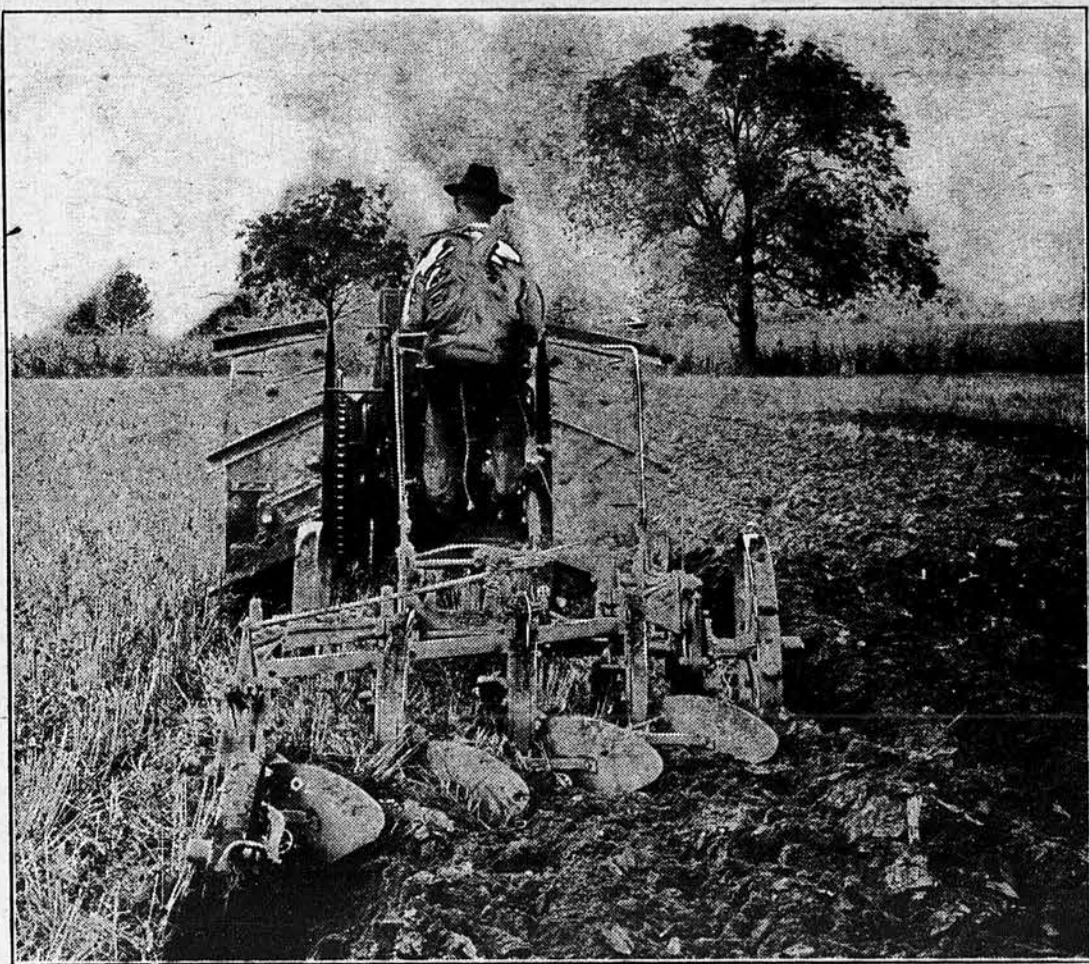


February 9, 1918

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

4816.



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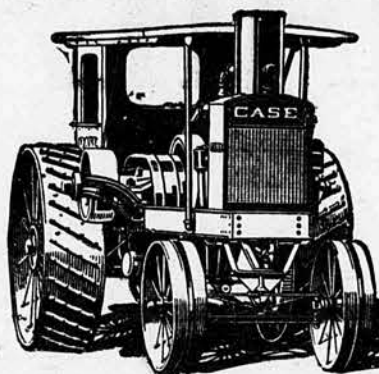
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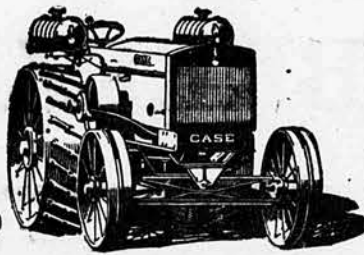
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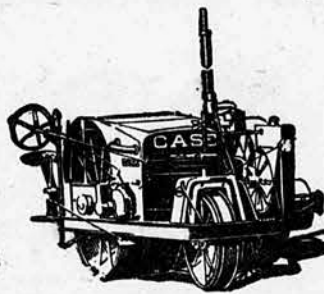
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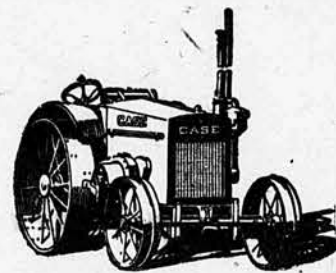
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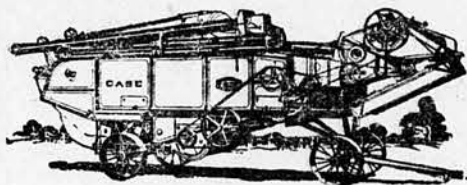
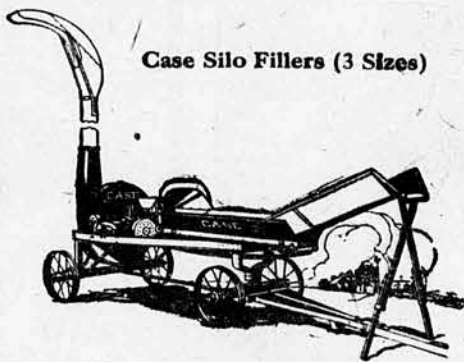


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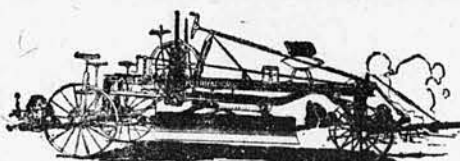


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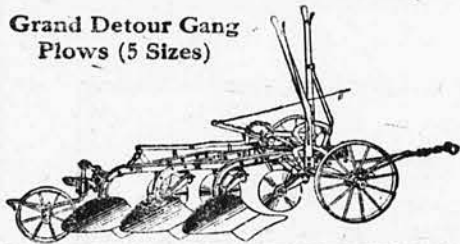
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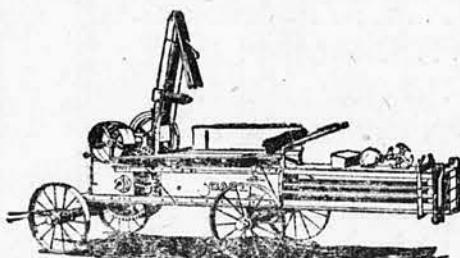
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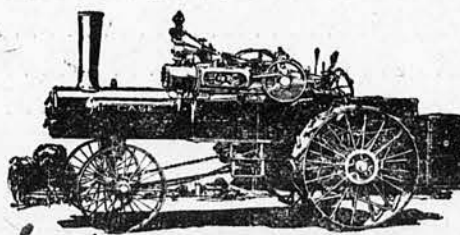
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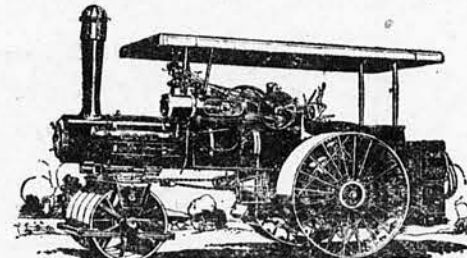
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Number 6

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

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For Success With the Quality Tractors

Power Farming is Expected to Make Much Progress This Year in Kansas—Why Not Attend the Show at Kansas City?

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

TRACTOR farming is entering on a year of great progress. This will be one of the outstanding features of the agricultural history of 1918 in Kansas. The development in the efficiency of tractors and the great labor shortage, together with the acute need for the greatest possible production have all combined to produce a real demand for big power. Tractors must take the places of the men who have gone to the training camps and into the munition plants.

One of the greatest aids in producing this opportunity for tractors is the mechanical development with them in the last few years, especially in the last two seasons, which has made them much more efficient for farm work than formerly. This has not been accompanied with any great noise of brass bands—it has not been so spectacular as the loss of men from the farms into the army—but it has been very real and important. It would have produced a great increase in tractor farming even if times had been normal. The development came at a fortunate time.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the mechanical progress to Kansas farmers has been the development in the use of tractors for work other than plowing. This is meaning much in the more general use of tractors on the farms of this state. So long as tractors were used only for plowing they had some obvious limitations. Now that they are being employed more generally for other work these are disappearing rapidly.

Higher Costs for Feeds.

Men also have been driven to the more general use of power for farm work by the great increase in the cost of feeding horses. These war times are giving us some high maintenance costs. Incidentally this is going to do a great deal to get the horse business of Kansas on a better basis—it has been in a mighty bad condition because of the many inferior animals.

Tractors will have to be used more extensively in harvesting in 1918 than they ever have been before. Nothing is more obvious than that there is going to be a great shortage of both men and horses at harvest time. Big power is the only solution of the problem. If you have several binders and a hand or two you can at least hitch the tractor to the binders and "knock 'er down" in some way. There will be many bundles of wheat that will be on the ground a good long time this year before they are shocked—many never will be; they will go into the machine or stack directly from the ground. This will be especially true in Central Kansas in most communities.

Will there be enough tractors available to supply the needs of Kansas this year? No, I don't think so, at least in many communities. There is a shortage of steel, and the production of tractors is going to be much lower than the probable demand. But we can, at least, make the very best possible use of the power available. I think it is important that the tractors should be run with more than one shift during the rush season, especially at harvest and in plowing. I think that on many farms during the plowing season tractors will be operated day and night, with stops only for adjustments and to take on fuel. On many other places this cannot be done, but it will be possible if a farmer will teach his boy to run the tractor—in many cases the son already knows more about the



Tractors are Being Used Generally in Kansas for Many Kinds of Farm Work; the Field of Usefulness is Broadening Rapidly.

tractor than the father—to keep the engine going thru most of the hours of daylight.

It is important this year that a man should think of the power situation in terms of community and state-wide needs. If he will "whoop it up" and get

You are cordially invited
to attend the
Third Annual
National Tractor Show
February 11 to 16
Kansas City

his plowing done early it will not only be much better for his land, but it also will make the engine available for plowing for his neighbors. A tractor owner can make an excellent profit at this work, for the prices paid for good, deep tractor plowing are going to be high. He also will have the satisfaction

of knowing that he is doing a very real service for the state and the nation.

Men who wish to buy tractors should get in their orders mighty early—at once in fact. You can get information in regard to the different makes that will be mighty helpful if you will go to the National Tractor show, which will be held February 11 to 16 near the Union Station at Kansas City. This is the same week as the motor car show. Here you will see all of the tractors side by side, and it will give you an opportunity to judge them in comparison with one another. Here, in addition, you will meet men from other parts of the Middle West who are experienced in the use of tractors and have the viewpoint of the farmer. After you have talked with these men you will be able to buy a machine much more wisely, or to operate the one you have much better. A trip to

this show will be decidedly worth while. The benefits of tractor farming are obvious this winter in the wheat fields if you will but look. The season of 1917 was not favorable for wheat seedbed preparation, and as a result a great deal of the crop was sown on seedbeds that had been prepared poorly. This was unfortunate. The drouth came early in July, and it stopped plowing on most places even with tractors. Men who had tractors and who had run them day and night in some cases got their land plowed deeply before this arrived, but the number was not large. Many of the men who depended on horses had almost none of the land plowed. The net result of this was that most of the fields were plowed late in the summer, after rains arrived, and much of the work was very shallow. There was much "cutting and kivering" and more wheat—high priced seed—was "hogged in" than for a long time.

Careful Seedbed Preparation Pays.

It thus has been a season that has tried the wheat crop; it has afforded a fine demonstration of the value of careful seedbed preparation. Most of the fields which were plowed deeply in early July with tractors are in good condition today—much of the later plowing is going to be a total failure. Kansas will plow up considerable wheat again this year, even if conditions are favorable from now on—if they are unfavorable there will be a big loss, like that of 1917. This condition has brought out the efficiency of tractors mighty well. It is a profitable thing to consider this now, in connection with the gloomy

farm labor outlook. What tractor should you buy? What machine is best adapted to your conditions? Well, I don't know, and neither, probably, does anybody else except yourself. Can someone else tell you what motor car you should buy, or what corn cultivator, or drill or mowing machine? No? Of course not. The buying of any machine is a personal matter that must be decided in view of the individual conditions. You should of course consider the experiences of other men, and get a general idea of the adaptations of the different makes. A show such as that at Kansas City affords a fine opportunity.

I think it is very important that farmers should make more of an effort to learn from the experiences of other men. In many cases you will get much bunc and alleged information in talking with other operators of tractors, but if you will average the total of this you will arrive at the approximate truth.



Tractor Plowing Has Done a Great Deal to Increase the Yields of Wheat in Kansas; it is Important That the Maximum Results Should be Obtained from the Engines This Year.

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

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 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The World's Greatest Criminal

The fifti-ninth anniversary of the world's greatest criminal was celebrated recently.

William II of Germany was born January 27, 1859. Like Richard III, who for a good while held the record as the most malevolent despot who had up to his time ever sat on the English throne, William was born a cripple. Nature marked him with a withered arm and possibly his deformity influenced his disposition and gave an evil slant to his ambition. Shakespeare makes Richard III say in his famous soliloquy that because of his physical deformity which barred him from shining in a social way, he had made up his mind to be a villain.

Bodily deformities do affect the mind and the disposition. It may be so in the case of William II. However that may be, it is now evident that from his youth he cherished a dream of world-wide empire. He studied the lives of great world warriors and conquerors, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. He dreamed of an empire greater than any one of them ever founded or possibly even dreamed about.

When he came to the throne at the age of 29 the instrument for the fulfillment of his ambition was already at his hand. It needed only to be perfected. The great military system of Bismarck needed to be expanded. The rest of the world must be lulled into a feeling of security and then the pretext must be found for beginning the conflict which would, as he believed, end in the realization of his dream of empire. The people of his own empire, too, must be educated to believe a lie. They must be drilled into a state of submissiveness which would make them completely subject to the will of their military masters, and in him must be centered the supreme power of life and death, the autocratic right to declare war when it suited his royal pleasure. It was more than 25 years before world conditions seemed entirely propitious and before a pretext was found by which he could seem to justify his premeditated crime. The world knows now that the statements put forth by order of the power-mad kaiser as a justification of his war declaration were a tissue of lies. Their falsity should have been apparent on their face, but so well disciplined were his subjects that they accepted his explanations and marched to battle and death fully persuaded that they were defending their fatherland against the concerted attack of a ring of powerful enemies.

Great as has been the crime of William II against the countries he has invaded and the peoples he has caused to be ruthlessly slaughtered, it does not exceed the enormity of the crime he has committed against his own people.

Perhaps the most terrible arraignment of William II has been written by an expatriated German, Siegfried Balder, who has reviewed the history and acts leading up to the declaration of war and the acts following. Balder's article is addressed to the kaiser and here are a few of his accusations:

"For years you prepared the world for war with deliberate premeditation. In the summer of 1914, without the least provocation, you ruthlessly created the pretext. You threw to the winds all warnings, and those who by their counsels wished to hold you back, you drove from you. In a breach of solemn treaties you burst without excuse into a peaceful country the neutrality of which you were bound to observe and protect. You conduct the war in the most barbarous fashion, infringing on the obligations and principles of international law. To your people and their representatives who looked up to you and your government you have lied and still lie on and on concerning the actual events before the war and after it began concerning your own intentions as well as the causes, purpose and goal of the war.

"Never has a more ruthless crime cried to heaven for revenge. Millions of young men in the flush of their youth and millions of men once content with their peaceful occupations, lie mutilated beyond recognition upon the battlefields of Europe. You murdered them!

"Millions of cripples, robbed of an arm, a leg, or even of the blessed light of day, are doomed to lifelong existence in wretchedness, a burden alike to themselves and to their fellows. You robbed them of fortune, strength and happiness! Whole countryside cry for expiation, their acres blasted, the festering earth gaping with wounds from shells beyond reckoning, the toil and energy of generations destroyed. Cities and villages, once the homes of

busy, happy people, now lie in smoke-blackened ruins and accuse you before heaven! Sanctimonious hypocrite that you are, you have blasphemed the Almighty and have called upon Him to bear witness to your lies and be the advocate of your misdeeds!

"Your people are starving, yet you command that they be hewn down if their complaints reach your ears. Germany's civilization you have annihilated; Germany's honor you have trampled in the dust. All the people who once loved and respected us turn from us with abhorrence and decline to have anything to do with men who break treaties, who outrage civilization; who commit murder.

"No web of lies, no matter how intricate, can absolve you from guilt before the world, nor can it cloud the vision of neutral or even hostile nations. Woe to you; woe to your brood and to your aids and abettors!"

Like Richard III William II is said to be haunted by the specters of his imagination, the results of his awful crime against humanity.

He rushes frantically from one battlefield to another in a vain effort to get away from his accusing conscience, and when he sleeps his rest is broken by the hideous nightmare of his crime.

Other rulers there have been who had the will to be as great criminals as William II, but no other has ever had the opportunity. He will hold the record in history as the greatest malefactor who ever sat upon a throne.

The Effect of Propaganda

I confess frankly that I have in recent weeks changed my mind concerning the Russian situation almost as frequently as I change my shirt.

There are times when it seems to me that the men who are leading the Bolsheviks are simply a lot of wild-eyed, irresponsible dreamers, who have no constructive policy in their heads and who are heading Russia toward a condition of general anarchy if they have not already got it there. Then there are times when I am inclined to think they are acting simply as German agents, doing the bidding of the imperial German government.

Within the last two or three weeks, however, the last notion has largely gone from my mind. I have concluded pretty definitely that whatever else there may be wrong with them, they are not the paid agents of the German government. There occasionally has come a feeling that perhaps after all these radicals may prove to be a mighty force for the eventual overthrow of the German military power and the establishing of a democratic, representative government in Germany.

This last opinion, or rather hope, has been strengthened by a report received from W. B. Thompson of New York, who has been in Russia as the head of the Red Cross mission. Mr. Thompson is quoted as believing that the Bolsheviks represent the greatest power against pro-Germanism in Russia, and that their propaganda has been undermining the militarist regimes of the central powers. Thousands of pounds of Bolshevik literature are being dropped over the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian lines by Russian aviators. In his first public address in New York after his arrival from Russia, he deprecated American criticism of the Bolsheviks. He believes that they have been misrepresented. As an evidence of his faith as head of the Red Cross mission he contributed a million dollars or more to the Bolsheviks to aid in spreading their doctrines in Germany.

Now whatever may be thought of the leaders of the Bolsheviks, Mr. Thompson is no wild-eyed crank or impractical dreamer. On the contrary he is a very successful business man and a multi-millionaire. Owing to his successful financing and management of the Inspiration mine, which was originally organized in Topeka, a number of Topeka citizens have reaped very considerable rewards. They have Mr. Thompson to thank largely for the fact that they did not lose their original investments.

At the outbreak of the war between this country and Germany Mr. Thompson gave up his private business and devoted his time to the Red Cross.

Now the word of a man like Thompson who has been on the ground and who has had opportunities to study the situation which the rest of us have not had is worth considering. I have for a good while had what may be called a subconscious feeling that after all the force which will eventually overthrow the German military autocracy is not military

so much as moral force. I very seriously question whether it is possible for the allies, including the United States, to absolutely conquer the central powers by force of arms. Even counting Turkey out, the three countries of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria have an aggregate population of 125 million people. If all these people, or substantially all of them remain enthusiastically loyal to the German military program and act on the defensive it may be impossible for the allies to bring enough military force against them to overcome them. But if the spirit of discontent spreads among the German and Austrian people to the extent that they refuse to longer support the German military program then the war will be lost for the central powers. The Bolsheviks have an idealistic propaganda; the propaganda of peace and universal brotherhood. Whether human nature has reached a sufficient altitude to adopt and put into practice such a theory or not, it certainly must appeal to the war weary people, who have sacrificed their best manhood, who have been forced to endure greater and greater hardships and deprivations of food and fuel and who can see nothing in the military program but an indefinite prolongation of the frightful struggle.

W. B. Thompson may be right. The Bolshevik propaganda may be the moral force which will end this war.

It would no doubt surprise a good many people if it should turn out that ideas and ideals conquered Germany instead of guns. It would disappoint those people who insist that we must militarize this nation to the limit.

It is, however, and has been my firm belief for a good while that the spread of ideals will win this war and overthrow the German autocracy. It also is my belief that if 40 years ago every nation outside of Germany had adopted a democratic form of government and actually put into operation a policy of disarmament Germany would now be a democracy, and all the horrors of this war would have been avoided.

The trouble with the surrounding nations was that they did not adopt any definite policy. They prepared neither for peace nor war. Germany consistently carried out the extreme military policy and secured popular support for it by saying that the country was in danger of invasion from surrounding nations. Acting on that false assumption the people consented to permit their sons to be drilled and disciplined in the harshest and most thorough school of militarism until the whole nation became militaristic. The surrounding nations went part way. They were like a man who goes among gun men carrying a 22-pistol. He is not prepared to fight but the fact that he has a pistol gives the gun men an excuse for attacking him.

This is just what happened in Europe. Not another nation except Germany was really prepared to fight, but they had enough armament to give Germany the excuse for carrying on her military program and persuading her people it was necessary.

The result was just what might have been expected. The war mad and power mad kaiser, bent on conquest, had the support of a deluded people who were made to believe that the fatherland was threatened with invasion and so he was enabled to carry on his plans. The surrounding nations went just far enough to supply the kaiser with the excuse for military preparation he needed, but not far enough to really secure themselves against his attack.

Is It Breaking?

I do not place much dependence on the rumor that a rebellion has broken out in Germany. I should be much less surprised to learn that it has broken out in Austria-Hungary, but I fear there is no such good news from either country. Trotsky, who seems to be the whole thing or nearly so in the Bolshevik movement in Russia, insists that the spirit of insurrection is spreading fast in Germany and Austria. My friend, Ike Gilberg, himself a Russian, insists that Russia is coming back in this war within a few months. Ike is the only person who takes that optimistic view of the situation, but then he probably knows as much about what is going to take place in Russia as anyone, which isn't saying much.

But suppose Trotsky is correct. Suppose that the Russian propaganda has actually spread thru Germany and suppose that country is

about to be involved in a revolution as a result; what a jolt it would be to a lot of people who have assumed that only by military force can the government of the kaiser be overthrown!

That revolution is coming in Germany sometime I have no doubt and when the break comes it will come like an avalanche, sweeping every opposing thing before it.

Let us hope that the rumors from Germany are well founded.

666 For the Kaiser

There is an old-time subscriber who lives at the historic town of White Cloud, Doniphan county, who indulges somewhat in the harmless diversion of interpreter of prophecy. Not that I wish to discredit the ability of my friend Mark Zimmerman, the subscriber referred to, but because I am of the opinion that in these times prophecy or the interpretation thereof is a harmless and perhaps helpful diversion.

But getting to Mr. Zimmerman's particular interpretation. In a letter just received he says: "I do not say I am a prophet or the son of a prophet; but I do believe that I understand the Bible fairly well and that there is nothing in it which should not be understood by men of this age."

"I believe that the kaiser is the 666 of the thirteenth chapter of Revelations; that the wound, which Napoleon gave the Roman church, will be healed by the fall of the 666. America-England is the two-horned beast or healer; 666 is to reign 42 months, which should end in March of 1918. Palestine will be re-inhabited by the Jews, and a great confederacy of nations will be established before Christ, and the hundred and forty-four thousand are seen on Mount Zion."

Now in order that you may see on what Mr. Zimmerman bases his interpretation, I will quote a part of this 13th chapter of Revelations:

"And I stood on the sand of the sea and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and 10 horns, and upon his horns 10 crowns, and upon his heads the name of blasphemy. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion; and the dragon gave him his power and his seat and great authority."

"And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the beast. And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast; and they worshipped the beast, saying, 'Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?'"

"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

"And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth and he had two horns like a lamb and he spake as a dragon. And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed."

"And he doeth great wonders so that he maketh fire to come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men."

"And deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do in the sight of the beast; saying to them that dwell on the earth, that they should make an image of the beast which had the wound by the sword and did live."

"And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed."

"And he causeth all both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their forehead."

"And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three score and six."

On what Mr. Zimmerman bases his assumption that the "beast" is Kaiser William, I do not know; neither do I at all understand how he figures it that the second beast mentioned in the United States and England, for the reading of this chapter would seem to me to indicate that the second beast was a booster for the first beast.

One thing is certain and that is we do not have very long to wait to know whether Mr. Zimmerman is talking thru his hat or not. March will be here right suddenly and I am much afraid that the kaiser will still be doing business at the old stand for more than a month yet.

I wish it further distinctly understood that this is not an invitation to the people who think they understand the prophecies of the old and new Testaments to send in their views.

Mission of the Bean

The Kansas state historical society has gotten out a pamphlet on beans, which is both interesting and instructive. During the last year many farmers in Kansas were tempted by the high prices of beans to plant a number of acres. The Pinto, a Mexican bean, has been the favorite on account of its ability to resist drouth, altho many farmers in the eastern part of the state "stuck to" the good old navy bean.

Prof. E. C. Mellick of Colby gives his experience with a crop of 150 acres of Pinto beans. The season was extraordinarily dry even for that part of the state, but his yield was 400 pounds an acre, which at

10 cents a pound makes a gross yield of \$40 an acre. However, the farmer cannot depend on getting that price. He probably can depend on getting 7 or 8 cents a pound. Professor Mellick gives the total cost of producing and harvesting his crop at \$1,500, leaving a net profit of \$4,500, or \$30 an acre.

The pamphlet contains reports from bean growers from all parts of the state, some encouraging and some not, but on the whole it may be said that the bean has made good in Kansas. In Greeley county many farmers had good success despite dry weather.

There is no doubt about the food qualities of the bean. Bostonites are fully convinced that it is the food par excellence for both body and mind.

The Mexican peon lives almost exclusively on beans. All chemists agree that its nutritive properties are high.

It is good for the ground.

Bean fodder is relished by the stock as well as the bean is relished by man.

Therefore, let us encourage the bean and also cherish it.

Any reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who is interested can get this pamphlet free by writing to O. F. Whitney, secretary of the state horticultural society, Topeka, Kan.

About Cremation

The Cremation Association of America sends me a little pamphlet giving a symposium of opinions of noted people who favor cremation instead of the present barbaric, immensely expensive and to my mind repulsive method of disposing of the bodies of the dead.

Among those quoted are George Ade, Gertrude Atherton, Maud Ballington Booth, Eugene V. Debs, Charles W. Elliot, H. Rider Haggard, Norman Hapgood, Charles M. Sheldon, David Starr Jordan and a large number of others of note.

Why cremation has gained favor so slowly is something I cannot understand.

It would seem that from a merely sentimental point of view cremation would win out in popular favor. Maud Ballington Booth says: "The clean, pure flames have also appealed to me poetically as a beautiful and swift way of returning the beloved forms of our dear ones to the elements. I have always felt that to consign them to the slow corruption and horror of the grave was ghastly beyond thought." Not only is burial of the body ghastly and horrible, but it is a menace to the health of the community in which it is buried. The menace is not temporary; it is continuous. Maud Ballington Booth gives a striking instance of the long continuance of this menace to health. She says: "In the little village of my childhood an epidemic of cholera broke out. My father, the devoted rector of that parish, nursed and cared for the victims when no one else would approach. They found that the disease had started among workmen who in their excavations had come across some old, forgotten graves where the victims of a long ago epidemic had been hastily buried."

The cost of funerals has become in the case of poor people an almost unbearable expense. It has almost come to the point where those who have not comfortable incomes can neither afford to live nor can they afford to die.

Municipal crematories should be established in which the cost of cremation would be reduced to the minimum, and the burial of bodies should be prohibited by law.

At present it is a very plain funeral indeed which does not cost at least \$200 exclusive of the cost of the burial lot. The cost of a funeral ought not to be more than \$20 at the very outside.

I am pleased to say that the sentiment in favor of cremation seems to be growing, but the undertakers still seem to have a remarkable hold on the people.

Decline in Birth Rate

If reports are to be believed the birth rate is declining all over the civilized world.

That is neither remarkable nor if the policy which has prevailed over most of the world and which a large number of supposedly intelligent people say is going to continue does actually continue is a declining birth rate deplorable. At present the world is a hell. If it is to continue a hell then the people who bring innocent and helpless children into it are doing a wrong to posterity. There is no need of this world being a hell. It ought to be a paradise. Man thru his folly and selfishness has made it what it is.

So long as it continues to be what it is now, the birth rate will decline and ought to decline.

Expressions from Subscribers

"It seems to me," writes an old veteran of the Civil war, George Patten, "as if you have changed your mind as to the duration of the world war. You kept saying you thought the war would end in 1918, and if I am not mistaken, you think different now. It does seem discouraging. Armies on the defensive have the advantage, as was demonstrated during our Civil war. Now it seems as if all the devils of hell are turned loose, as I thought at Stone River."

"In a recent issue you said that a liar could not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. I might cite you to the case of Peter who denied three times that he knew Christ but was finally crucified for preaching the gospel of his Master. I should be glad to read something that would not make us feel sad and un-

happy. You have been good at that, as my scrap book shows. Shakespeare said that a light heart lives long. Ella Wheeler Wilcox said, 'Laugh and the world laughs with you.'"

I must make a slight correction. I did not say that no liar can enter the Kingdom of Heaven. I merely said that there was a statement to that effect in the Bible. Neither do I think that Peter was a liar. A liar is one who habitually lies. Peter was just badly scared at that particular time and in addition probably thought that by denying he knew Him he might possibly save his Lord. Whether he had that thought in mind or not the individual who simply prevaricates when in great personal danger to save his life is not necessarily a liar as a general proposition.

I also might say that I have not changed my opinion that the war will end this year. The fact is that I am stronger in that belief than I have been at any previous time.

How a Little Girl Helped Win the War

From an Address by Governor Capper at the Dedication of the New High School Building at Paola, January 18, 1918.

The thought we must constantly keep in mind is that we must do everything we possibly can, in every possible way we can, to help accomplish the big task before us. "Everything" in this case means the little things as well as the big things. We must seek to help—as well as give our help when it is sought. We can all be a war committee of one to save shovelful of coal, to conserve scraps of food, to work small pieces of waste land and make them work, to buy baby bonds. It is by these little things, multiplied in millions of instances and in millions of homes, that we shall win, and so end the war.

We can never tell how far-reaching the smallest action may be. The day before I left Topeka for Camp Doniphan, a little girl—she told me her name was Dorothy—came into my office at the state house. I learned that her father was a Santa Fe switchman, living on Chandler street.

Chandler street is over on the East Side of Topeka. We don't show it to visitors. There are no big, fine looking houses over there.

She was a shy little thing, only 8 or 9 years old. I could see some mighty purpose was working in her mind. It had given her the courage she thought she needed to come into the exalted and awful presence of a governor—and all alone—and she such a little girl. I longed to pick her up in my arms and put her at ease, but feared if I reached for her she would run.

She edged closer and closer until finally she stood right by my desk, and little by little, in halting sentences, I found out what she wanted. Dorothy had heard her parents say I was going to Camp Doniphan, and she knew that Christmas was coming. She knew Christmas was coming because she had a quarter of a dollar she was saving to buy a Christmas doll. But she had been thinking of the soldier boys she had seen march away. She wasn't sure Santa Claus would be able to find them. So she had brought me her precious quarter. And she begged me to take it to the soldiers to buy them some Christmas candy.

How I wished that room had been full of traitor profiteers. Not that I like to have such men around. But that they might see the switchman's little girl give me, out of the big generosity of her child heart, what was probably the largest piece of money she had ever owned—a fortune almost—that I might take it to give to one of Uncle Sam's big soldier boys who ought to have a Christmas present!

It was her sacrifice for the war. And it was not extorted from her. She offered it. She had come all alone thru the imposing corridors of the big state house to give it to me. It was only 25 cents. Most folks would think that a trifle, hardly worth noticing, but it was all she had. I took Dorothy's quarter and put it in my vest pocket. Here it is.

But I didn't give that particular piece of money to the soldiers. Instead, I took up my pen and wrote a good-sized check to take the place of Dorothy's quarter, and delivered it to the colonel of one of the Kansas regiments with instructions to spend it in a way that would make the soldier boys happy.

Dorothy got her doll on Christmas, but I have kept her little coin as a memento—a lasting reminder of the loving service of a tender little maid. My check multiplied the quarter many times, but its growth didn't stop there. I have told the story of Dorothy's quarter frequently in the last few weeks, and scores of men and women have said, "If Dorothy could give up her Christmas money, we, too, can make a little greater sacrifice than we had counted on. We, too, will give until the giving is a real sacrifice."

Dorothy's sacrifice has been an example to me and to hundreds of others; and I hope that you, too, will catch her spirit and overlook no opportunity, be it great or small, to help in the fight for freedom.

To Obtain Higher Yields With the Oats

A Large Acreage of This Crop Will be Sown in Kansas—Seedbed Preparation is Important

By C. W. Warburton

THE AVERAGE yield of oats in Kansas can be increased. It is especially important that the soil should be prepared carefully, for less attention ordinarily is given to the preparation of the seedbed for oats than for any other field crop. In the corn belt, where oats commonly follow corn, the seed often is sown broadcast without previous preparation of the land. It is then covered by disking and harrowing. Much better results are obtained, however, by disking the land before seeding, whether the seed is sown broadcast or is drilled.

A good seedbed usually cannot be prepared with fewer than two diskings and at least one harrowing. If the oats are to be sown on corn land on which the stalks are still standing, it is a good practice to break the stalks before disking. This can be done readily, especially on a frosty morning, by dragging a heavy pole or iron rail broadside across the field. The stalks then can be cut with a disk harrow much better than if left standing. If the disks of the disk harrow are sharp, they will cut the stalks into short pieces, which soon decay. It is never advisable to rake and burn stalks and other trash on cornfields that are to be sown to oats unless the quantity is so great that it cannot possibly be covered by disking. This humus-making material should not be destroyed but should be worked into the soil.

Use the Disk.

Oats always should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, but proper preparation should not be sacrificed to gain a little time in getting the seed into the ground. Oats do best when sown in a rather firm seedbed, with 2 to 3 inches of loose, mellow soil on the surface. This can be obtained best on cornstalk land by breaking the stalks, double disking either by lapping half or cross disking, and thoro harrowing with a spike-tooth harrow. Lapping half with a disk harrow leaves the surface more nearly even than when the field is cross disked. The disks should be set to run 3 or 4 inches deep. After the seedbed is in good condition the seed should be sown and the field again harrowed.

The land seldom is plowed for oats that follow a cultivated crop. Spring plowing usually is not profitable, as there is little time to allow the sub-surface to become compact and the land is rarely in proper condition to plow before the oats should be sown. Soils that are not likely to blow or run together sometimes can be plowed in the fall to advantage, particularly if grass seed is to be sown with the oats. A fine, smooth, mellow seedbed thus can be prepared. Fall-plowed land should be double-disked about 3 inches deep before seeding and harrowed both before and after seeding.

Seed oats should be screened and graded carefully before sowing. This work ordinarily is done with a fanning mill, the light oats and some of the trash being taken out by a current of air, while the small oats and most of the weed seeds are screened out. Ordinarily one-third or one-fourth of the oats should be taken out, but if the seed is light a much larger proportion should be removed by the fans. Many of the small, tight oats will not germinate at all, while others produce weak plants, which materially reduce the yield. Screening also greatly reduces the proportion of weed seed, thus preventing the spread of weeds and further favoring the growth of the oats crop.

Smut Treatment Pays.

The yield of grain and the quality of the crop also can be increased by treating the seed for smut. An easy and effective method of treatment is to sprinkle the seed oats with a solution made by adding 1 pound of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. After the smut balls and trash have been removed by fanning, the seed should be spread on a clean floor, thoroly sprinkled and shoveled over until all of the grain is well moistened. It should then be covered with blankets or canvas and allowed to stand for several hours. It

then can be sown at once or spread out in a clean place to dry. The seed will run thru the drill much more readily if dried before seeding. The rate of seeding should be increased somewhat, to allow for the swelling of the seed. The treated seed should not be put into sacks, bins or machinery unless the smut spores in them have been killed by treatment with the formaldehyde solution.

One of the greatest essentials in growing oats is to get the seed into the ground early. This crop grows best in cool climates and in cool weather and often is injured materially by a few hot days when it is near maturity. Frosts or even hard freezes after the seed is sown seldom injure it, so that, as a rule, oats should be sown just as soon as the ground is in condition to work in the spring.

The exact date of seeding naturally depends on the locality and the season. The date in Kansas usually ranges from March 1 to 25. The rate of seeding depends on the locality, the condition and fertility of the soil, the method of seeding, and the size of the seed. As with other crops, less seed is required in dry than in humid sections. Fertile soils require less seed than poor ones, as on rich land the plants grow larger and tiller more. More seed should be sown on weedy land or on land not well prepared than on clean, mellow soil. Drilling requires less seed than sowing broadcast. More bushels of large-kerneled than of small-kerneled oats should be

sown on an acre. The large-kerneled varieties usually grow ranker and the plants occupy more space than the small-kerneled ones, but the difference in the size of the plants does not equalize the difference in the thickness of the stand caused by the greater number of plants produced from a bushel of small-kerneled oats.

In general, the rate of seeding in the upper Mississippi Valley ranges from 8 to 12 pecks to the acre but in the drier sections of the West this rate is reduced by half. In the irrigated sections 6 to 8 pecks is the common rate. Where the usual rate in broadcast seeding is 12 pecks, 10 pecks will be sufficient if the seed is drilled.

Many experiments have been conducted to determine the best rate of seeding in different localities. These experiments show, in general, that tillering depends largely on the thickness of the stand and that within certain limits the plants on thinly seeded plots will tiller sufficiently to bring the number of stalks up to that produced by thick seeding. Thus, there is often little difference in the yield of grain or straw harvested from widely differing rates of seeding.

