correct them, and when making your March reports be more careful in these places.

And if you have not yet sent in your February records, send these to us by the next mail without waiting for us to write you again about them.

Did Your Milk Score Eighty?

We have decided to allow the full twenty points for quality of product to those club members whose milk samples sent to the state contest at Manhattan scored 80 or higher.

Those whose samples scored below 80 will be given another opportunity to

send in samples for quality marking. We offer this second chance because many did not know the requirements for making good milk scores.

Those of you who yet have your quality grade to make should begin now to plan for getting the best possible grade on this point. You should study the aron this point. You should study the article in the March 10 issue of Kansas FARMER, explaining the score card, and we will have other articles that will help you to improve the milk quality. Several of the bulletins mentioned in the Dairy Club Department last week will be of great help to you in improving the quality of your milk.

As we are going to give the rest of you some special help before asking you to send in your samples to be graded for quality, you will have an opportunity to send only one sample and you should do your best to have that sample of high quality so you will receive the full twenty points, which will help much in your final grade.

Please Send Your Score Card

Those of you who sent milk to the state contest were asked to mail us your score cards received from the agricultural college, with your February rec-ords. Twenty-one of you were in the contest, but at this writing we have received only twelve of the score cards. We had a purpose in mind in writing for these and hope if you have not already sent your card that you will do so at once.

Dairy Club Prizes

The following prizes are offered for Beatrice Creamery Company, hingedoor silo.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas, pure-

bred Jersey bull calf. Empire Cream Separator Company,

cream separator. Beatrice Creamery Company, cream separator:

Hinman Milking Machine Company, two-unit milking machine. Hunt-Helm-Ferris Company, complete

cow stall.
N. A. Kennedy Supply Company, twelve-bottle Babcock milk tester.

Another Note Paid

I am proud to say that I went to Leavenworth March 6 and made a pay-

Canada Offers 160 Acres Land Free to Farm Hands

onus of Western Canada Land to Men Who Assist Bonus in Maintaining Needed Grain Production.

Grain Production.

The Demand for Farm Labor in Canada is Great. As an inducement to secure the necessary hely at once, Canada will give one hundred and sixty acres of land free as a homestead and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. Another special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years instead of three as heretofore but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul and Duluth to Canadian destinations, Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

GEO. A. COOK 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Cultivate Without Fenders



A thoroughly tried, guaranteed cultivator shovel, which enables the operator to cultivate corn (hoth listed and checked) or any small crop the first time over without fenders. Thousands have been sold the past four years in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. Every user is a booster. One pair only necessary or inside shanks, or dinary shovels on others. If dealer cannot supply, sent post paid upon receipt of price. 24-nch size, 32.75 per pair; 34-nch size, 32.75 per pair; 34-nch \$3.50 per pair; 54-nch \$3.65 per pair. Always give name of cultivator — backs to fit any make.

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Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel to be horse-power more than heavy work. Built to 2 HP. Easy to start. No Cranking. No batteries. 19 Year Quarantee. Most practical engine seer built. Engine book free. A Postal brings to THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 561 King Street.





"How to Obtain a Patent and What to Invent." Patents secured through Credit System. TALBERT & PARKER, Patent Lawyers, 4517 Warder Bids., Washington, D. Q.

Watch the hotbeds carefully on bright warm mornings. It does not take long for the heat to run up high enough to injure the plants. Stocky plants can be obtained only by giving the best of attention to watering and ventilation. ment of sixty-nine cents on Girlie, which was the balance due on her. I have been very successful with Girlie, as I have two heifer calves now. I paid for Girlie with the money that was clear, over her feed and any other expenses. I did not put any money in on her that she did not earn. Girlie paid for herself in eleven months to the day.—RALPH S. EDWARDS, Leavenworth County.

Has Paid for His Cow

I am glad to say I finished paying for my cow this month. She is not giving quite as much milk this month as she did before, but is still doing pretty good.

I read KANSAS FARMER every week and I find many interesting subjects.

If I have not been as prompt with my

If I have not been as prompt with my records as I ought to be, it is because I have been studying hard at school. I am taking the examination for the eighth grade. — ERNEST WENDEL, Leavenworth County.

Return of Sample Bottles

Several of our Dairy Club members have complained about their sample bothave complained about their sample bot-tles and containers not being returned by the dairy department at the agricul-tural college. We took this matter up with the dairy department and have their answer that the bottles and con-tainers have been returned unless the sample was sent in an ordinary bottle. sample was sent in an ordinary bottle. In such case, thinking they had other bottles of this kind, the return postage was saved. Many of the home-made containers are in very poor condition when received at the college and not worth returning. Milk sent in bottles with metal tops corrodes the tops and these bottles are unfit to return.

So if you have not received your sam-

So if you have not received your sample bottle or container, it is because of one of these reasons, all of which are good, and you should not let this in any way interfere with your sending your next sample on the fifteenth of the month

We are sure our Dairy Club members have in their work with their cows learned many good lessons which others older in years have missed. One of the most important of these is that a cow responds to kind treatment in a substantial way. Moving the cow's foot back with the sharp edge of the milk stool or the heel or toe of the shoe, has never increased her flow of milk. On the other hand, the milker who is on friendly and speaking terms with his cow will be rewarded with her best work at the milk pail. at the milk pail.

Food Conference Resolutions

The committee appointed by President The committee appointed by President H. J. Waters in his capacity as chairman of the food conference held in the governor's office Thursday, March 15, reported the following resolutions:

"The world's food supply is at present below normal. In the United States, last year's crop production was normal with the exception of wheat and pota-

with the exception of wheat and pota-toes. However, enough wheat was held over from 1915 to provide more than a normal supply for the United States in 1917. The increased demand for export has now reduced the surplus to a narrow

margin.

"But the food shortage which this conference has been called to consider is due in part to the concentration and withholding from the markets, for speculative purposes, a part of the visible withholding from the markets, for speculative purposes, a part of the visible supply, and in part to the inability of the railroads to move promptly the needed supplies from points of production to the centers of consumption. According to the crop report for March, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the farmers of America have on hand little more than one-half have on hand little more than one-half as much foodstuffs as were in their pos-session at this time one year ago. Most of this material, it should be remem-bered, will be required for seed, and for use on the farms.

"More than 25 million men have been withdrawn from productive pursuits and are now under arms. But these millions continue to consume food, perhaps on a larger scale than formerly. Obviously this drain upon the world's supplies of food must be felt. Considering this situation, and the fact that 1916 was an unfavorable crop year the world over, and more especially viewing the world's present stores of food products, this committee begs leave to recommend:

"That a Federal Food Commission be created clothed with power to resulting

created, clothed with power to regulate and control the storage, distribution and transportation of all food products when-ever necessary to the end that oppressive

The Only Car

That Does Those Things Is

Hudson Super-Six

The Super-Six is the only car that ever went 1819 miles in 24 hours.

It is the only car that ever went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours. In that one round trip it twice broke the ocean-to-ocean record.

At Pike's Peak, a Super-Six Special defeated 20 great rivals, all specially built for hill climbing. It made the best time in the world's greatest hill-climb.

It holds all the speed records for stock touring cars, and the records for quick acceleration.

Note What That Means

You say you don't want a racing car. We know you don't. You will never, perhaps, use half the power or speed of the Super-Six.

But mark that this motor is a small, light, simple Six. We have added no size or cylinders. We have taken a light Six and, by this invention, increased its efficiency 80 per cent. And solely by reducing friction, which destroys the motor and wastes its power.

We Did Just This

The Six-type motor had great limitations. Despite all perfections, much vibration still remained. And vibration causes friction.

Some engineers, including the Hudson, were testing Eights and Twelves. They felt that twin-type motors might solve the friction problem. The trend was away from Sixes.

Then Hudson engineers brought out this Super-Six invention. It is a Hudson invention, patented by Hudson. In this new-type Six they obtained all the efficiency and endur-

ance sought for in the multi-cylinder type and they did this without adding cylinders, complications or weight,

All in Endurance

All the Super-Six records-for speed, hill-climbing and long-distance—were won by this motor's endurance. They mean that motor wear and friction are reduced toalmost nothing.

By excelling in these feats, it proved that this motor will outlast any other

That is what you want above every-thing else. You want less wasted power, less wear, less friction. That means, of course, supreme performance. But it also means supreme economy.

What You Can't Afford

Some men will say, "I can't afford a superb car like the Hudson."