Two common methods of seeding are drilling and sowing broadcast. The use of a drill has increased greatly in recent years, tho some of the crop still is sown broadcast and a disk or smoothing harrow used to cover the seed. The ideal method of seeding is one that distributes

the seed evenly in the ground and covers it to a uniform depth. Neither of these results is obtained in broadcast seeding and both are possible by drilling. Less seed is necessary, the depth of covering is more nearly uniform, the seed germinates more evenly, and its growth throughout the season is better when the seed is drilled. Clover and grass sown with the oats usually grow better in drilled than in broadcast grain.

The depth to which the seed should be covered depends on the nature of the soil and the quantity of moisture it contains. In moist soil shallow seeding is best, covering the seed to a depth of 1 to 1½ inches. In dry soils or in loose, sandy loams, which lose their moisture readily, deeper seeding is advisable. In the semiarid section the seed ordinarily should be sown deep enough to get it into soil with sufficient moisture for germination.

For Better Germination.

On loose, sandy soil or on spring-plowed land germination and early growth sometimes can be hastened by rolling after seeding. On soils that are inclined to pack and bake, the roller should be used with caution, as its use is likely to increase this tendency. A light harrowing after rolling, to break the crust and hold the soil moisture, is beneficial.

The cultivation of small grain with a harrow or weeder seldom is practiced; but experiments indicate that it may be worth while, particularly in regions of light rainfall. If a harrow is used, the teeth should be slanted backward, so as not to pull out the young grain. Cultivation with a harrow is sometimes of advantage on very weedy ground, even where the rainfall is ample, as the weeds are killed readily when small. The harrow should be used, however, only on dry fields and only after the young grain is well rooted.

Large weeds that develop with the crop, if not too numerous, often can be removed by pulling or cutting, without much injury to the oats. The gain from preventing the spread of the weeds more than repays the necessary loss from trampling in removing them. This should be slight, particularly in drilled grain.

Oats usually are cut with a grain binder, tho in the drier sections the header or the combined harvester and thresher is used occasionally. When the straw is very short or when the crop is lodged badly, cutting with a mower may be necessary. The grain may then be raked and put into cocks, which should be built so as to shed rain. The proper time to cut oats is when they are in the hard dough stage. Cut before this time the grain is not well filled, it shrivels in curing, and is light in weight. If allowed to become fully ripe before cutting, a considerable part of the crop shatters out and is lost in harvesting. The danger of damage from storms also is increased. When a large acreage is to be harvested it is advisable to begin cutting soon after the grain passes out of the milk stage, as otherwise a considerable part of the crop is likely to become too ripe before it can be cut.

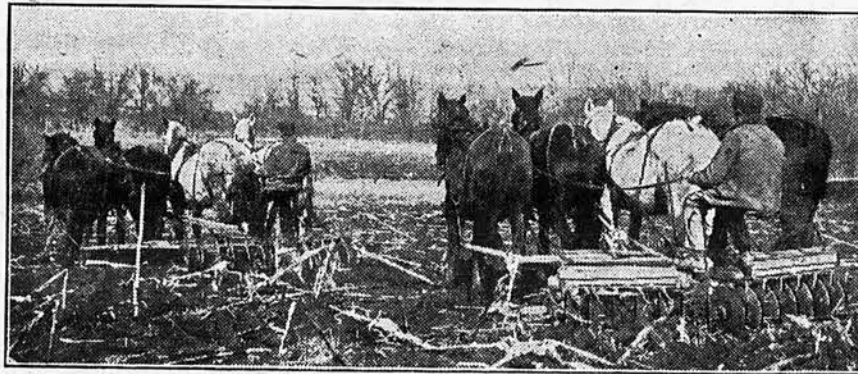
Protection from Rain.

If the grain is ripe or in the hard dough stage when cut, it may be placed at once in round shocks, which should be capped to prevent damage from rain and dew. The best quality of grain can be obtained under these conditions. If the grain is green or if the bundles contain many weeds, they should be allowed to cure for a few hours before shocking, and then should be placed in long shocks, which may or may not be capped. Long shocks allow the sun and air to penetrate much more readily than round ones and usually are to be preferred.

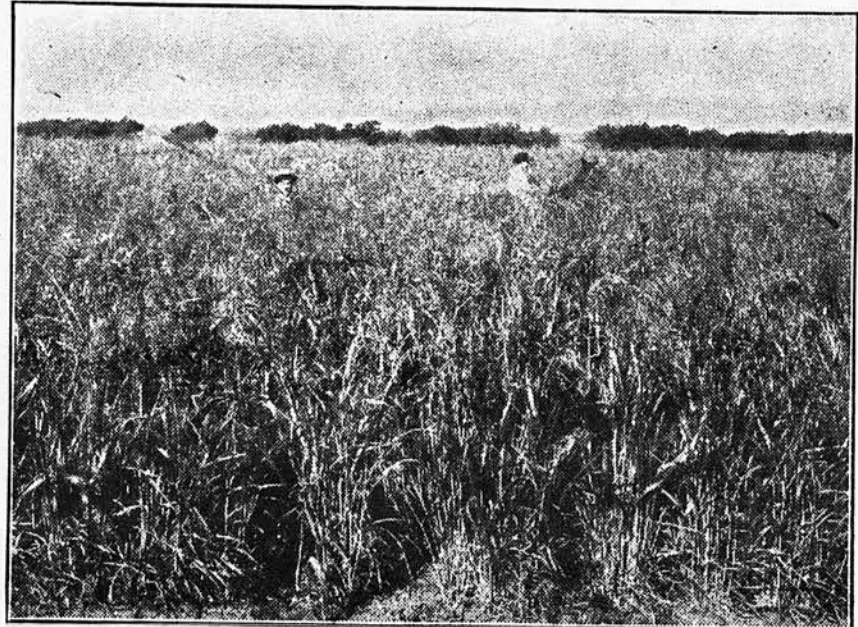
Long shocks may be built by setting up two bundles with the flat sides facing, the tops together, and the butts several inches apart to allow circulation of air between them. The next pair of bundles should be set up alongside the first in the same way, with the tops leaning slightly toward the first pair. The shock is completed by setting another pair at each end.



A Field of Kansas Oats in the Shock; it Pays to Stack the Crop Promptly, to Avoid Damage from Rains.



Careful Preparation of the Seedbed is Important in Increasing the Average Yields of Oats in Kansas.



A Field of Oats Which Produced a Good Profit for the Owner in 1917; the Soil Was Prepared Carefully for This Crop.

How I Advertise Fruit Farm Products

Study Your Market Carefully, and Then Use Methods That Will Bring a Personal Appeal to the Customers

By Frank Pile, Osawatomie, Kan.

ORCHARD HOME is the name of my fruit farm. This name was suggested, among 347 others, in answer to the advertisements I inserted in the papers of four nearby towns, offering \$5 in gold for the best name suggested. I wished to name the farm, so that should I ever come to sell it, it would be known under a name that I could sell along with the farm—a name that would have an actual money value. So I advertised for a name. That got everybody to talking about Frank Pyle's orchard. Some of them said I was a fool to spend money for a name for a farm. Suggestions came from Florida, California, Maine and all the states between. I advertised again when the name was selected, telling who suggested it and all about it. Thus I established the name—Orchard Home—at once in the minds of people far and near.

A Drawing was Registered.

Then I registered in the United States Patent Office a drawing of the farm house and its surroundings with the name—Orchard Home. I use this design on my letter heads, newspaper advertising, apple box, vinegar and all other labels except on my Apple Juice. Some of my advertising has seemingly fallen flat. Some of it has produced good results immediately. All of it has helped to build a reputation for Orchard Home. In one instance an advertisement that I considered a failure brought me a customer a year later, who told me this ad had brought him. He came 20 miles and has since that time purchased more than \$100 worth of fruit.

There are much larger commercial orchards, not many miles from Orchard

Home, but over the countryside Orchard Home is better known than any. When folks think of fruit, they think of Orchard Home and their Fords instinctively skid its way every time they start out on a foraging expedition.

This is my advertising platform: To work in the closest possible harmony with the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and to let everybody know it. To encourage visitors to come to Orchard Home on every possible occasion and to always have something novel and interesting to tell and show them. To always keep before everybody the fact that Orchard Home products are strictly country products and the best of their kind. To impress on them that while I am an old farmer, I am not too old—nor too much of a hayseed—to take advantage of every modern thing which will improve Orchard Home fruits and products for their benefit. To have something in the local papers every week—either display advertising or reading notices—telling about Orchard Home or its products. To put a fair price on Orchard Home products and stand pat.

Knowing that to bring the results advertising must be seen, read, understood and believed by the public, I subject every Orchard Home advertisement to a questionnaire like this: Do you tell your complete story in easily understood words and sentences? Is there anything about you to grasp the attention and interest of the reader? Do you convey clearly the impression I wish

the reader to get? Have you the character and ability to carry conviction to the prejudiced? Do you appeal to the reader's imagination, taste, reason and business sense? Have you made clear the action you wish the reader to take? When the ad can answer "yes" to all these questions, I draft it into immediate service.

My advertising has not been confined to the local papers, altho they have been the first line of my offensive. The editors of these papers have given me great support by donating space for the opening to a vast field of new advertisers—the farmers—who in my section have up to this time confined their advertising ventures to sale bills. The banks from which I borrow money, and in which I sometimes have a balance not in the red, have assisted, without cost to me, by supplying printed checks.

The old blackboard by the roadside, in front of the house at Orchard Home works every daylight hour—for I always keep it chalked over with my offerings. It catches the eyes and dollars of many a passing traveler. My delivery truck carries, swung above the load, a large sign, which says: Big Red Apples from Orchard Home Fruit Farm.

My old sprayer has helped. I have sent it to neighborhood gatherings to "fog" highly perfumed water over the crowds, while bearing on its top, on 10-foot long signs, these words in box car letters:

What Am I?

I am a battle scarred veteran.

I am fighting your fight.
I am destroying millions of your foes.
I am applying the learnings of science to the battle.

I am the preventer of wormy and diseased fruit.

I am making fruit better and more plentiful.

I am Frank Pyle's Orchard Sprayer.
My battle ground is Orchard Home Fruit Farm.

Even tho I did hear one man read the second line, "I am a battle scarred veterinarian," still I think it has brought me business and helped educate other men, who have orchards, to spray. I do everything I can to encourage spraying, for junk fruit does more than anything else to keep prices below their proper level.

Like the old breech-burnt, muzzle-loading musket of our boyhood days advertising shoots both ways.

Fair Prices are Charged.

When I advertise, I tell of the superior merit of Orchard Home Products. It is rarely that I use reduced prices as an inducement. The back kick of my advertising forces me to make good every promise of my printed words.

No sane advertiser will do less than his promise.

My experience is that advertising pays. It frees me from my neighbors' limitations. It increases my self respect and has added hundreds of acquaintances and friends to my circle. By all means advertise but don't start until you have clearly formulated your platform, and made up your mind that advertising takes almost as long to produce its biggest paying crop as an apple tree.

In Regard to the Beginner in Breeding

There are Excellent Opportunities in Better Livestock if a Man Gets Started into the Business Properly

By H. C. Lookabaugh

WHEN A MAN gets the inspiration to breed purebred cattle, it usually comes from several reasons. First, he wishes to help himself and his family. Second, he sees the advantage it would be to his neighborhood or community. You might ask me the question, "Where then would you start?" My answer would be that if you have a neighbor who is breeding purebred cattle of the kind you wish to breed you are fortunate, visit him first. Should he have anything for sale, buy it there. If he has not, and you have some particular breeder in mind whom you have confidence in that you wish to see, persuade him to go with you. Form a strong alliance with your neighbor breeder first.

Explain the Cattle.

Then visit the breeder whom you have in mind who should help you and when you get there make a confidant of him. Tell him how much land you have, how much money you wish to spend, what you had expected to buy with this money, and ask him to assist you in selecting the proper seed stock. If he is the kind of a man you think he is, he cannot help but feel under obligations to you. When he has picked out cattle for your purpose ask him why he made such selections. Make him explain every animal to you, telling of the place he expected it to fill on your farm. You will thus get a better idea of the future development of your herd that you are contemplating purchasing.

It is natural for a man when he visits a breeder to wish to buy some of the very best animals he has—this is human nature. But sometimes it is not best to buy all of the high priced cattle, in fact, I am of the opinion that a beginner should buy as good a bull as he can afford and one or two well-bred females to found his herd on and the rest of the plainer bred females that are in calf to

a real good bull. It seems to me that when you have started a beginner in this way you have given him a chance to reason out and find what you have told him is true or not true. If these animals that cost him more money are really good cattle they will convince the young breeder to that effect, and in that way he has an opportunity of learning the reason for some cattle selling higher than others.

The reason is not always because they are Scotch or Scotch-topped, but because this family of cattle has made a reputation by their individual superiority. The breeder should give you to understand before you leave his house that you are entitled to anything you wish from him, that your claims will always be considered just. He should go on the theory that his customers are always right. Under these circumstances, you as a

beginner, of course, would not feel like asking more of him than you would be willing to grant yourself. After you have made your selection and before leaving the breeder's house you should procure a contract from the breeder to purchase the calves back at a certain age, at 60 per cent of what the cow or heifer cost. This is not because you expect to sell him the calves but it should be optional to you whether you do sell him the calves or not. The prime object of this thought is to give the young breeder a stepping stone upon which to stand.

If he has friends who wish to purchase his calves, of course, they will not try to buy them for less than he has been offered. It gives the young breeder a chance and it doesn't cost the old breeder anything. It has been said by some of the great men of the association that

this alone has created more confidence in purebred livestock than any other one thing that has been done. The next step is to take out insurance on these cattle against death from any cause, if you think it necessary. The first year's risk is always worth more than the second year's risk as you are new to the cattle and the business, and the cattle are new to the farm and the environment. If convenient accompany the cattle home on the train. The railroad men usually take very good care of cattle when left in their charge and of course they are responsible while in their care.

Feed Carefully.

After the animals are unloaded at your station your responsibility starts. You should be careful in moving them home, and then put them in a quiet place. Do not be enthusiastic over giving them too much feed on their arrival. Be careful never to feed a concentrated grain diet. If you have good grass turn them on that, if in the winter and you have silage give them some silage with some corn-cob meal well mixed with a little oats and bran, with a handful of cottonseed meal and a little salt. Put this right on top of the silage, which makes it especially good feed. Whenever you move cattle from one place to another begin feeding them with a half ration.

The next thing to buy is a record book, if you haven't one already. Put down the name, number and individual markings of every cow on a separate page and every day when anything happens put it down on the record book the same day. Many a man has become discouraged with his purebred cattle simply because he didn't keep the records up, and when he got behind he had to either let them go without recording or guess at a number of things, and he wouldn't do it. Consequently he will say it is too

(Continued on Page 11.)



Shorthorns on the Farm of H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla.; he believes that Livestock Farming Has a Great Future.

See This Tractor At The Tractor Show

Here is a tractor that is far ahead of the rest in many ways. It's the product of twenty successful years of farm engine building. It is the tractor you will want after you check its construction and performance against any other tractor. You'll agree, as do those who have used it, that it is the most serviceable tractor on the market. It is durably constructed for economical operation throughout the entire year.

THE LAUSON 21-JEWEL KEROSENE TRACTOR

Has Twenty-Four Fine Roller and Ball Bearings

And here are nine other points that should make the

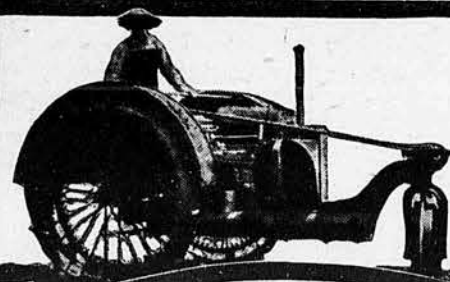
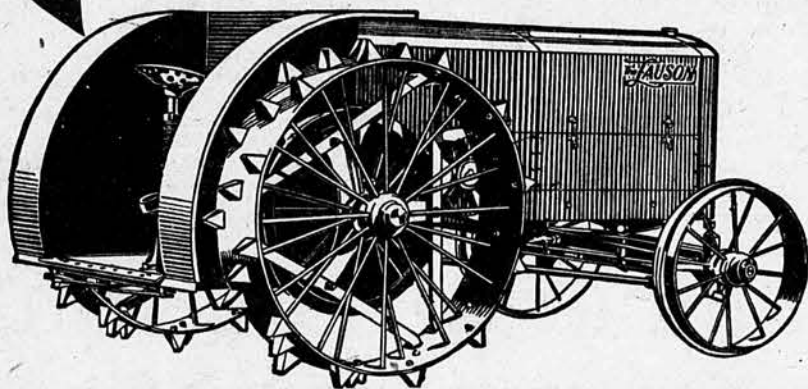
1. The Lawson 21-Jewel Kerosene Tractor is rated at 15-25 H.P., but the Heavy Duty Four Cylinder Valve-in Head Engine develops a liberal surplus of power, and burns Kerosene without smoking.
2. Universal Coupling between Clutch and Transmission relieves the strain from engine Shaft and Bearings.
3. Selective Type Sliding Gear Transmission of our own make, designed for two speeds forward and reverse, with chrome nickel steel gears mounted in Hyatt roller bearings and running in oil in a dust proof case.
4. Extra large Honeycomb Radiator insures perfect cooling under all conditions.
5. Elliott Automobile Type Steering Knuckles enable short turns.
6. All working parts are protected from rain and dust by the Steel Hood, prolonging the life of the Tractor considerably.
7. The large, roomy Platform with Levers and Steering Wheel conveniently located, makes it easy to operate.
8. The Lawson 21-Jewel Kerosene Tractor will pull three or four plows, depending upon conditions, and has ample power for large ensilage cutter or grain thresher up to 28 in.
9. Driving Gears are of semi-steel, machine cut and enclosed in dust proof case, running in oil to eliminate frequent replacing of Bull Gears.

Talk Tractor With Us at the
Kansas City Tractor Show, Feb. 11th to 16th.

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO.

254 Monroe St.,

New Holstein, Wis., U. S. A.



Turns In Its Tracks

THIS is but one of the many big advantages you get in the La Crosse Happy Farmer. Think of what this means in getting around the yard—in hauling the manure spreader—heavy loads on the road—turning square corners with the binder, plowing up to fences, etc. In the

La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor

The Perfect Kerosene Burner

you get a tractor that you can adapt to handle practically every form of power work on your farm. Simple in design—upkeep cut to a minimum.

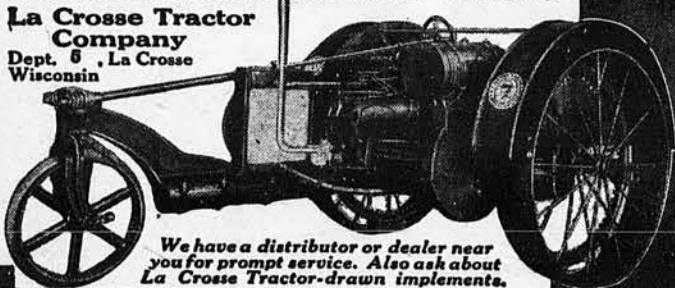
Patented short intake with hot exhaust passing through it perfectly vaporizes the fuel charge. Heavy duty, twin cylinder motor—cylinders completely water jacketed. Result—cool engine—cylinders always round—full power all of the time.

Write for Description

Learn how Happy Farmer crops with less help and at

owners are raising bigger less expense. Write today.

**La Crosse Tractor
Company**
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Tractors, and the Labor Shortage

BY W. M. JARDINE

THE TRACTOR should be used to the utmost in meeting the farm labor shortage. Tractors should be available in every community for job work. Plowing for wheat should be done in July and August if possible. Tractors will make it possible. Practically every farmer knows that land plowed for wheat in July or August will yield from 2½ to 7 or 8 bushels to the acre more than land plowed in September, but more farmers do not plow early because they cannot. They haven't time at the right time. Other farm work presses. Plowing is too often put off because it can be put off.

A farmer who takes advantage of an opportunity to get his land plowed in July and August will, thru the increased yield obtained, not only get his plowing done for nothing, but several dollars to the acre besides. Furthermore, he will get more corn and other crops he may be growing, because he can give his entire attention to them.

The weather frequently is too hot and sometimes too dry in July and August to use horses to advantage. Heat and drouth form no obstacle to the tractor.

A tractor of sufficient horsepower to pull a four bottom plow in the hands of a skilled operator will plow from 10 to 15 acres a day. A man with a four-horse team can plow 4 or 5 acres a day. Therefore such a tractor outfit is equal at the best to three such man-horse labor units.

Tractors can be made available for farm work under different types of ownership. There are many men in cities who know how to run tractors and could operate them on the farms. These should be encouraged to acquire tractors for job work.

There are farmers who own tractors, or who would purchase them, but who do not know how to operate them and have not the time. Such farmers would doubtless be glad to purchase tractors if they haven't them already and place them in the hands of skilled operators whom they could trust to give them proper care. The agricultural college will endeavor to provide such farmers with men trained in operating tractors.

Tractors may be purchased and owned co-operatively by a number of farmers who would employ a trained man to run them.

In every city there are many men who know how to run tractors but do not know much about farming. Turning over to these men the job of running the tractors for farmers will be the best way to utilize their services in food production. It will permit the greatest efficiency in the use of the available man power. A farmer who knows nothing about tractors is wasting valuable time in trying to run one. He would better give his attention to that he best knows how to do. A man naturally adapted to operating machinery is wasting time trying to farm. Each should do the work for which he is fitted.

Tractors under any type of ownership, available for job work in the hands of men who know how to run them, will give a large number of farmers all the advantages to be derived from tractors, without the trouble and responsibility of operating them.

In the average city of the first or second class, there are many vacant lots and small tracts adjoining the city which can be cultivated by city workers after regular work hours, if assistance can be had in the heaviest part of preparing the seedbed. It will be difficult this year to get men with horses to plow the backyard gardens, vacant lots and spare plots. A one or two bottom plow with a small tractor for power, or even with a jitney car adjusted to supply the power, would make possible the utilization of every spare plot of ground in the production of foodstuffs. It will give city people a chance to do something toward winning the war in the most useful way, and will utilize the man labor that otherwise would go to waste. It is possible that the business men of such cities can do nothing more patriotic than to provide a plowing outfit for vacant lots, backyard gardens, and tracts adjacent to the cities.

A man who can run a tractor and could do job work should be aided and encouraged in acquiring a machine. Bankers should help finance such men. Tractor manufacturing companies should arrange easy terms of payment, placing the tractor in the hands of the worthy operator upon a small payment down. It is an excellent chance for demonstrating the usefulness of the tractor on farms when operated by the right men; it will encourage the adoption of the tractor by farmers for general farm work; and it will be a splendid opportunity for manufacturers to demonstrate their appreciation of the country's food needs. The privilege of easy payments should be extended to groups of farmers who wish to purchase tractors co-operatively, if desired.

The state council of defense is preparing to ascertain the number of acres in every county the owners of which would be willing to contract for their plowing by the job. The co-operation of the public is asked. Farmers who would like to hire their plowing done should write to the secretary of the council. Men who know how to run tractors and could go into the business of doing job work also should write to the secretary. It is not only a good business venture, it is a chance to serve the nation, a chance to deliver a blow at the kaiser.

Cleaning the Seed Grain

Winter days when farm work is slack can be well utilized in cleaning and grading the small grains for spring sowing. This work should all be done before the spring rush in preparing the land and sowing the seed. Wheat, oats, barley and flax for seeding can all be improved by running the seed thru the fanning mill at least once to remove the weed seeds, chaff, broken straws and light, shrunken kernels. The cleaned grain will run thru the drill or other seeding machinery more evenly and thus insure a more uniform stand than can be obtained from uncleaned grain. Cleaning grain also eliminates most of the weak and diseased kernels, many of which may not grow at all, or if they do grow are likely to produce small, weak plants. Uniformly large, plump kernels germinate more evenly, produce stronger plants, and yield more than ungraded grain containing small, weak kernels.

Cleaning the grain also removes a large part of the weed seeds it contains. The preparation of the land for seeding destroys many seeds that are in the soil and thus helps to keep weeds in check, but the value of this work is largely lost if foul seed is sown. Weed seeds sown with the grain have the best of conditions for germination and growth, and the plants produced from them compete strongly with the grain plants throughout the season.

No chances should be taken in sowing the 1918 crop. The very best seed available should be used. Increases in yield of from 2 to 5 bushels or more to the acre are often obtained from sowing clean, large seed, but a gain of even a bushel to the acre will mean big wages for the winter days spent in getting seed ready for sowing.

New York is a demonstration of the fact that a city or a nation gets exactly as good or as rotten an administration as it deserves.

Play Fair With the Tractor

Consider the Ability of Your Machine Carefully

BY A. H. GILBERT

IN BUYING a tractor you should play fair with the manufacturer and with the tractor. If you buy a tractor for a certain number of plows, keep that number behind it, and no more. No matter if your tractor goes along easily with that number of plows, do not put any more on, because that will mean an overload. You have a right to expect the rated horsepower of a tractor and every tractor manufacturer must, of course, guarantee to you that it will pull so many pounds. That is the standard of horsepower rating and that is all you have a right to expect it to pull.

It may sound peculiar to consider horsepower of tractors in pounds pulled. At the same time, the rate at which the tractor travels has much to do with the number of pounds it can pull. For my own benefit I figured out the difference in pounds to be expected of a tractor when traveling at its normal speed on low and on high. From this reckoning it became very evident that the amount a tractor can pull depends upon how fast it is traveling. There is a certain definite rule that, for instance, if you have a tractor that will pull 3,000 pounds at 2 miles an hour, at 4 miles an hour this tractor will pull just half that amount. Speed, therefore, is a vital factor.

What Determines the Size.

The pull in pounds for a 14-inch plow bottom runs around 300 to 500 pounds. If you are considering a three-plow tractor, you will need one that will pull at least 1,500 pounds or more. A tractor that will pull 1,500 pounds is supposed to do this on level ground with good footing. Take for example an 8-16 tractor. This tractor traveling at 2 miles an hour will pull 1,500 pounds.

Suppose this tractor is not working perfectly, or is traveling on rough ground, you can see why you have not the right to expect it to pull three plows in case it is supposed to pull only two. The thing to do in figuring out the size of the tractor and the number of plows you wish to use on your farm is to determine about what kind of soil you have to work with. If it requires five horses to pull an ordinary 16-inch plow, you know your ground is hard. The depth at which you wish to plow also is a factor. It is well to bear in mind that the average 14-inch plow is not constructed to plow deeper than 8 or 9 inches.

It usually will do its best work around 7 or 8 inches, or about half its width in depth.

Factors to be Considered.

In considering these factors, I wish you to understand that when you purchase a tractor you undertake a certain definite obligation. You can expect your tractor to pull a certain number of pounds, but you must not expect it to do more than that. To keep your tractor in condition, you must see that it develops the number of pounds which it is supposed to do, and in taking care of it with this definite aim in mind, here are the factors we must consider.

We must remember that the speed of the motor affects the horsepower. The manufacturers of tractors designed them to make so many revolutions a minute. That means that your tractor will give you service and it will last and give its maximum amount of work at that speed. If the work is light, it might not hurt it to run a little slower, but it cannot run slower and carry its maximum load. To increase the speed means unnecessary wear and increased vibration. For these reasons it is best to make no changes in the normal speed of your tractor.

Satisfactory power depends upon the proper adjustment of the feeds of fuel. With an improper mixture of fuel, carbon forms inside the motor, and there is a happy medium between too little fuel and too much fuel, at which the motor will do its best work. This can be found by a careful study of the machine when it is in operation.

Study the Spark.

Another point in getting satisfactory power is the timing of the spark. It is up to the tractor owner to know where the spark should be set for the best working condition. There is one best place for the ignition of the charge. A

few degrees earlier or a few degrees later will affect the rated horsepower of a tractor much more than the average person realizes. In this connection, the magneto is not something that can be taken off and put back without endangering the adjustments. Unless the magneto is working properly, it is impossible to get correct ignition, and without correct ignition it is not possible to get the proper amount of power.

The proper timing of the intake and exhaust valves affect the horsepower. If it has been necessary for you to take valves out of your machine and you failed to get them adjusted properly in putting them back again, you will fail to get the proper amount of power. Here again there is a happy medium

of adjustment in valve timing which should be studied carefully. There is one time when a valve is supposed to open and close for the best results.

Every time I see a railroad locomotive coming along, I can't help but think of what it is doing, what it is pulling, and how perfect mechanically it is constructed. The important point is that after it travels from 250 to 500 miles it is put in the roundhouse, where every part is gone over carefully.

A Chance.

Is that the way the average man handles his tractor? Did you ever stop to think that you may plow all day with your tractor, put it in the shed, then on the next morning you fill up your fuel tank and you start again? Keeping the fuel tank full and the oil tank full are not the only things you should do. You should go over the machine carefully, make sure that the bearings are all right, and see that each working part is well oiled.

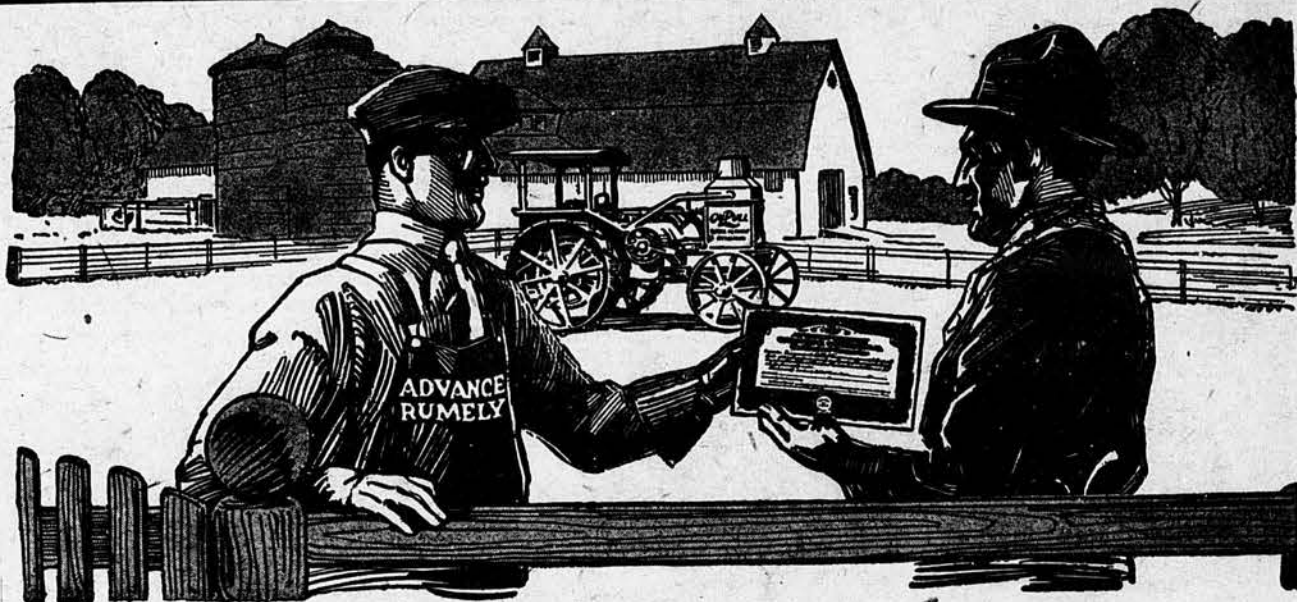
Lubrication is important. The faster the machine runs, the more oil you must

use. You should be careful to use the right grade of oil. The kind the manufacturer recommends is what every tractor owner should use in his machine.

The larger the tractor, the more points you have to consider if you wish satisfactory power. If you wish to keep your motor speed up to its normal rate, keep your motor in time, both ignition and valves, use the proper mixture, and take care of lubrication. The final proposition is to take care against overloading your tractor. This should be prevented, and that is your business. The manufacturer guarantees you a pull of so many pounds for your machine, representing a certain amount of horsepower. Be careful that you do not overload your tractor.

Farmers' Association to Meet

The annual convention of the National Farmers' association will take place February 20 to 22 at Kansas City. Full details can be obtained from C. D. Resler of Chanute, the president.



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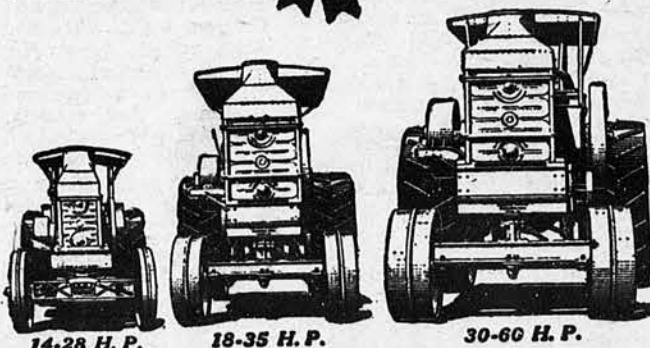
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Power Farming is Winning

There is an Excellent Demand for Good Tractors

BY J. B. BARTHOLOMEW

FOR MANY years there has been a decided shortage of power on the farms of not only the United States but the world. This has been more noticeable in the states and countries where horse raising is not included as a part of the farmers' stock raising occupations.

The steam traction engine appeared on the market in a limited way about 1879. Prior to that date, it had been more or less in the experimental stage for several years.

The demand for the tractor seems to have come in just the reverse from the demand for other farm machinery. Nearly all other kinds originated in the Eastern part of the Central West and their introduction worked westward, and they were made heavier and stronger and larger to meet the Western conditions, while the tractor seems to have originated in the Northwest, and the demand has worked eastward, and as it has done so the tractors have been made smaller to meet the Eastern conditions and requirements.

It is true that the steam tractor was

for a short period used for plowing purposes—mainly for breaking raw prairie. We find examples of this, illustrating the demand ahead of the supply where Western farmers used their steam tractors by hitching a number of walking plows behind them and having a man for each plow. It seemed at one time that the steam traction engine could enjoy a very large demand as a means of pulling plows. Some plow makers introduced the large engine plows for use in connection with these machines, which also were made smaller as the demand for the gas tractor increased and moved eastward.

Twenty years ago horse buyers were shipping horses to the Northwest and Southwest to supply the farmers with more power. This business has almost ceased.

I mention these things because they show, it seems to me, that the demand for more power of some kind for the farms has been on for many years, and the tractor has come to meet that demand and therefore bears a very important relation to agriculture.

The farmer is in a receptive mood for tractor power because it will enable him to eliminate the surplus horses and the expense of keeping them. The tractor does not require fuel or upkeep expense while not in operation, therefore it enables farmers to do their work quicker, cheaper, and, most important of all, at the right time.

Tractors for Many Tasks.

In some respects the tractor is going to revolutionize farming methods. In the territory where the smaller tractors are practicable for farm work, the smaller sized thrasher that can be run with this tractor, the smaller sized corn sheller, and various other types of belt driven machinery are going to be much more in demand, and utilized in connection with the tractor in place of the heavier and larger rigs heretofore employed for that work.

The motor driven corn cultivator, which has been introduced during the last two years, is to take an important place in connection with tractor farming in the corn belt.

Corn raising with horses works out about like this. One man and two or three good horses can plow the ground, prepare it, plant and cultivate the growing crop of about 40 acres and do it well. He might add 5 or 10 acres to this as a possibility if he did not do the work so well.

Now, here is what he can do under

the tractor system. With a tractor that will pull two or three 14-inch plows, managed correctly, he can plow and prepare the ground for 100 acres of corn, and with a two-row motor cultivator with planter attachment he can plant and then plow that corn over four or five times. In other words, one man with these two power machines can about double his output on a farm that raises corn and he can more than double his output on a farm where wheat, oats or small grain is the principal crop.

To Increase the Output.

Thus it will be observed that in these times of high cost of feed, high cost of farm labor and the utter impossibility, in many quarters, of securing it at all, the tractor affords a means by which the farmer can double his output. It is the one thing that answers the question of farm labor. It is the one thing that answers the question of cheap production. And it is the one thing that answers the question of farm power where the man and horses have both been taken to the war, and therefore it bears a most important relation to agriculture, and agriculture cannot be neglected in time of war.

Keeping Down Labor Costs

Are you figuring now how to keep down labor costs next year? If crops are good how do you expect to harvest when there is already a scarcity of farm labor? One way to do this is to plan ahead of time. Try to distribute your labor as much as possible. Plant as great a variety of crops as this particular climate and the conditions of this particular section of the country will warrant. Of course, plant the adapted crops only.

Do not plant too great a variety, however, but it has long been proved that diversity in crops is the only safe and sure process, when one year with another is considered. Not only does this distribute the labor and the different dates of maturity of various crops but it also insures you a crop when the climatic and seasonable conditions vary every year. Again, it insures you good prices on some one or more of the products that you have grown. Invariably keep ahead of the work in a season and the crops will always be ready for rains, drouths, or other conditions that may occur. A farmer that is always awaiting weather conditions before he prepares for a seedbed, or waits for a rain before he can do work usually is not a successful farmer. Early preparation invariably pays and this means less cultivation during the early stages of plant growth and does not allow the weedy, foul soil to take advantage of the tender young plants.

At this time of the year we now have in mind what is worn out or broken on our machines, and can therefore make our list complete without much difficulty. By waiting until next spring and summer, many of these things will slip our minds and we will not be reminded of them until we take our machines into the fields, expecting them to do the work, and at that time when there probably are costly hired men about. Repairs will be high priced and much difficulty will be experienced in getting them next spring or next summer. Ordering repairs by telegraph and by express is costly. Your repair bill will be less if you take a few hours and go over your machinery now. Why not? Garden City, Kan. C. E. Cassel.

A Record Worth While

I am very much pleased to know that Governor Capper is a candidate for United States Senator. His record as a public official needs no criticism placed against it, and I feel proud as a citizen of this state to think we have been so fortunate as to have had a man as governor who has had the convictions to stand up for all things that tend to make for a square deal for every citizen and resident of this great state. I shall do all I can to help the governor in the coming campaign, and the only suggestion I would make is a continuance of those deeds which have so endeared him to the people of Kansas, and which will place him in the United States Senate. B. A. Parsons.

Hardtner, Kan.

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implements with their unbeatable reputation in all parts of the world. Here is the one-man outfit you want for your farm. Standard four wheel construction, four cylinder, heavy duty Waukesha Motor, 7 speeds forward, 7 reverse. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Two models, Model D, 9-16 h.p. pulls two plows; Model C, 12-20 pulls three plows.

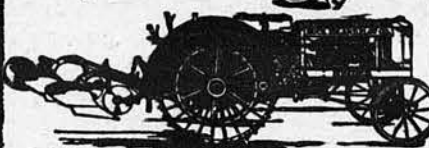
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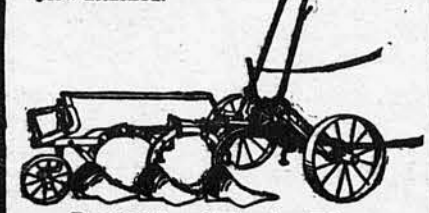


HEIDER
Model C
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Heider Model D, 9-16 H.P.

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Can You Test the Seed Corn?

Strong Germination Means Increased Yields This Year

BY CHESTER MATHENY

THE difference found in the vitality of two ears of corn looking almost alike in every respect, is remarkable. Often this difference cannot be determined except by a germination test. It is this fact that makes the germination test of seed corn so important to every corn grower.

The grains of corn on an ear may grow and still have poor vitality. This low vitality may be detected in the germination test by weak roots or poor stalks starting from some kernels where others germinating under the same conditions are strong and healthy. This type of germination is likely to cause uneven corn fields, barren stalks and a low yield, and if conditions are a little bad, missing hills.

Suppose that one ear in fifty will not grow, and that this incapacity is not perceptible upon examination. This ear is planted with the rest and just enough planted to make the proper stand. In this case there will be one stalk in every fifty missing just because this ear was not discarded. At this rate, on a 100-acre field which averages 50 bushels an acre, the total yield would be cut nearly 100 bushels, which at the average price of corn would pay many times the ex-



You Can Make This Testing Box.

pense of a germination test of every ear before planting.

There are various methods of testing corn, several of which are good. A few things are desirable in all tests. One is that the temperature of the kernels from the various ears should be the same or the comparison will be inaccurate. Another is that there should be about four kernels tested from each ear, taken from various parts of the ear, using one from near the tip, one from near the butt and two somewhat near the center. As to the results of this test, all of the kernels from the ear should not only show 100 per cent germination but should show evidence of strong vitality.

I might mention here that one time when I was preparing a yielding contest acre, I tested each ear and discarded every ear that did not show four even healthy stalks from the four kernels tested. If three sprouts were healthy and one was small, that ear had to go. The acre made 97 bushels and I am confident this test was one of the factors which helped to produce it.

The rag doll test is often recommended in testing seed corn. To use this test, take a large sheet of white cloth. This cloth should be marked off in squares, about 2 or 3 inches square and each square numbered. Each ear tested is given a number to correspond with one of the squares and four kernels taken from the ear and placed on the square corresponding to the number on the ear. After placing all the kernels on the squares, roll the cloth carefully without disturbing the kernels and dampen the roll well, and keep it warm enough for germination. It is best to roll this cloth on a small tube rolled of wire screen, which allows more light and air to the center of the roll. Do not make the roll too large or the kernels in the middle of the roll will not germinate well.

After from four to six days the cloth may be unrolled and observations made. Those ears not showing four healthy tests should be discarded. Another method which we like really better than the former test is as follows:

A Shallow Box.

Take a shallow box about 4 or 5 inches deep and as large as desired. Fill this box with good soil or sand about 3 or 4 inches deep. Drive small nails about 2½ inches apart around the edge of this box, leaving the head protruding an inch. Now run strings across the box both ways from one nail to the other in such a way that the surface will be laid off in squares 2½ inches in size. Use some system of numbering these squares and number the ears to be tested, to correspond. Place four kernels in each square and keep the temperature as regular as

possible on all sides of the box until the plants have shown enough above ground to determine which ears are good and which are bad.

There are numerous other methods of testing such as with wet blotters, but we prefer one of the above as the most practical and economical.

In Regard to the Beginner

(Continued from Page 7.)

much trouble, when in reality a few minutes every day would have taken care of the work nicely. Always keep the bull up away from the herd at night in the winter and in the day time in the summer.

If you have a cow you expect to freshen, put her in a good warm box stall and remember this and do not forget, if you are busy and cannot be with her yourself, that the best money you ever spent is to hire a man to stay with her until the danger is past. It is foolishness to wait a year on a high priced calf and then lose it by a few hours' neglect. Give the mother all the cold water she will drink, make a dry bed and use some iodine on the calf as a disinfectant. See that the calf nurses. Massage the cow's udder until all the hard spots are worked out. Then watch the cow and calf carefully from this standpoint, for when the calf is young his appetite usually is too good for his stomach and he generally overloads it,

causing indigestion. A small quantity of milk will prove more beneficial to the calf, and by milking the cow carefully you can preserve her flow of milk until the calf becomes large enough so he will need more. Do not change the feed on the cow for at least 10 days. Keep her quiet, and remember sunshine is the best medicine in the world for a young calf.

As you develop in your breeding operations you will become very much interested in studying every animal and the mating, wondering what kind of offspring they will produce. In this way you get some real enjoyment. In a few years it will become necessary for you to buy another herd bull. Always buy a better one than the one you had—you are going up, not down—and prepare to explain to anyone who might ask you, why you are breeding purebred stock. Be able to explain to them that it is not the cattle you sell that make the money but it is the cattle that are working for you. A great many persons have the wrong idea about this. Some may not understand what I mean. But the point is here: if a cow is producing you a calf every year that sells for \$300, if you have 10 cows, they are bringing you in an income of \$250 a month. This is a very nice salary I might say for the farmer.

Now this looks hard to you but it is so much easier than it seems that you will be agreeably surprised after you make the effort. One more thing, do not let the profits of your investment get away from you. If you sell more dollars' worth of cattle than you had anticipated selling, charge the cattle account with every bit of cost. Take that away from the value of the cattle you have sold, and what you have left invest in cattle.

As you have increases and they become too numerous for the grass you have, sell two of your poorest animals and buy a better one. Follow this example, keeping all the money you have made clear in the cattle department.

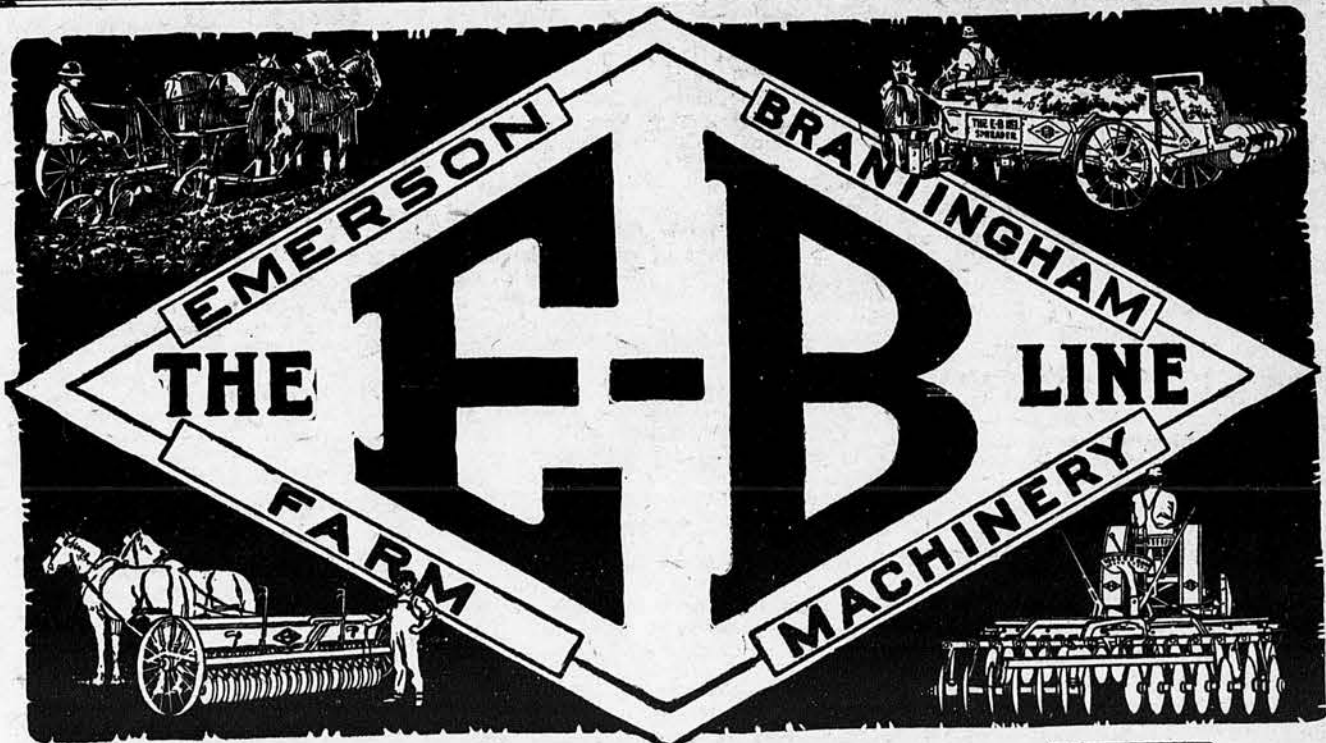
Keep them on the same farm that you have been keeping them on, but gradually work up the ladder and have more money invested in your herd cows. This will prove a great advantage to the man who will study it and put this little principle into use. Finally keep sacred your reputation as a breeder, live for your customers, they will take care of you. In the beginning it is hard for a young breeder to see the value of taking an animal back that has not made good and giving another in its place—sending the animal to market that he took back—and thereby sacrificing several hundred dollars. But in the end it will pay you.

Justice for All Persons

I am pleased to learn that Governor Capper is a candidate for United States Senator, a position he can fill with more than credit to this great state. I have heard of no opposition to him and I feel that his election is as much as assured. He will add dignity to the high position to which he aspires and I shall be pleased to assist him in attaining that position. His logical stand for justice and equality to all persons has greatly endeared him to this community, and there is a universal feeling among all classes here that he has shown by his past political record that he is well fitted to represent all alike in the United States Senate.

Everest, Kan. Walter J. Adams.

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For Big Corn Yields

Careful Cultivation is in Order This Year on Kansas Farms

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

HOW CAN WE increase the corn yields in 1918? What have we learned in past seasons, especially in 1917, that will be of value? That there is a great need for such an increase is very obvious. The state yield has been declining for several years. What is still more serious is the fact that the acre yield in most communities also has been declining. How can it be increased? There certainly is the incentive of patriotism and also the desire for maximum profits to induce one to do his best.

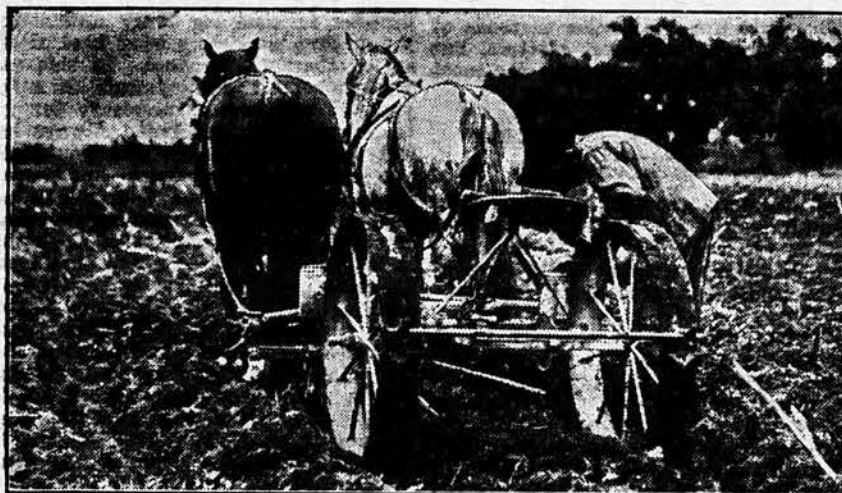
Probably the most important thing needed is a general study of just what the corn plant is. This has never been understood properly on many Kansas farms, at least judging from the reckless methods of planting on poor fields. If this plant were understood as it should be it would not be planted on so many thousands of acres where it has no chance to make a profitable crop even if the season is favorable. Corn is a plant from the semi-tropical regions, and in years past it was grown where the moisture and plant food conditions were favorable. When these conditions are good profitable crops are produced, but when they are absent the yields are certain to be low, and as a rule unprofitable.

Consider the Soil.

That is the basis for the growing of corn in Kansas. It never can be expected to return profitable crops unless you have a soil which has the essentials required. It cannot stand the grief like some of the more hardy plants, such as kafir. Unless you have rich soil that has been prepared properly, with a fairly large supply of moisture you had better plant some of the sorghums or other crops. You can take it as an axiom that the yields of corn will be small and unprofitable unless you can give the corn favorable conditions.

The reason for much of the declining corn yields in Kansas is based on the reduction in fertility which has been caused by continuous grain farming. Too many men have reasoned that because a certain field produced a good crop of corn in the late eighties, or in 1902, or in 1909, or some other good corn year it will do it now. Nothing could be further from the real facts. The humus has been burned out, the available plant food exhausted and the soil placed in bad physical condition until the crop has no chance. I have in mind a large field of hardpan soil in Woodson county that averaged 45 bushels of corn an acre in 1902 that has not produced a profitable yield of any crop for several years. It is approaching total exhaustion of available fertility.

Corn is a rank feeder on nitrogen. That is why in Central and Eastern Kansas this crop usually does so much better after an application of manure or the plowing under of a crop of alfalfa, Red clover or some of the other legumes. In fact the ideal way is to grow corn in rotation, and to plant it on soils which have grown the legumes the year before. It also must be remembered that fall and winter plowing are of the greatest importance in preparing this leguminous



Accurate Results are Necessary at Planting Time; Is Your Planter Equipped With the Repairs Necessary to Enable It to do Good Work?

sod properly. It will aid in destroying a host of injurious insects, such as cutworms, that may cause much damage.

No matter what the previous crop has been, the preparation of the seedbed is of dominant importance. Unless this work is done properly small yields are certain to result. Of course the weather during the summer will tend in some cases to correct the poor preparation, and this has given rise to much of the carelessness at this time, as men are willing to "take a chance." The net result is a decline in profits many times, on an average, more than would have been required to have put the soil in good condition.

Seed corn problems will be acute with the crop of 1918. But little really good seed corn was produced last fall; there is a huge amount of corn in the state right now that men are planning to use for seed that will not grow. Every man should test his seed this year. In case he must buy seed it would be well to get it soon, too, for as G. E. Thompson, a specialist in crops with the agricultural college, has said, "It does not pay to attempt to import seed corn when it can be avoided. An average of seven years' tests by the Kansas Experiment station in importing good seed corn from the Eastern states shows that the home-grown seed for the seven years' time out-yielded the imported seed by approximately 6 bushels an acre. It seldom pays to import seed corn from a distance as great as 50 miles; and under average conditions, the closer home the seed has been grown the better it will prove. It is only under exceptional conditions that it pays to change seed corn from upland to bottom land, or vice versa, even in the same neighborhood. Regardless of the length of time that it has been grown on one farm, seed corn does not 'run out' or deteriorate, provided it is selected properly."

The testing of the seed ears this winter can be done rapidly. The agricultural college suggests this method: The rag-doll seed tester can be made from sheeting of good quality, torn into strips 12 to 14 inches wide, and marked into squares. A tester should be 3 to 5 feet

in length. A double column of squares 3 inches in size is most convenient. After marking out the squares the cloth should be spread on a table and dampened. Six kernels should be taken from ear No. 1 and placed in square No. 1; six kernels from ear No. 2 should be placed in square No. 2, and so on.

In removing the kernels from the ear to be tested, it is best to take two kernels about one-fourth of the distance back from the tip of the ear, two from near the middle of the ear, and two about one-fourth of the distance from the butt of the ear and on the opposite side from that on which the tip kernels were removed. Kafir or other sorghum heads can be tested the same as ears of corn, except that 10 kernels should be used instead of six.

When the tester is filled, the edges should be folded over the corn and the tester rolled up. It should be tied loosely with a string or fastened with a rubber band. The tester may then be placed in water and allowed to soak for 6 to 10 hours or over night. After that time the water should be poured off and the tester placed in a bucket with a loose-fitting lid to prevent excessive drying. The bucket should not be covered tight, or molds may develop.

A Living Room Temperature.

The tester should be kept in a moderately warm room—living room temperature—for five to six days, and during this time should be wet enough to insure good growing conditions. At the end of five or six days the germinator will be ready to examine.

From the best ears every kernel will show a strong sprout. If seed is scarce, some of the better ears from which five out of every six kernels have sprouted may be saved, but all ears testing less than five strong sprouts should be discarded. If five of the six kernels show strong sprouts it means a germination of 83 per cent.

While the germination test is being made the ears should be kept numbered properly in order that when the test is completed they may be identified with their corresponding number in the tester. An easy way to number the ears is to stick a small nail, or even a pin, thru a piece of heavy paper or light cardboard and into the butt of the ear. The number can be written on the cardboard.

New Prices on Mill Feeds

By new regulations covering mill feeds the United States Food Administration has established a relation between the price of mill feeds and the price of wheat. The plan guarantees to a farmer a direct relationship between the price he received for his wheat and the price he pays for feed. The price of bran, bulk, f. o. b. mill, in carload lots, for 1 ton is in no case to exceed 38 per cent of the average cost to such mill of 1 ton of wheat at the mill. The price at the mill is determined by the average cost to the mill of the wheat ground during the previous month, plus an administration fee of 1 per cent paid by the mill on the wheat so purchased and ground.

A mill in Kansas City, for example, pays \$2.13 for the wheat, which is \$71 a ton. By taking 38 per cent of this we have \$28.98, which is the maximum price the mill at Kansas City may ask for a ton of bulk bran at the mill in carload lots.

The other grades of mill feed are established on a fixed differential, taking bran as the basic price. For shorts or standard middlings, the maximum charge may be \$2 a ton over the price of bran. Mixed feeds may be \$4 a ton over the price of bran. Flour middlings may be \$9 a ton, and Red Dog \$15 a ton over the price of bran.

Republic County Notes

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

A general snow fell in this county last week from 4 to 5 inches deep on the level, and it is practically all there yet. It will do the winter wheat and young alfalfa a world of good, and where there is a heavy growth of stalks it will be fine for the oats next spring. It takes an abundance of moisture and freezing weather in the winter to make a good crop year. When the thermometer falls to 12 or 15 below we begin to complain, but it is doing much good.

The snow drifted pretty badly in the roads, especially where there was wheat or pasture, and today was the first time our mail carrier made his full round. It is surprising how a motor car will pull thru large drifts. It has to be run on low gear and with much spinning of the wheels but it will pull thru. The car seems to run easier in snow where it makes its own track than where it has been cut and rutted out with wagons.

Corn husking was finished on this farm some time ago and was the latest we ever finished. Our corn was pretty green last fall and we were in no hurry to start husking so we husked a neighbor's corn out for him and helped two other neighbors, with the result that it put us back, but since it is out there is no harm done. Our last field averaged 10 bushels an acre and had frozen dry, so there is no danger of it spoiling now. Almost every farmer around here had more or less spoiled corn. When we finished cultivating this field last summer we thought it would not make good fodder, but a heavy rain fell the middle of August that saved it.

The stock on this farm are now enjoying warm water these cold days by the use of a tank heater. We purchased one of the upright type several years ago but it would only heat the water around the heater, but the one we have now is of the submerged type and it heats all the water if it is entirely submerged. With the thermometer at above zero this heater needs only to be started in the morning, and after the thin ice has been melted off the fire can go out and the water will remain above freezing for the rest of the day. We never try to keep fire in it at night as none of the animals drink during that time and it saves fuel. The water has not frozen over a quarter of an inch during the night since we have been using the heater, so it takes only a short time to thaw it out. We burn wood in it exclusively. Coal was tried but the cinders accumulated so fast that it soon shut off the draft, and it does not give as good heat.

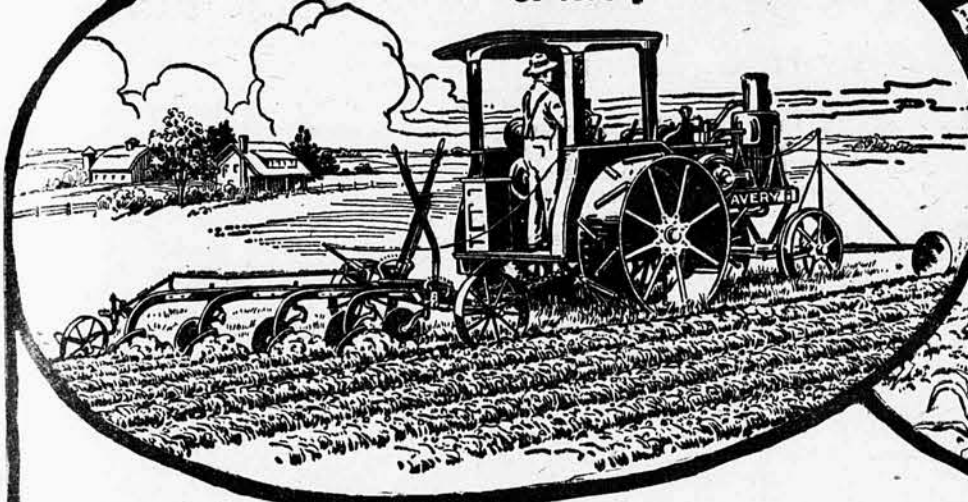
We also have a water heater for the hen house. Kerosene is used in this heater in a small lamp. It has two separate compartments, the lower one contains the lamp and the upper one the water. It is of 2-gallon capacity and when once filled in the morning it will last the 100 hens all day when they are confined to the hen house. Chickens, like hogs, drink only a small quantity of water at a time but they will drink often if they have access to plenty of clean, warm water. A certain per cent of the egg is water and if the hen does not get that water the egg cannot be produced. The hen house on this farm was rebuilt this week. The one that was on the place when we moved here was built of logs with straw for the roof. It was very low and when it rained the water would drip down, making it very unhealthy for the hens. Two new houses were built for the hatching season two years ago and for the growing stock, so we tore the old one down and pulled these two houses up in its place. A scratch shed was built in between them. This makes a very convenient house.



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that men who bought the first Avery Tractors years ago are buying more Avery Tractors—sons, brothers, cousins and others of every relationship to the first buyers are placing their own orders for Averys—and neighbors who have watched their work are buying them in large numbers.

Avery Tractors are built by a company having over thirty years' experience in building power farming machinery with tens of thousands of Avery machines in operation all over the world, and by a company owning a large factory with branch houses and distributors covering every State in the Union and over 60 foreign countries.

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ing frame that eliminates the intermediate gear used on other tractors, which saves expense and increases the power.

They are the only tractors with renewable inner cylinder walls, crankshafts one-half or more in diameter than the diameter of the cylinders, adjustable crankshaft boxes, no fan, fan belt, governor belt, fuel pump or water pump.

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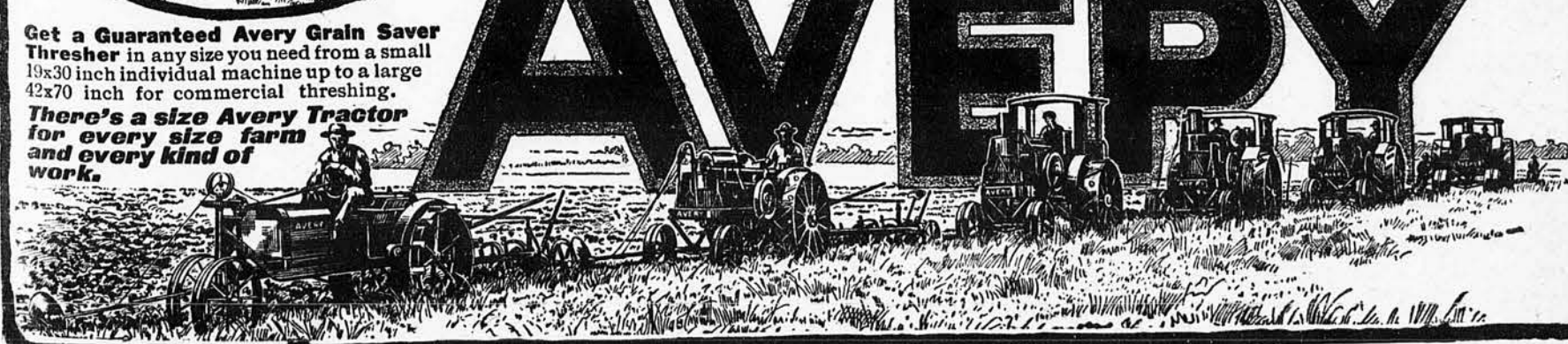
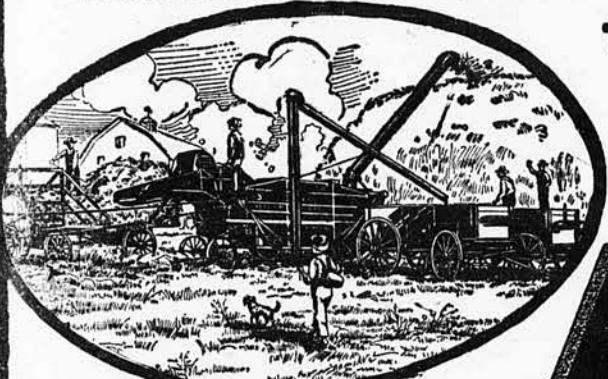
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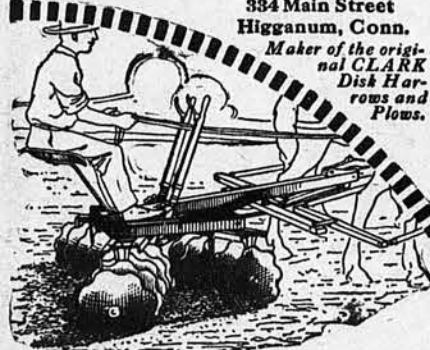
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Asparagus is Winning

This is an Excellent Crop for the Kansas Home Gardens

By H. C. Thompson

ASPARAGUS is an excellent crop to grow in the home gardens of Kansas, and in commercial plantings in many places. It can be produced easily, and is a mighty satisfactory crop to handle. It will grow on nearly all kinds of soils, but a sandy loam is preferred. In growing asparagus for home use the type of soil is not so important as a convenient location for the bed. As a rule, the home supply of asparagus is grown in the garden, which should be near the house.

For the commercial planting of asparagus a light soil should be selected, because of its earliness and the ease with which the crop can be cultivated. If the soil is not naturally deep and well-drained it should be plowed deeply, subsoiled, and drained by means of tile or open ditches. On land that does not wash badly the soil should be plowed in the autumn or winter to get the benefit of freezing and thawing. Soil plowed in the fall should not be harrowed until spring. Where there is danger of serious erosion, plowing should not be done until spring. Before planting, the soil should be pulverized by disking, harrowing, and planking or rolling. Stirring at frequent intervals until the asparagus is planted will keep down weeds and hold the soil in a loose, friable condition.

Supply Plenty of Humus.

As asparagus is grown mostly on soils deficient in humus, barnyard or stable manure is the most valuable fertilizer. The manure adds both plant food and humus and increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. Where coarse manure is used on land to be planted to asparagus it should be applied broadcast at the rate of 20 to 40 tons an acre and plowed under, preferably in the fall. Well-rotted manure usually is applied after the land is plowed, and then thoroughly mixed with the soil by harrowing.

Well-grown 1-year-old asparagus roots are best for planting. These may be secured from a plant grower, a seedsman, or a nurseryman, or they may be grown at home. When the grower produces plants at home he can make his own selection, discarding all small, inferior roots and using only strong, healthy ones. In this way the development of the asparagus bed will be more uniform than where the plants are purchased and no selection is made. For growing the roots, a rich sandy or loam soil should be selected. The seed should be sown 1 to 2 inches apart in rows 15 to 18 inches apart for hand cultivation and 2½ to 3 feet apart if horse cultivation is to be given, and it should be covered to the depth of 1½ inches. After the plants are well established they should be thinned to stand about 3 inches apart, only the strongest plants being left in the row. Throughout the season the soil should be kept well cultivated and free from weeds.

Asparagus usually is planted in the spring. Roots planted in the autumn may be injured by freezing before they become well established. Where spring planting is followed, the roots should be planted as early as the weather and soil conditions will permit.

Care at Planting Time.

After the soil has been prepared thoroughly, deep furrows are opened by running a turnplow two to four times where every row is to be located. The rows should be about 4 feet apart for green asparagus and 5 or 6 or even 8 feet apart where white shoots are desired. The plants are set 15 inches to 2 or 2½ feet apart in the row, the greater distance being required for large-growing varieties on soil very rich in nitrogen. The roots or crowns should be set in the bottom of the furrow and covered to the depth of 2 or 3 inches at first, and the trench filled gradually as the plants develop. The depth of soil over the crowns should be 6 to 8 inches in light soils and 4 or 5 inches in heavy soils. It should be borne in mind, however, that the crowns should not be covered to the extreme depth at first, as the young shoots might be smothered before they reach the surface.

Asparagus is grown sometimes without

transplanting, the seed being planted in the row where the plants are to remain. It is said for this method that a year's time is saved, but this is not true for all conditions. Where this method is practiced, the seed should be sown one in a place 2 or 3 inches apart and the plants thinned to the desired distance as soon as they reach sufficient size. Ordinarily, the plants will get better attention the first year when grown in the nursery row. In addition to this, when the crowns are dug for transplanting the grower has a better opportunity to select strong, healthy plants than when the seed is planted in the permanent bed. Under most conditions it is best to grow your own plants in a bed and transplant them, or to obtain strong, healthy crowns from a reliable source and set them where they are to develop.

For a small home garden, asparagus roots are sometimes planted 12 to 18 inches apart each way, but this system is not very satisfactory. A better method is to plant one row across the garden, spacing the plants 15 inches apart in the row. If more than one row is necessary, the rows should be 3 feet apart, so cultivation can be accomplished by means of horse or hand cultivators. Asparagus should be planted at one end or one side of the garden, where it will interfere the least with the plowing and preparation of that part of the garden used for annual crops.

During the first season a crop of bush beans, peas, early cabbage, radishes, lettuce, or some other hoe crop may be planted between the rows of asparagus. Tall-growing or long-season crops should not be grown with asparagus. The cultivation required by the asparagus will be sufficient for most of the companion crops also, and the return from such a crop should go a long way toward paying the cost of growing both. Frequent shallow cultivations should be given to keep down weeds and to conserve the soil moisture. Some hand hoeing may be necessary to keep the soil loose and to control the weeds between the asparagus plants in the row.

Disk Every Spring.

After the plantation has become established the soil should be disked thoroughly every spring. Where white shoots are desired, the soil must be mounded over the rows of asparagus to bleach the young spears. On a large plantation this is done by means of a plow, a disk harrow, or with an asparagus hiller. The hilling usually is started in the spring, just as growth begins, and continues thru the cutting season, as needed. For the production of green asparagus, level culture is practiced. With either system the space between the rows should be kept cultivated during the cutting season.

At the end of the cutting season the asparagus bed should be thoroughly cultivated and fertilized. The ridges should be leveled and flat culture given during the remainder of the growing season. After the ridges have been leveled and the asparagus bed thoroughly cultivated, a good high-grade fertilizer should be applied. The treatment given asparagus after the cutting season is over determines to a large extent the quality and quantity of the crop the following year. The plant food used in the production of shoots in the spring is manufactured in the foliage and stored in the roots during the previous season's growth. For this reason a strong, healthy growth of foliage is essential to a good yield of shoots or spears.

In many sections the asparagus plants are cut down as soon as the berries turn red, and after drying sufficiently they are burned, to destroy any disease germs or insects that may be present. In regions where severe freezes occur it is doubtful whether the plan of cutting and burning the asparagus tops is advisable. The old tops hold the snow and prevent deep freezing and the blowing of the soil. Some growers harrow the bed after the tops are removed. In some sections a slight ridge is thrown over the row, but this ridging is not necessary unless there is danger of injury by severe freezing during the winter. Where land is

inclined to wash, cultivating and ridging in the fall are objectionable.

The length of time an asparagus plantation will produce profitable yields depends on the treatment it receives. A well-established bed which receives good cultivation and fertilization every year should produce profitable crops for 15 to 20 years. In practice, however, it usually is found desirable to renew the plantings every eight or 10 years. When an old asparagus plantation produces nothing but small, spindling shoots it should be plowed up, a new bed having been started in another location.

During the first and second years of an asparagus plantation no shoots should be removed, but at the beginning of the third year some of the crop may be harvested. Even during the third year, the cutting season should be short, as it is important to have large, well-developed crowns for the production of good asparagus.

Harvesting the Crop.

Asparagus usually is harvested every day during the season, preferably in the morning; and when growth is very rapid it is often necessary to go over the plantation twice a day, especially where white shoots are desired. The cutting is done with a knife. In cutting, one takes hold of the end of a shoot with the left hand and with the right hand inserts the knife to the desired depth, severing the shoot with one downward stroke. Care should be exercised to avoid injuring other spears. After the spear is cut it is placed in a basket carried by the person doing the harvesting. As soon as the basket is full, it should be taken to the packing house and the asparagus bunched as soon as possible.

If white asparagus is desired it is necessary to cut the shoots just as they force their way thru the surface, as they become green on exposure to the air. In harvesting, white shoots are cut several inches below the surface. For green asparagus the shoots are cut a little below the surface.

As asparagus loses its quality quickly after it is harvested, the gardener who can put his product on the market within a day or two has a decided advantage over the grower living a long distance from the consuming center. For the very highest quality, asparagus should be cooked within a few hours after being cut; but this, of course, is impossible except where it is produced at home.

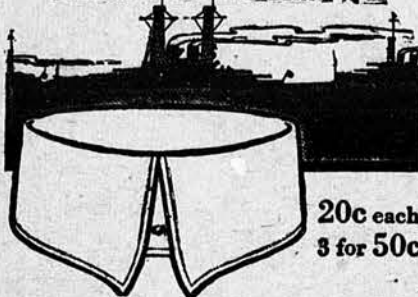
For the beginner, one of the most troublesome features of asparagus growing is the selection of a desirable variety or strain; in fact, there are no uniform asparagus strains in existence. This is due to the constant mixture of blood lines caused by the necessary crossing in the field between the staminate and pistillate flowers, which in asparagus occur on separate plants. Some strains, thru the more careful selection of seed plants, have a higher percentage of large shoots, produce a greater yield, or are more rust resistant than others. This advantage, however, is only one of percentage and is not possessed by every individual in the same degree. Bearing this in mind and realizing that the bed to be planted will last for many years, the importance of care in selecting a planting stock becomes apparent.

Sources of Roots.

In the following order, sources of stock are to be recommended: (1) Seed from the finest and largest plants in the best neighboring field when the variety is known to be rust resistant and otherwise satisfactory; (2) seed or roots of known origin from a reliable commercial grower; and (3) seed or well-grown 1-year-old roots obtained in good condition from reliable seedsmen when they are reasonably sure that the varietal name is correct. Reading Giant, Argenteuil, and Palmetto, in the above order, are three standard rust-resistant varieties. The first named is still reasonably pure, on account of its recent introduction. The last two names are applied by careless dealers to a great variety of stocks of uncertain pedigree and more uncertain performance. It is possible to get very good stock under many local names.

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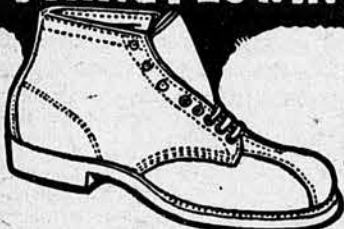
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To Keep Cool Next August

Brodbeck's Ice House Has Helped Him for 15 Years

BY A. A. JEFFREY



AN ICE HOUSE built in our neighborhood 15 years ago at a cost of \$40 still is serving its purpose without repairs. During last year—the twelfth year of its actual use—this building gave the E. L. Brodbeck family of ten persons convenient access to 21 tons of ice at a cash outlay of \$2.75, including \$1.25 for hired labor and \$1.50 for two loads of new sawdust. Counting the labor contributed by Mr. Brodbeck and two sons toward the day-and-a-half task of filling the ice house the total cost was \$11.75.

The Brodbeck ice house is 10 by 12 feet in ground dimensions while vertically it extends 4 feet above and 8 feet below the surface of the ground. These are the inside measurements in the clear. The lining is of 1-inch pine boards 12 feet long set on end and secured to horizontal nail ties which in turn are spiked to 13-foot white oak poles set against the earth walls of the pit and extending from 1 foot below the bottom of the pit to the eaves of the

run in width enough to make loading in this manner difficult. Regardless of the natural thickness of the ice the loader can thus begin at the front end of his wagon and build a snug load back to the end where a chain thrown around the last pair of ice blocks allows for the variation in thickness and holds the load so snugly together that there seldom is any breakage of ice in hauling.

The half pit plan of housing is a great aid to the ice harvest. A 6-foot door in the north gable of the building extends from a foot below the surface of the ground to a foot above the insulated chamber. In the bottom of the ice chamber is a 15-inch layer of sawdust for drainage, leaving the vertical depth of the ice room a little less than 11 feet with the bottom of the door only a trifle above the half-way point in this depth. Thus the convenience both of filling and emptying the house is served with a maximum utilization of the happy-medium principle. This arrangement reduces the ups and downs of the work to the lowest possible degree and greatly hastens the filling of the house when ice and weather are most favorable.

A small block and tackle suspended from the center of the roof makes it a light task to drag an ice block from the rear of the wagon box and lower or raise it to position in the ice room. In filling the house Mr. Brodbeck builds the ice stack tightly against the inner wall, making no provision for insulation other than that permanently furnished by the sawdust layer between inner and outer wall. Early in his experience Mr. Brodbeck attempted to build the ice stack—as usually recommended—with its outer edges a few inches within the walls of the room in order to pack sawdust between ice and walls; but that proved a difficult and even impossible task unless the sawdust was packed around each layer as laid, which greatly prolonged the work of filling and mixed sawdust thruout each layer of ice.

Sawdust for Packing.

For years this plan of packing the ice room full to sides and top with ice unmixed with sawdust has proved a rapid and easy method of filling and entirely satisfactory in the preservation of the ice. Nine inches or a foot of sawdust is placed on the final layer of ice.

No other provision for drainage is made than the 15-inch layer of sawdust and there never has been evidence of a need of other drainage. It should be noted, tho, that local conditions are especially favorable here; that the same plan might fail in a less porous soil. The Brodbeck ice house is on a hilltop in the leess soil or Knox silt loam which freely sub-drains itself.