But you can. All this beauty, luxury and superlative performance will cost you less than many a car without them.

The Super-Six invention, in all probability, doubles the life of a motor. It saves the power which was wasted in friction. And this year we add a new gasoline saver which saves a great deal more.

No other fine car gives such value as the Hudson. No other car has a motor which compares with this. A higher-quality car is impossible. Yet note how far the Hudson undersells many cars that it out-performs.

Go see and prove this car. It is now the largest-selling car above \$1200. And the saving shows in the Hudson



Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1950

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN -

concentration and manipulation of food

"That the people in cities and towns be urged to utilize all vacant ground available for growing garden and truck crops for immediate table use, and to preserve by canning or in storage all surplus products for winter use. And, further, that farmers and farm children be urged to participate in the same laud-

able activities.
"That it is the sense of this conference that bankers should co-operate closely with farmers everywhere in providing funds needed in buying seed and neces-sary equipment for farm operations and in order to enable farmers to maintain

breeding stock.
"It is further the sense of this conference that the farmers of this country are not now receiving excessive prices for food products, considering the greatly increased cost of farm operation and especially in view of the pressing need for attention to the maintaining of soil fortility on American farms. fertility on American farms.

"We urge against any plowing up of



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Kansas grass lands, induced by the present high prices of grain. The future welfare of our state requires as much live stock as at present, and more.

"We urge Kansas farmers as far as possible to retain their breeding stock, as no agriculture can be paymentally."

as no agriculture can be permanently successful without live stock.

"We urge the use of seed adapted to our own local conditions. We commend the work of the Kansas Live Stock Association and all other similar organiza-

tions working to secure improved marketing facilities and conditions.

"We urge special attention to the timely and thorough preparation of the seed bed for this spring's crops. Prices

this year will justify the expenditure of a maximum amount of time and money for this purpose."

The resolutions were unanimously.

adopted.

The proprietary remedy sharks have found in contagious abortion a rare op-portunity. Beyond the appropriate hand-ling of the herd and disinfection there is nothing to offer at this time. The following brief statement is found in a recent Department of Agriculture folder: "It should be understood that no effective cure for contagious abortion has yet been found. Do not depend on drugs and proprietary remedies." 1842 The Seventy-Fifth 1917

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okane Denver Oklahoma City





GOPHER TRAP—Something the gophers can't cover up. Descriptive circular sent free. A. F. Renken, Box 602, Crete, Nebraska.

Poultry and Egg Shortage

last week to discuss the food sit-uation, Ross M. Sherwood, poul-

ryman at the agricultural college, explained why poultry and eggs are so scarce, and made some suggestions for correcting the condition.

He pointed out that the poultry and egg shortage is due to the fact that the laying hens and pullets have been sold because of the high prices for feed and good prices for poultry. Every day hundreds of hens are marketed. These dreds of hens are marketed. These should not be sold at this season of the year, because they could profitably be held for egg production for several months.

The remedy is to unite in an effort to produce more and better poultry and eggs the coming season. This may be accomplished by breeding better poultry, by hatching early and by careful feeding. The eggs should be infertile during the ways months and so handled. ing the warm months and so handled that they may reach the consumer in good condition.

The number of eggs per fowl may be increased by mating the fowls on the farm with pure-bred cockerels from high egg producing strains. Even better results will follow the mating of the fall and winter egg producers to the good cockerels. Since cockerels were very scarce the past year it is advisable to secure those for next year as early the coming winter as possible. Those who have high egg producing strains of fowls

should raise more cockeres than usual.

The chicks of the medium weight breeds should be hatched at once so that they will be mature and ready to lay before the cold weather comes on. The lighter breeds should not be hatched as early because they will moult if they start laying much before the first of October.

The laying hens should secure a liberal amount of grains and mash. The exact grain to feed should be determined by the kind available, and the cost. Kafir is very satisfactory for the morning feed, while corn is better for evening. About half as much should be fed in the morning as at night. The morning feed should be given in deep litter so that the fowls will have plenty of exercise. Wheat is too expensive to feed at present prices. Bran and alfalfa leaves or hay are good to feed in addition to the grain feeds. Sour skim milk or meat scraps should also be fed. Unless the milk or meat scrap is fed, the best results will not be secured. During the summer the hens should receive an evening feed unless they go to roost with a full crop, without it.

No one should be afraid that the increase of production will ruin the mar-kets. Last year one Kansas dealer im-ported eggs from China to the United States to supplement our supply. Since that time an enormous number of hens has been sold. The demand for eggs will also be greatly increased as the producer supplies better quality of eggs. A number of consumers are disgusted with the poor quality of eggs offered during the summer months and refuse to use them on the table. If they could depend on the quality of the product, the demand could be increased with the supply.

Every producer should remove the cockerels from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. The hens will lay as many eggs without the cockerels and they will keep much better. In some sections the past summer as high as fifty cents was actually lost on every were produced until they reached the consumer. If the producers will get together and supply infertile eggs, the State of Kansas will receive thousands of dollars more from her poultry and the people of the United States will secure millions of dozens more good market eggs to relieve the present food shortage.

Hens Have Liver Trouble

S. W. B., Cheyenne County, asks for

help in checking a disease among his hens, which he describes as follows:
"Droopiness is the first symptom.
Their combs stay red until the very last. They quit laying, seem full of water, and die without a struggle. I have lost

about fifty. Their feed consists of corn, wheat, oyster shell, and farm waste. I took the wheat away from them, as it was smutty and I thought this might be the cause of the trouble, but there was no change."

N. L. Harris, of the poultry department of the agricultural college, answers this inquiry as follows:

this inquiry as follows:

"From your description of the trouble with your birds, I would say a congested liver is the cause of it. This condition is usually caused by lack of exercise. Would advise that you stop feeding corn for a couple of weeks and give a mash of 8 parts bran, 4 parts shorts, and 1 part commercial beef scrap. If possible, give the hens all the sour milk or buttermilk they can drink. Starve them for milk they can drink. Starve them for milk they can drink. Starve them for six or eight hours, once a week, and then give a light feed of moistened bran mash in which you have mixed a good-sized handful of epsom salts to 100 pounds of hens. Do this three or four times. I believe it is good practice to give salts at least once a month to laying hens. Do not feed any grain values ing hens. Do not feed any grain unless it is scattered in some scratching litter where the poultry must dig for it."

Brooders Necessary

Some artificial means of brooding chicks must be provided when incubator chicks hatch in cool or cold weather. Where only a small flock of chickens is to be raised it is not profitable to use either the incubator or brooder, but where large numbers are handled the

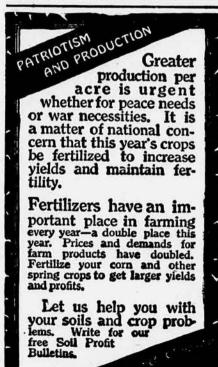
where large numbers are handled the brooder becomes a matter of great convenience and profit.

Keeping chicks in large flocks minimizes the labor and reduces the cost of houses and yards. Where hens are used for brooders in cold weather only a few chicks can be given to each hen. This requires a large number of coors and the requires a large number of coops and the attendant is compelled to give each group nearly as much attention as would be required for one large flock cared for by the brooder.

There are nearly as many makes of brooders on the market as there are incubator factories in the country. Some of these brooders are so cheaply con-structed as to be in canstant danger of Many small brooders are on the market, however, which are practically fire-proof and which have a capacity of from fifty to a hundred chicks.

Follow Incubator Instructions

There is great difference between in-cubators. Different makes require different treatment. All incubators must be adapted to the particular environment while many possess greater range of adaptability than others. The cheaper machines usually lack this feature, and





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Indications now are that the garden will be well worth some extra care and attention this year. Better get plenty of good seed early and be ready to plant as soon as possible. Plan for a good variety of vegetables the season through, from radishes to celery.

Canna bulbs may be started into growth soon.

Gauge shoe on the runner insures ev Gauge shoe on the runner insures even depth of planting—increases the yield. Edge drop—variable, either 2, 3 or 4 grains—changed without stopping the team. Foot lever control of runners. E-B Corn Planters are one of the many implements in the E-B line. Ask your dealer. Look for the E-B trade mark on the implements you buy. It's our piedge and your guide to quality.