Having a convenient and abundant supply of ice during these 12 years that all the family were at home has been of untold value to Mrs. Brodbeck in meeting her household problems. There are

nine children in this family and only within recent years have they begun to leave the home nest. The unstinted use of ice in the kitchen and dairy has aided greatly in the provision of abundant, appetizing and healthful food for this big family. It would be absolutely impossible to set an estimate in dollars and cents on the practical value of this little \$40 ice house in the domestic economy of the Brodbeck family during the last 15 years. Liberal use of ice is one of those things which in contemplation is a luxury but in actual experience quickly becomes a necessity.

When Ordering the Seeds

Vegetable seeds for planting should be ordered at once to be on hand as soon as the weather and the condition of the soil make planting possible. Before ordering seed the home gardener would do well to look over his garden plot, decide on the best location for the vegetables and determine how much seed he will require for the space available.

He will find it helpful to make a rough plan of his garden on a large sheet of wrapping paper. On this plan he can indicate the spaces to be used for every variety and also by means of colored pencils or symbols show where a second crop is to be planted or interplanted between growing rows, and also arrange for the second and third crops which are to follow those previously harvested. Such a plan will enable him to keep the garden busy all season supplying fresh vegetables during the summer and producing in the late fall root and other crops for winter use.

The following amounts of seed are needed to plant approximately 100 feet of row, or enough to supply vegetables for a family of four:

Beans, Snap	1 pint
Beans, Bush Lima	1 pint
Beans, Pole Lima	1 pint
Cabbage, Early	1 ounce
Carrot	1 ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet
Celery	1 packet
Cucumber	1 ounce
Eggplant	1 packet
Kale, or Swiss Chard	1 ounce
Parsley	1 packet
Parsnips	1 ounce
Salsify	1 ounce
Squash, Summer	1 ounce
Squash, Hubbard Type	1 ounce

The following vegetables will be planted in larger amounts than those just mentioned, and the amounts of seed given will be a guide for ordinary requirements. Some families may need more of the various vegetables and others would need less:

Beet	4 ounces
Cabbage, Late	1 ounce
Corn, Sweet	1 pint
Lettuce	1 ounce
Muskmelon	1 ounce
Onion Sets	2 quarts
Peas, Garden	2 to 4 quarts
Radish	1 to 2 ounces
Spinach	1/2 pound in spring and 1/2 pound in fall
Tomatoes, Late	1 ounce
Turnips	1 pound
Watermelon	1 ounce

The string beans, bush lima beans, sweet corn, lettuce, peas and radishes will not all be planted at one time, but successive plantings two to three weeks apart will be made so as to have a fresh supply thruout the season.

Of early Irish potatoes 1 peck to 1/2 bushel will be required, and of late potatoes 1/2 bushel to 1 bushel, or more, depending on the ground available for this purpose. If possible, enough Irish potatoes should be grown to last thru the winter.

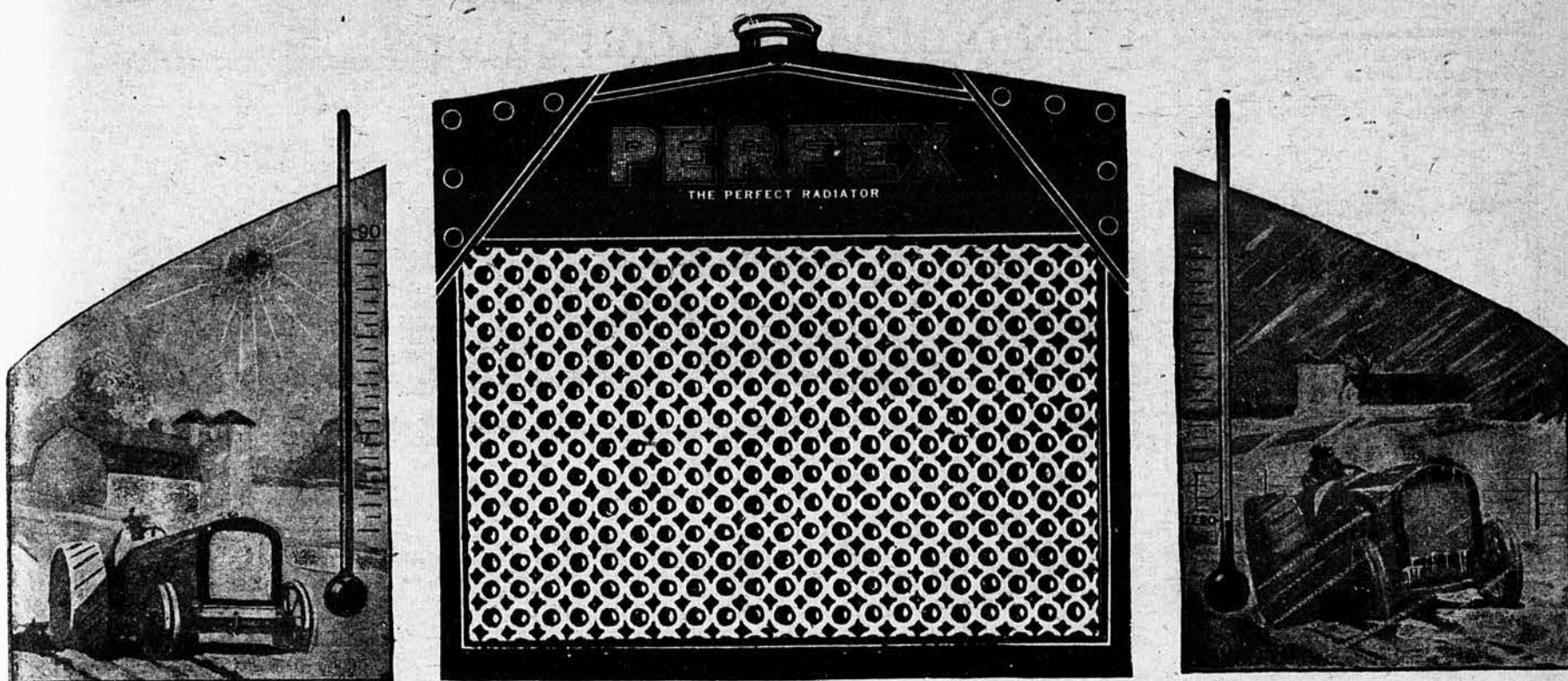
In the event that the family wishes to raise vegetables to supply current needs and also to supply a surplus for canning, the amounts indicated should be increased.

An occasional soaking in salt water helps to keep a wooden churn sweet.

A Utility Motor Car Show

There will be more features of a utility value in the Motor Car show February 11 to 16 at Kansas City than usual. It probably is the most valuable motor car show from the standpoint of farmers ever staged. Cars which are sold commonly in Kansas will be well represented by the latest models, and in addition special emphasis will be placed on motor trucks. Manufacturers realize that the field of usefulness of motor trucks in the country is broadening rapidly. The Kansas City show this year will be a fine demonstration of that fact.

Many thousand Kansas farmers will be in Kansas City the same week attending the Tractor show, which will be held in a new building near the Union Station. The Motor Car show will be held in Convention Hall, and everyone should plan to spend at least a day or two in viewing the cars on display there. It will be well worth while. A great many farmers are expecting to spend the week in Kansas City studying the lessons that will be taught by the two shows.



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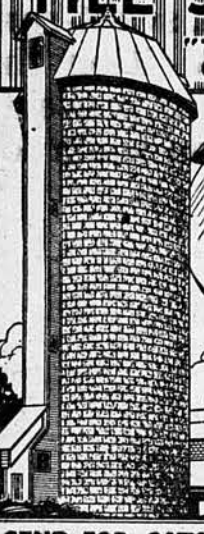
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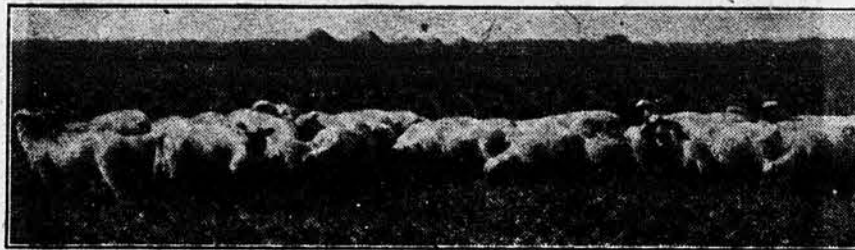
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Why Not More Good Sheep?

Farm Flocks With Quality are Needed in Kansas

BY A. M. PATERSON



A GOOD FUTURE is assured for the sheep business. We need more farm flocks in Kansas. It is very unfortunate that a region so well adapted to the production of wool and mutton as this state should have so few sheep.

The average stockman has persistently neglected this important and profitable industry.

During recent years people are rapidly learning to appreciate the fact that lamb and mutton are the most delicious, nutritious and healthful of all meats. This growing appreciation is creating an insistent demand which, coupled with a decrease in production, has made prices very high and has opened new opportunities for profitable sheep husbandry on the average farm. Formerly sheep production was largely a range industry but since the ranges have been so materially reduced sheep production is becoming a farm proposition, and in the future will become more and more a part of the activities of the general farm in Kansas.

Sheep are Not Difficult to Handle.

Many persons have the idea that sheep are hard to care for and handle, and while it is true that sheep have peculiarities, there are no secrets nor anything difficult in the care and management of a flock of sheep. All that is needed is an exercise of patience, perseverance and good judgment. Any country with dry, open winters, abundance of roughage and splendid markets has a decided advantage in this business. The average farm would be much benefited by a flock of sheep which could turn waste products into cash, thus sav-

ing feeds of commercial value and at the same time increasing the fertility of the soil.

Sheep produce two crops annually, wool in the spring and lambs in the fall, and if the animal is cared for properly the income from the wool will more than pay for the ewe's keep. Their value as builders of soil fertility should not be overlooked. A great many farms that have been cropped year after year are rapidly losing their productiveness, and there is no class of livestock so well adapted to building up of the soil as sheep. Their droppings are extremely rich and are scattered over the fields in a manner which neither man nor machine can duplicate.

To Destroy Weeds.

Sheep are noted scavengers; as weed exterminators they have no equal. In this section of the country there are nearly 600 kinds of weeds, and sheep will eat about 575, while cattle and horses will eat only about 75. Not only will sheep rid the fields of these pests but they also will turn them into a marketable product and return the fertility in the form of manure. Most farms have feed lots and yards which annually grow up weeds which are very unsightly. By sowing rape in these places and pasturing sheep on it, the appearance of the farm will be much improved and it will be the means of making good meat, which means a larger bank account. Roadsides, lanes and fence corners also may be kept clean and tidy by the use of a flock of sheep.

The belief that sheep cannot be pastured with other livestock is a mistake; where grass is abundant they will graze together very nicely, and sheep will eat the plants that the other stock leave, which tends to give the pasture a cleaner appearance.

When a man is thinking of going into the sheep business he should take an inventory of himself and find out what he knows about sheep and begin gathering all the information possible. The next thing is to determine how many ewes to get; this will depend entirely upon his business condition and the amount of material wasted annually that could be utilized by sheep. Whether grade or purebred sheep are to be raised should depend on the knowledge the person has of the sheep business. For one who has had no experience, it is best to buy good grade Western ewes and a purebred ram. After obtaining some experience and finding he likes the sheep business the purebreds may be purchased. When planning to raise purebreds it is well to make a study of the different breeds, their origin and environment and select the breed best adapted to your conditions. Careful study of market conditions should be made to realize the greatest profit.

A mistake that is often made by the beginner is that he goes out and buys several head of common stuff and with this common stuff to breed from it takes a long time to breed up to the best. The better method would be to select a few good sheep and from these raise more good ones. In a short time, with proper care, an excellent flock would be started.

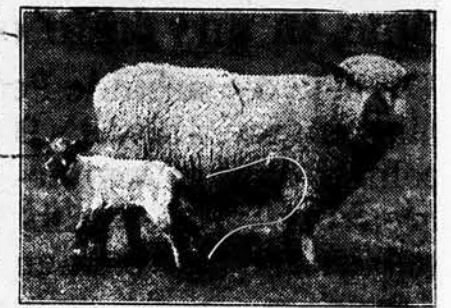
Select a breed adapted to your conditions and one that is popular so a ready market will be available for the surplus stock. Select ewes typical of the breed they represent, and that are uniform in size and conformation. By selecting ewes of that nature, more uniform lambs will be raised which will find a market more readily than lambs that are off type and lacking in uniformity.

Get ewes that have a feminine, motherly appearance as it is an indication of prolific breeders and good

mothers. The eyes should be large, clear and bright, yet placid, indicating a kind disposition. The ewes should show plenty of constitution by having a wide spring of ribs and a deep, full chest. They should have a strong back with a thick covering of natural flesh. A little more length of coupling is required in the ewe than in the ram, the hips should be wide apart and the hind quarters full. The body should stand squarely on the four legs with strong feet and pasterns. The wool should be dense, have quality, strength and lustre. When possible, the purchaser should examine the ewes personally. This is sometimes impossible when they are purchased by mail. The reliable breeder will fill his mail orders as nearly as possible from the purchaser's instructions.

When a grade flock is to be established it is well to choose good strong Western ewes and a purebred ram of the mutton type. This makes an excellent foundation. The ewes should be young, uniform in size and build, showing constitution and vigor. In selecting a bunch of grade ewes it is not always possible to examine every individual carefully but they should be examined for age, being sure to buy only ewes with good mouths.

It is just as true with sheep as with any other class of livestock that if one is to be successful in breeding he must have the ideal type in mind and breed toward that type thru selection of the breeding stock. When buying this breeding stock, select only the kind which comes nearest to reaching your ideal. A purebred ram should be placed at the head of the flock. The ram should be as nearly perfect in conformation as possible, at the same time having a good fleece, and the markings of the breed in which he belongs. Care should be



taken not to select a ram that is excessive in size. A large coarse ram will not breed so uniform a lot of lambs nor will they be as compactly and smoothly built, which is essential in lambs that are raised for market.

The flock ram should have a short, broad, clean cut head with a clear, prominent eye. The head as a whole should show decided masculine appearance, which is a good indication of strong productive powers. The neck should be of medium length and fitting neatly on to the head and shoulders. The ram should have a strong, vigorous constitution. This is indicated largely by the spring of ribs, and the width and depth of chest. The shoulders should be smooth, compact, and well covered with natural flesh.

A ram should be short coupled, having a wide, thick loin with a thick covering of meat along the back. A long, smooth rump is desirable as a sheep that carries a large percentage of meat in the hind quarters is preferable from the butchers' standpoint. The leg of mutton should be wide, full and carried well down towards the hocks. The ram should stand squarely on his feet and legs with strong feet and pasterns. The bone should show plenty of size for the individual, at the same time being clean cut and showing quality. The fleece is an important item in selecting a ram. It should be dense, fine and strong, showing plenty of crimp and lustre.

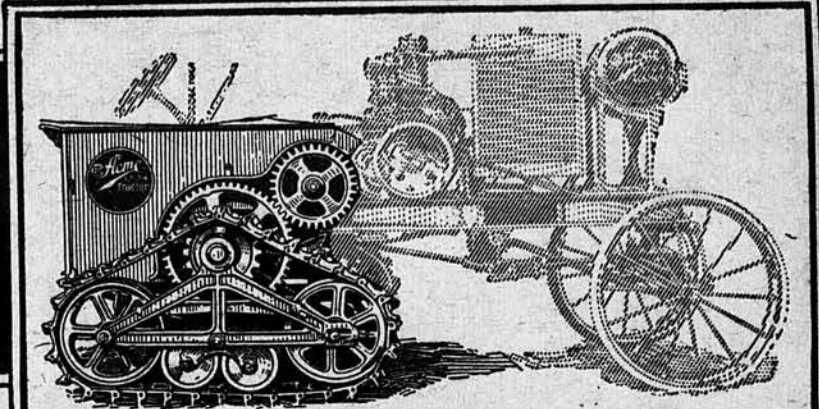
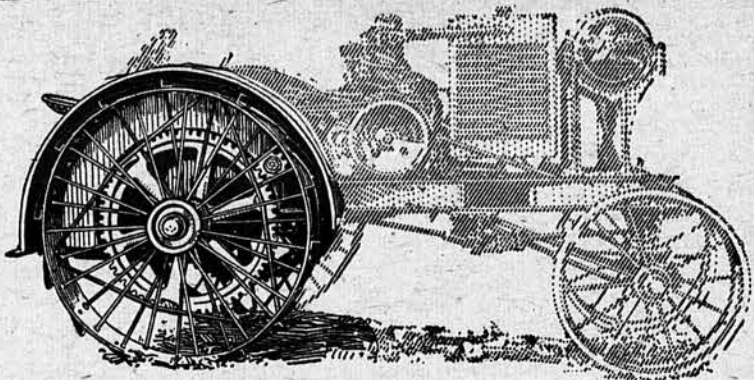
In the selection of a ram, the breed type should not be overlooked. Before purchasing a purebred ram, learn all that is possible about the character of the breed you have chosen, and then select a ram that shows breed type and character.

The ewes also should be taken into consideration. If the ewes are small and fine, it would be well to select a ram of opposite quality. If ewes are large and coarse, select a smaller, more compact ram. Always keep in mind that the ram is half the flock—like begets like—and, therefore, too much care cannot be given to the selection of the breeding ram which is going to head the flock.

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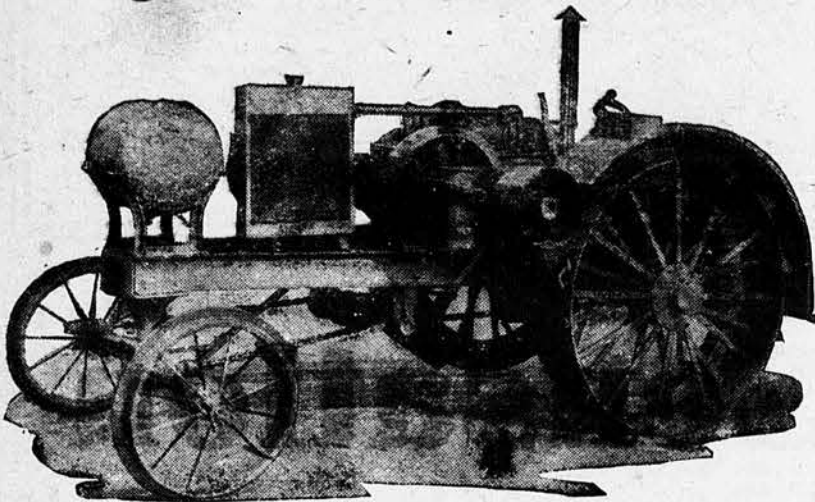
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Tractor Farmers to Kansas City

The big tractor show which opens in Kansas City, February 11 to 16, will be housed in a special exhibition building, now being erected. This year's show will exhibit the greatest collection of tractors and tractor accessories ever brought together under one roof. The plans for the big building had to be increased twice because of the unexpected avalanche of demands for space. The completed plans call for nearly 75,000 square feet of floor space.

Such unusual interest has been shown in this year's effort that the building plans have been increased from 30,000 square feet of floor space to 75,000 square feet to accommodate the orders received from manufacturers as far east as New York and as far west as California, who demand exhibition space.

It is hard to realize the great importance and far-reaching effect of the Annual National Tractor show, which has grown from a small tent show of minor importance to a big exhibition requiring a special building and exerting an influence international in its scope.

The unusual labor conditions affecting all farm operations have had much to do in creating the unusual interest already shown in tractors. Editors of practically every farm paper in the country long ago saw the vision of the farm tractor as a big factor in revolutionizing farm activities. Today we have a realization of that vision as reflected in the exhibits which will be shown at Kansas City. At this show will be exhibited the farm tractor as an all around efficient farm hand. For plowing, harrowing, seeding, disking, cultivating, mowing, reaping, silo filling, hauling, wood sawing and a thousand and one other odd jobs, the farm tractor is an economical factor in meeting the farm labor shortage.

Guy H. Hall, secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Tractor club, says, "The show this year is going to surpass all of our fondest hopes and aspirations. The tractor is coming into its own. It is now playing an important part in winning the war. Every farmer who is interested in tractors should prepare to attend this year's show. All makes of tractors will be exhibited where they may be compared readily."

This year's show will be a marked achievement in exhibition building decoration. Every post will be covered with real bark, and carloads of smilax will be wound around the supporting columns. The national colors will be draped from one end of the big building to the other.

A noted military band will furnish music. Chief Silvertongue, the famous Indian baritone, will give a solo every hour, which will be a pleasing treat to this capable singer's many friends, as well as to the hundreds of thousands of visitors attending the show.

The Third Annual National Tractor show will be the biggest event ever known to the farmers of Kansas and Missouri and the adjoining states, and it is now certain that a record breaking crowd will attend.

To Keep Skilled Farm Labor

The first expression from President Wilson personally touching on the subject of farm labor has been received by Governor Capper. This letter should give the farmers of Kansas and of the wheat belt generally a better feeling with respect to the harvest next summer. It indicates more clearly than any other expression might do that President Wilson and the administration at Washington are beginning to see something of the big problem confronting the farmers. The President's assurance comes as the result of the most persistent efforts made by Governor Capper for more than six months to make the government realize how unreasonable it was to expect farmers to produce an abnormally large crop of wheat and at the same time to give their sons to the army and navy.

Governor Capper went to Washington and talked face to face with the President and with Secretary Baker and explained the farm labor situation exactly as it existed. Here is the President's letter:

The White House, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1918.

Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

My Dear Governor: I have your letter of January 18th, in which you call my attention to the labor situation in Kansas and in which you especially request that the skilled farmers in cantonments and training camps be given furloughs at planting and harvest time. I note also your statement that under the present drafting methods, there is no intelligent selection possible between essential, trained and experienced farmers and the unskilled, non-essential men of the farms and small towns.

As to your latter suggestion, I am inclined to believe from the whole tenor of your letter that you do not refer to the new selective service regulations, under which the present classification of registrants is now progressing, since, in very specific terms in those regulations, it is provided that skilled farm laborers essential to the continued and undiminished operation of our farms shall be deferred in class 2. It is our present hope and belief that we shall be able to raise all the forces in immediate prospect without invading any deferred class and therefore, we can assume, I think, that future drafts will not interfere with your supply of skilled farm labor.

I have also had very prominently in

mind the advisability of furloughing selected men during planting and harvest time and to this end the War Department has asked, of Congress, authority to grant such furloughs without pay whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the military situation justifies such a step. Of course, it is impossible to say in advance what the changing conditions of warfare may impose upon us, but I can assure you that, if this authority is granted by Congress, we shall permit these furloughs whenever it is possible to do so.

I take it that what I have said is precisely responsive to what you have in mind and I hope and believe that the various selection boards composed of men of your choice will exercise the authority to defer skilled farm laborers in such a way as to meet the situation you present in the fullest way that it could be met under our present circumstances. Cordially and sincerely yours.

(Signed.) WOODROW WILSON.

English Bread Is Cheap

Some persons are still asking why bread is cheaper in England than in America. In England a 4-pound loaf of war-bread sells for 18 cents, a 2-pound loaf for 9 cents and a pound loaf for 5 cents. These low prices are maintained in England despite the fact that the wheat must risk the submarine zone.

The explanation is simple. English bread is heavily subsidized. It is cheap to the people but costly to the government. In Great Britain the government controls all the home grown grain and imported wheat. This is sold to the mills at a price, that, under rigid control, puts a cheap loaf on every man's table. England's cheap bread, however, costs the government 200 million dollars annually.

Another reason why the Englishman pays less lies in the quality of the bread. In Great Britain a much higher per cent of flour is extracted from the wheat than even the new regulations require in America. A substitution of 20 per cent of other cereals or potatoes is compulsory in bread making and 50 per cent is allowed.

The high per cent of substitution and government controlled prices explain cheap English bread. The yearly loss on English bread production is paid by the government, but comes out of the peoples' pockets eventually in the form of general taxation.

Potato Growing in Kansas

The Yields With This Crop Can be Increased

BY W. M. JARDINE

THE IRISH potato crop is one of the 13 products of Kansas with a value which runs into millions of dollars, the value in 1916 being almost 4 million dollars, and the crop ranking eleventh in value. The largest crop grown in the last five years was in 1915 when 5 million bushels were produced. That yield has been exceeded only in 1909 when 7 million bushels of potatoes were produced. Among the states in the Union Kansas ranks about fifteenth in potato production.

During the last 16 years the population of the United States has increased 26 million or 33 per cent. During this time the production of potatoes, as with all other commodities except meat and dairy products, has practically kept pace with the growing population, the production in 1899 being 3.6 bushels per capita, and in 1915, 3.5 bushels per capita. Meats and dairy products constitute 37 per cent of the average diet, cereals 31 per cent, and Irish and sweet potatoes 13 per cent. With the scarcity and high price of meats and the great demand for pork and wheat for export to Europe, it is evident that the present per cent of meat and dairy products and cereals in the average diet must be replaced to a considerable degree with potatoes. An increased consumption of potatoes will require an increased production.

The Kaw Valley in Kansas is recognized as one of the leading potato producing areas in the United States. The Arkansas River Valley also is prominent in the production of potatoes. In 1915 four counties in that section, Reno, Sedgwick, Butler and Cowley, each raised more than a thousand acres. Every county in the state raises some potatoes. The potato growing industry in Kansas, however, is capable of great expansion. It is one which should receive greater attention.

There is no protection in this state against the importation of diseased seed potatoes. Infected tubers are continually shipped into the state and such seed if not chemically treated, will infect the sprouts. Anywhere from 1 to 25 per cent of the potato crop in most fields in Kansas was lost in 1917. The fungous diseases, Black Scurf, Blackleg and Dry Rot, or "wilt," were responsible for most of the loss. Kansas potato growers should buy their seed from men who are on the list of certified seed potato growers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. If bought in the fall the grower will get better and cheaper seed.

A good way to secure seed is to buy direct from the growers in the North. This plan of course is impracticable for the small growers since the cost of the trip of inspection would more than offset the advantages. Thru an association or combination of growers, however, this drawback could be overcome. The local representative who goes to the Northern states to select seed should know potato diseases. The great need of buying inspected seed was well demonstrated recently. A member of the horticultural department observed this spring a car of seed potatoes in which 90 per cent of the tubers were infected with Scab, Dry Rot, Black Scurf, or a combination of these diseases. When used without treatment this seed is worse than worthless, since it not only results in an extremely low yield, but also infects the soil for future crops.

Annual losses from Scab, Dry Rot and Black Scurf amount to several hundred thousand bushels of potatoes. In view of the necessity of producing more food stuffs, these preventable losses should be reduced to a minimum. Every grower should provide himself with information regarding seed treatment, dates of application, and materials to be used in spraying, together with directions for the preparation of sprays and methods of application.

The potato industry in this state is of sufficient importance that it should be protected by proper legislation so far as practicable. The small potato growers as well as larger growers should be protected from unscrupulous shippers. If it were made illegal to ship into this

state diseased potatoes meant for seed, many growers not acquainted with potato diseases would be protected automatically.

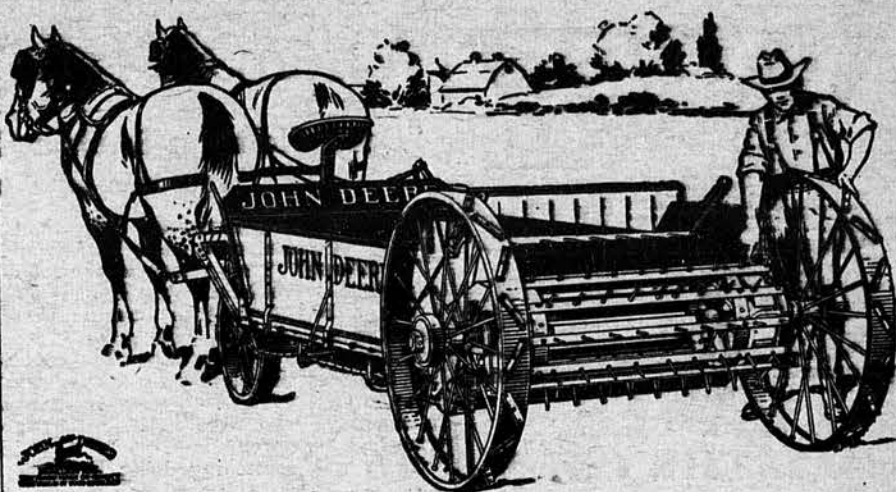
Grading is practiced by only a few growers in Kansas. Herman Theden of Bonner Springs and Edwin Taylor of Edwardsville are among these few, and they have found it very profitable. During the average season a large number of small potatoes are sure to be produced. If these are included in the salable stuff, they react on the price. The same results follow this practice as from combining two grades of apples. We have found with fruit that the public is willing to pay more for two good apples than for the same two good apples with one poor one thrown in. In the regulation of the price and grade of production we know that the price is largely dependent on the culls rather than on the high quality of goods. Commission men have made large profits by buying ungraded shipments and afterward grading these so they will pass the market standard. The grower should not let this be possible. He should do the grading himself and reap the benefit. Grading should be done to reject all culls, cuts and diseased seeds. That diseased seed be rejected is important for two reasons: (1) a large proportion of the crop is dug during July before the potatoes are properly ripened or cured; (2) shipments are made during the hottest months of the year. Both of these conditions are particularly favorable for the development of the various diseases that attack the tubers, therefore, if the diseased seed is removed at the time of digging, the rotting in transit will be reduced. A member of the station staff has noticed cars on the track during the shipping season which have become heated and in which the number of rots was so great that the potatoes would scarcely be worth the price of the sacks by the time they reached their destination.

In marketing perishable products the work is not half done when the crop is grown. Too often growers know nothing of market conditions and market requirements and are unable to dispose of their crop thru the normal channels of trade. They are dependent on potato buyers or the produce commission men. It is said that some commission houses make a practice of having two or three buyers in the same district. The first will set the price at a given level and if the producer refuses to sell, one of his associates will follow and offer a cent lower price. If this does not make a sale, a third man will make an additional cut and by that time the grower is frightened into selling.

It should be possible thru co-operative organization to place products in uncongested markets, giving both growers and consumers the benefit of better prices. A competent manager could sell seed and storage as well as fungicides and insecticides, at such a satisfactory price that the savings would more than offset his salary, and by keeping in touch with market conditions, he could obtain a sufficient advance in prices to supply a liberal dividend to members.

Kansas farmers are against a difficulty in developing a variety of potatoes suited to their conditions that the potato growers of the North and West do not have. The geographical situation and climatic conditions of Kansas make it necessary for Kansas potato growers to depend on other states for their seed supply. Northern and Western states can ripen their crops late enough in the year to provide their own seed. The possibility of improving the yield and quality of potatoes thru careful selection and breeding is as large as for any other crop. Perhaps less work in this country has been done upon the development of the potato thru breeding and selection than with any other crop of equal economic importance and value. Our dependence upon other states for a seed supply means we have to deal thru a second person, who is always likely to be a less interested person. We ought to try to effect a more perfect co-operation with men in the Northern states upon whom we are dependent for seed. We ought to be work-

(Continued on Page 24.)



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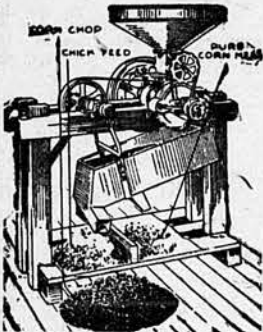
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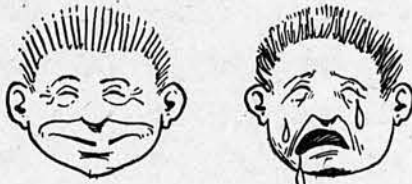
When Old Riley Won the Race

"Doc." Holtman Sends a Cartoon to Make You Smile

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

EVER SEE the cartoon, "The thrill that comes once in a life time," fellows? They represent the most important epoch in a boy's life. When I was a boy I used to imagine that knocking a home run with a score tied was about the biggest thing that could happen. But the biggest thrill that can come to Capper Pig Club members came to the boys who were notified that a prize had been won.

There was something doing in Riley



"In" and "Out" of the Club.

county when Darlington Holtman, whom the boys call "Doc," found that Riley had led the procession in prize winning. Take a look at the cartoons on this page, and you will see how "Doc." felt about it. But even when writing his story and sending his record of the year's work, Darlington was not lacking in pep. There had been some discouraging things. He had met with misfortune, and he failed to receive as much encouragement as some boys did, but he was right up on his toes and in the game all the way. "Doc.'s" high grade story was a factor in taking the \$50 prize to Riley county. Here it is:

"Say, you fellows who are not Patriotic Pork Producers, do you know what a good time is? If not, join the Capper Pig Club and find out. Fortune knocks at your door but once. When he came to our place, I gave him a cordial welcome and never will regret it.

"I joined the Capper Pig Club last January and selected the Duroc as my breed. I wrote to several breeders of purebred hogs to find a gilt, but had hard luck, as most of them were sold out or thought their gilts were not suitable to enter in the contest. This went on until the middle of February, and I feared very much that I would not be able to enter the contest, but Mr. Case helped me find a sow.

"Wednesday morning, February 28 dawned cool and cloudy. After the chores were done dad got the team ready and we soon were on the road bound for Samuelson Brothers, near Cleburne. They were sawing wood when we came, but Luther Samuelson took us down to the hog lot and showed us the gilts. I soon 'spotted' one which both dad and I thought was the best in the bunch, so I bought her.

"After we had unhitched the horses and put them in the barn we went to the house and had dinner. After dinner, Mr. Samuelson made out the bill of sale and filled out the pedigree. I had chosen 'Lady Matchless' as the name of my gilt.

"We had not expected to take the gilt home that day so we came in the buggy, but Mr. Samuelson said that we could leave our buggy and take their spring wagon so we could take my gilt home with us. My! There never was a more tickled boy on the globe that day than I. Just think, here I had been can-

vassing the whole state for a sow and found one so near home.

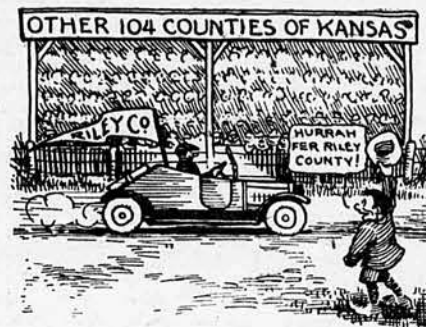
"When we got home, I cleaned out a pen in the new hog barn and put in some straw for bedding. I gave my sow some ear corn, slop and alfalfa hay for her supper. I entered my sow in the contest March 1; she weighed 295 pounds. As my sow was to farrow in the middle of March I did not feed her very heavy. She farrowed ten fine pigs on March 22.

"During March I fed my sow a slop composed of oil meal, shorts, bran and tankage with a gallon of skimmilk a day. I also fed 2½ pounds of corn a day. During the last week of the month I fed 5 pounds of alfalfa hay a day.

"On April 2 my 'runt' pig died, but I had nine fine ones left so I did not care so much. During April I fed 5 pounds of corn, 1 pound of shorts, 1 pound of oil meal and 7 pounds of skimmilk a day. During the last half of the month I fed 8 pounds of alfalfa hay a day. On May 7 I received my registration papers from Samuelson Brothers.

"We began to run short on corn so I only fed 2½ pounds a day. In addition, I fed 1 pound of shorts, 1½ pounds of oilmeal, 8 pounds of skimmilk and 7 pounds of alfalfa hay.

"On June 11 I put my pigs on rape and alfalfa pasture. I had them on pasture for a month when I took them off, as some of the pigs took sick.



And Adolph Heller Was "Some" Chauffeur.

"During June I fed 15 pounds of corn in all. I fed 1 pound of shorts, 2 pounds of oilmeal, 10 pounds of skimmilk and 6 pounds of alfalfa hay each day.

"The second week of July, fortune sent his daughter, 'misfortune,' to visit me, as I lost three of my pigs. We think that they must have eaten some poison weeds, as they died very suddenly. I shut the sow and pigs in a dry lot, but picked weeds, rape and alfalfa for them every day. I also fed green cornstalks, which I kept feeding for two months. As we had little corn my dad gave me a sack of seed corn to feed my pigs and sow.

"July 21 I started feeding 3 pounds of oats a day. During July I fed 2 pounds of corn, ½ pound of shorts, 2 pounds of oil meal and 8 pounds of skimmilk a day and 30 pounds of oats during the last ten days of the month.

"During August I fed 2½ pounds of oilmeal, 3 pounds of oats and 8 pounds of skimmilk a day, with plenty of green feed which I gathered for them every day.

"The state fair was held at Topeka from September 10 to 15 and as the Capper Pig Club 'pep' meeting was held

that week, I attended it, and had the time of my life. I am sure all the boys who were there will report the same thing.

"During September I fed 2½ pounds of oilmeal, 1 pound of oats, 8 pounds of skimmilk a day, and fed plenty green stalks. During October, I fed my sow and pigs 2 pounds of oilmeal, 8 pounds of skimmilk, 2 pounds of corn a day and 70 pounds of alfalfa hay during the last week of the month.

"It got cold in November and the sow and pigs did not care much for slop, so I quit slopping, but I fed 8 pounds of skimmilk a day, anyway. Besides I fed 20 pounds of corn and 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a day.

"During the 15 days of December I fed 8 pounds of skimmilk, 20 pounds of corn and 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a day.

Sold Gilt to New Member.

"On December 8, I sold a gilt to Elliot Peterson for \$50. She weighed 175 pounds. These gilts are not fat but have good frames and are heavy boned.

"On December 15, I weighed my sow and pigs and took them out of the contest. I produced 930 pounds of pork in addition to the 150 pounds I lost last July, at a cost of \$4.94 a hundredweight. This was not much pork, but as we had little corn, I raised them mainly on green feed.

"My feeding cost was \$43.16 and my profit is \$179.34, including my sow, now valued at \$85, so I'm well satisfied with my year's work.

"My neighbors did not give me an encouraging word when I started, as John Shepherd was given, so I imagined someone had done so, and worked as hard as if all my neighbors had encouraged me.

"This ends my story, so farewell, boys. I wish you all success in the 1918 contest. Hurrah for Mr. Case and the Capper Pig Club."

Darlington is working hard to complete membership in Riley county, and it is the boys who are exhibiting that kind of pep who are likely to be appointed county leaders. Darlington's father kept records in competition with him last year, but "Doc." made the best record. They are lined up in the father and son contest this year, and Mr. Holtman's Duroc sow has 10 pigs, and as Darlington's sow has just found seven pigs, they feel as if they are going to give the other contestants in the father and son department a run for their money. As Adolph Heller and his dad have entered the father and son contest with Duroc sows, it will be mighty interesting to watch how their records compare in county club work. The profit records of the Riley Club members were given when the prize was announced.

How Harry Tuthill Won.

One of the shortest stories, but one of the best records in pork production was turned in by Harry Tuthill of Saline county, who tied with Arthur Salyer of Clark county for fifth prize. Harry had the misfortune to lose his sow, but his report shows that he made a net profit of \$154.10. He produced 1,775 pounds of pork, and values his seven Poland China pigs at \$287. Here is Harry's contest story showing how he fed and cared for his sow and pigs:

"On March 15 I entered into the contest with a purebred registered Poland China sow, purchased from James Arkell, Junction City. I fed her 1½ pounds of corn, 2¼ pounds of slop and 1 pound of alfalfa leaves a day until she farrowed.

"My sow farrowed Saturday morning, April 7, and found nine pigs. It was a cold and rainy day. Papa was on the jury and I had to take him to town. Three of the pigs were chilled but I took them into the house and fed them warm milk with a teaspoon for two days. I succeeded in saving one of them, the largest, and the only spotted one in the bunch.

"I fed the sow 2½ pounds of corn, 3 pounds of slop and 1 pound of alfalfa leaves a day.

"The sow was hurt and died June 2. With the seven pigs I have had good luck so far, having them almost ready for the market at an average of 250 pounds each."

Capper Pig Club members not only have done good work in our club, but they are doing good work in other clubs. I am immensely pleased because Harvey Stewart, county leader for Lyon county, won first prize in the sow and litter contest conducted by Otis E. Hall for the Kansas Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture. This is a state wide contest, and it is a real honor to

(Continued on Page 53.)

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date

Age Limit 12 to 18

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**A Demand for Seed Oats.
Prices for the Flour.
Costs in Raising Wheat.
More About the White Elm.
Consider the Mud in Hauling Fodder.**

THE SNOW is gone except in the drifts along the east and west roads. These lanes hold much of the snow which should have been left on the adjoining wheat fields. It blew from them, where it was needed, into the roads where it was not needed at all. I think I hear someone say "There's Hatch growling about the weather again." I'm not growling; like the Englishman, I'm just telling you. So far as I know the wheat is all right altho needing moisture; the snow left very little behind it.

I have received during the last week letters by the dozen asking for prices of seed oats if any were to be found in this locality. I found one firm that thought it could locate perhaps 2,500 bushels and it sent samples and prices to a number of the first who applied. No doubt this amount will all be taken by the first applicants. I know of no more for sale here except perhaps in very small lots.

A letter from Eureka asks regarding the prices fixed by the government on flour and feed. It gives the prices charged in Eureka as being \$2.15 for bran; \$2.60 for shorts and \$3 a sack for flour. It also says that but 5 cents apiece is allowed for the return of empty feed sacks in good condition. This inquirer wishes to know why, if the government fixes the price, there should be such a difference between the prices I quoted as being charged at Burlington and those charged at Eureka.

I thought I had made it plain in my paragraph regarding prices, that the government fixed the price the mills must sell for but set no price for the retailer. The Eureka prices are the mill prices plus freight and dealer's profit. The price charged at the mill in Burlington today is, flour \$2.50 a 48-pound sack of standard flour, bran \$1.60 a hundred and shorts, good quality, \$2.05 a hundred. If a merchant buys from the mill he has to pay these prices and if the stuff is shipped he has to pay freight. Then he has to have a profit for handling the stuff; no one, I am sure, would ask the merchant to work for nothing. Then, if he has to put the cost "on the books" he often has to wait from six months to a year for his pay. Let us say that he waits six months for the pay for a sack of flour costing \$2.50; the interest alone would be 10 cents. I know it often seems that the merchant's profit is very great but we have been in the past paying much for service; if the merchant acts as our banker we must pay him for it. It would be better for all concerned if our dealings with the merchant were on a cash basis; better for the man who now runs a store bill because he would then be free; better for the man who pays cash because he would get his goods cheaper and better for the merchant for he would then have no bad debts.

A letter from Emporia asks me to give the labor cost of putting in an acre of wheat in Eastern Kansas. I can only make an estimate on this, for what would be the charge for labor in this locality might not be enough or might be too much in another. The items entering into this cost are plowing, disking, harrowing and drilling. I have put the cost of plowing this year at \$2 an acre; this is higher than the cost has been in the past yet I think it will be impossible to get plowing done during the heat and dry weather or the summer for less. Disking—twice—I have put at 50 cents an acre for each disking or \$1 an acre more. Harrowing once—and once will do if the land has been disked twice—will be 25 cents an acre while drilling I have put at 50 cents an acre. This makes a total of \$3.75 an acre; to make it even let us say \$4. This will allow something like \$6 a day for a man and 4-horse team under average conditions. In cooler weather or on light soil the cost might be cheaper. This, remember,

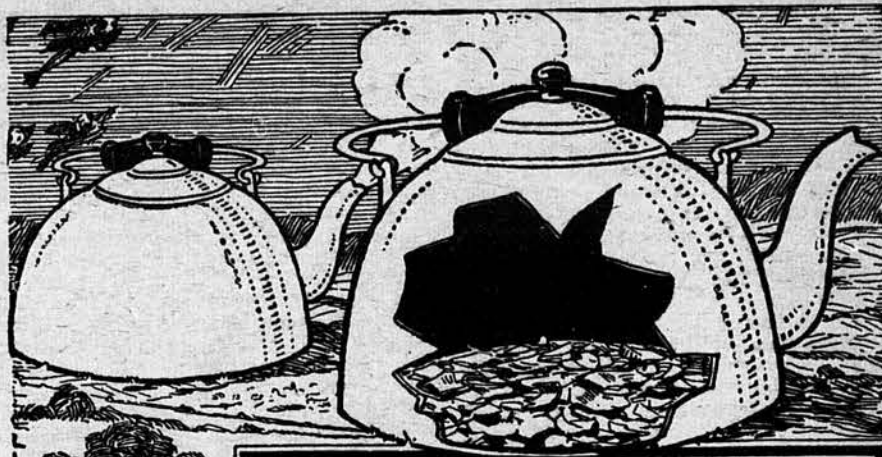
is but a small part of the cost of raising and harvesting an acre of wheat.

A friend writes from Neodesha to say that if White elm is handled rightly it can be split very well before it starts to rot. His method is to saw the wood in stove length chunks and then stand them around on the ground until they are frozen. They can then be "slabbed off" with an ax in fairly good shape. During the last week we have split up several chunks of this noted White elm. We sawed it in rather short lengths—say about 12 inches—and then went after it with a sledge and good wedges. In this way we reduced the chunks in size so they could easily be put in the heating stove. For the kitchen stove we use limb wood and cobs; the chunks are always kept for the heating stove.

We have been doing our share in saving wheat and flour during the last two months. So far from finding it a hardship we rather like the process. In place of wheat bread we have muffins and cakes made from pure rye flour. They are good, too. The rye flour costs us \$2.45 a 48-pound sack at the mill. Then we have corn bread or Johnny-cake, as I was brought up to call it, made from meal which costs us \$4 a hundred pounds. In addition we have oatmeal once a day and a breakfast food made from the germ of the wheat which is discarded in making flour. This we especially like when mixed half and half with oatmeal and cooked in a double boiler. This cereal is on sale at all grocery stores in pasteboard packages at 10 or more cents a pound, but it can be had at any flour mill for about 5 cents a pound; that is what we pay for it. Call for "sizing" and the miller will know what you want. Another good and cheap breakfast dish is made from wheat in one of the processes of being made into flour. The millers call this "second break." We baked our first batch of bread this week from the so-called "war" flour and found it good. Aside from a slightly darker color it is just as good as any bread. Get your miller or baker to tell you how to handle it; it is the same flour the bakers have used for a long time. There is no shorts or bran in it; it is all pure flour. The term "95 per cent flour" does not mean that 95 per cent of the wheat is used in making it; it means that 95 per cent of all the real flour in the wheat is taken. The best patent flour used to be milled down as close as 75 per cent.

I have always believed that corn fodder is not secured for the mere cost of cutting; there is a shrink in the yield in the shock corn as compared with that husked from the stalk. Whether this shrink is caused by cutting the stalk and ear before it is matured fully or whether it is because we miss many ears in husking out the fodder I cannot say. If the last reason is the true one, there is no real loss; what goes to the stock cattle in this manner is always needed by them and does as much good as any other corn fed on the farm. But I am inclined to think that cutting corn reduces the yield because the ear does not mature quite so well. This year there was no loss from that source because a hard freeze the day after we finished cutting killed the stalk quite as thoroughly as if it had been clipped off by a corn binder.

The kafir which bloomed and made the start of the head but which failed to mature seed is still fine feed. Altho it did not make grain it is in many instances bringing to the grower as much as many heavy grain crops have in former years. In Burlington I am told this bound kafir brings \$10 a ton. The bundles are still very heavy, the excess moisture being present in large quantities. One farmer who took a load to town last week for which he got \$10 a ton said that it netted him at the rate of between 6 and 7 cents a bundle. He also had 11 offers that day to buy more of the same kind of feed. If you could get good kafir like this for \$10 a ton or good alfalfa hay for \$20 a ton which would you take for cattle and horse feeding?



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Farm Notes from Allen

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

The last week has been spent in Topeka attending the meetings of the state beekeepers' association and the state board of agriculture. It is quite obvious that the war has gripped the city as it has not the rural communities. All the speakers at the latter organization spoke of the war as the ultimate end to be attained. Then, too, the city seems to be "Hooverizing" to a greater degree than the country. Farmers produce a great many of the things they and the city dwellers use. "Why not use what we want?" we say. As a result the "wheatless, sweetless, meatless, and otherless" days are not regularly kept by many persons. However, many farmers use a very great amount of corn meal—more than if they used it one day a week. It is a wholesome food, when properly prepared is a palatable food, and produces more heat than wheat.

However, the farmer does not lack in patriotism. He is preparing to produce the largest crop this coming year that he has ever produced. Whether this can

attempted to get away. It was again brought to its knees and down to the ground, and was again handled all over and we climbed all over it. This time it learned the first lesson; that we could do what we wished so long as the "W" was used. It thought it could not get up. When it did it was led a short distance and then told to stop. This was repeated until it learned to stop at the command. Then we stopped it, backed off 25 feet, the length of the rope we were using, and we walked up to it swinging our arms widely, taking up the slack in the rope. Our hand was put on its head with a wide swinging motion, enough to scare a horse not well trained. But the mule stood still. This was repeated a number of times. When we finally took the "W" off it was pushed gently from us. When it had gone 30 feet it was told to stop and did. We walked up and caught it; the first time it had ever been caught when it could have got away. It was two weeks before we had time to handle it again. When we did the "W" was put on as a matter of precaution. And it was well we did. Only this time it made but one effort to get away and that stopped as

be an overabundance of them left. One cannot travel a mile along the hedges in any direction without seeing at least a half dozen. A well-fried rabbit makes an excellent meat portion of a meal, and there is a strong demand for rabbits in the larger cities. Until recent years it was very difficult to find a sale for rabbits, but at present there is scarcely a small town that does not have some individual who makes it a business to buy rabbits to supply the markets of the larger cities.

In a cold snowy time, like the last two weeks have been, the stock take very readily to the straw stack, and but a short time is required for 40 head of stuff to work down a large stack. It seems as if a great deal of straw is wasted when the cattle are allowed to have their freedom around a stack but when they tramp it under foot it is soon converted into the best possible kind of fertilizer, and it is not wasted after all. Where one is short on feed no doubt it would pay to build a feed rack and haul the straw to it, but on this farm we happen to have an abundance of rough feeds this winter so we have not gone to the trouble to build a feed rack.

The severe cold snap put a stop, in a measure, to the good growth that the shotes were making. During the most of the time there was a brisk cold wind blowing, and as a hog very much dislikes a wind of that nature we found it difficult to get the animals out for their feed. Warm feed was provided for them morning, noon and night, but they seemed to prefer their warm bed to the warm feed. A few warm days will no doubt bring their appetites back.

In order to get the animals back on their feed as quickly as possible a recent job was the grinding of some kafir for them. For some time the grinding rig has been out of working order and boiled kafir was, in the meantime, substituted for the ground kafir and the shotes relished it, too, but unless they "stayed right at their knitting" on the cold mornings considerable of the wet feed would freeze to the trough. This necessitates the use of the axe to make room in the trough for the next feed and it also wastes feed.

The huge drifts make it difficult for the rural carriers to make their rounds, and instead of using their swift moving motor cars they have had to resort to the slower, and for the time being, more reliable team of horses. The carrier who delivers the reading matter at this farm has been serving the patrons of the route for more than a dozen years and during that time has never missed a day. The rural readers of the modern dailies, who can sit by the fire these cold days and read their morning paper, should in every possible way assist the carrier. This may be accomplished by shoveling the snow away from the mail box or perhaps hitching a heavy team to the wagon and opening up the road thru the drifts before the carrier makes it around.

Potato Growing in Kansas

(Continued from Page 21.)

ing in close association with some other institution or institutions in other states in the work of improving the seed of the varieties of potatoes adapted to Kansas.

Not only with reference to seed supply, but also to marketing, Kansas occupies a rather unique position. Kansas potatoes are ready for the market in June, July and August, at a time when Southern potatoes are about exhausted and Northern potatoes are not yet ready for the market. At that time potatoes are ordinarily at a good price because of the limited supply. We ought to cap-

italize this advantage to the utmost. We probably could do this better if we were organized, especially in view of the hot weather which prevails at that time, making the crop highly perishable.

I have observed a considerable loss every year in yields resulting from an insufficient water supply at the critical stage in growth of the potato crop. Both in the Kaw and the Arkansas River Valleys, potatoes are grown upon land underlaid with water at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet, easily within the reach of pumping. Or the land lies adjacent to streams from which water could be pumped with a lift of not more than 50 feet. I have often wondered if it would not be advantageous to many growers to equip their places so they may irrigate their crops at the critical times when rain does not come, or comes in insufficient quantities. It might be profitable also in dry winters and springs to winter-irrigate the land in preparation for the potato crop, thus insuring germination and early growth. The experiment station is going to look into the question of irrigating potatoes. We hope to start some studies with the purpose of determining the value of irrigating potatoes in the river valleys of Kansas, how and when water should be applied, and how great a lift will be profitable.

Consider the Farm Buildings

An excellent criterion of the farmer's success and business ability is the condition of his farm buildings, according to K. J. T. Ekblaw, professor of farm engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Too many farm buildings show an utter neglect in the way of repairs. The successful farmer, however, realizes that keeping buildings in a good state of repair is fundamentally sound business procedure.

The pressure of farm work in the spring and summer usually precludes the possibility of much repair work being done. Most of the repairing, consequently, must be done in the fall or winter. Any exterior work should be accomplished when the weather permits. The interior repairing can be done at almost any time except in the most severe weather.

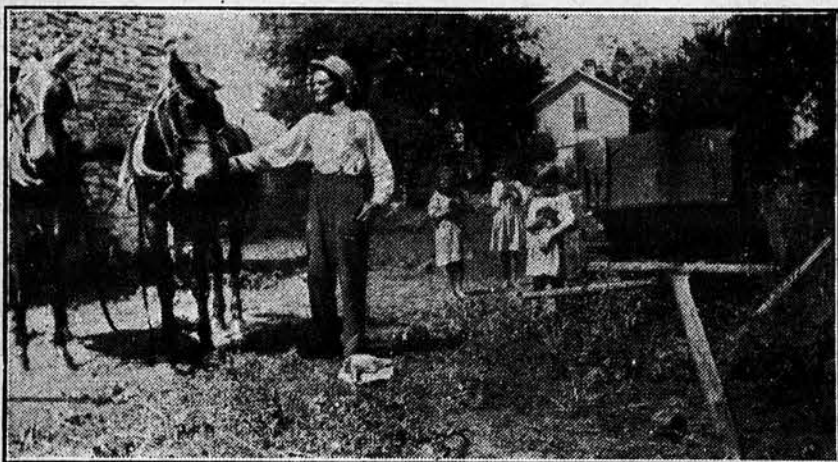
One of the simplest ways to keep buildings in good condition is to make free use of the great preservative, paint. Some persons prefer to paint in the spring, others in the fall, but the advisable plan is to paint whenever and wherever necessary. Any good paint will do, tho interior paint should not be used for exterior purposes and vice versa. Plenty of elbow grease should be applied to insure a thoro rubbing in of the paint.

Extensive use of concrete is to be advocated. It is a material which can be used for many purposes. It may be substituted for wood which has begun to decay in the old buildings. It makes excellent material for piers and foundations and when properly used is practically permanent.

Systematic inspection of farm buildings should be made to discover loose boards, decayed studs, or leaky places in roofs. The battens on the walls, which are prone to come loose, should be gone over and railed when necessary.

The careful farmer will find a number of opportunities for increasing the life and durability of his buildings. The main thing that is necessary is that there be proper realization of the necessity of repairs and of the economy of prompt action.

In giving the American people a chance to invest their small change in thrift stamps the government is not only benevolent but provident. The plan works for the public good from all angles.



A Team of Mules and J. T. Tredway, Who Was President of the State Board of Agriculture Last Year.

be done will depend on the weather and the care the crop will receive. In order to get in the large acreage planned the ground may not be put in the best condition. This will reduce the yields. Especially is this true with the small grains where the preparation of the seedbed is all the cultivation the crop gets. Another factor in the care of the crop will be the help problem. In many cases a larger acreage will be planted than can be cared for properly with the help that can be secured. There is a disposition in some quarters to draft the farm boys because they make such good soldiers and to draft those who loaf about the towns to take the places of our farm boys. Experience has proved time after time that such help is of little value.

A year ago we traded for a young mare only partly trained, as young horses usually are. She had always been driven into the barn instead of having been caught or handled in the pasture. She was learning to be caught in pasture when she gave birth to a mule colt. Then it was impossible to catch her without an hour or more of hard work. However, she was caught a few times during the summer. During the times she was in the barn the mule was taught to stand when tied and to lead after a fashion. The little handling the mule got, together with running from us with its mother made it become quite wild. As cold weather came on the mare was kept up and worked some. But the mule became wilder; so much so that we had to use an extra strong rope to tie it, as it made frantic efforts to get away whenever we came near. It was tied up to be weaned but kept getting worse until it would jerk away when led out to water. Soon it jerked away twice within a few minutes. We knew it must be taught better right then or it would never be handled with any satisfaction, if at all. It was coaxed into the stable and a "W" put on it. The halter rope was tied around its neck and it was led out. As soon as it got outside it tried to get away. The first effort tightened the "W." After considerable effort it was brought to its knees and in a few minutes to the ground. By taking hold of the halter, the purpose for which it had been left on, its head was lifted from the ground. We got on it and handled it all over; tail, legs, head and ears. When we let it up we led it a short distance, when it

soon as the "W" tightened. It was loosed and left 24 hours. Then we caught it in the lot without effort and it was led a considerable distance without difficulty. With a little handling every few days it probably will allow itself to be caught anywhere and will not try to break away again.

We have two mules coming 3 years old to be trained to work this spring. The "W" will first be used. They will be taught to stop and start at command and with an hour's work will be made to believe they can do nothing but what we wish them to do and that this must be done at once. They will be ridden without bridle or saddle and we do not expect any one to help us in the work. The harness will then be put on and they will be hitched to a wagon with a well-trained mule. The process will take a little time but is not a difficult matter.

Mules are used exclusively for the heavy work on this farm. We have never been able to find a team of horses that will stand the hard work the mules will. We never have to stop because the mules must have a rest. In hot weather we do not have to stop because the mules are too warm, and when we have heavy work to be done we know they will come in at night less tired than we.

Hauling Water for Stock

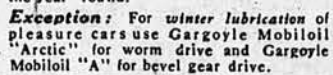
BY W. H. COLE

The zero temperature which followed the snow added many complications to the stock water situation. Many farmers were depending, as for months past, upon shallow pools to supply their stock with water, but of course now that the pools in many instances are frozen solid to the bottom, the only alternative is to provide water from some other source, which as a rule means to haul it. Such a job in freezing weather is anything but pleasant. The job is unpleasant enough when one has to haul water thru the warmer months, but in the winter with ice over everything the task is rendered even less attractive. No matter how careful one is, more or less of the water is sure to be spilled on the clothing, where it instantly freezes.

Hundreds of rabbits have been killed since the snow and yet there seems to



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With the Home Makers

A Warm Lunch for Ten Cents

BY ALICE M. CHALMERS

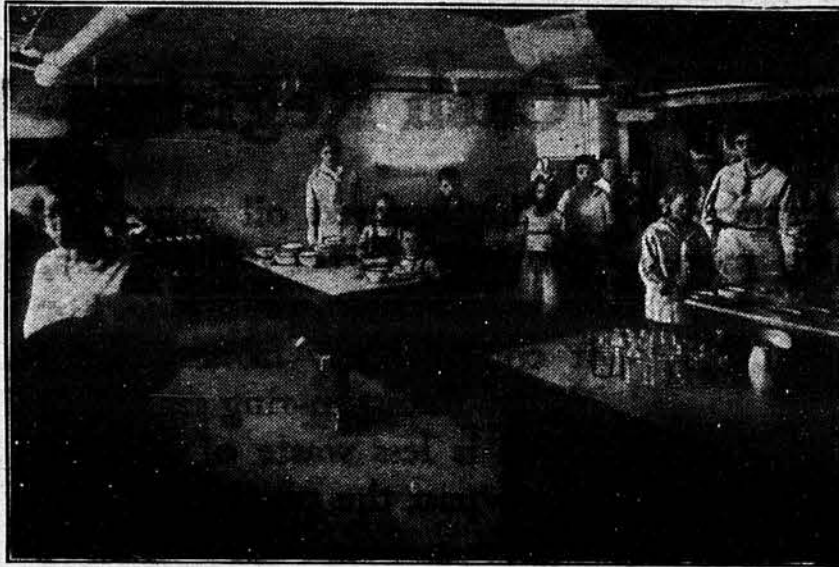
THE DOMESTIC science students at the normal school at Dillon, Mont., furnish a 10-cent lunch for rural pupils which has more than paid expenses. The object of the enterprise is two-fold: to furnish country pupils with a warm nourishing lunch, and to train the normal graduates to conduct similar enterprises in the communities where they will teach.

Three articles of food are served each day at a flat rate of 10 cents a person. Second helpings are given when desired. The domestic science supervisor plans the menus and supervises the work.

rice, oatmeal, buckwheat, and so forth. The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes, pastry, or mix them.

Victory bread may be obtained from bakers until February 24 containing 5 per cent of other cereals. After that date it will contain 20 per cent substitutes. If you do not bake your own bread, buy victory bread. If you do bake bread, use wheat substitutes.

Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating places, and on such days and meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast foods or



Cafeteria at the Normal School at Dillon, Mont., where a 10-cent lunch is served which satisfies the students and pays expenses.

The students do everything else except what is done by the one hired trained cook. The cook receives \$2 a day. The local district furnished the room, heat and equipment. The charge for the meals pays the cook and buys the food. Two sample menus which show that the children are not underfed to keep down expenses are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------|
| Baked beans | 1. | Cabbage salad |
| Cornbread | | |
| Fresh apple sauce | | |
| Escalloped potatoes | 2. | Lettuce salad |
| Biscuit | | |
| Peach cake with whipped cream | | |

Among the valuable things accomplished by the operation of the noon lunch is the training given the people of the community in keeping down expenses and yet serving good food. In no other way but by actual demonstration could this have been shown. The women have been surprised to learn that good nourishing well-balanced meals could be served for comparatively little money when skilled management and careful supervision are employed.

Without taking into account the benefit derived by the children, their improvement in health, manners and studies, the fact that it has helped the women to learn to conserve food and energy and furnish better meals, would be justification enough for its existence. The effects of these lessons are far-reaching.

The lunch room was opened in 1916. It is necessary this year to enlarge the equipment for the cafeteria has become so popular the old-time tin dinner pail has almost entirely disappeared.

Are You a Patriot or a Slacker?

Beginning January 28 the American people were asked to go on a war-bread diet. Food Administrator Hoover estimates that observance of the regulations will save about 15 million bushels of wheat a month for shipment abroad. This will enable the allies to subsist, altho their ration will be short. Thirteen million of the 20 million housewives in the United States have signed the food administration pledge cards and Mr. Hoover is depending on them to take the lead in observing the new regulations.

The consumers of the country are called upon to purchase an equal weight of other cereals such as cornmeal, cornstarch, corn flour, hominy, barley flour,

other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or as a binder in cornbread or other cereal breads. The federal food administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated, the United States food administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

In order to conserve meat and pork products, we are asked to observe Tuesday as meatless day and Tuesday and Saturday as porkless days and to have one meatless meal every day. By meatless is meant without hog, cattle, or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By porkless is meant without pork, bacon, ham, lard, or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry, and eggs.

Kansans Seek British Prohibition

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Kansas women hope to obtain for their soldier sons and husbands the same protection from the evils of drink in Great Britain that is given in the United States. The Women's Kansas Day club, at the annual meeting in Topeka, January 29, adopted a resolution to request the United States War Department to ask the British government to observe the same rules regarding the sale of liquor to our soldiers and sailors as is now in force in this country, making it impossible for men wearing a United States soldier or sailor uniform to procure intoxicating liquor while in Great Britain. The protest was sent to the war department by wire and was signed by three organizations: the Women's Kansas Day club, the membership of Central Congregational church of Topeka and the Kansas Native Sons and Daughters.

Reading of the resolution was followed by a burst of applause which clearly indicated the feeling of the club. If the sale of liquor to United States soldiers in Great Britain is prohibited much credit will be due Kansas women, more than 400 of whom attended the annual meeting of the Women's Kansas Day club.

Hundreds of persons were stirred to action at a recent meeting at Central Congregational church of Topeka, when

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, the pastor, who has just returned from England, told of the temptations of the American soldier in that country. Following the lecture, Mrs. C. J. Evans made a motion that a message be sent to Washington. She was also the writer of the resolution adopted by the Women's Kansas Day club.

Dr. Sheldon addressed the annual meeting of the Kansas Native Sons and Daughters on conditions in England. After spending three months in that country lecturing for the prohibition cause, he is convinced that the present conditions must be changed if the United States and her allies are to be victorious in the war. Vice is unrestrained, he said, in the vicinity of the concentration camps and soldiers are subjected to every kind of degrading influence which has resulted in 20,000 Canadian soldiers being sent home disgraced and incapacitated for service because of drink and vice. Unless conditions are changed, he predicted, the same thing will result in the case of American soldiers. Every mother should demand of President Wilson, Dr. Sheldon insisted, that he request the British government to make the ruling in regard to the sale of liquor to men in United States soldier and sailor uniform that is in effect in this country. In England soldiers and sailors can obtain liquor with greater ease than the civilian. Daily an equivalent of 750,000 loaves of bread is worse than wasted by the brewers. The United States and her allies have three enemies to fight, Dr. Sheldon declared. These are Germany, Austria and drink, and the greatest of the three is drink.

Newspapers in England are hostile to prohibition, according to Dr. Sheldon, but the working people are eager for it. A vote taken in working districts showed that a vast majority wish absolute prohibition, but the brewers are a powerful minority and have blocked legislation.

Clothes for Early Spring

The large pointed collar is an attractive feature of the new spring waist model pictured in No. 8669. The fronts of the waist are gathered to the edges of the back at the shoulders. The sleeves may be long or short. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' two-gored skirt No. 8652 has two inverted plaits at each side of the



back and front. These plaits are stitched down to the hip length. Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Misses' or small women's dress No. 8650 hangs straight from the shoulders, but an odd belt marks the rather low waistline. Pattern sizes 14 to 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number when ordering.

Saving food doesn't mean going without it—it means doing with those things that one can use but cannot well send off the farm or ship abroad.

Herbie Hoover

Little Herbie Hoover's come to our house to stay, To make us scrape the dishes clean, an' keep the crumbs away, An' learn us to make war bread, an' save up all the grease, For the less we eat of butter, the sooner we'll have peace. An' all us other children, when our scanty meal is done, We gather up around the fire an' has the mostest fun A-listenin' to the proteins that Herbie tells about, An' the Calories that git you

you don't watch out!

An little Herbie Hoover says, when the fire burns low, An' the vitamins are creepin' from the shawws, sof' and slow, You better eat the things the food folks says they's plenty of, An' cheat the garbage pail, and give all butcher's meat the shove, An' gobble up the corn pone an' veg'tables an' fish, An' save your drippin' an' yer sweets an' lick clean ever' dish, An' don't get fresh a-talkin' of what you won't do without, Or the Calories'll git you

you don't watch out!

—Sophie Kerr in Life.

Canning Club Records Good

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Those who speak of tasks as more difficult than the pulling of teeth, probably have the old time dentistry in mind. We feel sure the modern dentist has an easier job in extracting a tooth than we have had in getting our canning club report in readiness for the state club leader. The club that starts with a more limited number of teams would not find so much difficulty. Our members are spread out over a square of about 5 miles on each side. We have two telephone lines and mail routes out of three towns.

The report shows some interesting figures. Taking the summary for the first 10 teams, we find 1496 quarts of fruit and 909 quarts of vegetables were canned. Almost without exception, the only vegetables these members had canned in previous years were tomatoes and beets, in pickles. One of the 10 canned 112 quarts of corn or an equivalent of about 20 bushels. This team shared the vegetables canned with married members of their family. They were able to can large quantities as they worked with a neighbor who owned a steam cooker such as is used in cooking ground feed for hogs. This steam cooker would cook 40 quart cans at one time for them. They, like all the others, have been delighted with the results of their work.

One other member, in speaking of her corn told how many quarts she had "pickled." She selected corn of the right age for table use, cooked it on the cob and then cut it off. She placed a layer of corn in a stone jar then a liberal sprinkle of salt, another layer of corn, etcetera, until the jar was about full when she weighted it down. This, freshened and heated, she thinks, is the equal of most canned corn. She added that, on a recent visit to Kansas City, a friend served mustard greens that she had prepared in the same way. We had heard of beans being preserved in this manner but we did not know corn and greens could be kept in quantities in that fashion. We confidently expect that improved methods of storing quantities such as the pickling mentioned and drying will be advanced this summer.

One fact many of us are agreed upon is that we can count most on our early planted vegetables for canning. The successive plantings of peas, beans, etcetera, are well to plan for but a good supply at one time to can may most certainly be served from the early plantings. Only one year in four have we succeeded with late plantings of peas—two years ago. If this is true here in Northeastern Kansas, we should think it would be even more likely to be the case in Central or Western Kansas.

One Farmers Mail and Breeze subscriber has written asking what book may be had that will give directions for canning meat. Probably the text most easily secured is Farmers Bulletin No. 839. This may be had for the asking by writing to O. E. Hall, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Others have written and telephoned asking how they should proceed with the canning of spareribs, sausage, etcetera, after they have fried them. We did not give a list of times and com-

plete directions when we discussed our canning demonstration as these had been given two weeks previously in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Granted that your fresh sausage or spareribs are thoroly fried and your cans and covers brought to a boil in water, wrap a hot can in a cloth, place the meat in the can, some melted fat and a little of the pot liquid. Dip the rubber in boiling water, turn the lid as far as possible with the thumb and little finger and

If Each Home Saves

One ounce of meat daily it means 465 million pounds annually.

and one slice of bread, 365 million loaves annually,
and one piece of butter, 114 million pounds annually,
and one cup of milk, 912 million quarts,
or the product of 400,000 cows annually.

LET'S DO OUR PART.

place on the false bottom in boiling water to boil 90 minutes for quarts. If the meat is only partially cooked, we are directed to sterilize beef for 3½ hours and pork for 4 hours. When removed from the boiler the lids should be tightened and the jars inverted to cool.

The sister whose method of canning sausage we described as placing her fried pots of sausage in a fruit can, filling it with lard and sealing, has written saying that we neglected to add that jars should be placed on the lid end to cool. She says she does not always fill the jar with lard. The cooled lard forms a lid within the jar over the meat and prevents it from molding.

The sayers of democracy also must be the doers, else democracy itself becomes only a thing that was.

How to Make Soap

Strain and clarify 6 pounds of fat if it has many impurities. Put 1 pound of lye in a stone or enamel vessel, and add 6½ cups of cold water. Let it stand until it cools. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of borax in ½ cup of hot water and add to the lye. Melt the fat, warm it slightly, and pour it gradually into the lye, stirring it constantly. Add ½ cup of ammonia to the mixture before it quite cools. Continue stirring until the soap is as thick as pancake batter. Add a little oil of geranium or other perfume, if desired. Then pour the soap into wooden or paper boxes lined with greased paper. When it is cold, cut it into cakes. Let it stand a week to ripen, then take it from the boxes and stack it in a warm, dry place. Well dried soap can be used more economically than freshly made soap. Home-made soap saves time in laundering or dishwashing. Directions for making soft soap are found on the lye cans.

Shakespeare Knew Flowers

BY MARY E. REUTTER.

Girls who love to read can find a great pleasure in associating common, everyday objects with the references to them in prose or poetry. Flowers are especially favored in this way and allusions to field and garden favorites are easy to find. Shakespeare's plays make frequent mention of flowers, not only showing an appreciation of their beauty, but displaying also a knowledge of their habits and the folklore and superstitions connected with them. Here are a few such quotations:

When daisies pied and violets blue
And lady-smocks, all silver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight.
—Love's Labor Lost.

In emerald tufts, flowers purple, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl and rich embroidery.
—Merry Wives of Windsor.

He tells in the Winter's Tale of "Daffodils that come before the swallow

dares and take the winds of March with beauty," and "The Marigold that goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping," and again, "Pale primroses that die unmarried ere they can behold bright Phoebus in his strength."

In Richard II he asks, "Who are the violets now that strew the green lap of the new-come spring?" and in Midsummer Night's Dream, tells how "Hoary frosts fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

Shakespeare knew the customs and use to which plants were put.

There's Rosemary and rue; these keep seeming and savour all winter long.
—Winter's Tale.

The mandrake's flower—whose roots show half a man, whose juice with madness strikes.
—Romeo and Juliet.

The sentiments and meanings attached to flowers were well known by Shakespeare. He makes Ophelia say in Hamlet, "And there is pansies, that's for thoughts," "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," and "There's rue for you, we may call it herb of grace o' Sundays."

Other such allusions are:

In sad cypress let me be laid.—
Twelfth Night.

She had a song of willow, an old thing, 'twas, but it expressed her fortune and she died singing it.—Othello.

Shakespeare speaks of "a thousand vagrant posies," and before our eyes appear the fragrant list of roses, damask, crimson and milk-white, the sweet Musk rose and the red, red rose on the triumphant brier; the azure harebell, nodding violet, cowslip tall with a pearl hanging in every ear, the luscious woodbine and eglantine, clover blossoms which contain a sweet juice, bold oxlips, winking Mary-buds that ope their golden eyes, columbines, lavender, savory marjoram, wild thyme and lilies of all kinds, the flower-de-luce being one.

War, "the chief trade of Prussia," has brought about the moral bankruptcy of Germany and the financial bankruptcy must inevitably follow.

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The talented singers and instrumentalists who by reason of their superior artistry are famous the whole world over
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Can You Help These Women?

If you have been successful in making soap or in pickling cucumbers and care to help these women by telling how you do it, address your letters to The Women's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The first one says: "I should like to have some one tell me just how to pickle cucumbers so they will be as firm and crisp and green as those you buy at the store."

And another: "Will someone please help me out? I have tried three times and each time when making soap it divides into two parts. The top is light and looks like soap but it is only about 1 inch thick and the other part is dark and soft and seems to contain a good deal of the lye. Would making it in a granite vessel cause this?"

The Trinity of Life

There are three injunctions which I feel that every young person should heed.

First: Find yourself. Find who you really are and what you like best. Know your weak points and your strong ones. Only by knowledge of our weaknesses and constant effort can we overcome our failings. Find what you really want to be. Determine what you are naturally best adapted to do. Don't be misled by false glitter or another's success in a different occupation. Find your groove,

your talent, and stick to it. Find yourself!

Secondly, save yourself. Be careful of your physical being. Your health is a fortune and should be guarded more closely than your dearest possession. Learn economy of steps, of motion, of time. Be physically fit for any reasonable demand on your strength. Then go about your daily work with vigor, with enthusiasm, with pleasure. Save yourself.

Lastly, give yourself. Give the world the best that is in you even if it be a sacrifice on your part. Don't expect to give a second-class article and receive pure gold. One's mind grows by sharing as well as does one's character.

The familiar quotation, "Give the world the best, and the best will come back to you," is gospel truth. Give your best and experience your own pleasure in the doing. Give yourself.

Three cardinal commands for every young person: Find yourself; Save yourself; Give yourself.—W. H. Clemmons, in the Nebraska Teacher.

Are You Doing Your Part?

Here is one reason we are asked to conserve meat for the allies: The Society of Public Medicine in Paris is considering means whereby offal and butchers' waste can be utilized as food, and especially how to use the waste meat left in the butcheries of the army for the inhabitants of the army zone.

They propose installing factories for canning and preserving at the abattoirs. They will also use the bones for manure, of which there is a scarcity. They are considering whether means cannot be devised to render wholesome certain carcasses heretofore withdrawn from the food supply by veterinary surgeons. And we housewives are still, in America, not all pledged to the meatless day a week!

How to Make Good Pastry

Success in pastry making is dependent more on skill in manipulation and handling than on the ingredients used, according to Miss Helen L. Green, instructor in domestic science at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

In making plain pastry one-fourth to one-third as much fat as flour is used, and in puff or flaky pastry one-half as much fat as flour. It was thought for a long time that puff pastry could not be made without butter but recent experiments have proved that oleomargarine is satisfactory. Lard is not desirable for the making of puff pastry because of its low melting point.

The success of puff pastry depends a great deal upon the low temperature of the room in which it is made. A good pastry cook always makes pastry in a cold room. The pastry is handled in such a way that the air is folded in as the mixture is folded and turned. When the cold pastry is put into a hot oven, the air expands, forming an air space

and a layer of thin, parchment-like crust. There is a series of these layers, the number depending upon how many times the pastry is folded and turned.

How Much are You Earning?

Two thousand dollars a year seems good earnings and few farm women at the first thought would put such a high value on their own work, yet here are the figures to prove that a farmer's wife in the Panhandle of Texas actually earned more than this sum and the work done in the 30 years of her married life amounted to more than the value of the farm. The estimate was made by the woman and her son at the request of Mrs. W. A. Warner of Claude, Tex., who told the story to the International Dry Farming Congress at El Paso, Tex.