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Over 524,000 Satisfied Users Save time-Order Now-Share to my \$1,000 Cash Prizes itions easy to get big-rise-Free Book "Matching tells all-Gires mort cuts diry Buccess - Write me Jim Bohan, Pres. Se City Incubator Co., Box 18 R





THE F. K. REMEDY COMPANY

while they may produce satisfactory results under one set of conditions, they may be an absolute failure under others. If a machine is producing unsatisfactory results, perhaps a slight change will remedy the fault and eliminate the trouble.

Incubator companies always send a detailed list of directions with their machine and, in justice to them, they should be closely followed. See that the thermometer is registering correctly and, also, that it is the proper distance from the eggs. If the directions say level with the top of the eggs it does not mean two the top of the eggs it does not mean two inches or even one-half inch above, but exactly level. The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected be-fore every hatch. Ventilation should be largely restricted the first week and then increased to full capacity at the close. The amount of ventilation varies with the temperature of the room. Coolwith the temperature of the room. Cooling the eggs every day after the third day strengthens the germ, but cooling does not mean chilling. Eggs should be cooled slowly. Above all, eggs should never be turned after the lamp has been cared for. The oil on the hands will close up the pores in the shell and suffocate the chick.

Crooked Breast Bones

As the hatching season is in full blast just at this time and all poultrymen are busy rearing their young stock, it might be of benefit if we suggested something that would help prevent crooked breast

bones in the coming generation of chicks.

Poultrymen usually attribute crooked breast bones to the fact that such chickbreast bones to the fact that such chick-ens began to roost on poles too early in life. The weight of the body resting on the poles, they imagined, caused the breast bone to be deformed. We are in-clined to the belief that this, in a large majority of cases, is due wholly to the lack of sufficient ash and mineral mat-ter in the food. These elements were lack of silincient as an and the ter in the food. These elements were lacking to such a degree that the bones did not grow and develop as they should, but became deformed. We have seen chickens roost continually upon a bed of chickens roost continually upon a sed of straw until they were practically mature and yet they had crooked breast bones. And again we have seen chicks begin to roost on poles very early in life, yet it was very seldom that you found a chick with a deformed breast here. bone. After experimenting and after considerable observation, we believe that the fault is in the fact that there is insufficient ash, mineral matter and bone building material in the food given such

In feeding hens, if lime is lacking in the food, the hens will eat their own eggs to get the lime contained in the shells and they will keep drawing on the lime in their bones until their bones are soft. The same principle applies in

the case of crooked breast bones.

Perhaps no part of the mash is so often neglected as the mineral element of chick foods. All grains contain more or less ash and mineral matter, but the average food is deficient in meeting the needs of the chick, which is growing rapidly and requiring a great quantity of building material for bones. Bone meal or finely cracked bone is very essential. This should be mixed in the mash in addition to feeding chick grit, and charaddition to feeding chick grit, and charcoal. Beef scraps, fish scraps, granulated milk, fresh meat, skim milk and buttermilk are all good, but bone meal should be supplied in addition. We use about five pounds of fine bone meal to each hundred pounds of dry mash.—T. E. QUISENBERBY.

Where hens are not available for brooding chicks and only a few are to be raised, it is possible to construct a home-made brooder. These usually require considerably more attention than those on the market, but will give fairly good results. The most common method of heating these home-made brooders is by means of a jug of hot water. A box which contains sufficient room for from fifty to a hundred chicks and which is tight on all sides excepting the front, is the first requirement. Some method of ventilation should be provided on the top of the box. A two-gallon jug of hot water furnishes the heating plant. The jug should be wrapped in burlap to pro-tect the chicks and aid in retaining the heat.

A large percentage of the hen-brooded chicks suffer from the effects of head lice. These not only are bothersome to the newly-hatched chick, but continue to be a source of trouble through the entire season.



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The longest continuous flight of any bird is made by the golden plover. From Nova Scotia to the coast of South America the entire flight of 2,400 miles is accomplished without pause or rest.

We desire to make this department just as helpful as possible, and believing that an exchange of experiences will add to its value, we hereby extend an invitation to our readers to use it in passing on to others experiences or suggestions by which you have profited. Any questions submitted will receive our careful attention and if we are unable to make satisfactory answer, we will endeavor to direct inquirer to reliable source of help. Address Editor of Home-Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Hansas.

There are two kinds of freedom-the false, where a man is free to do what he likes—the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Variety in Food Preparation

Variety in the preparation of food for the table will add to its palatability. For example, when a can of tomatoes is opened, if, instead of cooking all of them at once and putting them on the table at each meal until they are eaten, only a part is served and the balance set away to be served differently, they will be relished more. Tomatoes served cold right from the can, with mayonnaise or French dressing, or just plain, are an appetizing salad. For one meal a part of the tomatoes might be cooked and seasoned with salt, a pinch of sugar, butter or cream and a little flour thickening. Still another way to use them is to season and bake with bread crumbs, covering the top with crumbs and let-ting them become brown. Try brown-ing all the crumbs before mixing with tomatoes.

Baked canned corn is also very appetizing and is a change from the usual creamed corn. Browned bread crumbs can be used with this, too.

We are told that potatoes retain more of their nutritive value when baked or boiled in the skins, than when cooked in any other way. Few people like cold baked or boiled potatoes, but if skinned and heated in a little butter, seasoned, and a little cream added just before removing from the fire the left over moving from the fire, the left-over baked or boiled potatoes will be relished as well as saved.

Unfortunately we have not all been trained as Benjamin Franklin was-to eat what is set before us without know-ing what it is. We have our likes and dislikes which must be considered in the preparation of meals and it is the appe-tizing meal that is eaten with the greatest satisfaction.

Nutritive value of food should be com-bined with palatability instead of either being sacrificed for the other.

Should Eat More Vegetables

The family diet is not complete without fruits and vegetables. Without these the food lacks in minerals needed these the 100d lacks in minerals needed for building the body and keeping it in good working condition. It will also lack acids which give it flavor, keep the system clean and serve other good pur-poses. And because fruits and vegeta-bles are bulky they are very satisfying to the appetite.

The summer diet of most farm families abounds in fruits and vegetables, but too often the winter supply is scanty because it must be bought. A sure way to overcome the short winter supply or the necessity for buying it, is to plan for the winter at garden planting time and enlarge the garden to the point where it will supply the need. In many localities this is the practice and the surplus vegetables and fruits are canned and kept for the winter. Gardening and canning should be more generally prac-ticed on a much larger scale.

Garden Produces Cheap Food

As much garden as can be well tilled. for every family, was the contribution of W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment Station, to the solution of the problem of high food costs, at the recent food conference. This was suggested as an effective means of immediate relief. He stated that a squarerod garden, properly managed, will supply a family of five with radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas, through the summer and leave a surplus for canning for use during the winter. As much more garden should be planted as there is room for, up to the point of supplying all the family can use, if the added ground can be well tilled. But the smaller garden well kent is more profitable than the well kept is more profitable than the larger one that is neglected.

The expense and work of canning the

surplus garden products are of little consequence as compared with the benefits received.

Figures recently obtained showed that a canning factory's cost on a quart of tomatoes was only four cents. The expense should be even less for the producer of the vegetables as the cost of the interference of the second control of the cost of the interference of the second control of the cost of the interference of the cost of the interference of the cost of the c the jars for canning should be pro-rated against the number of years they are used. An economy in jars can be practiced by keeping the later vegetables in a dark cool place until well into the fall when some of the earlier canned prod-ucts will have been used and the cans

thus made available for second filling. We agree with Director Jardine in his belief that to a great extent this is an individual problem and that more attention paid to the home garden by a greater number, will lower the cost of food.

On another page in this issue will be found a carefully worked out garden table prepared by the Kansas Experiment Station and which gives information that can be studied with profit by every gardener.

For the Boys and Girls

How many of you have heard older people say, "If I had known when I was a child what I know now, I would have done differently."? Most of you have heard this governant in the same of the heard this several times. Have you ever wondered what people mean when they say this? You will know a few years later, but we wish you might understand their words now for it would help you so much in forming your life habits and in building character. They mean that had they known their childish habits would have so love as the state of the state o its would have so large a part in molding their lives—in making them successful and useful—they would have been more careful in forming those habits.

One of the things that puzzles so many children and yet is so easily understood after the years of childhood are gone, is why we cannot always do just as we want to do. We feel Mother and Father are unjust when we are not allowed all are unjust when we are not allowed all the pleasures—as we call them—that some other boys and girls enjoy. It may be these things would be very harmful to us, so when they are denied let us try to think it is best this way, instead of thinking we don't have near as much fun as other children have fun as other children have.

When we are urged to do our very best at school, let us remember that all these lessons have a part in our whole life and that we should do our very best for this reason even if we had not been urged. When we are asked to help with the work at home, let us do this because we are anxious to learn all about it and not allow the thought that we must do

it, make us unhappy.

It is the obedient, helpful child—the one who is looking for something to do for others that he has not been asked to do—who is the happiest, and whose life unfolds before him in the natural way that helps him to make the most

"There is a way of receiving a flower from a little child that makes the child long for the next summer to come in a great sudden hurry that it may gather all the flowers in the field for you."

Boiled Custard

2 cupful sugar

2 cupful sugar

3 teaspoonful salt

4 teaspoonful vanilla

Yolks 3 eggs

Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt, and stir constantly while gradually adding hot milk. Cook in double boiler, continue stirring until thick and costing continue stirring until thick and coating is formed on spoon, then strain immediately and chill and flavor. The custard will curdle if cooked too long. By using an egg beater it may be made smooth again but it will not be as thick. Eggs should be beaten slightly for custard that it may be smooth and thick. Cover with a perforated tin to prevent seum from forming. When eggs are scarce, use yolks of two eggs and onehalf teaspoonful corn starch.

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LANDOLOGY. A MAGAZINE GIVING the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' subscription free. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me Landology and all particulars free," Address Editor Landology, Skidmore Land Co., 301 Skidmore Bidg., Marinette, Wis.

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kansas.

FOR SALE—GOOD STRETCHY POLAND China fall boars. Ed Beavers, Route 2, Junction City, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED-A POSITION ON RANCH OR farm as forema cordia, Kansas.

YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM until harvest. Would expect \$25 per month including board and washing. F. L. Mc-Intire, Rogers, Ark.

WANTED, AT ONCE — SINGLE FARM hand who understands stock and farm work and wants permanent employment. No boozer or loafer need apply. Box 36, Russell, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES, FIFTY HEAD, moderate prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PRINCE VIC-tor, the best grade Percheron stallion in Harvey County. Weight 2,000 pounds; age 9 years. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kansas.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE — FIVE years old, gray, 14 hands jack measure; excellent breeder. Sacrifice price. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kansas.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PED-igreed, Progressive, Superb varieties. \$1 per hundred. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, reasonable. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE—CATALOGUE free. Agents wanted. Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

TEN ELBERTA AND FIVE CHAMPION peach trees, postpaid, \$1. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. C, Wellington, Kan.

BEST PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING strawberry plants cheap. For particulars write R. N. Thomas, Shenandoah, lowa.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR SEED, recleaned, tested and sacked, \$2 per bushel. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kansas.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel shelled.
J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kansas.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER BOUGHT (large or small lots) if priced attractively. State lowest price. Box 375, Emporia, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES — PUMPKIN yams, 3c a pound or \$1.50 shipped in bushel boxes. J. Medford, Wheatland, Okla. RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED AT \$7
per bushel. New sacks extra, 25c. Write
for samples. A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kansas.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS — NEW, REcleaned seed, \$10 per 100 pounds. Henry Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

PLANT OUR HARDY NORTHERN NUT trees, budded and grafted, pecans, English walnuts, chestnuts. Catalog free. R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.

ALFALFA SEED, NEW CLEAN UPLAND, 14 cents per pound for one bushel or more. Bags, 25 cents. Sample on request. W. M. Hixon, Berryton, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95 per cent pure. Good germina-tion. \$5.50 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kansas.

SEED CORN — DIAMOND JOE WHITE, excellent drouth resister, and Reid's Yellow Dent. Graded, \$2.50 bushel. D. D. Denver, Milford, Kansas.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, graded, \$2 per. Alfalfa seed, \$7.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kansas.

FOR SALE—BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn, made over 30 bushels this year. Hand picked. \$1.75 per bushel. W. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kansas. ALFALFA SEED FROM HIGH PRODUC-ing fields. 370 bu. from 40 acres. 99.74% pure; 95% germination. \$8.00 per bu. Sam-ple free. Stockwell Farms, Larned, Kansas.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN, \$2.50 bushel. "Meadow fesque," 7c pound. White clover, 35c pound. Alfalfa, \$8. E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas.

REID'S YELLOW DENT, BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Genuine Red Texas seed cats, clover, timothy and alfalfa seed. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kansas.

BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTINGS-Early Harvest, \$1.25 thousand. Rhubar roots, \$1.75 hundred. Catalog. Adams of Son, Fayetteville, Ark.

SEEDS — WHITE SOURLESS, ORANGE and Red Amber cane seed at \$2.20 per bushel. Siberian and German millet at \$2 per bushel. Barley at \$1.25 per bushel. Barley at \$1.25 per bushel. Sacks free. J. S. Friesen, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SEED CORN — 1916 CROP, SATISFAC-tory germination guaranteed. (Test it your-self before payment.) Write for particulars, Northern grown Sudan seed. Willis Conable, Grower, Axtell, Marshall County, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS — BIG STOCK, canna, gladiola, woolflower, salvia, tomato, cabbage, pepper, sage, and other flowering and vegetable plants. Seeds and bulbs. Write for descriptive price list. Henry S. Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, seeds. Everything at lowest prices direct to you. All tree peddlers' commissions cut out. Free book. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 105 Shell Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN a specialty for eight years. First and sweep-stakes, Marshal County Fair. \$2.50 bushel, graded. Ernest Schubert, Route 1, Vliets, Kansas.

GERMAN MILLET, FINE GERMINA-tion, 100 pounds, \$3.75. Tested white black-hull kafir, \$1.85 bushel in two-bushel sacks. All sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas.

BERMUDA GRASS — HARDY, RANK-growing variety. Stands drouths, floods, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardi-est pasture grass, Great milk producer. Write for leaflet today telling how to get started. Henry Jefferles, Ottawa, Kansas.

EVERBLOOMING STRAWBERRY plants—Americus, 100 strong healthy plants true to name, only 90 cents; 500, \$4. Have tried Americus, Progressive and Superot Americus proved the best bearer. Big stock flowering and vegetable plants. Write for descriptive price list. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

ALFALFA AND KAFIR SEED—RE-cleaned, home-grown, non-irrigated. Al-falfa seed, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9. White Flower sweet clover, hulled, \$12; unhulled, \$7,50. Pure white kafir, \$2; good growing kafir, 1% cane seed, \$1.75 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags, 30c each. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.



CATTLE.

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED JERSEY bull calf, born January 24, 1917. Write H. H. Starr, Claffin, Kansas.

TWO GUERNSEY HEIFERS, BOTH REG-stered, richly bred, in calf and priced right. J. W. Marley, Oswego, Kansas.

bead registered. T. T. Huntington, Roche-port, Missouri.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, \$17 each, crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS TWO to seven months old, very reasonable. Wm. Mielenz, 97 Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE — A RED POLLED BULL calved November 19, 1914. Will make a show bull. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas.

300 HEAD OF REGISTERED AND HIGH grade cows and heifers for sale, headed by the great 40-pound bull, Johanna King Segis. Neal Houslett, Oxford, Wis.

CHOICE CALVES—HOLSTEINS, GUERN-seys, Shorthorns, high grades, \$15 to \$35 ac-cording to age. Expressed to you at little cost. Write Paul Johnson Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$23 apiece, Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

ONE HUNDRED CHOICE BREEDY HOL-steins from six months to six years. Some fresh, a lot springing. Tuberculin tested, three-fourths white, dairy conformation. Yearlings extra large. C. S. Simmons, Bel-mont, Wisconsin.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE — 16-HORSEPOWER GASO-line engine on steel trucks; good as new. Double seated carriage, rubber tires, good as new, cost \$480, or will trade either of the above. Make me an offer. H. W. McAfee, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY PETER MUGLER, OF McPherson, King City Township, McPherson County, Kansas, on the 19th day of February, 1917, one red steer, about 1½ years old, small V cut in top of right ear. W. E. Rostine, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY B. F. FORD, OF SENeca, Adams Township, Nemaha County, Kansas, February 21, 1917, one red cow four or five years old. Tip of tail white, white streak under belly. No marks or branks Appraised at \$45. W. L. Kaufman, County Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES

offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free, H. L. Barber, 431,28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES, \$5. FRANK BAR-rington, Sedan, Kansas.

FOR SALE — SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, arm raised, from good workers. I. P. Kohl, farm raised, fro Furley, Kansas.