Meals served, 235,425, at 15 cents apiece.	\$35,313.75
Garments made, 3,700, at 50 cents apiece.	1,850.00
Chickens, 7,660, at 25 cents apiece.	1,915.00
Eggs, 127,752, at 15c a dozen.	1,596.60
Butter, 5,460 pounds, at 20 cents a pound.	1,092.00
Milk, 21,900 gallons, at 10 cents a gallon.	2,190.00
Lard, 1,500 gallons, at \$1 a gallon.	1,500.00
Bread (loaves) 35,500, at 10 cents apiece.	3,550.00
Cakes, 5,930, at 25 cents apiece.	1,482.50
Pies, 7,960, at 30 cents apiece.	2,388.00
Vegetables, 1,525 bushels, at 50 cents a bushel.	762.50
Fruit, jars, 3,625, at 25 cents a jar.	906.25
Fruit, fresh, 1,550 quarts at 10 cents a quart.	155.00
Laundry, 177,725 pieces, at 8 cents apiece.	14,218.00
Hours spent in sweeping, washing, ironing, scrubbing, 35,640, at 10 cents an hour.	3,564.00
Total.	\$51,530.35
Present value of real estate.	50,000.00
Difference.	\$11,530.35

She Writes to the Governor

Here is an interesting letter which Ruth L. Durst of Mont Ida, Kan., wrote to Governor Capper:

Dear Governor Capper: I saw in your paper about your birthday and we all wished we had been there. Anyway, we all wished you a happy birthday and many more to come.

We take two of your papers: the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly. I like to read both of them.

My sister and I would like to do something for the soldiers but we have no Red Cross organization in our neighborhood. Mamma would like to help, too, but we don't know where to get the material. Would you please tell us where we could get something? As we are not old enough to join the Red Cross we could not do anything with that, but we could sew for the soldiers.

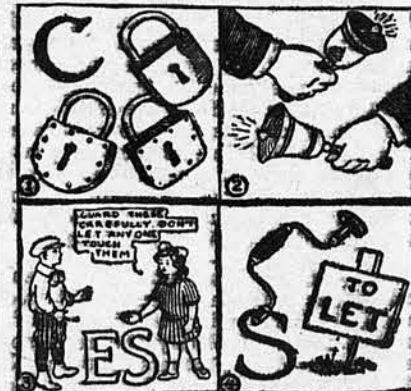
I am 9 years old and I live on a farm in Anderson county. I go to school at the Cedar Head school house and I am in the fifth grade. My home is a mile from school. I have one sister and four brothers.

Mamma and my sister joined the canning club. I helped them can some of the vegetables. My sister and I had an old hen and some little chickens this summer. Last summer we each made a dollar out of our chickens when we sold them.

Your little friend,
Ruth L. Durst.

These are Articles of Jewelry

Four articles of jewelry are represented in this puzzle picture. Address your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.



The answer to the one word puzzle in the January 26 issue is "rabbits." Prize winners are: Elsie McCune, Benton, Kan.; Mildred Williams, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Fred Hunt, Goodland, Kan.; Dayle Kruse, Zenda, Kan.; Walter Nelson, Cleburne, Kan.

Silent, Steady, Sure In Its Work



**Lalley-Light
Brings New Cheer
to the Old Home**

LALLEY-LIGHT, in operation, is practically as silent as light itself. With it in the basement, you can barely hear, on the first floor, the low hum of its running.

It is quiet because its engine is designed and built expressly to run a direct-connected electric generator. That means, in addition, increased economy and efficiency.

Because it has big ball bearings to prevent wear—and noise—at every point where split babbit or roller bearings are ordinarily used.

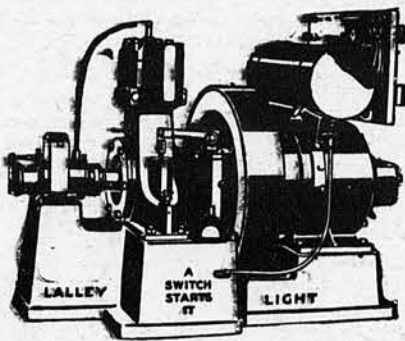
Because it has but three moving parts—no valves, no springs, no cams, to clatter and chatter.

Because the engine's patented construction permits it to run as smoothly and steadily as a perfectly governed steam engine.

Lalley-Light—with a record of seven successful years—brings electric light and power to the farm, and with them every convenience and comfort and cheer which electricity has conferred on mankind.

It gives you safe light—and eliminates fire risk in that direction. It is so simple that a woman, a boy, or even a girl, can run and care for it as well as a man.

It is practically two plants at the cost of one—for either the generator or the battery supplies current, independently of the other.



Generating plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high. Storage battery is included in complete outfit.

Lalley-Light is a complete plant—direct-connected engine and generator, and storage battery. No extras to buy, aside from the wiring, fixtures and bulbs you must supply for any plant.

Consider the comfort of Lalley-Light on the farm. Unlimited light always and instantly at your command, in house and barn; power for pump, churn, separator, and so on. Greater convenience and labor-saving than you have ever had—all for a few cents' worth of gasoline per day.

Do not put this paper aside until you send us a postal card with your name and address. In return, we will send you, free, our book completely describing and illustrating Lalley-Light; and tell you what the plant complete will cost delivered at home.

We will also tell you the nearest place where you can see Lalley-Light in actual operation. Be sure to write today.

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LALLEY-LIGHT

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

Young Kansans at Work

Corinne's Queer Valentines

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

IT WAS Corinne's first year at kindergarten and she was such a loving little girl that she wished to send each child in the school a valentine. But mother said:

"Dearie, since daddy has been sick we must economize and I must save even the pennies. But a valentine is a token of love, you know, and why can't I make you into a valentine?"

It was a queer idea to Corinne but she had a great deal of faith in mother, so she stood very still Valentine's Day while mother put a clean dress on her and brushed her hair. Then mother tied a big fluffy bow of baby blue tissue paper on the golden curls and over one shoulder she secured a sash of the paper with gold lettering which read:

"May I be your valentine?"

"Now," said mother, "go to visit all the persons nearby to whom you wish to send valentines and be their little valentine for 10 minutes; in that way you can send a whole lot of them in just a little while."

It was a beautiful day for February, so Corinne did not wear a hat lest it muss her blue bow. She kept her coat open that everyone might see her pretty sash. First she called on Lawrence Baker, who lived next door and who wore a brace on his ankle.

"I'm your valentine," she announced, as he opened the door.

They sat down on two small chairs while he showed her the valentines he had received thru the mail; he did not think he had any as sweet as the roly-poly little girl sitting beside him. After a visit of a few minutes Corinne said:

"Let your mother make a valentine of you and let's go to visit Mrs. Kennedy."

Mrs. Kennedy was a widow who lived next door to Lawrence. She had no little children and was often very lonely. Lawrence's mother made him a soft tie of pink tissue paper and put a band across his shoulder which read: "I am another valentine," and they started off together for Mrs. Kennedy's home. Mrs. Kennedy kissed each happy little face.

"A live valentine is the very sweetest kind," she declared. "I never before had one I could love and talk to for 10 minutes."

"I wish you could be a valentine, too, and go to see Dorothy Allen," coaxed Corinne. "She is not well enough to go out of the house and I know she is lonesome."

"Well, I'd made a pretty valentine," laughed Mrs. Kennedy, "but I will go over to see Mrs. Allen and Dorothy a little while."

"But you must be a valentine," persisted Corinne, so Mrs. Kennedy made a fancy cap of white tissue paper and put it on her hair; then they went next door. Just outside they met Mrs. Dean, who was so rich she could have bought valentines for the whole neighborhood and still have had some money left.

"Well, you ridiculous folks; where are you going?" she asked; and Mrs. Kennedy explained. Mrs. Dean's eyes grew moist but the valentines hurried into the house and did not notice.

"Oh, what a lovely lot of valentines!" said Dorothy, "and it is so nice to have some that can talk and play with me."

The little folks played while Mrs. Kennedy and mother visited and then the door bell rang and a whole flock of valentines came trooping in.

"A valentine party!" exclaimed Corinne, dancing up and down. Mrs. Dean had gathered together all the children in the neighborhood and brought them over to help make Dorothy happy. She also brought a dainty paper valentine for each child and a delicious cake and some ice cream. After the little human valentines had played statue, blind-man's-buff and charades until they were tired, the grown folks assembled them in the dining room, where luncheon was served. Dorothy forgot she was not very well, Lawrence never once thought of the brace on his ankle and everybody was happy.

"Such a lovely, lovely, lovely day!" said Corinne to mother that night, "and everyone tried to make us all have a good time."

"And all because you did what you

could," said mother, "instead of crying because you did not have more money for valentines."

The Game of States

BY CAROL C. CRAIN

The players for the game of states are divided into two groups and those of opposite sides sit facing each other. Numbers are given to the players and the course of the alphabet is followed. The first caller announces "1 Alabama," or "1 Arizona," and so on until the alphabet is exhausted, if there be that number of participants. As there is no state beginning with B, the answer would be "2 blank." The player is permitted to have only one trial; if he makes a mistake, he must stand beside his chair until the end of the game. The side with the smaller number of standing players wins. This game may be played with fruits, nations, cities or christian names as the medium. If names are used, require the girls to select feminine and the boys masculine names, or the reverse. Many variations can be employed.

Barges May Supplant Steamships

If actual trials prove the scheme to be thoroly practicable, it is understood that in order to check the depredations of the enemy's U-boats, immense ocean-going barges towed by powerful, armed tugs, may be used instead of steamships for transporting freight thru the submarine zones. Long, low-sitting, inclosed craft of steel construction will be tested.

Crews being unnecessary, the barges are to be decked a few inches above the water line so that from a distance they will be practically invisible to a periscope. As is perhaps generally known, a tug, because of its small size and comparatively shallow draft, offers a torpedo a poor target. In a gun duel, should a U-boat risk such a fight, the tug would have nearly an even break with the enemy and during the brush could release the barge and maneuver freely. The new vessel is illustrated and described in the February Popular Mechanics Magazine.

He's Good for Something

This is a picture of my dog, Bowser. I hope Mr. Hoover does not order all the worthless dogs killed. I am afraid my papa considers Bowser in that class, but I do not.

He catches rats, mice and rabbits, and sometimes he runs into the barb wire fence and gets rather badly cut up.



Bowser is a Useful Dog.

Then poor Bowser crawls under the porch and I have to take his meals to him until the wound heals.

When we go down town at night we make him stay at home, but when we are coming home he meets us about a mile from the house.

Lincoln, Kan. Ethel Hurlock.

A Winter Conceit

Soft flakes, like feathers from white wings,
At eve drop down on field and fen;
The wind goes roistering by, and then
A distant sheepbell faintly rings.

At dawn a new world stands revealed,
Due to the wizardry of snow;
Gaunt trees as pickets stand, and lo!
The corn shocks loom a tented field.

—Will T. Hale.



In The Nation's Service

America is sending its best men to fight for freedom and in their honor the whole land is dotted with service flags carrying the stars of sacrifice.

It is a far cry from the crowded city streets above which floats our service flag to the telephone exchange hidden in the front-line trenches. But the actuating spirit of service here and abroad remains unchanged.

The Stars and Stripes is the emblem which unites us

in war for human liberty and national honor. The service flag is the emblem which unites us in mutual sympathy for the men who give themselves and for those who give their men.

These flags should inspire all citizens to greater endeavor and greater sacrifice. As one of the agencies of preparation and military support, the Bell System is honored by the opportunity to do its share.



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IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES
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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 16c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.00 to \$8.25
No. 2, 15c. (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.25
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Music—at once!

One touch upon the pedals, and the Gulbransen is "off like a flash!" You can't realize how light-running and responsive it is until you play it yourself.

What would you play if you had a Gulbransen at home tonight? Hymns? Old songs? Popular airs? Marches? Dances? Opera? Sonatas? You could play any or all of them—and with so little effort the diversion would rest you after a hard day's work.

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN

Player-Piano

We'd like you to get acquainted with the Gulbransen. Send us your name and address, on a postal card and we will tell you where you can examine and play one. Hundreds of Gulbransen Player-Pianos are in use in Kansas. We have a dealer near you. We'll also send our Art Catalog and other descriptive matter. Please write now.
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'895-140-Egg Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Prize Winning Model—Double Fibre Board Case, Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Nursery, Self-Regulated Safety Lamp, Thermometer Holder, Egg Tester, With \$5.25 Hot-Water, Double-Walled, 140-Chick Brooder, both only \$12.95

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Special Offers Provide Ways for You to Make Extra Money Save time—Order Now, or write today for my Free Catalog, "Hatching Facts"—It tells all. Jim Roban, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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POULTRY and eggs are going to be the big money-makers this year. Hoover is beseeching little and big poultry raisers to double—triple—quadruple their products. We should raise twice as much poultry and eggs as we did last year. And prices will remain high—and go higher. The demand will take care of that. Why, New York City alone consumed annually One-Half Billion More Eggs than the greatest egg-producing state in America yielded last year! Get wise. Get hatching started quick! Plan for bigger hatches of better chicks. Get a hatch-increasing wonder—a

1918 X-Ray Incubator

Combines 20 Exclusive X-Ray Features. Completely hatches on only one filling, oil during entire hatch. Duplex Central Heating Plant—directly underneath, gives natural, moist motherhen heat. X-Ray Automatic Trip regulates flame—no chilled eggs—no overheated sides. Read all about its 20 remarkable hatch-increasing, labor, time and money-saving features—and remember, it is shipped

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Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

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To Win With Poultry

Birds With Abnormal Appetites

BY NORTON L. HARRIS
Poultry Department
Kansas State Agricultural College

It is not at all unusual when caring for large numbers of animals to find those which develop uncommon or freakish appetites. It may be that this can be traced to the condition under which the animal was raised, but more likely there is no apparent reason for such departures from the normal. Perhaps there are more numerous instances of this in poultry than among larger animals.

Abnormal appetites frequently appear in incubator chicks. They may form the habit of eating the curtain of the brooder, picking up pieces of paper which they find lying around in the pen, or worse yet acquire that most pernicious of all habits, toe pecking.

I once visited a breeder where this habit had developed until he had nearly half of the birds of a large brood with their feet either wrapped in rags or done up in court plaster. Instances have been



A Crop-Bound Bird.

known where the habit grew until they would entirely consume one another.

In order to successfully combat such habits, some means must be devised to divert their attention.

Occasionally a mature fowl will develop an abnormal appetite and become worthless either as a breeder or producer.

An incident occurred here at the college last year in which a hen ate charcoal practically to the exclusion of all other feeds.

Crude fiber is an element little used by poultry and where it is taken into the crop the fluids, which tend to soften and make available other material, have little or no effect on it. If for any cause a hen consumes coarse material of this nature in considerable quantities, the rotary motion of the crop will, in a short time, form a ball too large to pass down thru the outlet and into the gizzard, where it might be ground to bits. Thus the outlet becomes stopped and we have the condition known as crop-bound.

The spring of the year is the season most favorable to the development of this malady. During the winter months there is not likely to be any green feed available. With the coming of spring, tender grass shoots begin to appear. The bluegrass blades which are among the first to show usually are protected by quantities of last year's dried grass. In their eagerness to procure the bits of succulent green feed, the hens swallow more or less of this old tough grass, with the result before mentioned.

Where a case of crop-bound is taken in the early stages, it usually can be cured by administering a tablespoonful of sweet oil and gently working the crop with the hand. Often in this way the mass is softened and passes down into the digestive tract, where it does no harm. If the treatment does not produce the desired result, or the case has been neglected till the crop is many times its normal size, the removal of the contents is necessary.

Make an incision in the outer skin up on the side of the neck, draw the opening thus made down and to the front where a cut as small as it is possible to work thru should be made in the crop. Remove the contents and

thoroughly cleanse the interior with a weak solution of permanganate of potassium, or any other good disinfectant will serve the purpose. With a needle and silk thread, draw the raw edges of the wound together, making as many stitches as necessary, and tie the thread. For a few days give sparingly of some good nourishing soft feed, and no further trouble will as a rule be experienced.

An incident which recently occurred here at the Kansas Experiment station was of peculiar interest.

One of a pen of White Rocks took a peculiar craving for wheat straw. Whether this was induced by the shriveled grains that remained in the heads or whether it developed because of the freezing and thawing of the straw is not certain. The hen became quite gorged before she was discovered, and it was necessary to open the crop and remove the contents. A double handful of straw and sour grain was removed. Such an accumulation so enlarged her crop, as shown in the accompanying illustration, as to seriously impede her progress.

Immediately on being liberated from the hospital coop this hen began to greedily devour more of the straw, with fatal results.

Such abnormalities are a very interesting source of study, and supply a splendid field for investigation.

Another Boost for Hot Water

The first machine I tried to run was a hot air incubator, and as I was green at running an incubator, I spoiled the first hatch by getting the eggs too warm. What few chickens did hatch were crippled, but I tried again and out of 240 eggs got 188 healthy chicks. After that I tried a hot water machine on which some of the regulating rods were missing, but I set it just the same. As it takes longer for the heat to raise and fall in a hot water type I did still better than with the hot air machine. The main thing is not to let the eggs get too warm. I keep the egg trays out just long enough to turn the eggs every morning.

I keep White Leghorns and Bronze Turkey, and about 20 Plymouth Rock hens for setters. I expect to get another incubator this spring and set Plymouth Rocks upon turkey eggs. I always have good luck with turkeys; for the first month or six weeks they are fed six times a day on clabber milk cheese. Little chickens and turkeys want to be fed often, and the best way is to make a self feeder, and place it in a wire enclosure so the old hens cannot get to it. The little chickens can go and eat whenever they like. Keep plenty of fresh water near the feed and you will not be troubled with white diarrhea. I believe that lots of little chickens die because they are not fed often enough. When setting your incubator get eggs from strong, healthy hens, and let the machine run until the thermometer registers 103. It will fall again when the eggs are put in, but will come up after the eggs get warm. I mark my eggs with a pencil, putting an "X" on one side and an "O" on the other, so I can tell when the egg is turned. One day all the "X's" are on top and the next day on the bottom. When the chickens hatch I do not feed them for 12 hours, starting them on bread and hard boiled eggs, followed by milo, corn chop, and kafir.

Mrs. S. Adamson.

Wallace, Kan.

New Incubator—Free

The Wight Co., D 17, Lamoni, Iowa, wants to give every reader of this paper a new \$5.00 incubator for just a few minutes' work at home. Write for special offer.—Adv.

Plans for a Self-Feeder

The Self-Feeder for Hogs, Farmers Bulletin No. 906, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This contains complete plans for the making of these feeders, and tells how to manage them. It is of great interest to every Kansas hog raiser who wishes to save feed; it will be sent free on application to the department.

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Capper Poultry Club

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

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
	Ckrls.	Pullets
Barred Rocks	41	15
White Rocks	15	2
Buff Rocks	6	7
Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan.		
RHODE ISLANDS		
Rose Comb Reds	49	17
Single Comb Reds	11	6
Rose Comb Whites	8	..
Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.		
WYANDOTTES		
White Wyandottes	39	1
Silver Wyandottes	8	..
Marie Hlatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.		
ORPINGTONS		
Buff Orpingtons	11	..
White Orpingtons	10	..
Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.		
LEGHOENS		
Single Comb White	41	13
Single Comb Brown	4	8
Rose Comb Brown	4	..
Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Santa Fe, Kan.		
WHITE LANGSHANS		
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welda, Kan.	7	..
BUTTERCUPS		
Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.	4	..
ANCONAS		
Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.	6	..

All the cockerels and pullets offered for sale are purebreds selected from the contest flocks. For free catalog, write to the secretary of the breed club representing the variety in which you are interested. After receiving catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the variety you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas.

Capper Poultry Club

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

A. K. Sell Offers Special Prize

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary

Q. Is it necessary for old members who wish to join the new club to fill out application blanks?

A. No, not if you signified your intention of joining when you filled out a card I sent you last November.

Q. When will county leaders be appointed?

A. Some time the first part of April. The girls who show the best qualifications for leadership will be chosen to fill these places of honor and profit. Securing new members is an excellent indication of ability to lead.

Q. Is it necessary to give my address each time I write to the secretary?

A. Always give your complete address and never neglect to state your county at the end of your letter.

Q. May old members who have fewer than six pullets continue their contest work?

A. Old members having fewer than six pullets may trade cockerels for pullets making the number of six pullets, or if they have no cockerels they may purchase enough pullets of the same breed to make six, charging the cost to their contest flock expense.

Q. When should old members pen their contest chickens?

A. February 1. They should be kept penned until May 31. Old members, however, who have fewer than six pullets and have not yet purchased enough to make the required number will be given a short time to make these arrangements.

Q. When does the new contest start?

A. For old members it began February 1. New members may enter as late as April 15.

Q. If I am an old member and expect to continue in the new contest, will it be necessary for me to keep two sets of records from February 1 to May 31? How many pullets should I pen?

A. Both the farm flock and the contest record during this period will serve for both contests. All members should pen no fewer than six and no more than eight pullets and one cockerel.

When fathers of Capper Poultry club members show such interest in the girls' contest work as A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kan., R. 3, has shown, you can count on it that there's going to be "something doing" in that county. A few days ago Mr. Sell wrote me:

"I will give to the Capper Poultry club member who makes the best record in the state during 1918 with Single Comb White Leghorns a \$25 trio."

Isn't that a generous offer? It will be another incentive for members of the White Leghorn Breed club to endeavor to excel in their work with contest chickens.

Mr. Sell is the father of Bessie Sell, leader of Wilson county. He called at the Capper Building a few weeks ago and told me he was going to help the Capper Poultry club girls but he gave no hint of the prize offer. This is not the only way in which Mr. Sell is helping.

"I am boosting the club all I can," he wrote recently. "Bessie was out last week with me and got two more members. I will take her around some more and see if we can get the other three, thus completing the membership for Wilson county at once."

Another girl who is working hard to complete the county membership is Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county. Ollie believes that if you would have a thing well done it is best to do it yourself. Therefore when she lines a girl up for membership she mails me her application at once.

Crawford county also is displaying much pep and the girls down there are not leaving all of the work to the county leader. They heard of a girl who wished to join the club and every member in the county immediately wrote to her to explain the club work and tell her how much they have enjoyed it and how much they have learned during the last year thru

the club. Cloud county girls have almost completed membership. Hodgeman county, which had only two contestants last year is entering into the race for members with great enthusiasm. Velma Billhimer, a new member, is responsible for much of this pep and is continually on the lookout for new members. In Neosho county, Dorothy Gibson, who recently entered is boosting for the club.

New members are asked to send their pictures so that they may be introduced to the club thru the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The questions given at the beginning of this column are some that have been asked by members of the Capper Poultry club. If you are in doubt on any of these points, read the answers carefully.

Several girls have recently won prizes. Esther Teasley of Cloud county carried off first prize on a cockerel and a pullet at the Delphos Poultry show and four others took second. Helen Andrew of Johnson county won second prize on one of her pullets at the Olathe Junior Poul-



Hurrah for Wilson County.

try show. A cockerel and two pullets, belonging to Lois Sargent of Riley county, took first prize for Rhode Island Reds in the Junior Exhibit at the Manhattan Poultry show.

These are the prizes which Bessie Slater of Cloud county won at the Delphos Poultry show: first and second on Plymouth Rock cockerels; first, second and third on pullets, and first and second on pen.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4582 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million-dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free Poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

The Capper Poultry Club

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

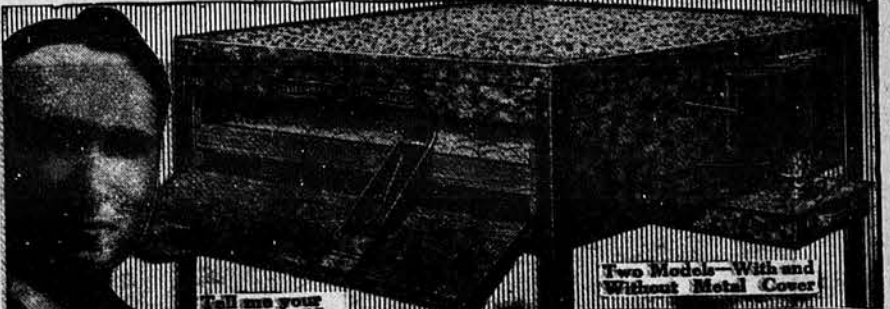
I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for county in the Capper Poultry Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with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

Signed Age

Approved Mother or Guardian

R. R. Postoffice Date

Age Limit 10 to 18.



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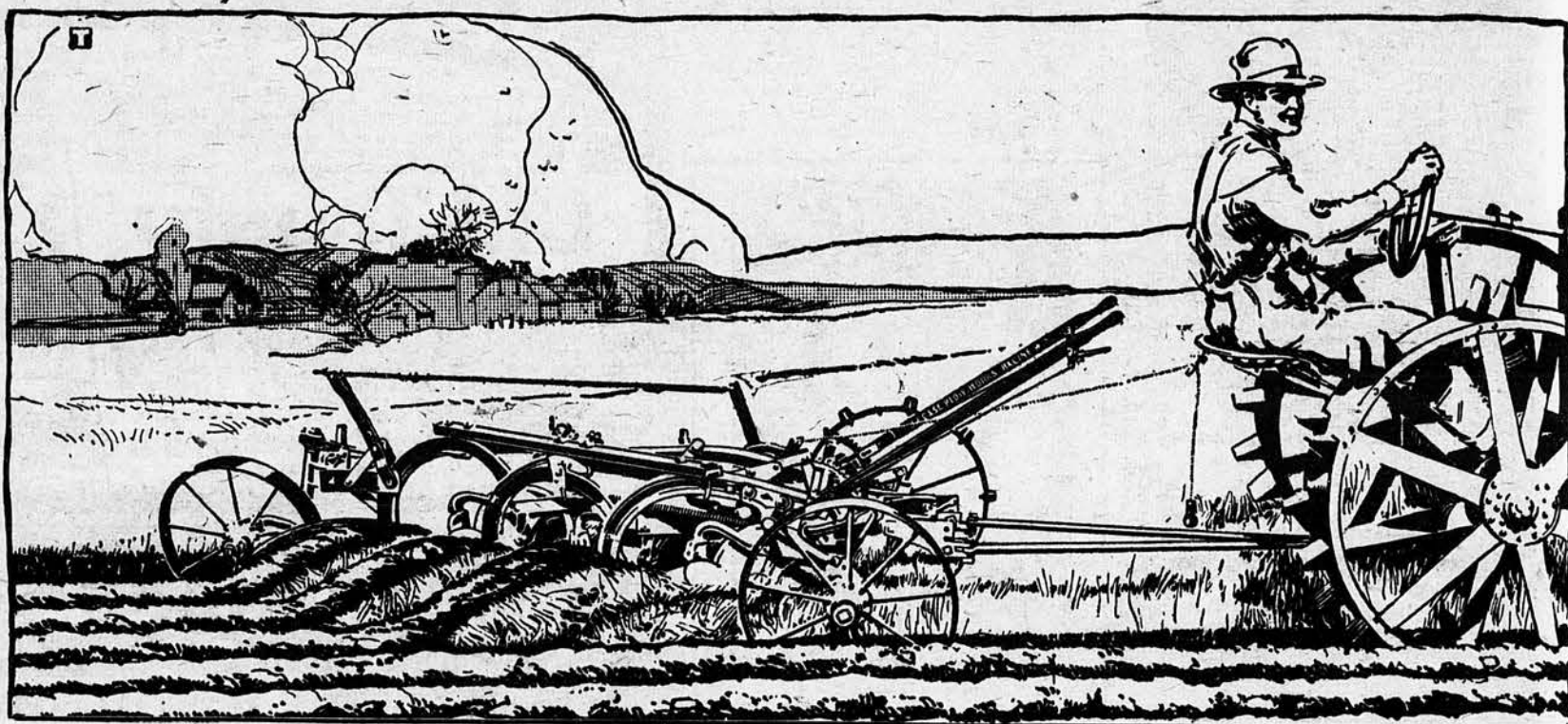
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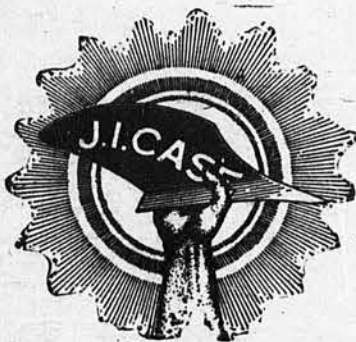
the land and furrow wheels independent of one another. Remember, too, that with the J. I. Case plow all the weight is carried on the three wheels. By this means we get our light draft, because there is no dragging of the bottom in the furrow, no pressure of the landside, and no side draft. Then, too, the special clearance between the beam and the point of the share permits plowing of the heaviest trash without choking.

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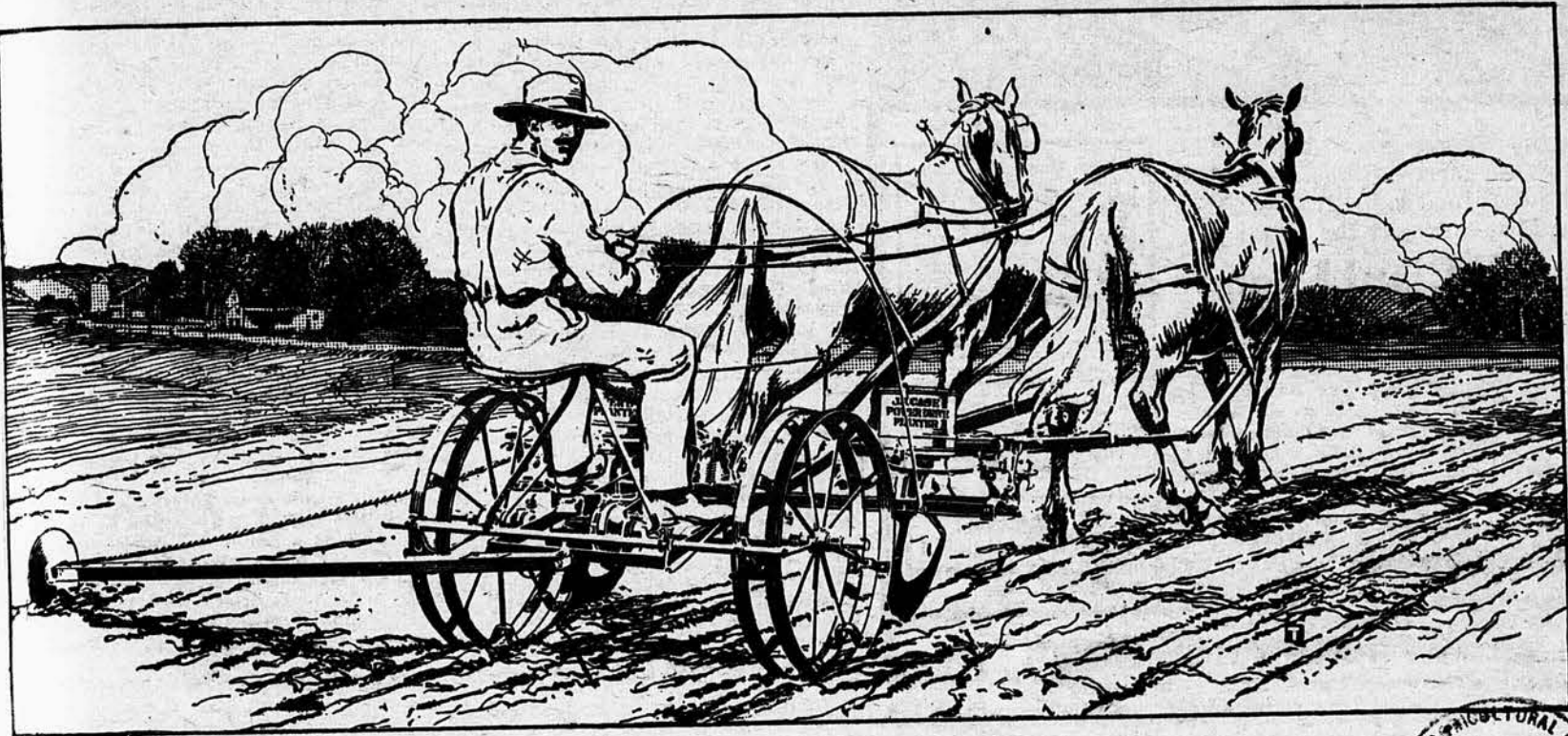


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In fact accuracy and convenience are both big features of this Planter. Service up to the high J. I. Case standards in every respect is built right into this implement.

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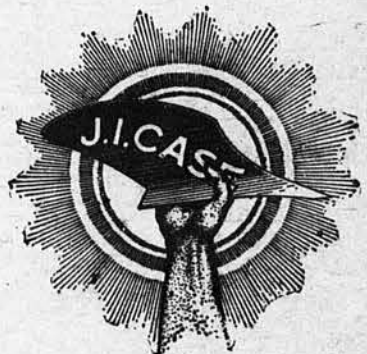
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Money from Dairying

Feeds for Dairy Profits

BY D. H. PROPPS
University of Nebraska

No cow deserves a place in the herd unless she will, with proper feed and care, produce enough to make her profitable to the owner. The tendency to produce milk being an inherited characteristic, no amount of liberal feeding can make a high producer out of a cow that has not inherited this tendency. After a cow has once demonstrated that she is not a profitable producer she no longer merits a place in the herd. Economy would suggest that the feed she has been consuming, 50 to 60 per cent of which is used for maintenance, be given to the better cows in the herd, thus eliminating the maintenance expense of an extra cow.

In case of the high producer, after maintenance has been provided for, the remainder of the ration is used exclusively for milk production. Therefore, even if feed is high, it is the strictest kind of economy to feed this kind of a cow up to the limit of her capacity or so long as the milk produced by the added feed is worth more than the additional feed consumed.

Perhaps the most common mistake in feeding grain to dairy cows is the practice of feeding every cow in the herd the same quantity regardless of the amount of milk she is producing, instead of regulating the grain according to the daily amount of milk produced.

Considerable waste of feed may result from failure to balance rations. This is especially true if the ration happens to be low in protein; for, while an excess of protein may be substituted for energy, energy producing foods can in no case take the place of protein in a ration. The milk flow, therefore, may be limited to the protein content of the ration, even the energy producing foods may be present in excess. An economical ration is a balanced ration.

Another point in the economy of the feeding, and one that is especially important this year, is the liberal use of suitable roughage. Before feeding any grain allowance should be made for the milk that the roughage will produce after maintenance has been provided for. Roughage supplies the bulk that cows require, is cheaper feed than concentrates, and usually is grown on the farm. Cows should have all the roughage they will consume.

From roughage alone a cow should receive maintenance and, in addition, nutrients sufficient to allow her to produce a certain quantity of milk. The quantity of milk that she may produce will depend on the nature and quality of the roughage and the amount consumed as well as the quality of the milk produced. An average sized cow may consume enough silage and alfalfa to produce as much as 24 pounds of milk testing 3.5 to 4 per cent or 20 pounds of milk testing 4.5 to 5 per cent. As soon as the nutrients in the milk produced exceed the nutrients provided in the roughage, grain should be added to the ration and in proportion to the quantity of milk produced.

In case the roughage consists entirely of alfalfa or clover hay it may economize the ration if enough of a suitable concentrate is added to balance the roughage before feeding a grain mixture. Corn and cob meal or dried beet pulp are desirable concentrates to use for this purpose. Clover and alfalfa, besides being palatable roughages, are among the cheapest sources of protein and whenever obtainable one or the other of them should form the basis of the ration for a dairy cow.

Corn stover is being fed extensively this year. It is a cheap source of nutrients and may be fed to good advantage with alfalfa hay.

A Good Herd Built

A purebred animal transmits his characteristics with greater certainty than does an animal of mixed breeding. There are but few cases where the use of a grade or scrub bull is justifiable. Most dairymen underestimate the value of a good sire, and are therefore not willing to pay a premium to secure an animal of merit.

The sire should have good conformation and be typical of the breed which

he represents. It is fully as important also that he come from a family of good producers, as evidenced by milk and butterfat records. The young bull should be kept in a good growing condition by being supplied with an abundance of feed and allowed plenty of exercise. Where it is possible to allow the bull to run in a pasture by himself or with other bulls during the first or perhaps the first and second summers, the work of caring for him is much lessened.

When quite young, the bull should be trained to be led by a halter. By the time he is a year old, a strong ring should be inserted in his nose so he can be led by a staff. It is not safe to try to lead a grown bull merely by a halter or rope fastened to his ring. In leading by the staff, the caretaker should always walk at the side and never in front of the bull. One of the essentials in training the young bull is that he must be taught that his caretaker is his master. Bulls known to be vicious usually are handled with care, with the result that fewer accidents are likely to occur with them than with those considered gentle.

After the bull is 6 months of age, he should be kept apart from the females. If well grown and vigorous, he may be used for occasional service when 10 months of age. It is a safer plan, however, not to use the young bull until he is twelve months of age so that his growth will not be retarded. One rule to follow regarding the number of cows with which a young bull may be mated is that the bull may serve during a season as many cows as he is months of age. In herds where the services are distributed throughout the year instead of during a particular season, the number may be greater, in some cases, but one bull being necessary for a herd of 40 to 50 cows.

Food Value of Milk

While milk is sometimes used as a beverage, the fundamental reason for the existence of the present vast traffic in milk is the fact that milk is one of our most important foods. Not only does it offer energy in a readily available form, but the amount and variety of the compounds contained in milk make it a peculiarly valuable food for growing children. The present consumption of milk in this country is only about .6 pint per capita a day, although from the standpoint of protein which is especially needed by the growing child, or from the standpoint of total energy as utilized by the adult, much more food value is obtainable from milk for a given sum than can be purchased in any comparable food. The high food value of milk is shown by the following table prepared recently by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Protein.

1 quart of milk is equal to:
7 ounces of sirloin steak.
6 ounces of round steak.
4.3 eggs.
8.5 ounces of fowl.

Energy.

1 quart of milk is equal to:
11 ounces of sirloin steak.
12 ounces of round steak.
8½ eggs.
10.7 ounces of fowl.

In 1856 the laws of Massachusetts attempted to protect milk from adulteration and since that time federal, state and municipal authorities have enacted laws establishing standards for butterfat and the other solids in milk. It was the original conception that milk was of essentially fixed composition and that the establishment of minimum standards would stop the watering and skimming of milk. The establishment of these legal standards undoubtedly has had a pronounced effect in limiting open and gross adulteration of milk, but the secondary and unexpected effects of such enactments have been such as to raise the question whether, taken as a whole, they have been beneficial to the quality of the milk supply.

While it is true that these legal standards set definite limits to the extent to which the food value of milk could be reduced without incurring the penalty of the law, at the same time they offered indirectly a stimulus for the reduction of such food value to a figure approximating these legal minimum standards.

The cost of producing milk at the

farm is fairly proportional to the amount of food value in the milk. With the narrow margin of profit which exists in milk production, there has been a strong impelling force toward the production of milk with the smallest food value that the market would accept without reduction in price. When the law prohibited the reduction of food value by the direct addition of water, the same result was accomplished frequently by the selection of animals producing milk which approached or even fell below the legal minimum limits. It is a matter of common knowledge that the milk supplies of our larger cities have been falling in food value, and today much of the milk sold in such cities is almost exactly at the legal limit of fat and below the legal limit in solids not fat.

This reduction in food value is all the more striking in view of the marked preference which the consuming public has for milk of high food value. Many progressive milk dealers recognizing this situation have offered milk high in fat content at an advanced price with commercial success.

Kindness and the Cows

In the hurry of getting chores done, a dairyman sometimes forgets that dairy cows are naturally of a nervous and excitable disposition, and that under conditions of excitement or fear the milk flow is lessened materially. Driving cows on the run, chasing them by dogs and with loud shouting are not allowed on a well-managed dairy farm. In the stable all operations should be carried on quietly. When a cow kicks there usually is a reason for it; the teats may be hurt by the milker or the cow may be frightened. At such a time a little care in removing the cause and pacifying the cow often will prevent further trouble. Many good cows become confirmed kickers and consequently less profitable as a result of a lack of careful observation and kindness on the part of the attendants.

Diseases of Dairy Cattle

The caretaker of a dairy herd must be able to recognize and treat some of the common diseases affecting cattle, since they are likely to occur at any time. In many cases it may be advisable to employ the services of a trained veterinarian, but often helpful home treatment may be given. Careful observation at all times usually results in detecting approaching illness, and frequently simple remedies may be applied in time to prevent further development. Prevention is far better than cure and less expensive.

It is well to keep on hand some of the simple and well-known drugs such as Epsom salts, saltpeter, gum camphor, ginger, tincture of iodine and alum water, and such apparatus as a milk-fever outfit, trocar and canula, fever thermometer, hose and funnel, and drenching bottle.

Cows Produce a Profit

Good profits are being produced by cows on the farms in Eastern Colorado. Dairying is an excellent side line. Albert Dilsaver of Bloomfield, Colo., milked from 7 to 13 cows in 1917, and his cream checks amounted to \$507.70. He expects to increase the size of his herd.

Replacing Cows in the Herd

One of the discouraging but usually certain losses involved in milk production is the depletion of the milking herd thru accident, failure to breed, or disease. It is sometimes a serious problem whether to maintain the normal quota of the herd simply by the purchase of cows of milking age or by rearing the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd.

When cows are replaced by the purchase of others, the labor required in rearing for the calves is reduced to a minimum, since the calves are sold at an early age. Under certain conditions, such as inadequate barn facilities for raising calves, limited pasture, and high prices for whole milk, purchase may be the more feasible method for maintaining the desired number of cows in the herd. However, the danger of the introduction of disease into the herd is increased by the purchase of animals. In purchasing cows on the open market records of previous production usually are lacking, so that judgment as to their productive ability is based on physical

appearance alone. Some cows thus purchased prove disappointing as milk producers, since conformation is not always a reliable index to the value of dairy cows.

When the heifers are reared to replace the cows, there is less opportunity for the introduction of disease, altho if calves are fed on unpasteurized skim milk or whey from a creamery or cheese factory, there is a chance that they may become infected with diseases from other herds. The skim milk or whey should be pasteurized thoroly at the factory before being returned to the farm.

When a bull capable of transmitting high milk-producing qualities to his offspring is used, the rearing of the heifer calves from the best cows usually is an economical and certain method of securing high-producing animals to replace the aged cows. One of the greatest advantages in rearing such calves is that it is possible not only to maintain the standard of quality in the herd, but to gradually increase its production.

Ewes at Lambing Time

BY A. M. PATERSON

As the time approaches for the lambing season the flocks should have a little more attention. Ewes that are in poor condition should be sorted out by themselves and given a little extra feed; this feed should be such as will stimulate the flow of milk. With alfalfa or clover hay for roughness, a pound or 1½ pounds of grain daily should put the flock in excellent condition. A good mixture of grain at this time would be 60 per cent of corn chop, 30 per cent of bran, and 10 per cent of oil meal. If the flock is in good condition, the proportion of corn might be decreased or eliminated altogether. Oats and barley make an excellent substitute for corn, but are generally too expensive.

When the lambs begin coming and especially if the weather is cold and disagreeable, as it often is in March, close attention must be given the flock if all the lambs are saved. Many new born lambs are very delicate, and if the flock has not been properly fed and cared for during the winter season often the lambs are weak and have not strength enough to get up and nurse. If a lamb gets badly chilled before it gets up it soon loses all hopes of life, and unless attention is given it will be lost.

Then many of the ewes will have twins and some triplets. In cases of this kind one lamb may be weaker than the other and frequently is neglected by its mother. Pens about 4 feet square should be provided for the ewes to lamb in. This protects the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keeps them from getting separated from their mothers. A portable hurdle which may be placed around the ewe when lambing is inexpensive and serves the purpose.

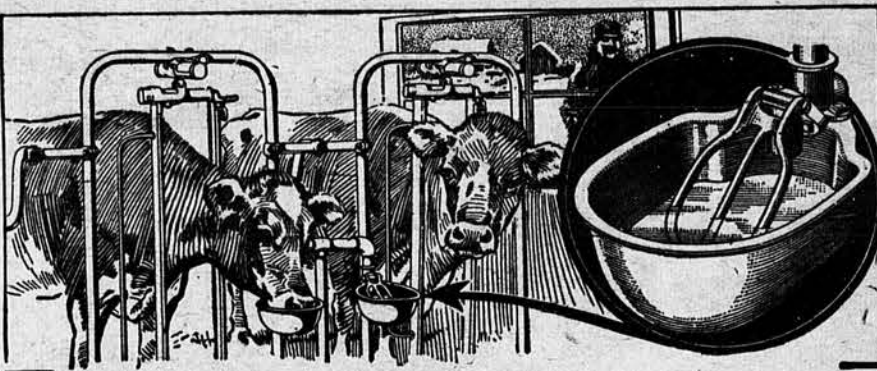
It sometimes happens where twins are born that the mother will refuse to own the weaker lamb. In a case of this kind take the stronger lamb away for an hour or two and the mother usually will turn her attention to the other lamb, and when the stronger lamb is put back with her she will own them both. In case one ewe has lost her lamb and another has twins or triplets, one of them should be given to the ewe that has lost her lamb. Sometimes there is a little trouble in getting the foster mother to own such lambs, and it may be necessary to tie her up with a small rope halter or in a small stall for a day or two so that she cannot injure the lamb. Some shepherds advise taking the skin from the dead lamb and rubbing it thoroly over the lamb that is to be changed. The reason for this is that ewes recognize their lambs largely by scent, and if the scent from the dead lamb is fastened on the lamb being changed the ewe usually will quickly claim it as her own.

A Friend of the Farmer

I certainly admire the way Governor Capper has handled his office; and furthermore, he has been a friend to the farmer. If we had more men like him at the head of this government things would move like they should. I shall do what I can for him in his campaign for Senator. John S. Stephens.

Bethel, Kan.

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Heat and Air for Schools

Pupils' Comfort and Quality of Work Depend on Them

BY H. M. CULTER

EVERY school needs heat, of course, and therefore ventilation is necessary. The temperature is every part of the room should be the same, and that means the floors, the corners and the edges. This can be accomplished only where there is a circulation of the air of the room. This is said to be accomplished by the Waterbury, the Smith, and other systems where the stove or furnace is encased in a jacket made so that it does not conduct the heat from the furnace. The air is then heated and the room is heated by convection rather than by radiation. The heated air within this jacket arises and draws after it other air from the floor. Thus a circulation of the air of the whole room is set in motion and the heat gradually works down to the floor. Now if we can admit fresh air to this current of warm air and take out the most impure part of it, we will have fairly good ventilation. This can never be perfect; the air in a room where people are constantly vitiating it with their exhaled breath can never be pure as the air out of doors. The doors and windows should be thrown open at recesses to flood the room with fresh air. The best ventilation cannot be had by the lowering of windows, for the fresh air in cold weather should be heated before it is allowed to circulate in the room. If cold air is admitted thru a window, it will fall to the floor and spread out and make a layer of cold air for the children's feet. This fresh air should be admitted thru the jacket of the furnace, whether this be a basement heater or a floor furnace. The impurities of the air are heavier than air and will settle gradually to the floor, so the opening for foul air should be near the floor. This foul-air stack must be heated or the air driven out by means of a fan to insure an outgoing current.

Where it is possible to have one, a basement will be found of great value to a community. This will be the place for the furnace and fuel. One room may be used for a playroom on rainy days and another may be fitted up as the social meeting place or clubroom for the women of the community. Some may think that the toilet rooms for the boys and girls may be placed in the basement, but it seems better for the ordinary country school to provide chemical closets and arrange places in the cloakrooms for these. In a large consolidated school, where there is running water in the house, toilets may be placed in the basement.

Something should be said about the blackboards. Without question slate makes the best board. If it has a good base and is well pasted to the wall, probably slatted paper makes the next best board. The color should be a dead black and the width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. The usual height from the floor is 32 inches, but some boards should come within 22 inches of the floor so that it may be of use to the little folks.

We Americans do not study economy, at least we do not practice it. In no way are we more extravagant than in the use of our schoolhouses. We use them six or eight hours out of the 24, five days in the week, for two-thirds or three-fourths of the year, and

the remainder of the time they stand idle. No private business treats its capital in this fashion, and why should we as communities do so with our schoolhouses? Why should they not be the social centers of the neighborhood? This is especially important in rural communities where no other place can be had. With a little forethought and a little more money, a schoolhouse may be so planned that it will serve the school admirably and also the social needs of the community.

While a "Teacher's Cottage" is no part of a schoolhouse, yet I cannot forbear to say something regarding this most valuable adjunct to the school plant. Where a new schoolhouse is to be built, often the old house may well be remodeled for the teacher's cottage. You think no doubt that a young girl cannot use a teacher's cottage, and you have thought well. But you also know that the rural teachers are a shifting population, that they have no abiding place, often having to beg for a place to board, that few or no married men are teaching in the country, first because a man cannot make a living for himself and family by teaching school in the country, and second because there is no place for his family to live.

Opportunities in Fruit Growing

BY J. C. WHITTEN

The present time is opportune for orchard planting in Kansas. Never before has the prospect for success been so great. In the United States as a whole fruit production is not keeping pace with the increase in population. This gives an opportunity for increased consumption of fruit.

Furthermore, the Central West, Kansas and Missouri, are in the center in which production is lowest in proportion to consumption of fruit. If we take the 14 apple districts into which the United States is divided and figure the relation of production and consumption, it is found that this section produces less in proportion to what it uses than does any one of the other districts. Here we have then the greatest opportunity in the country for a market for what we produce.

Pioneer orchards went out years ago, before we knew what soils to select or what varieties to plant. Those planters have mapped the areas that are adapted and they have shown what sorts to plant. We now know what varieties and locations to select and what methods to pursue. The industry has become stabilized.

Intensive, modern methods must be employed. Extensive areas under neglect have been proved failures. Good care of the small area is yielding the profits.

The low-headed tree with an open center and wide spreading limbs should be chosen instead of the tall tree with full center, shaded above.

Proper spraying is an absolute essential to success. The apple is the most profitable crop on our farms if handled rightly. It is the poorest farm crop if grown under neglect.

Sometimes the less one says the more it proves his wisdom.



With a Little Forethought and a Little More Money, a Schoolhouse May Serve the School Admirably, and Also the Social Needs of the Community.

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHER

An address delivered by L. J. Taber, master of the Ohio State Grange, at the Farm and Home Week at Manhattan.

Some present day historians tell us that it was the heroes of the Belgium army who held back the Hun while the hosts of democracy rallied sufficiently to prevent autocracy and barbarism from overwhelming the world. Others insist that it was Joffre's Immortals in the English and French lines who freely poured out their life blood in the valley of the Marne and turned back forever the engulfing lines of gray.

We have no desire to dim the laurels of worthy heroes but in a measure must agree with Doctor Wiley that the final issue of the conflict will be determined in the wheat fields and corn fields of America. The world agrees that food is as essential as men or munitions in securing the final victory. The place of the farmer in this conflict cannot be minimized—all persons agree to his absolute necessity.

All recognize the fundamental place of agriculture but many may not appreciate the vital part that rural organization has played, is playing and will continue to play in this struggle. We trust that every farm organization has done its duty, we criticize none and would not minimize their contribution but will say that the Grange, the oldest and strongest of all farm organizations, has rendered a service second to none in this connection.

Immediately after the declaration of war every agency of the federal and state government was directed toward food production. The metropolitan press gave much space and praise to every new fangled notion for food production. Many of the ideas advanced by federal authorities were impractical, and most of the ideas suggested by the metropolitan press would not bear the scrutiny of the practical farmer. The day following the declaration of war the problem of the Grange was three-fold. First, its every agency must be directed toward stimulating food production; second, efforts must be used to counteract the influence and activities of the hosts of well meaning but misinformed and visionary workers with their patent medicine formula for food production; third, and by no means least, to demand equal treatment for the tiller of the soil in transportation, distribution, and price fixing regulation.

The task of rural organization was made the more difficult because many earnest farmers, in every section of our country, felt that the Secretary of Agriculture did not have the farmers' viewpoint and did not correctly represent the tillers of the soil. Another difficulty that had to be counteracted was the fact that the farmer, tho intensely patriotic, was naturally peace-loving and a few, at first, were uncertain as to the necessity of war.

Grange members at once took the position that regardless of the attitude of the federal government, and regardless of price discriminations the farmer must do his duty faithfully and well. This was no time to strike. The production of food must go on, and injustice, if any, must not make us falter. To hesitate on our part would be treason. Our boys are over there and inactivity at home might send a bullet thru the heart of a brave lad who is upholding the banner of civilization. In every state, in which the Grange is found, officers and members at once directed their attention to the great task of making the world safe for democracy.

The patrons of husbandry, or the grange as we usually term it, is ideally organized for fighting the battles of agriculture in such a crisis. Its efficient national and state organizations, with its direct connection with county and subordinate organizations, make it possible to get instantly in touch with the rank and file of its members. The food production campaign of the Grange was useful and practical, and left a definite impress on every rural community. Efforts to conserve food were at once started and all Grange officers lent their influence and served gladly on food conservation and distribution committees.

The efficiency of an organization in peace is an index to its contribution in war. For 50 years organized agriculture has stood for the best things in civic

life, has demanded honesty, efficiency, and economy of our public officials and sought to instill in the minds of its entire membership the loftiest conceptions of patriotism which makes them willing to sacrifice and serve for their country's cause.

For a generation the organized farmer has favored a saloonless nation and in the present crisis every effort has been directed toward this ideal. To the practical farmer the waste of foodstuffs, the waste of man power, the waste of efficiency is so appalling that we cannot understand why wartime prohibition, at least, has not long ago been forced by our government.

An individual farmer is difficult to reach, and organization alone makes possible co-ordination, unity of action and purpose. The greatest contribution of the Grange, especially in those states where thoroughly organized, has been that of bringing clearly to the farmer the views of his own leaders on the problems of the present. It is inspiring to note that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf not a single discordant note has been heard. Every state master and state leader has held up the one ideal, that the farmer must contribute his maximum to the cause of the present. The Grange must lead in every activity that has for its purpose the winning of the conflict before us.

The Grange is not unmindful of the fact that while the world must be made safe for democracy, America must be made richer in opportunity for the boys and girls of the present. We have a victory to win. That need not cause us to forget entirely the tremendous problems that will come upon us at the close of the war. Unless agriculture is organized properly it cannot serve in the years to come.

The farmer has been discriminated against in legislation in some of the attempts of federal price fixing and in many cases by district exemption boards. The Grange has no desire that any man should escape service because he is a farmer but it has insisted that the production of food is as patriotic a service as could be rendered. If any men are entitled to exemption because of the nature of their employment farmers were equally entitled. The farmer demands that the spirit of selective service should unflinchingly be carried out to the end that every man will serve his country in that capacity in which he can best serve.

As master of the Ohio State Grange, with 760 subordinate Granges and 72,000 members in good standing, I bring to Kansas the fraternal greetings of this loyal army of men and women who are today gladly and willingly dedicating their very best to their country. We have invested every penny of surplus funds in our state Grange treasury in Liberty bonds. Every Grange is supporting the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. Three thousand of our boys, members of the Grange in good standing, have enlisted or have been selected for the fighting arm of the government. All of our membership whether men or women have volunteered 16 hours of service a day in the food trenches of the republic. Our hearts are heavy but not with gloom. We are sobered by the responsibilities and opportunities of the present and reverently, we trust, do we pray for the dawn of victorious morning.

Must Specialize on Essentials

The war conference of farmers in Illinois closed its convention last week by adopting definite plans of food production for Illinois farmers during the coming year and recommending that these plans be followed by the farmers of the nation as their reply to President Wilson's message calling attention to the country's need of their assistance in winning the war. In substance the plan calls on farmers to produce more essentials and pay less attention to non-essentials. Farmers are urged to carry out the following ideas:

- Grow more wheat and less corn and oats.
- Produce more pork and beef.
- Raise more sheep to produce more wool.
- Raise more poultry.
- Build more silos.
- Repair farm machinery so it will not be necessary to buy new machinery—thus clogging up industries.
- Use boys on the farm.
- Seek the aid of the county agent.
- Pay more attention to soil fertility.



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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

The Ukrain.

1. What is the Ukrain in Russia; give size and boundaries.
2. What is the pay of the different ranks in the armies and navies of Germany, France, England and Japan?
3. How did Germany prepare and pay for such immense war stores with such small appropriations before the war? J. W. G. Overbrook, Kan.

The boundaries of Ukrain, which I believe means boundary, are rather indefinite. The Encyclopedia Britannica gives the area as 76,221 square miles, but my understanding is that the present Ukrain which is setting up an independent government is considerably larger than that. It embraces the steppes of Southern Russia, the southwestern slopes of the central plateau and the slopes of the Carpathian mountains on the southwest. It includes a great deal of the most fertile lands of Russia, and is the greatest grain growing district in the empire of the former czar. Newspaper reports give the present population as approximately 30 million persons, but I think this estimate is much exaggerated. Probably 20 million would be nearer a correct estimate.

A general, the highest rank in the army, receives \$14,600 in England, \$5,558 in France, \$4,384 in Germany, \$3,750 in Japan per annum. Major General, \$3,649 in France, \$3,223 in Germany, \$1,950 in Japan and \$6,326 in Great Britain. Brigadier general, \$4,866 in Great Britain, \$2,432 in France, \$2,441 in Germany; no brigadiers in Japan. Colonel, \$3,098 in Great Britain, \$1,744 in France, \$2,162 in Germany, \$1,470 in Japan. Lieutenant colonel, \$1,599 in Great Britain, \$1,271 in France, \$2,156 in Germany, \$1,098 in Japan. Major, \$1,421 in Great Britain, \$1,063 in France, \$1,560 in Germany, \$774 in Japan. Captain, \$1,029 in Great Britain, \$676 in France, \$1,096 in Germany, \$450 in Japan. First lieutenant, \$577 in Great Britain, \$486 in France, \$450 in Germany, \$276 in Japan. Second lieutenant, \$465 in Great Britain, \$452 in France, \$367 in Germany, \$240 in Japan. Sergeant, \$203 in Great Britain, \$83 in France, \$115 in Germany, \$47 in Japan. Corporal, \$146 in Great Britain, \$31 in France, \$85 in Germany, \$28 in Japan. Private, \$89 in Great Britain, \$20 in France, \$38 in Germany, \$8 in Japan.

All of the above salaries are for the year. An admiral in the British navy gets \$8,881 per annum, in Germany \$7,611, in Japan \$2,988. A rear admiral in the British navy receives \$5,339 per annum, in Germany \$3,342, in France from \$2,816 to \$3,327, in Japan \$1,643. A captain in the British navy receives \$2,443, in Germany \$2,231, in French navy \$1,945 to \$2,296, in Japanese navy \$1,243. Commander, British navy \$1,950, in Japanese navy \$945, no such officer in German or French navies. Ordinary seaman, British navy \$111, German navy \$84, French navy \$192 to \$264, Japanese navy from \$13 to \$38.

It can be seen why Germany could maintain a vast army for little more expense than it cost this country to maintain our very small standing army. A soldier in Germany receives a trifle more than \$3 a month, a sailor in the navy \$7 a month.

Price of Wheat.

The government guarantees the farmer \$2 a bushel for the 1918 wheat. Does it mean \$2 F. O. B. cars at our station or does it mean F. O. B. Chicago? F. H. H. Buffalo, Kan.

The law says "at the primary market." I have held that this meant the home market, but other men who have given the matter attention hold that this means the nearest principal market, which in the case of Kansas would be Kansas City. These men may be right and I wrong. I have intended to check the matter up to the Food Administration for decision, but have neglected to do so and therefore cannot give a decisive answer to Mr. Hine's question. I think I can say, however, that for Kansas wheat the price will not be the Chicago price. It will be either at the place of shipment or at Kansas City.

The Questionnaire.

I am asking a few questions on the questionnaire which the drafted men are required to fill out. On page 10 question 13, on dependency. "What was your total income from all sources during the last 12 months, whether

(a) cash \$..... (b) Other things of value \$..... How much of this was the fruit of your labor, mental or physical (a) \$.....? Now what I wish to know is, should a renter give in the whole income of the place or just his share? Then several pages further on this question is found: "State the approximate cost of production and fertilizer." In the answer to this question what would you include in the cost of production? Should a man's labor be included? C. F. M. Woodbine, Kan.

What I think the government wished to learn in asking the first question was the man's income as the result of his labor or investment. If I am correct in that assumption the renter should give his share of the income derived from the farm. The reasonable value of the man's labor certainly should be included in the estimate of the cost of production.

Dependent Wife.

A and B were married four years ago. Two years ago B left A and went back home to live and has lived there ever since. A has never contributed anything to the support of B or her two children. He joined the army as a single man. Will the government contribute to her support and can she get a part of A's pay? C. R.

You do not say whether any divorce has been obtained. I therefore assume that A and B are still husband and wife tho separated.

Whether the government will require A to contribute part of his pay to the support of his wife will depend on whether she was at fault in the separation. There is no doubt, however, that he will be compelled to contribute to the support of his children and that the government will also contribute to their support. The way to settle the matter is for the wife to file her claim for support for herself and children with the War Department. Send to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. She will be supplied with a blank to be filled out and filed. Her answers on this blank will determine whether she is entitled to the allowance.

Minimum Wage.

Has the Kansas legislature passed a woman's minimum wage law and if so what are its provisions? L. R. Girard, Kan.

The legislature did not establish a definite minimum wage. It did, however, establish minimum wages under certain conditions. See Sec. 10502, Chapter 108, of the General Statutes which provides "That if after investigation the commission is of the opinion that in any occupation the wages, hours and conditions, sanitary and otherwise, are prejudicial to the health or welfare of any substantial number of the classes of employees named in this act and are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health, it shall establish a wage."

Defective Engine.

I have an 8 horsepower irrigating engine. Installed by the company, set up without any guards or shifting lever. My son attempted to shift by hand a 3-inch belt from one loose pulley to the drive pulley when it flew off and caught his leg and threw him into the fly wheel which crushed him to death. This occurred July 7, 1917. Can I hold the company for damages for the death of my son? The machine has been idle and the fields uncultivated this season because of the tragedy. I wrote the labor department and B. C. Baird was sent to investigate. He said there ought to be guards and by all means a shifting lever for that 3-inch belt. He called it a defective engine. Can I get damage for loss of crops? SUBSCRIBER.

It would depend on what representations were made by the company which sold you the engine. If it was represented to be a perfect machine while as a matter of fact it was defective you would have an action for damages. If no misrepresentations were made about the engine at the time of sale you have no ground for damages even tho your son was killed while operating the machine. In any event you can collect damages only after getting a judgment in court and that means that before you bring such action you need an attorney. Consult the best attorney you know. Give him all the facts. He should be able to tell you whether you have a case.

What Should the Cashier Do?

If a soldier in military service should go into a bank and "hold up" the cashier would the cashier have the right to shoot him in defense of the bank? J. B. Raymond, Kan.

Certainly.

Widower's Estate.

If a widower who has no children marries again and has no children by his second wife and before his second marriage has made over his entire estate to his nephews, at his death would his second wife inherit? F. S. C.

No.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

A Case of Piles.

A year or more ago, I was quite desperate with bleeding piles. I felt that I could not possibly be operated on—which was what our doctors wished—and I wrote you to ask what else I could do. You advised me to use every possible care against straining at the stool, even to the extent of washing out the bowel with injections if necessary, and always to gently push back protruding tissues, using some clean lubricant. I have done this. I use carbollated vaselin, lying on my back, after stool, once a day. It takes from 3 to 5 minutes and then I am O. K. until the next day. I have no more blood losses, no more pain, and feel better than in five years. Have quit all drinking and tobacco, as you advised. Now, I should like to know, shall I have to keep doing this all my life or will the extra tissue gradually disappear? You are the only doctor who ever helped me in this so I come back to you.

A. H. H.

This weary world contains so many sufferers from piles that I am called upon to give advice about treatment every day or so. I am glad this reader has derived so much benefit. The method I suggested to him is as good a palliative treatment as exists. You will note, however, that some credit should undoubtedly be given to his abstinence from stimulants, as he had been a great user of tobacco and an ambitious drinker.

Now he asks if this method will entirely cure him. It will not. The lumps of extra tissue will stay and a little neglect may turn them again into lively hemorrhoids. This is his time to have them removed. He dreads an operation. Very well, he may forget the word, operation. Let him go to some clever young doctor who has studied the matter, and say that he wishes to have treatment for piles by means of a local anesthetic. The doctor will inject the anesthetic and do such work as seems wise. He will then tell him when to report again, perhaps next day, perhaps a week later.

By degrees he will remove all the offending tissue, and it will be done on very much the same plan as you follow when you go to the dentist to have two or three bad teeth fixed, and without causing one-tenth as much pain. This work is being done in this way all over the United States today, and you need not go to an advertising quack for it, because reputable physicians do it cheaper and better.

Concerning Pellagra.

We had two cases of pellagra in our town last year and one woman went insane from it. I should like to know if it is catching, also if it is true that everything depends on what you eat.

A. B.

Pellagra is still one of the mysterious diseases. There seems little doubt that its chief cause is a one-sided diet, eating food which does not contain the necessary vitamins. To avoid it one should eat plenty of milk, butter, eggs, lean meat and whole wheat bread. Some investigators say that the diet question affects it only as it puts you in a condition where your resistance is good or poor, and that there is a contagious element that is the real cause. I am not prepared to say. It is very positive, however, that you can avoid it by using the diet I have mentioned.

Infection of the Bone.

Our 9 year old boy had a terrible pain in his left leg just above the knee. We thought it rheumatism and so did our doctor, but another doctor said it was some bone disease. He operated on it and now our boy is getting better. Can you tell me the disease and will our boy get well?

The disease is Osteomyelitis. It is an infection of the marrow canal of the bone, and an operation to remove the pus and allow it to drain is the only cure. Your boy now has a good chance to get well.

For Good Health.

When I was 14 years old I had a very bad case of pneumonia. I am married now and have had four children. I am 23 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 180 pounds. About four years ago I had pneumonia again, both times in the left lung. I cannot go to the neighbors to spend the afternoon without taking cold, or whenever the weather changes I take cold no matter how careful I am. The doctor here advised me to sleep in the open air winter and summer, but I can't do that. I can sleep with the window open at the top but not where the air blows on me, even in summer. My colds start mostly with a very sore throat then go on down to my left lung. The phlegm I cough up is sometimes flecked with blood and sometimes almost black, tho not often unless I have a very severe cold. My lung for the last week has hurt very badly with very sharp pains starting thru it at times. Would the high, dry climate of Arizona help me, and do you think I could in time outgrow it there? Otherwise I am pretty healthy, only very nervous. I cannot get thru the winter without having a gripe two or three times. Would wearing flannel underwear be of any benefit? Please tell me if you think I have

tuberculosis as I am nursing a 15 months old baby and I would hate to injure his health. He is very stout now. I do not cough very much. I cannot drink tea and coffee as they make me very nervous. I use cocoa instead. Is it injurious in any way? I never take patent medicines but use hot applications of turpentine, coal oil and lard over my lung when it pains me very bad.

C. M. B.

In your present condition you should rest in bed until the pain and cough cease and your temperature is normal all day long. You cannot sleep in the open in winter unless you dress for it. This means long, warm stockings, a special sleeping garment, fleece lined, with a hood, and if necessary, artificial heat to the extremities. With this assistance anyone can sleep out but bear in mind that you should not get into a cold bed and try to warm it up. You should go to bed in a warm room, and then have the bed rolled out on the porch. The dry climate of Arizona is decidedly helpful, but do not try to go there unless you have friends to take care of you or plenty of money to buy the best of care. Climate plus home care is fine, but home care is indispensable. I would hesitate about diagnosing your case as tuberculosis tho you certainly have many suspicious symptoms. Certainly you must wear your baby. No baby should be nursed after 12 months. Cocoa is a safe drink, usually very beneficial. Make up your mind that you can get well. Don't fear the cold and don't fear to find out the truth about your condition and face it.

Neuralgia?

I have been bothered with my stomach being sore for four years, and have doctored for it, but nothing does any good. The doctor thinks it is neuralgia; my right breast has been running a little for three years. It isn't sore or doesn't pain me. The doctor advised me not to do anything for my breast so long as it isn't sore or painful me. I also am bothered with constipation. I should like to know what you think I had better do. Am 42 years old.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

The first thing for you to do is to go to a competent physician and find out about the running breast. It may explain the stomach trouble. Neuralgia does not make permanently sore tissues, and is not a good explanation.

Heart Trouble.

My husband is a young man of 36. He has had heart trouble a good many years. His heart beats like this: 1, 2, 3-5, 6, 7. It misses beats. Any little excitement makes his heart beat very fast. Sometimes these attacks will come on several times during the day, always worse in the morning. When several yards away from him, I can hear and see his heart beat. He sometimes has dizzy spells and is unable to sleep on his left side. He often says this makes him discouraged. Would you please tell us what we had better do? He has been using heart pills recommended by our doctor, but they did not help him any. Is there a chance of his heart getting better as he gets older? We are farmers and my husband is a hard-working man. He is otherwise healthy, has a good appetite, and weighs 170 pounds. Please tell us what to do.

MRS. G. P.

The first thing to do is to find out what is the matter. It may not be a real heart disease at all. Sometimes nerve troubles produce all the symptoms you name. How about your husband's habits as to the use of coffee, tobacco, or alcohol? Has he ever had rheumatism or typhoid fever? There are many things that your doctor must consider in giving advice in this case. Granting that your husband really has a definite heart disease, the thing to do is not to take medicine, which seldom does any good, but to find out just how he shall live, what work he may do without harm and what diet he shall take. Persons with heart disease may live long and useful lives by considering these matters. The taking of "heart pills" for such conditions is mere camouflage.

"As Ye Would"

If I should see
A brother languishing in sore distress,
And I should turn and leave him comfortless,
When I might be
A messenger of hope and happiness—
How could I ask to have what I denied
In my own hour of bitterness supplied?

If I might share
A brother's load along the dusty way
And I should turn and walk along that day,
How could I dare,
When in the evening watch I knelt to pray,
To ask for help to bear my pain and loss,
If I had heeded not my brother's cross?

If I might sing,
A little song to cheer a fainting heart,
And I should seal my lips and sit apart,
When I might bring
A bit of sunshine for life's ache and smart—
How could I hope to have my grief relieved,
If I kept silent when my brother grieved?

And so I know
That day is lost wherein I fail to lend
A helping hand to some wayfaring friend;
But if it show
A burden lightened by the cheer I sent,
Then do I hold the golden hours well spent,
And lay me down to sleep in sweet content.

—The Christian Advocate.

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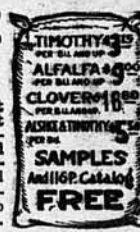
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Our Seed Book tells you the real truth about the seeds, and gives you common sense instructions about gardening. And Seed Sense is the dandiest little garden paper you ever saw. We send it free to our customers. Get these books, and raise a big garden and beat the "High Cost of Living." We will send them free.

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A Gigantic Wonder—over 200 pods have been grown on a single plant—all well filled, producing over 1200 beans from 1 bean planted. Plants grow strong and erect, branching out in all directions, bearing their pods up well from the ground, which literally load the plants; beans being pure white and of best quality.

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My supply is yet limited and I can offer only in sealed packets containing 50 Beans each with cultural directions. Order early to be sure of them. Sealed packets 10c each; 3 pkts 25c; 7 pkts 50c; 15 pkts \$1.00 postpaid. My 1918 Seed Book is filled with High Grade Garden Seeds at lowest prices. Do not buy until you see my Book; it will save you money. Tell your friends; it's mailed free. F. R. MILLER, Seed Grower, Dept. 28, ROSE HILL, N. Y.



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Geo. A. Cook, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Government Agent.



FARM ANSWERS

To Protect the Alfalfa.

I have 8 acres of alfalfa in the Kaw Valley. I am anxious to keep the field in alfalfa, but it seems to be hard to keep grass out. The worst pests are bluegrass, crabgrass, and some kind of the coarser grasses. Will harrowing do any good? If so, at what time? If forced to plow it up, what crops will soonest kill out grass so I can get it back to alfalfa? I had thought of potatoes, wheat or oats.

T. E. C.

In your section it is almost impossible to hold a stand of alfalfa very long without bluegrass and other grasses encroaching upon it. It probably will be more profitable to re-seed alfalfa from time to time rather than to attempt to combat the bluegrass, crabgrass, and other grasses by cultivation. Harrowing alfalfa with an ordinary spike-tooth harrow would be of little or no value. A spring-tooth alfalfa harrow or a disk might be used to advantage.

Disking, if the work is done at the right time, and when the soil is in the right condition, will often kill a large amount of the grass. If the disking is done when conditions are not right, it may not only prove useless so far as killing the grass is concerned, but may actually assist in spreading the grass. Disking should be done after the second or third cutting in the summer, and at a time when the ground is dry so that the grass thrown out by the disk will die and not take root and grow. If the disking is done in the spring or in the summer, when the ground is moist, the bluegrass sod cut up by the disk and scattered will start to grow where it falls on the ground, and assist in spreading the grass. If the disk is used for cultivating alfalfa, it should be set fairly straight and weighted, and not set at such an angle that the alfalfa plants will be injured.

Grass is often spread on old alfalfa fields thru barnyard manure which contains bluegrass, crabgrass and fox-tail seed. In our tests with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers that have been conducted in Northeastern Kansas, we have found that a fertilizer like steam bone meal or acid phosphate, which supplies phosphorus, is just about as satisfactory for fertilizing alfalfa on soils which are deficient in phosphorus as barnyard manure. On farms where manure is scarce it is often a satisfactory practice to purchase a phosphatic fertilizer for alfalfa, and to use barnyard manure on other crops such as corn and wheat.

Grass has an opportunity to start in alfalfa that is weakened in vitality in any way. We have found at this station that on plots of alfalfa cut every season as soon as the alfalfa was well budded, and when the first blooms appeared, that the plants were weakened in vitality, and that grass soon "run out" the alfalfa. Where the control of grass is a problem in holding a stand of alfalfa, it is advisable to delay cutting just as long as possible and still produce a good quality of hay. It probably will prove a good practice to delay cutting until the alfalfa is almost in full bloom where there is considerable trouble with grass.

If your alfalfa field is fairly well seeded with grass I believe it would be advisable to plow up the field, and to crop it to other crops for a year or two until the grass is cleaned out before seeding to alfalfa. If you have other fields that could be seeded to alfalfa, it would be well to crop the old alfalfa field for a number of years before re-seeding again, but if for some special reason you wish to re-seed alfalfa as soon as possible, I would advise plowing and planting corn next spring, following the corn with oats, and then seeding to alfalfa. If you have satisfactory results by seeding alfalfa with oats as a nurse crop, the alfalfa could be seeded in the spring with the oats. If you prefer to seed the alfalfa alone, the best plan would be to prepare a seedbed as soon as possible after harvesting the oats, and to seed the alfalfa in the fall, sometime in the latter part of August. We are mailing you, under separate cover, our bulletin on "Alfalfa," and we have requested Director Jardine to place your name on our bulletin mailing list.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

A Profit from Muskrat Farming?

Do you believe it is possible to make a profit in raising muskrats? A. I. B. Leavenworth Co.

It is the supply of muskrat fur is to be maintained when many of the swamp and marsh lands now occupied by the animals are reclaimed for agricultural purposes, "muskrat farming" will have to become more general. This is brought out by biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent Farmers' Bulletin, "The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer." This can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the present, however, a sufficient number of muskrats to meet demands for their fur are trapped from marshes and swamps that are, for the most part, unprotected, millions of skins being taken every year. So long as the natural breeding places remain undisturbed and reasonably closed seasons are maintained, the biologists say, there is little likelihood of the numbers of the animals being depleted. This is because these animals multiply much more rapidly than most other fur bearers. With adequate protection in the breeding season and with the present habitat available, from 10 to 12 million pelts can be taken in North

America annually without a depletion of the supply.

The muskrat is found thruout a wide area in North America, the habitat extending from the northern limit of trees to near the Mexican border.

The practicability of muskrat farming already has been demonstrated. The animals are kept easily, become very tame and breed well in narrow quarters. Under present economic conditions, however, keeping muskrats on preserves is more practicable than keeping them in restricted quarters. The former plan is in remunerative operation in the Chesapeake Bay region. In Dorchester county, Maryland, marsh land formerly considered almost useless, and now used as muskrat preserves, is worth more, measured by actual income, than cultivated lands in the same vicinity. The owner of one 1,300-acre marsh took in two seasons more than 12,000 pelts, which sold for more than \$9,000.