AIRDALE — THE GREAT TWENTIETH century dog. Collies that are bred workers. We breed the best. Send for list. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

S. Y. Thornton, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder of Blackwater, Missouri, reports a heavy demand for high class Durocs. He has practically sold out of breeding stock ready for service. He has saved a large number of February pigs and has a large number of sows bred for March farrow.

Real Estate For Sale

For Sale

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, in Kenwood Addition. The best residence district of Topeka. Good terms. Write

KANSAS FARMER, BOX 3 TOPEKA.

Improved Section \$8 per Acre

Excellent Stock Ranch, Wichits County, Mansas. With plenty of outside range, on daily motor mail route. Some rolling land but greater part of place nice smooth farm land. Abundance of water, bargain, must be sold at once.

LEOTI, KANSAS D. F. CARTER 480 ACRES, this county. Near oil development. Can lease for oil. \$1.50 per acre. Good pasture. \$4.50 per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

EXCHANGES.

I have good farms to trade for smaller farms and city property. Write me.

W. M. GARRISON - SALINA, KANSAS

640-Acre Homestead waiting for you. Good grass, water, plenty timber. Don't miss opportunity. Best ever. For particulars write J. C. WYNN, LOCATOR, GRANTS, N. MEX.

SPECIAL BARGAIN - Highly improved SPECIAL BARMAIN In The State of Same.

120-acre farm adjoining Ottawa, abundance good water, good soil, very choice home.

Write for descriptive list of same.

Special Price on 360 acres, well improved;

100 acres tame grass.

Also 170 acres, well improved, choice farm, ideal location, very attractive. Write for full descriptions. Possession at once.

descriptions. Possession at once.
MANSFIELD LAND CO., OTTAWA, KAN.

FARM AND HERD.

E. J. Stearns, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, owner of one of the good Holstein herds in that state, reports his herd making a fine record this year. This herd is noted for heavy production and a feature of the herd at this time is the fire lot of young stock by a 31-pound sire.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas, have announced Monday, April 9, as the date of their sale of 200 head of Holsteins and a choice lot of Jerseys. Among the lot will be forty head of Holstein cows, all springers. They are excellent in quality and conformation. There will also be 100 head of three-year-old helfers, all springers; sixty head of coming two-year-olds, six registered Holstein bulls, and a choice lot of Jersey helfers that will be fresh from April 1 to 15. The entire offering is tuberculin tested.

W. H. Mott, sale manager, of Herington, Kansas, announces a sale of registered Holsteins to be held at Newton, Kansas, April 7, the day following the meeting of the State Holstein-Frieslan Association. Sixty head of choice Holsteins have been selected from the herds of Dr. Axtell, Newton, Kansas, Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kansas, and W. H. Mott, of Herington. The owners of these herds have made a sacrifice in the interest of a choice offering that will meet with the approval of Holstein breeders. The offering will consist of thirty cows, most of them near freshening; twelve head of two-year-olds that will freshen soon; a lot of yearling and coming two-year-old helfers; three bulls of serviceable age, and several caives of both sexes by Canary Butter Boy King.

D. S. Mayhew, of Sweet Springs Stock Ranch, Monett, Missouri, reports his big herd of Jerseys making a good record this year. Mr. Mayhew owns one of the very high class herds of registered Jersey cattle in Missouri. His blood lines are the best of the breed and his herd is noted for its heavy producers. A feature of his herd at this time is the big lot of fall boars and gilts, including herd headers.

/H. E. Anderson, of Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin, reports a heavy demand for high class Holsteins, and during the past week he has shipped three carloads of high class Holsteins, all of them to the Seuthwest. Clover Valley Holstein Herd is one of Wisconsin's high record herds and some of the best herds in the country were started with foundation stock from this farm.

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4 PER HUN-dred. Nora Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas

BARRED ROCK EGGS-WILL PLEASE, \$1 postpaid. Mrz. Geo. Kennedy, Edmond, Okia.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS - PARM-bred besuties. Eggs for hatching, ic each Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER SET ting, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Lillie Hirt, Par kerville, Kaneas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. T. A. Case, Route 2, Sterling, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2 PER PIFTEEN, Quality guaranteed. W. G. Allison, Ster-ling, Kansas,

EGGS—FANCY BARRED ROCKS, WIN-ter layers, \$1.25 and \$2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Nebraska.

WINTER LAYING BUFF ROCKS—EGGS \$1, \$1.50 setting. Range, \$5 hundred, Chicks, 12%c. Mrs. A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.56; eggs, \$1; \$4 per hundred. J. T. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kansas.

HIGH QUALITY BARRED "RINGLETE"
100 chicks, \$15. Eggs, \$5. Edward Hall,
Junction City, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, MA hundred. Valley View Poultry Farm, Con-cordia, Kansas,

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM raised flock, \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. A. Grimes, Milo, Kansas. WHITE ROCK EGGS, HOLBACH strain, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$6 per hundred. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain. Eggs—fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3; hundred, \$5. G. M. Hretz, Chitan, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING— Thirty eggs, \$2; fifty eggs, \$3; handred, \$5. Joe Carson, Bliss, Oklahoma.

BUFF AND WRITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per fifty, \$5 per hundred. Excellent show record. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, PARM RAISED, PRIZE winners. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$3, fifty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kensas. WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS— Pens, \$3 to \$5 setting; flock, \$5 hundred. C. F. Fickel, Earlien, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Agnes Wil-son, Grantville, Kanses. BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING Eighty-seven premiums. A. G. Hammend, Vinland, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" \$35 cocksret heading Pen No. 1. Eggs, \$4 per fifteen. Mra Iver Christemon, James-town, Kansas.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Choice stock. 100 eggs, \$6; 50, \$3. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

HATCHING EGGS FROM BARRED PLY-mouth Rocks, excellent birds. Two dellars for fifteen. Peter H. Friesen, Route 1, Lehigh, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS — FIRST COCKEREL, Manhattan, 93 %. Fifteen eggs. \$3; hun-dred, \$5. Duroc beam, gitts. F. R. Wood, Wamego, Mansas.

WHITE ROCKS—SEVENTEEN RIBBONS this season. Eggs, one and two dellars per fifteen. Mating list. Ed Fehr, Marquette,

BLUE RIBBON BARRED ROCKS—Twenty-eight years experience. 116 pre-niums. Pens headed by Chicago winners. Eggs. fiftees, 33, 33.50. Mrs. Chris Beas-man, Ottawa, Kansan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Four entries, five prizes, State Show 1917.
Eggs, special mating, \$3 to \$5; farm fock, \$1. C. D. Swaim, Genda Springs, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, E. B. Thompson sirain. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6 per hundred. C. J. Rivir, Lafontaine, Ind.

BARRED ROCKS, EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs, first pen, \$3 per fifteen; range flock, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Route 1, Lecompton, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM large well-marked range birds, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Choice Thompson strain pen eggs, \$3 setting. S. R. Blackweider, isabel, Kansas.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH cark and light matings. Prices for eggs from special matings, \$5 per fifteen. Utility eggs, \$5 per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindameed, Walton, Kansas.

laying strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bradley Bros. and Parks 200-egg strains, \$3, fifteen; \$5, thirty. Catalog. Gem Poul-try Farm, Haven, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM RIBBON winners. Utility, \$4 per hundred; fifty for \$2.50. Pen eggs, \$5 per fifteen. Have always won wherever shown. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—GENU-ine Thompson Ringlet prize winning strains. Pen eggs, either cockerel or pullet mating, also utility flock eggs. Circulars free. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST — PRIZE winning Hobart, first, second, third, fourth cockerel; first, third pullet; first pen; second, third cock; silver cup, gold special Oklahoma City, first pullet, bred pen, first ceck. Eggs, fifteen, \$2, \$3; hundred, \$6. Fred Half, Lone Wolf, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—GOOD FARM range, \$4 per hundred, \$1,50 per thirty. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Box 242, Genesee, Kan.

HIGH SCORING R. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Chas. Worke, Council Grove, Kanses.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS, PIFTEEN, I. Fine stock. G. D. Willems, Imman,

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Fine lay-ing strain. Oliver Spencer, Hesstee, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Utility stock. Winter layers. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 46; \$9, 180. Louise Krigbaum, Route 1, Topeka.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM BLUE ribbon winners, \$3, \$5, \$7.50 per fifteen. Best of guarantee. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS—RICH, RED, fine undercolor, winter layers. Mrs. Alice Dolson, Neal, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Eggs, \$2 per setting. Kansas state show winners. Baby chicks. Mating Het. L. E. Castle, Wichita, Kansas.

DARK R. C. REDS, PURE-BRED, EXTRA fine. Eggs. \$3 and \$2 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. W. J. Honeyman & Sons, Hillside farm, Madison, Kansas.

FURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs for batching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

R. C. REDS — EGGS FOR HATCHING. Laying strain headed by prize winning cock-erel. Fifteen, \$3. Mrs. Mira Lambert, An-derson, Missouri.

LARGE, DARK, RICH EVEN RED R. C. Reds—Eggs, fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3. Dark colored range flock, \$5 hundred. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeks, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS.— Breeder for twelve years. \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Jno. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Box 135, Edgewood, Lex-ington, Mo.

FERTILITY AND SAPE ARRIVAL guaranteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality, both combs, Rhede Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

S. C. RED EGGS — CHOICE RANGE flock, no culls; 100, \$7; extra fancy pens, \$3 to \$5 per fifteen. Our customers get good hatches. Winners for years in best shows. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

SIX GRAND PENS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$50. Fit-seen eggs, \$2.50; thirty eggs, \$4; fifty eggs, \$4. Fine pure-bred range flock, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 for fifteen. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15. Martin Fishel strains. Fred Watts, Havens-ville, Kanses.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1, FIF-teen; \$5 handred. Mrs. Gec. Downie, Lyn-don, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 44 per hundred; farm range. Bertha Rog-ers, Route 6, Garnett, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1.80, thirty; \$6, hundred. Mrs. Will Beightel, Helton, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIF-teen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7. Miss Etta Fores-men, Belvue, Hansas.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$3 per fifty; \$5 per hun-dred. Mrs. H. R. Young, Stelfa, Neb. ROSE COMB WHITE WIANDOTTE eggs, per fifteen, \$1; one hundred, \$4. H. A. Bitter, Route 2, Kiewa, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE WHITE Wyandottes, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

WHITE WIANDOTTE EGGS, ONE DOL-lar for fifiaen. Four-fifty per hundred. Geo. Tuts, Fredonia, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYAN-dotte eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. Phillip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM farm range stock, \$4 per hundred. Vida Hume, Tecumseh, Kansas.

EGGS—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, fifteen, \$1.25; fifty, \$3.50, Rouen and Buff Orpington duck eggs, twelve, \$1.50. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTILITY" SILVER WY-andottes. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.56; fifty, \$3.50; bundred. \$6. Baby chicks Was Fidule ks. Mrs. Edwin

Shuff, Plevne, Kansas, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Mahogany strain, \$1.50 per fifteen. Good cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Canaries, fine singers, Baby chicks. Mrs. Edith B. Taylor, Marlon, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Slivers. Have some good cockerels left. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Write me. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—REGAL strain, prize winners. Parm range, \$5 hundred. Pen 1, Martin male direct, fifteen, \$6, Pen 2, high scoring male, fifteen, \$3, Prepaid. Frances Fleury, Concardia, Kansas.

EGGS — WHITE WYANDOFTES FOR quality. Good layers. Utility, \$1.25 fifteen, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Pen headed by \$10 cockeref direct from Fishel, \$2 fifteen. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

MACK'S SINGLE COMB REDS—FINEST quality. Best layers. Dark red. Large size, Eggs, chicks: Write H. H. McLellan, Keer-ney, Nebraska.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan. PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN dghorns, Choice farm flock, Eggs, 100, 4. Mrs. D. A. Wehler, Hillsbore, Kanssa.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$1 per lifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kansas.

"BARRON'S 268-EGG LEGHORNS" — Eggs, \$5 hundred. Sunlight Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kansas.

EGGS, EGGS FROM KEEP-LAYING atrain Stagle Comb White Leghorns, Thol. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kansas.

MRS. SMITH'S QUALITY WHITE LEG-horn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. A. J. Smith, Colony, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels. Eggs. White Holland turkey toms. Eggs. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS

English Barron strain. Baby chicks. F.
B. Morger, Fawler, Colo.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS -Eggs for hatching, \$5 per hundred. Mr. Joe Streeter, Route 5, Hamilton, Mo. ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS — Prise winners. \$5 hundred, \$2.75 fifty, \$1 fifteen. Rufus Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, \$1 per fifteen, \$3 per fifty, \$5.50 per hun-dred. R. W. Getty, Downs, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Dalsy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kansas.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS — BARRON'S 283-egg strain. Eggs, \$1 fifteen, \$4 hundred. R. H. McDaniel, Hemple, Missouri.

EGGS FOR HATCHING PROM HOGAN'S haying strain of Single Comb White Log-herns, \$5 per hundred. Rey Rhodes, Maize, Kansae.

BROWN LEGHORNS—ROSE, SINGLE comb. Egg production acoring 200 to 280 eggs, \$2 fifteen, \$6 hundred, prepaid. Planview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kansar.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Thirty-one prizes at Kansas State Show, 1272, including eight firsts W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas

FOR SALE — THIRTY SINGLE COME White Leghorn hems and pullets, extra good laying strain, \$1 each. Blue Grass Stock Farm, Onelda, Kansaz.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from extra good layers and prize winners. Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. I. H. Gnagy, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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FAWN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE EGGS, prize winners. Eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

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WANTED—BABY CHICKS, ANY QUAN-tity. We are the largest shippers in Middle West. Write for prices. Shelton Poultry Co., Inc., Denver.

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PHEASANTS — DEMAND UNLIMITED for Ringnecks this spring at \$6 to \$8 pair. Booking orders. Eggs of these, \$4 dozen; Golden, \$5 dozen. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansar.

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PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per handred. Frank Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas,

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY.— Even buff, large type, prize winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 setting. John Shaffer, Alma, Neb.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING BUFF rpingtons, \$2 per 15; fine Barred Rock, \$1 er 15, \$5 100. Mrs. M. Ditto, Newton, Kan. BUFF ORFINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER fifteen. Farm raised stock. High quality. Mrs. H. M. Long, Reife, Mo.

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Eggs, \$1.52 setting; \$8 hundred. Prepaid.
Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM heavy layers, \$2. They win, lay, pay. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kansas.

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EGGS — BUFF ORPINGTONS, PART-ridge Rocks, Bourbon turkeys, Toulouse geese and Buff ducks. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas,

"PAYWELL" BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from heavy winter layers and blue ribbon stock, \$2 per fifteen. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kansas.

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WANTED — NO. 1 POULTRY: HENS, 13c; turkeys, 24c; capons, 22c. Eggs, market price. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCH-ng. C. E. Dralle, Seward, Kansas.

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BUCKNELL'S BIG BLACK LANGSHANS
same old price, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 for 100.
Postage or express prepaid. R. E. Bucknell,
Hardy, Nebraska.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 per eleven. Fred Watts, Havensville, Kan.

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TUR-keys-Eggs, \$2.50 per eleven. Let us book your order early. Mrs. Roy Davisson, Sa-betha, Kansas.

FEATURING THE MUCH WANTED "Goldbank" Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs, \$1 each after April 1. Will book orders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown,

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TWENTY VARIETIES POULTRY. EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffey-ville, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA AND SILVER Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1.26 per sixteen by post prepaid. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kansas.

TURKEYS, GEESE, WHITE RUNNERS, Buff Drakes, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.

EGGS—S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpington ducks, Bourbon Red turkeys. Circular. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kansas.

EGGS FROM EXTRA GOOD BOURBON Reds, \$3 for eleven. Silver Laced Wyan-dotte eggs, \$1 for fifteen. Julia Haynes, McDonald, Kansas.

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PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$3 per eleven. Pure-bred Rhode Island Red eggs from open range herd, \$1 per fifteen, \$4.75 per hundred. J. W. Harshbarger, Milo, Kansas.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE WIN-ning Bourbon Red turkeys, both combs. S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Black Langshans, Anconas and Light Brahmas. Write for mating list, Mr. Henry Gillen, Route No. 1, Osborne, Kansas.

EGGS — M. B. TURKEY, NEW YORK prize winning blood in flock, \$3 per eleven; geese eggs, African, Embden. Toulouse, \$1.75 per seven; White Muscova ducks, \$1.75 per eleven; White African guinea, \$1.50 per seventeen; White Rock, Fishel strain, \$5 per hundred. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb. Dry Creek Poultry Farm.

FOR SALE, EGGS—EGGS FROM PURE-breds, and cockerels, turkeys, geese, eight kinds of ducks, pearl and white guineas, bantams, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Hamburgs, Games, Langshans, Minorcas, Brahmas, Co-chins, Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Leghorns, Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, Fancy Pigeons, Write wants, Free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, FIF-een, \$1; 100, \$5. Frank Scherman, Route 8,

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PURE TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, \$1.50 er six. Mrs. Ada McCandless, Sterling,

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS from best laying strains in the country. Fiften eggs. \$1: fifty. \$2.50. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIME-rinning Light Brahms, Write for prices. W. Getty, Downs, Kansas.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1,50 per fifteen, parcel post prepaid. Geo. Pratt, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

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MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—Carefully selected, securely packed, \$3 per fifteen; thirty, \$5. Winners Kansas and Missouri state shows. Great laying strain. Markings nearly perfect. Mrs. Oscar Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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ROSE COMB RED CHICKS — WHITE Runner duck eggs. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

REDS. ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12½c. REquest folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

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Sycamore Springs Shorthorns
Master of Dale by the great Avondale
heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and
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Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Ten bulls, age 9 to 11 months, sired by the famous Star Goods, Orange Marshall. Write your wants. F. P. WILSON PEABODY, KANSAS

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Bargain in BIG TYPE fall boars for the next forty days. Sinn's Mulefoot Ranch, Alexandria, Neb.

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W. T. McBride, of Parker, Kansas, sold thirty head of March and April Duroc-Jersey glits on March 15 for an average of \$61.65. Nothing sold high. The top price, \$77, was paid for No. 27, which went to J. O. Stulp, Hartford, Kansas. A number of breeders from Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, were present. J. E. Jones, of Liberty, Missouri, purchased four year of valuable glits for herd material. The sale was a quick, snappy one, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. McBride.

Public Sale of Registered Holsteins at Newton, Kansas SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917

The day following the meeting of the State Helstein Friesian Association



FANCHER FARM MAXIE

CHOICE HOLSTEINS SIXTY

This offering selected at a sacrifice from the herds of Dr. Axtell, of Newton, Kansas; Dr. Schuyler Nichols, of Herington, Kansas, and W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas.

The offering will consist of

30 COWS, MOST OF THEM NEAR TO FRESHENING

12 HEAD OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS TO FRESHEN SOON

12 HEAD OF YEARLINGS AND COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS

3 BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE

SEVERAL CALVES, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, SIRED BY

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING.

This offering consists of good individuals of the large square kind. All over six months of age tuberculin tested. This sale will be held in the pavilion at the Dr. Axtell Dairy Farm, adjoining the City of Newton, on April 7, the day following the meeting of the State Holstein-Friesian Association. For catalog or information

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

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German Coach Stallions and Mares
THE FARMER'S GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE

Twenty-three stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, gentle, but powerful young stallions, 1,300 to 1,600-pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

ERGNER BROS., Waldeck Lake Ranch BERGNER BROS.,

JACKS AND JENNETS

15 Large Mammeth Black
Jacks for sale, ages from
2 to 6 years; large, heavyboned. Special prices for fall
and winter sales. Fifteen good
jennets for sale. Come and
see me. PHIL WALKER, Meline, Elk County, Kansas



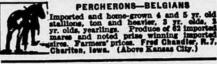
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A gilt edge guarantee of 60 per cent, good for two years, given with each horse sold.

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Has 40 big, black Mamy out jacks and jennets.
Every jack thy own raking; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.
EID BOEN, IAWSON, MO. 35 Mi. E. of K. G. on G. M. & St. P. 40 Mi. S. W. of St. Joe, on Santa Fe



Home-Bred Draft Stalliens, your choice \$500 with the exception of two. Also mares for sale. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa

40 Head Percheren Stallions 40

Two to six years old, heavy bone, right in every way. Imported Spanish Jack, weight 1,300 pounds, at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable.

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DEMING BANCH POLANDS Twenty strictly high class boars, bred the same as our grand champion sow and other prize winners. They are herd headers. Also gilts and bred sows and 150 fall pigs. All immune.

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Big-Type Poland Chinas.
For Sale—25 summer and fall gilts, sired
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ARKELL'S BIG POLANDS Chief Big Bone, out of choice big-type sows. Choice individuals. Some herd header pros-

JAS. ARKELL, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Have only a few of last fall's litters left, write your wants to THE CEDAB ROW STOCK FARM A. S. Alexander, Prep. B. 2. Burlington, Han.

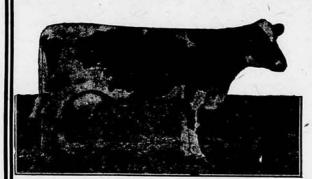
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At Oakwood Stock Farm, Salina, Kan., April 9

Two Hundred Head of Carefully Selected High Grade Holstein Springers and Heifers.

We will sell on the above date 200 head of Holstein cows and heifers, consisting of forty head of high grade springer cows of excellent type and con-formation. If you want good producers, these cows

One hundred head of three-year-old springer heifers, large and good type. These heifers are excellent quality and will make splendid cows.

Sixty head of coming two-year-old heifers of ex-

cellent type and quality.
Six head of fegistered Holstein bulls.

Twenty head of high grade two-year-old Jersey heifers, due to freshen April 1 to 15. These Jerseys are extra good quality. They will make good cows and will suit anyone wanting Jerseys.

All cattle offered for sale have been tuberculin tested. Salina is on the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, which offer excellent

shipping facilities to any part of the state. If you want dairy stock, you cannot afford to miss this sale. Free transportation from Salina to Oakwood Stock Farm, four miles north.

M. E. PECK & SON,

SALINA, KANSAS

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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F. W. ROBISON, Cashler Towarda State Bank HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Breeders of pure-bred Holsteins. Special attractions in choice young bulls ready for service, with fashion-able breeding. Write for pedigrees and prices. We maintain a breeding herd of pure-bred females and offer a grand lot of young springing helders and cows, a number with A. B. O. records at prices within reason.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE DUR OFFERING
Of choice extra high grade young cows and helders, all springers in calf to pure-bred sires; large developed females, good udders, well marked and the right dairy type at prices that will challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone.

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Is offering another choice lot of young pure-bred cows and springing heifers, including several granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Also some registered yearling heifers, and a fine lot of large, heavy milking, high grade cows, and both pure-bred and grade calves of either sex. Write or call.

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Pure-Bred Holstein Calves

Ten heifer calves from one to four months old. Also a few bull calves for sale. All these are nicely marked, good individuals, and from a 31-pound sire. Write for prices. E. J. STEARNS, Route 1, ELKHORN, WIS.

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Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.

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Route No. 2, Topeka, Kansas. BREEDERS OF PURE-BEED HOLSTEINS Bulls from A. R. O. cows, all ages, for sale.

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Braeburn Holsteins A. R. O. BULL With De Kol-Netherland-Korndyke main blood lines, and Johanna, Walker, King Segis out-crosses, H. B. COWLES - TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Choice yearling bulls and bull calves, World's record blood lines. Price reasonable, We invite inspection of our herd.
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We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers. M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMEBON, MO.

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We are making very low prices on a few young bull calves. It will pay you to buy them of us while young. Sired by our 29.4-pound grandson of Pontlac Korndyke.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

32 1-2 POUND BREEDING

Bull calves from A. R. O. dams, sired by Beauty Pietertie Prince, a 32.52-pound bull. Good individuals, splendidly marked. Priced right. M. E. GUNDERSON & SONS, Route 25, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

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We offer for sale 200 choice, high grade Holstein cows, heifers and service bulls of various ages; well marked and in good condition. Also can furnish a few choice, beautifully marked, 15/16ths pure-bred heifer or male calves, 1 to 2 weeks old, out of heavy milk-producing dams, at \$15 each, crated f. b. h. cars. First draft takes them. Write

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD
Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hello
No. 165946, the long distance sire. His dam,
grand dam and dam's two sisters average
better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year.
Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES.
Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$20 each delivered to your station, We can supply you with registered or high grade Holsteins, any age or number, at reasonable prices. Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Lõok to the future. Tredico Bulls (Holsteins) Kingman, Kansas

CEDAB LAWN FARMS
C. A. Schroeder & Sons, Props.
Forty years of registered Holstein breeding, not dealing, Birthplace of 40-pound cow, Johanna DeKol Van Beers. State wants and get delivered prices on young bulls.
W. C. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sweet Spring Stock Ranch and Jersey Cream Dairy

The homes of
High Class Registered Jersey Cattle
Stock for sale at all times of very best
blood lines.
D. S. MAYHEW, Prop. - MONETT, MO.

REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and helfers of same breeding. Write. REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansac

DORNWOOD FARM JERSEYS

Some richly bred young Jersey bulls. Pedigrees and prices on request.

DORNWOOD FARM - TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Jersey Bulls, butter-bred, from high producing cows. Photo furnished. Max-well's Jersey Dairy, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Dispersal Sale, May 31 R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KAN.

YOUNG'S REGISTERED JERSEYS Won 150 prizes at six leading state fairs in 1916. Am offering cows, helfers and bulls, over 100 head of the best milk and butter strains. Write at once to LINCOLN, NEB.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

SIXTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and

E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansao

Registered Kentucky Jacks



I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Kentucky, eighteen head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks, with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years; height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard, and good performers.

I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879 and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load.

Any one wanting a good jack, call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see me.

E. P. MAGGARD

Successor to Saunders & Maggard

NEWTON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE.



THIS GRADE GUERNSEY COW

in Illinois produced in one month 93.9 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent to 109.5 lbs. butter-over 31 lbs. daily-and 1566.1 lbs. milk testing 6% fat. GUERNSEYS are the MOST ECONOMICAL PRODUCERS of BUTTER FAT

Write for a free breeder's calendar and our beautiful booklets THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB

BOX R. K., PETERBORO, N. H.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Walnut Breeding Farms



Where real Anxiety 4th blood is found in abundance. The home of Concentrate 289644, a double Beau Brummel. Young stock always on hand for sale from this noted sire. Five extra herd headers on hand at reasonable price, blood lines considered. Twenty choice young buils for sale. Come and see my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also a few Berkshire pigs. LEON A. WAITE, R. F. D. 8, WINFIELD, KAN.

Red Polled Cattle

A few 1916 fall bull calves for sale. Also a few cows and helfers.

AULD BROS. - FRANKFORT, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Red Polled Cattle

ree cows. Nine yearling heifers. **Two** yearling bulls. One two-year-old bull. A. E. WHITZEL - STERLING, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS.

JERSEY

We have fifteen well bred Duroc gilts, priced for immediate sale. C. D. WOOD & SONS, ELMDALE, KANSAS

One of the good Poland China sales of the season was held by Olivier & Sons of Danville, Kansas, February 23. Fifty bred sows sold for an average of \$101. The top price was \$300.

HEREFORDS AND PERCHERONS

Choice 2-year-old bull, weight 1,600 lbs.; extra good bull calves. One May calf, weight 600 lbs., outstanding herd header prospect. Two choice yearling Percheron stallions. Priced to sell.
M. E. GIDEON - EMMETT, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.

Live Stock and Farm Auctioneer Write or wire for date. I can please you. LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioncer. I make sales anywhere. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

LESTER R. HAMILTON
Live Stock Auctioneer
Write for terms and date. Clarksdale, Mo.

ANGUS CATTLE

EDGEWOOD FARM ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
Twenty-five young bulls, also some good
cows and heifers for sale. All registered. D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS Main line of A. T. & S. F. Ry., 145 Miles West of Kansas City.

SUNFLOWER HERD 3rd ANNUAL SALE OF 160 - REGISTERED HOLSTEINS - 160

TWO DAYS SALE, APRIL 10-11, 1917



SUSAN AAGGIE RUE BURKE 133979

This will be a dispersal of the entire herd of fifty cattle comprising the Sunflower Herd, as I have decided for various reasons to change my plans for the future. It is with much regret that I part with this VERY BEST lot of cattle I have ever owned, but the purchasers of this herd will reap the reward of my efforts that have held Sunflower Herd as the foremost of Holsteins in Kansas and the Middle West.

and the Middle West.

Our herd sire, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk No. 136382, goes in this sale. In 1914 I began scouting for the best buil that would fill my requirements as to breeding and individuality, and found this buil at Stevens Bros. Co., Liverpool, N. Y. He was the kind I had been looking for, being by a son of King of the Pontiacs, from a 30-pound daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, and his general make-up was to my liking. My judgment proved good from future development of this buil, and the kind of calves we are getting from him.

His sire, King Pontiac Artis (eighteen A. R. O. daughters and six A. R. O. sons) is a son of that famous daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, Pontiac Artis, 31.71 pounds butter, 550 pounds milk in seven days; 129,43 pounds butter in thirty days from 2,488.50 pounds milk; 1,076.91 pounds butter in seven days; 129,43 pounds butter in thirty days from 2,488.50 pounds milk; 1,076.91 pounds milk (the Bettina, has A. R. O. record of 30.13 pounds butter in seven days from 617.50 pounds milk (the largest yield of any daughter of her sire); 113.74 pounds butter in thirty days from 2,351 pounds milk, and she has eight A. R. O. sisters above 30 pounds seven days, of which not less of these milk, and she has eight A. R. O. sisters above 30 pounds seven days, of which not less of these eight sisters carry 75% to 190% same breeding as herself. Her sire, Tidy Abbekerk Prince, is a eight in the noted show cow, Tidy Abbekerk (27.29), who has shown her great transmitting ability by producing five daughters with records up to 28 pounds, and three sons with a large list of splendid A. R. O. daughters. by producing five da A. R. O. daughters.

A. R. O. daughters.

The 44-pound cow, Changeling Tidy Abbekerk Wayne, has for her dam a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, with 100% the same breeding as the dam of Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk. The two grand-sires of Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk have together 280 A. R. O. daughters, of whom twenty-seven are above 30 pounds, seven days, including two above 40 pounds—certainly a backing that would be difficult to equal. He is bred to sire both large producers and fine individuals, for his backing is the very best of the breed.

At 2 years, 249.3 pounds milk, 11.19 pounds butter. At 7 years, 486.3 pounds milk, 19.3 pounds butter, One A. R. O. Son. Sire, Johanna Rue Burke Sascastic 55700. Dam, Susan Aagsie Posch 88331. One of the heavy producing cows of the herd. Owned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

I have a number of cows that have milked above 85 pounds each, one day this winter, and a number that have produced and will produce from 15,000 to over 20,000 pounds during this lactation period of less than 365 days.

Big. strong, healthy, fine individuals with the right kind of udders, the kind everybody likes. Among our consignments will be a large number of daughters of that great sire, King Segis Pontiac, together with a few of his good sons. Then daughters of King Frontier Pontiac (a son of King of the Pontiacs from a 26-pound show cow). King Frontier Pontiac will also be sold. There will be many other cows and heifers sired by the set blood of the breed.

Altogether 160 head of registered cattle, including two great hered sires, young head sires, A. R. O. cows, heifers and calves. You have been wanting Holsteins, and Altogether 160 head of registered cattle, including two great hered sires, young head sires, A. R. O. cows, heifers and calves.

F. J. SEARLE,

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

All cattle from outside the state will have federal test. All Kansas cattle tested by proper state authorities.

AUCTIONEERS—HAEGER, KELLEY AND CREWS.



Central Shorthorn Breeders Association **Fourth Annual Sale of** SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two Days, April 4, 5, 1917 At Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Drafted from the best herds in the corn belt. Sixty bulls from yearlings to matured sires. Sixty cows and heifers, consisting of cows with calves at side and re-bred, heifers bred and open.

These cattle are contributed by the best breeders in the corn belt and are sired by the most popular sires known to the breed. The best lot of cattle ever consigned to our Central Shorthorn Breeders' Sale. Make your arrangements early to attend. Write today for illustrated catalog to

W. A. FORSYTHE, Sale Manager, Greenwood, Mo.

Auctioneers-R. L. Harriman, Carey M. Jones.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINA SALE

At Farm, Bunceton, Missouri, Thursday, April 12, 1917

- Head of Bred Sows and Gilts - 50

Forty gilts by Big Bone Model, A Monarch, and Grand Mammoth, and most all bred to the great King Joe for April and May litters.

Ten tried brood sows bred to Big Bone Model, A Monarch, and Grand Mammoth, for April and May litters.

for April and May litters.

This is a splendid offering and should attract breeders and farmers.

I will also sell a few fall boars and gilts sired by King Joe. Some choice herd

Please send for nicely illustrated catalog and arrange to attend my sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale. Farmers and breeders are especially invited to attend. For catalog write to

W. B. WALLACE,

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