Biologists point out that the maintaining of muskrat preserves should be an attractive business where conditions are favorable. The animals require no feeding, since the plant life of ponds and marshes supplies an abundance of food. It may even be possible to "plant" the industry in sections from which muskrats are now absent. As trapping is done in winter, it is pointed out, the business of muskrat farming is adapted especially to farmers and farmers' boys.

Time to Cut Sweet Clover.

When should Sweet clover be cut for seed? H. D. Finney Co.

Opinions of extensive growers of Sweet clover differ as to the proper stage at which to cut the seed crop. Some believe that it should be cut when the pods on the lower branches have turned dark brown to black, while others maintain that it is best to wait until the seed on the upper portions of the plants is mature. The time of cutting the seed crop should be governed largely by the machinery which is to be used. If the plants are to be harvested with a self-rake reaper or a grain binder, they should be cut when approximately three-fourths of the seed pods have turned dark brown to black. At this time some flowers and many immature pods will be found on the plants, but the field will have a brownish cast. If the crop is not cut until the seed pods on the uppermost branches have matured, most of the pods on the lower branches will have shattered.

It is the practice in regions where a grain header is employed to permit the plants to become somewhat more mature before cutting the seed crop than in sections where other machines are used. More seed is shattered when the plants are cut at the latter stage, but this is not necessarily a loss, as the grain header is employed for the most part in semi-arid regions, where the shattered seed is depended on to re-seed the land.

Spring Wheat in Osborne.

I wish to sow some spring wheat in fields where winter wheat has killed out. Where can I get the seed? J. J. D. Osborne Co.

We do not have any varieties of spring wheat that will ripen as early as your winter wheat ripens, and I doubt if there is any such variety that can be obtained in any quantity. Furthermore, I doubt the advisability of the practice of seeding spring wheat in winter wheat fields that are partly killed out. It is seldom that spring wheat will give a satisfactory crop in your section. If sown with winter wheat, I doubt if it would increase the yield sufficiently to pay for the cost of the seed and seeding. If you have even a very thin stand of winter wheat in the spring, it will thicken out considerably, and I believe will make practically as large a yield as you would secure by seeding spring wheat with it.

K. S. A. C.

Castration of Young Pigs.

At what age should pigs be castrated? Douglas Co. F. O. V.

Pigs should be castrated while they are young; the best time is between 6 and 8 weeks of age, before weaning. At this age there is less shock to the pig and possibly less check in growth. If it is still suckling its dam, the chances are that it will be more thrifty and in better condition than when the operation is performed immediately after weaning. A pig 6, 7 or 8 weeks old is small enough to be handled conveniently, and the testicles are large enough to render the operation quite simple. For detailed information on this subject consult Farmers' Bulletin 780, "Castration of Young Pigs," which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Lame Mule.

I have a mule that is lame in his left hind leg. It seems to be stiff and he stands with it drawn up all the time. It acts as if it is rheumatism or paralysis. Is there anything I can do for it? If so, what? This is the second attack of lameness he has had. He was lame about a week in August and got over that without treatment.

F. H. Sedgwick Co.

I cannot tell you what causes your mule to be lame, because lameness is always difficult to diagnose even when one is privileged to make a personal examination. I can assure you, however, that the condition is not paralysis, because in this disease there is total inability to use the limb, or it may be said that the limb hangs limply as a rag, or doubles up under the animal when attempts are made to support weight on it. It may be rheumatism, the rheumatism usually shows a tendency to shift from one position to

another and it is considerably influenced by the weather. Rheumatism usually may be treated successfully by the internal administration of 2-dram doses of salicylate of soda in the feed every 2 hours until eight such doses have been given, after which the same remedy is continued in the same dosage but three times daily. This treatment should be kept up for 10 days, and if at the end of that time no relief is apparent, you may rest assured that rheumatism is not the trouble.

DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

K. S. A. C.

About the Land Bank.

Where is the Federal Land Bank for this district located? J. J. R. Norton Co. At Wichita.

Seed Corn That Will Grow.

Can I obtain anywhere a list of Kansas farmers who have good seed corn for sale? Brown Co. P. H.

Yes, write to the agronomy department, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. It is sent free.

Histories of the Breeds.

Where can I get information about the breeds of horses, cattle and other farm animals? W. K. Bourbon Co.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for the Farmers' Bulletins which give such information.

To Obtain Agricultural Information.

How can I learn about the bulletins that are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture? T. O. Ellis Co.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask to be placed on the mailing list of the Monthly List of Publications, which is sent free.

Selling the Seed Corn.

I have some good seed corn; can you help me to sell it? C. B. W. Jewell Co.

I shall be glad to help you place your seed corn. We will have your name placed on our list of farmers who have seed for sale, and will also call the attention of prospective purchasers to your supply. I feel sure that you will have no difficulty in disposing of your seed corn.

K. S. A. C.

Information About Farm Irrigation.

Please tell me about installing a windmill for the irrigation of an orchard. Finney Co. D. P. C.

This would require too much space. You can get the information you wish if you will write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 864, Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation; No. 866, The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semi-arid West; and No. 882, Irrigation of Orchards. These were published just a few weeks ago.

Salting the Work Horses.

When should the horses be salted? Norton Co. F. D. N.

Horses should have free access to salt at all times. When it is given only at intervals, they are more likely to over-eat on salt, causing indigestion. Under ordinary conditions, mature horses will eat about 2 ounces of salt daily. It is inadvisable to mix the salt with grain, as this may cause the horse to eat larger quantities than the system demands. Boxes, separate from those used for grain, should be provided for salt.

Depth of Corn Planting.

How deep should corn be planted? Greenwood Co. H. L. I.

This is a point which every grower will have to decide after noting the conditions in his field. If the spring has been cold and wet and the soil is heavy, the corn should not be planted more than 1 inch deep. In light soils and in dry, warm springs corn ought to be planted 2 to 3 inches deep. It will not germinate unless under favorable conditions of moisture temperature and air supply. Plant deep enough to put the seed into moist soil without putting it into soil that is too cold. If planted too near the surface it will not germinate; if too deep, it is likely to rot. One to 2 inches is a good planting depth.

Weaning the Young Pigs.

At what age should pigs be weaned? Leavenworth Co. D. C.

Breeders differ widely as to the age for weaning. The majority wean at 6 to 10 weeks, with a considerable number at 12 weeks; some wean later than 12 weeks and a few earlier than 6 weeks. There should be no hurry about it; 8 weeks is young enough if skim milk is available. Of course, the size and development of the pigs have a great deal to do with the weaning age. If skim milk is not obtainable, it is better to let them nurse the sow until 10 weeks old. The weaning should be brought about directly and in all cases be complete and decisive. The pigs should be placed apart from the sows in quarters secure enough to prevent communication. If the sow is still milking considerably, it is best to milk her dry by hand rather than to return the pigs to her.

Skim milk and corn or skim milk and shorts, fed in the proportion of 3 to 1, make an excellent ration for weanlings. If skim milk is not available, a mixture of 5 parts corn meal, 4 parts middlings, and 1 part tankage fed as a thin slop is very good. Good, suc-

culent pasture is always in order. It will aid wonderfully in putting growth on the young pigs, and the grain expense will be lessened. After the pigs have been weaned and are eating well the most difficult part of their care is over. The feeding and management from then on will depend much upon whether they are to be kept for breeding or fattened for the market.

Soon after weaning it is best to separate those animals which are to be kept for breeding purposes from the fattening stock.

Eye Trouble in Horses.

I have a 5-year-old mare that has had eye trouble for a year. Her eyes cloud up about once a month and she is nearly blind for about a week; then the cloud disappears and she seems to be able to see pretty well, tho her eyes never are so clear as they should be. There is a semi-circle over the colored part of one eye which raises over the pupil as the eye clouds and lowers as it clears.

When I first noticed her trouble she appeared to have pink eye as two other horses that I had did. No other horses in the herd took the disease and of the other two which were affected one is totally blind in one eye and nearly so in the other; the other animal was troubled for some time the same as the mare I have described. Has the mare "moon eyes" or the disease commonly known as such, and if so, is there any reliable cure for it? If so, where can I procure it? If not "moon eyes" I should be glad to know what the disease is, what caused it and a cure if possible.

J. C. M. Atchison Co.

I cannot tell you positively what the trouble is with the eyes of your horses, tho I am inclined to believe that they are affected with the condition known as periodic or recurrent ophthalmia, and commonly spoken of as "moon blindness."

So far, veterinary scientists have been unable to determine the cause for this ailment. Apparently it is in the nature of a contagious condition, because as a rule several animals on a farm are effected simultaneously, tho not necessarily all animals. French veterinarians say that the disease is more prevalent when animals are kept in low, swampy places. In France, animals affected in this way are not permitted to be used for breeding purposes.

As a general rule, the disease appears suddenly, sometimes affecting one eye and at other times both. In most cases the symptoms gradually subside so the eye becomes apparently normal, but in the course of a few weeks a second attack sets in and finally, after several attacks, the animal becomes totally blind. The final cause of blindness is a cataract.

Not knowing the cause of the condition, we cannot prescribe for it intelligently. Practically all animals that once contract the disease go totally blind. The best that you can do during an attack of the disease is to place the animal in a cool, dark stall and place over its head a hood made out of muslin, sewing to it a piece of absorbent cotton and keeping the latter directly over the diseased eye and saturated with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid. If there is any pus in the eye, it should be washed out with a boric acid solution. In the way of preventive treatment, the animals should be pastured on high, dry places, and it is recommended that diseased and healthy animals be kept in separate stalls. We do not know if this latter step is of any value, because the contagiousness of the disease has never been demonstrated, but it is a good precaution to take.

DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

K. S. A. C.

Growing Sweet Clover Seed.

How can Sweet clover be grown for seed to the best advantage? L. B. Pennsylvania.

In reply to your recent letter, I am requesting that our bulletin on "Sweet Clover" be sent to you. This will give more information than I can give in a letter. We find that one of the most practicable ways to grow Sweet clover for seed is to use it for pasture the second season until early in June and then allow it to go to seed. The yield of seed by this method probably is no larger than if we had allowed the first crop to go to seed, but it is much more convenient to harvest. If the first crop is allowed to go to seed without pasturing or cutting for hay the plants grow so tall that it is difficult to harvest them without serious loss from shattering.

K. S. A. C.

The Winning Way

If you put a little lovin' into all the work you do,
And a little bit of gladness, and a little bit of you,
And a little bit of sweetness, and a little bit of song,
Not a day will seem too toilsome; not a day will seem too long;
And your work will be attractive, and the world will stop to look,
And the world will see a sweetness like the tinklin' of a brook,
In the finished job; and then the world will turn to look at you
With a world's appreciation of the thing you've found to do.

Just a little bit of lovin' and a little bit of song,
And some pride to sort of make it straight and true and clean and strong;
And the work that you're a-doin' pretty near before you know
Will have set the world a-talkin', and you'll see that you have done
More than you had dreamed or hoped for when the task was first begun;
And you'll find the bit of lovin' you have put into the same
Has come back to you in lovin', and come back to you in fame.

Save 1493 Bushels of Corn on this Barn or 1796 Bushels on this House!

NEVER was it possible for the farmer to build so economically as now. Consider this. All prices are relative always; and with the values of farm products from 50% to 150% higher than they were two years ago, and building material up only from 10% to 20%, it pays to build at once. For instance, consider the house and barn shown here. In 1914, with corn at 62c per bushel, it would have taken 2163 bushels to pay for this barn; today, with corn around \$2.00, it requires only 670 bushels, or a saving of 1493 bushels. And similar figures apply in the case of the house—2603 bushels in 1914 contrasted with 807 today, or an economy of 1796 bushels. Never did farm building take so little of your crop!

But go further and figure the number of bushels you save multiplied by today's prices. The genuine economy is almost unbelievable.

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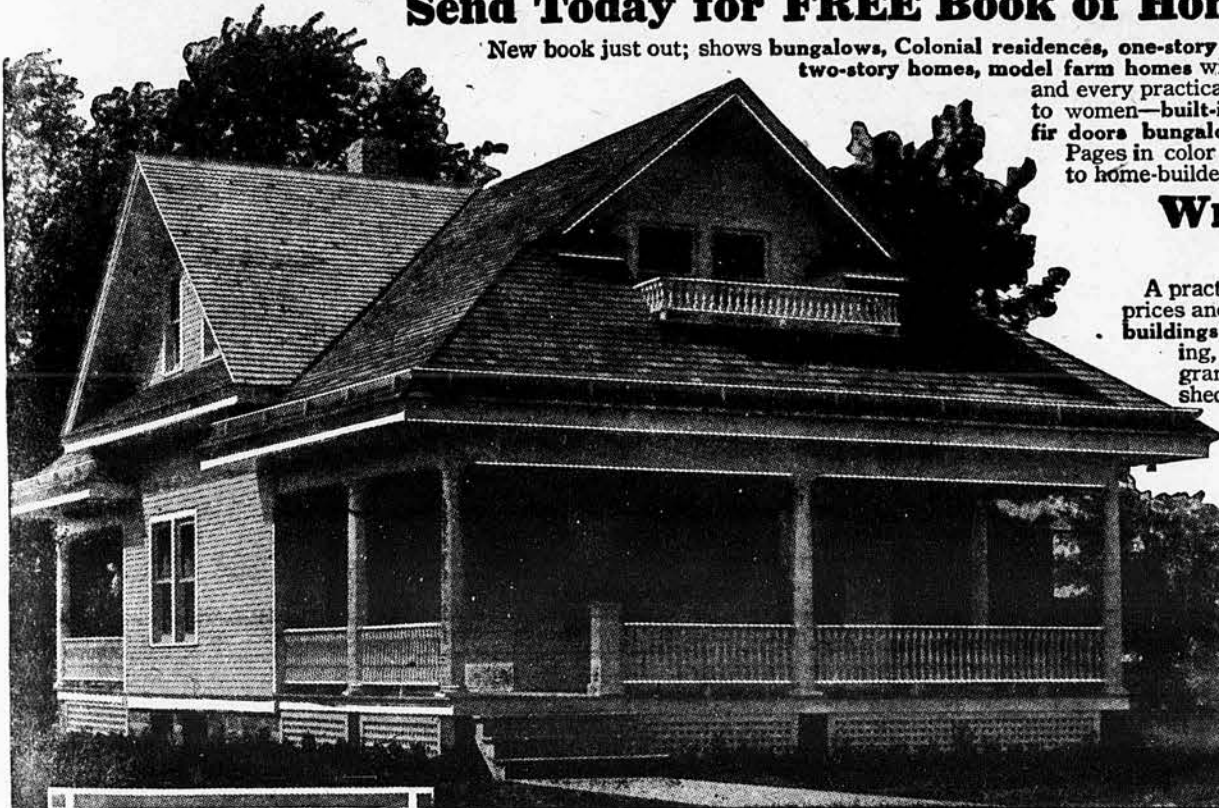
From Gordon-Van Tine you can buy on either method. We price both ways. But whether you buy Ready-Cut to reduce building costs and lessen labor problems—or buy not Ready-Cut but in usual lengths—you always get highest standard grades. You get houses of newest architectural styles—many of them modifications and adaptations from the work of America's best architects simplified into inexpensive construction. Every plan tested and proven; all built hundreds of times. We have 100,000 customers. Some near you; local references given.

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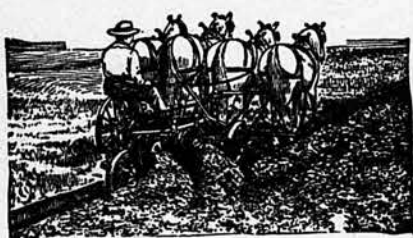
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The Food Controllers of United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for February 17. Jesus teaching by parables. Mark 4:1-20.

Golden Text. Take heed therefore how ye hear. Luke 8:18.

Sometime in the autumn, several weeks after the permanent call of the 12 disciples, Jesus began a new method of teaching. As the great crowds gathered round about Him on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum He talked in parables.

In this manner He not only presented the truth about the kingdom of God but in a peculiarly helpful way He gave the disciples a test, for they were at that period in their education when many questions and difficulties were arising concerning their work. To those others who wished to know about the kingdom He had come to establish, this method opened up a way whereby as they pondered over His words there gradually unfolded under the larger experiences the meaning He meant them to receive.

Mrs. Browning has so beautifully expressed the combined idea of heaven and earth in her lines—"Earth's crammed with heaven, and every common bush afire with God," that we no longer wonder at the beauty of the parables of Jesus.

Did you ever stop to think that parables, fascinating stories that they are, are so simple in form that children, as a rule, readily understand them and yet they are so deep in meaning that Christian thought for nearly 2,000 years has pondered over them without exhausting their treasures?

Sometimes the question arises, why did Jesus tell the parables? The answer is found readily in the then existing political conditions of the country. As the Jews were expecting a magnificent Messiah with an imposing retinue, had He told the facts plainly about the kingdom He came to establish, and which have since been realized, no power could have made them understand what He said, or kept them from perverting His meaning, or from arraying the whole Jewish commonwealth against Him and making Him out a traitor to the Roman emperor.

No one could object to a simple story, and yet these very stories told of the great truths which being pondered over sooner or later flashed the real purpose of their telling. They were simply good seed that in due season brought forth fruit. Today we realize the fact that Jesus, while unseen to mortal eyes, is a far greater, more glorious and mightier King than the old Hebrew people ever conceived in the highest flights of their imagination.

The parable of the Sower is strictly truth to Oriental life, and is a comparison of our minds as God's garden. The seed was just the same good seed but the four different kinds of soil determine its productiveness. As a protection against robbers the farmers of Palestine lived in villages and from these villages they went forth to the

open fields when sowing time came. Very seldom are fields fenced, and the paths intersecting them are used freely by the crowds of people and their beasts of burden until they are beaten extremely hard. This fact was familiar to the listening crowds gathered around Jesus as was also the rocky soil and the thistles, for Palestine is more or less covered with limestone and 200 species of thorny plants grow in the grain fields.

In the garden of our minds beaten paths caused by wrong thinking are likely to grow, and while we are not responsible for the thoughts that enter our minds we are responsible for the ones we allow to remain there. As these paths are just as good soil as the best of the field we must use care in their preparation. The stony ground warmed the seed more quickly and started it into life only to wither it away. This applies to our emotions, and while the word has stirred us and warmed us it has not been able to reach thru the rocks to our moral nature, and our will and character remain unchanged. We strive in the start but are not able to go on to maturity bearing the fruit of harvest time.

Then the thorns that choke. What are they but the cares of this world and its interests and duties? They are the temptations of pleasure and the promise of riches. It sometimes seems these thorns in our life are equal in number to the vast variety of Palestine's number. Yet we have no room for discouragement for there is good soil and Jesus has sown the good seed, and if we tend our garden carefully His sunshine and rain and loving kindness will ripen our harvest in due time.

To My Son

(An anonymous poem sent to the Chicago Evening Post by an American mother whose boy is about to leave with his regiment.)
My son, at last the fateful day has come
For us to part. The hours have nearly run.
May God return you safe to land and home;
Yet what God wills, so may His will be done.

Draw tight the belt about your slender frame;
Flash blue your eyes! Hold high your proud young head!
Today you march in Liberty's fair name,
To save the line enriched by France's dead!

I would not it were otherwise! And yet
'Tis hard to speed your marching forth,
My son!
'Tis doubly hard to live without regret
For love unsaid, and kindnesses undone.

But would the chance were mine with you to stand
Upon those shores and see our flag unfurled!
To fight on France's brave, unconquered land
With Liberty's great sword for all the world!

And then the trench in battle-scarred Lorraine;
The town half burned but held in spite of hell;
The bridge twice taken, lost, and won again;
The cratered glaci's ripped with mine and shell.

The leafless trees, bare-branched in spite of June;
The sodden road, the desolated plain;
The countless birds, the season out of tune;
Fair France, at bay, is calling thru her pain.

Oh, son! My son! God keep you safe and free—
Our flag and you! But if the hour must come
To choose at last 'twixt self and liberty—
We'll close our eyes! So let God's will be done!

Father and Son Week

A Proclamation

The President has designated the week of Lincoln's birthday as Father and Son Week all over our nation. The experience of European nations at war convinces us that this is a timely movement. With juvenile delinquency increased more than 200 per cent in England and 500 per cent in Germany, and some alarming indications of delinquency increases in our own country, it is necessary to consider the welfare of our boys. In our own state there has been an increase of 28 per cent in the court records of juvenile cases, and from many points over the state a larger increase in the number of cases handled by the officers about which no record was made.

We must give no less attention and not a cent less of money to our 2 million boys under arms, but we must give equal attention to our 8 million boys at home.

The National Father and Son Week will give opportunity for strengthening the home ties with the boys under arms and will emphasize to communities, churches and parents the duties of each to the boys. This movement will be thoroly promoted in this state by the State Sunday School association and the Y. M. C. A. organizations.

Therefore, I, Arthur Capper, governor of the state of Kansas, hereby set aside the week of February 11 to 17 as Father and Son Week, urging all communities, churches and parents to observe it, giving concentrated attention to the needs of our boys at home, and emphasizing to both father and son the duties of each to the other which their relationship sanctifies.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

SAVE! TIME LABOR MONEY AND BUTTERFAT AS A WARTIME ECONOMY

\$46⁹⁰
AND UP

375
to
950

lbs.
Capacity



90
Days'
Trial!
180
Milkings
Money-
Back
Guarantee

Never was there a time when it was so important that you get every ounce of butter-fat. Never before should you save as much time and labor as possible. With cream and butter commanding top prices you actually throw good money away when you waste the smallest particle of butter-fat by old-fashioned methods of separating or by using an out of date model separator.

Get a Galloway New 1918 Sanitary Separator

Then you know positively that you are getting all the cream. A scientific principle I employ makes possible skimming clean, right down to the last drop. My new 1918 separator is not just a warm weather skimmer. But when your cows are on dry feed this New Sanitary Model will skim just as close as when the cows are pasturing. Then, too, in cold weather you are not so particular if your separator doesn't skim up to

rated capacity. But in the spring and summer when the grass is green and the milk flow is heavy you want a separator like the Galloway. Then time counts. A few minutes saved in the morning and evening mean just that much more time in the fields. And if something turns up and you cannot skim when the milking is done the milk gets cold. You should have a Galloway New Sanitary. I know it is the best skimmer made.

Sold Direct to You from My Factory My Plan that Saves You Money!

And the biggest thing about my wonderful New Sanitary, next to its perfect skimming qualities, is that the price is right. Yes, I know there are lots of separators at about the same price as mine and even less. But the Galloway is not to be compared with them. A too cheap separator is not economy. It's just as bad to pay too little as too much. My Sanitary is in the class of the best machines, but is sold at a fair price because you can buy one direct from my immense factories at Waterloo. This plan saves you the difference between my price and the price of the high-priced separators. I cut out all waste and sell you at the rock bottom factory price. You get your new Galloway Sanitary right fresh from my factory floor. Thus you buy in the most economical way—the modern way of doing business.

No Ordinary Separator Will Do—Own a Galloway

Times are too strenuous to depend on just an average separator. Get a Galloway and play safe. Examine a Galloway thoroughly. Test one for 90 days. Note its strong, sturdy base with just enough touching the floor for a perfect brace, yet sanitary. See its big, roomy, seamless supply tank of pressed steel; Heavy tinware; Sanitary bowl; its self-centering neck bearing and simple but effective two-piece lower bearing. Then look at the discs which separate from each other for washing. Takes only a few of them to skim a lot of milk. Note the cream pail shelf and bowlwise combined in one, with hinge for lowering. Examine its helical drive gear; high crank shaft (just 50 revolutions per minute); its high carbon steel worm wheel shaft; big, durable worm wheel; oil bath and sanitary drip pan. These are features that make the Galloway supreme.

Mail Coupon for My FREE Book!

Do this at once. Get the big spring edition of my 1918 Catalog. Find out how much you can save when you buy direct. And not only on Separators, but on Spreaders, Engines, Tractors, and other implements as well. Here is proof that my Sanitary Separator does all I claim:

"I had some of the milk skimmed by our New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator tested by our State Farm Bureau man, and he found only .01 of 1 per cent butter-fat in the skim milk." — G. R. McCOMBS, New Castle, Pa.

"I like your separator just fine. I think it is as good as they can be. If I were to buy another separator I would not want any but a Galloway." — OSCAR A. VICK, Calmar, Iowa.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

WM. Galloway Co.

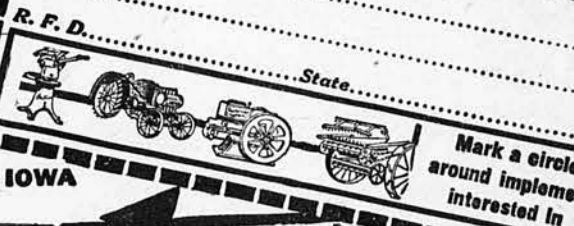
47 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.,
47 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
Please send me your Spring Edition of your 1918 book.

Name.....
P. O.
R. F. D.
State.....



Mark a circle
around implement
interested in



Galloway's Win-the-War Garden \$1 Biggest and Best Offer Ever Made

Food will win this war! Grow your own and help toward victory. Galloway's famous War Garden is especially planned to have you help! Besides, this superb garden seed assortment will make you an annual customer for Galloway Bros. direct from seed.

Order Direct from this Advertisement
Pin a dollar bill to your letter (we trust Uncle Sam's boys) and we will send you postpaid the garden seed collection picture and a quantity of fresh, pure, tested, profitable seed for a garden 100x50 ft., and sufficient to supply a family of six with fresh vegetables during spring, summer and fall. Order now—today. Get yours before the supply is gone and be ready the instant planting time comes.

HERE ARE THE SEEDS

included in this great dollar war assortment:
One Box Sweet Corn (Golden Bantam)
One Box Beans (Excelsior)
One Box Peas (Big Boston)
One Pkt. Lettuce (Summer Favorite)
One Pkt. Lettuce (Little Gem)
One Pkt. Beets (Little Gem)
One Pkt. Tomatoes (Rockford)
One Pkt. Cucumber (French Breakfast)
One Pkt. Radishes (Snowball)
One Pkt. Carrot (Danvers Half Long)
One Pkt. Beans (Dreer's Bush Lima)
One Pkt. Cabbage (Copenhagen Market)
One Pkt. Parsley (Improved Long Green)
One Pkt. Onion (Red Globe)
One Pkt. Squash (Wanted Hubbard)
One Pkt. Sweet Peas (Giant Flower)
One Pkt. Asparagus (Giant Victoria)

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Remember, each package and box is regular full size, and if bought singly would cost you about double the price. You take no risk what. Your money will be returned to you instantly if you are not satisfied. Order today sure. Send for 1918 Seed Book whether you order or not.

Spread All the Time

That's the way to make your manure crop produce. These are the times when you must work your land to the limit. Put back in the soil what you take out. Spread in the early spring before the snow melts. Spread just before plowing. Spread after seeding. In summer top dress your young plants. Do not let one pitchfork of manure go to waste. The best time to spread is all the time. And the best way to spread is to use a

Galloway New No. 8 Low Down Spreader

Here are some new features that make my No. 8 the best of its kind and lightest in draft: patented roller feed; steel beater; V rake; automatic stop; uniform clean-out push board; steel tongue; double chain drive; spreads from four to twenty-four loads per acre. Get these Galloway improvements on your new spreader. It will pay you.



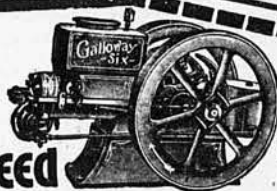
Sold
Direct
at a Big
Saving

Now You Need Galloway Power

Let the Galloway Engine take the place of man power that is scarce and high priced. It is the one real substitute and it will save you money in the bargain. A Galloway engine is one of the most profitable implements you can own. Every day of the week, rain or shine, sweltering or zero weather, it's on the job from morning until night and it's reliable, steady and dependable for outside or inside work. I can save you big money on my engines because I sell them direct to you straight from my factory. Here are Galloway's

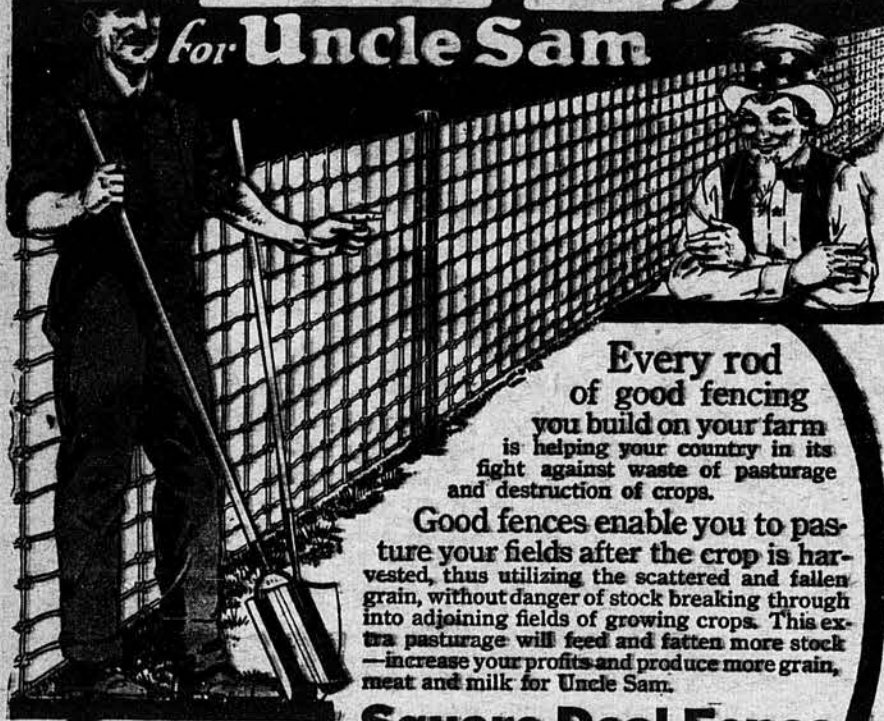
Latest Engine Improvements

First—every Galloway engine is a real farm engine, designed and built for farm work. I make them slow speed because that's the way to get the great power needed for tough farm jobs. All parts are perfectly balanced, standardized and interchangeable. Runs at uniform speed. Starts easy. No cranking. Has valves-in-head like Automobile Engines. Make and break ignition. Special magnet produces hot spark. Requires no batteries. Fool-proof and frost-proof. Sold direct at big saving.



1 1/2 to
16 H. P.
Portable or
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There's "My Bit" to Save Crops for Uncle Sam



Every rod
of good fencing
you build on your farm
is helping your country in its
fight against waste of pasturage
and destruction of crops.

Good fences enable you to pasture your fields after the crop is harvested, thus utilizing the scattered and fallen grain, without danger of stock breaking through into adjoining fields of growing crops. This extra pasturage will feed and fatten more stock—increasing your profits and produce more grain, meat and milk for Uncle Sam.

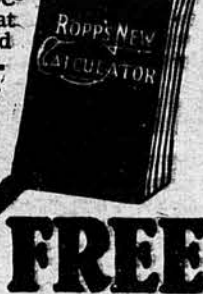
Square Deal Fence

is the best and cheapest fence to buy. It stands tight and trim the year 'round. See it before you buy—see the famous SQUARE DEAL LOCK that will not slip—notice the wavy strand wires that expand and contract in hot and cold weather, but always stay tight.

We make the open hearth steel and every rod of wire that we put in our fence, in our big \$5,000,000 steel and wire mills. That's why in SQUARE DEAL fencing you get the most for your money.

Send for our free SQUARE DEAL FENCE catalog showing you how to save money when you buy fencing. If interested in gates ask us to send you our gate catalog, too—BOTH FREE. Ask your dealer about SQUARE DEAL FENCE—and ask him why it is the cheapest and best fence to buy.

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to landowners. Send for our Square Deal Catalog and receive free and post-paid, this 50c edition of Ropp's New Calculator if we have not sent you one before. This is one of the handiest books for farmers ever printed. Answers almost every question that arises on the farm.

14½¢ a Rod

164 Styles to Select From

THOUSANDS of farmers
Living in every part of the United States save 25% to 33% by taking advantage of my low factory prices. For many years my low prices for highest quality fence have saved to farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their savings this year bigger than ever.

GUARANTEED EVERY INCH PERFECT

Only the best wire used. Only the best wire workers employed. Ottawa fence is heavily galvanized. Withstands all weather conditions. Flexible tie insures most even stretching over rough ground, giving outstanding fence utmost durability. Quality first, last and all the time—that's our motto. If it is not just what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect.

FREE BOOK
Send your name and address now and I'll mail you postpaid my Free Book of Wire Mill Bargains—164 different styles at factory prices. See how much you will save.

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Young men and women attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. P. Ry. EARN FROM \$53 to \$185 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.
Santa Fe Telegraph School
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SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Destroy the fungi and worms, and thus insure of large yields of perfect fruit.

Excelsior Spraying Outfits and Prepared Mixtures
are used in large orchards and highly endorsed by successful growers. Write for our money-saving catalog, which also contains a full treatise on spraying Fruit and Vegetable crops.

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BROWN FENCE

Write for Greatest money saving fence bargain book ever printed. Brown fence is made of Heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRE. Resists rust longest. 160 styles. Also Gates and Barb Wire. Low Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. Write for wonderful free fence book and sample to Geo. E. Long, Ottawa Manufacturing Co., Dept. 1013, Cleveland, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS
and Cattle in Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Prompt action. Good safe loans for sale. **FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY**
922 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

A United Effort in Breeding

There is a lack of definite purpose in the breeding of livestock on the part of many farmers. The farmer who has only a few cows usually has them bred by the nearest available bull, often without regard to breed or breeding. The result is a promiscuous admixture of breeds and lack of improvement.

The cost of bull service also falls heavily on the commercial dairyman with a small herd as bulls must be changed every two or three years to avoid inbreeding. He therefore, as a rule, buys a bull calf from the nearest farmer who keeps purebred cows of the breed in which he is interested. Too often cost is the first consideration. Too seldom is any authentic production record of the bull's ancestors available. The result is lack of improvement. Tho a great bull occasionally may be secured in this way he will in nearly every case have been disposed of before his heifers come in milk and his value has been determined. In this way many of the greatest bulls have been lost to the dairy industry. A Co-operative Bull association will remedy these difficulties.

A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization for the joint ownership, use and exchange of three or more high class purebred bulls. The territory covered by an association is divided into three or more breeding blocks, and a bull is stationed in a block for the service of 50 to 60 cows. Every two years the bulls are interchanged. Thus at the first cost, a bull for every 60 cows is provided for six or more years. The cost of bull service is thus reduced greatly, the very best bulls can be obtained, and the man with limited means and only a few cows is enabled to improve his herd. Bulls of outstanding merit are preserved for their entire period of usefulness. Associations of this kind teach co-operation, encourage careful selection of cows and calves, introduce better methods of feeding and management, intelligently fight infectious diseases of cattle, and assist in the marketing of dairy stock and dairy products. Assistance in organization may be obtained by writing to the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The department also has issued a directory of the co-operative bull associations which will be sent free on request.

Let's Save More Pigs

A higher proportion of the pigs can be saved at farrowing time this year than usual. Here is one of the best places in which to make the increase in the production of pork in Kansas which the government has asked for. This is mostly a matter of care. If you will give this the average of your litters saved can be increased.

Much of the loss at farrowing time in Kansas—and it has been disgracefully high—has been caused by carelessness. There has not been any excuse for it. The knowledge of the things needed at farrowing time with sows is general in Kansas even among the boys, and in case one is not certain of just what to do there are good hog men in almost every community—near neighbors—who know the technique, and carry it on successfully every year. What we need in this good year of 1918 is a careful application of that knowledge.

If a farmer does give this care—he will be successful in most cases even if his equipment is not the most modern. Good farrowing houses with plenty of sunlight are mighty desirable in Kansas and they will pay well, but their absence does not mean failure. You can save the pigs even if your equipment is

not all that it should be. Full information as to just what is needed was contained in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for January 5; better look this up and read it now. One of the important things is to feed a good ration, containing some shorts and a little tankage, to the sows before the pigs are farrowed, so the pigs will have a chance to develop properly. Then be at hand at farrowing to see that the sow gets along all right, have her in a pen with a guard rail around the wall so the pigs will not be injured and allow her enough material to make a bed.

If the weather is cold provide for the warmth of the pigs after they are born—some hot bricks covered with rags and placed in a basket are good. Thru it all just use good "horse sense" and care and you will find that your losses can be cut down. This has been demonstrated in every county in Kansas every year for the last 30 seasons—there are

Hard to Hold an Unruly Hog

The Sugar Trust is just as patriotic as it has to be, which is what you would expect of a trust that conducts a special hold-up of every American home every year during the canning season, while the other nine months of the year it charges all it thinks the American people and their government will let it extort.

Recently Hoover fixed the Sugar Trust's prices, giving it a liberal margin of profit altho the trust screamed, kicked and finally tried to start a backfire on Hoover in Congress. The other day the trust notified the retailers it would do business with them direct hereafter and would dispense with brokers and salesmen. As Hoover had fixed the price to include the cost of brokerage, that the sugar salesmen should not be hurt, the Sugar Trust now pockets this considerable margin along with its legitimate profits and its salesmen can go hang.

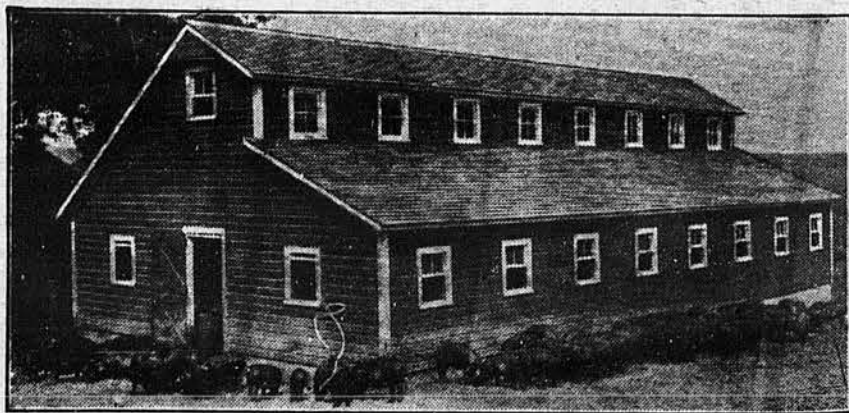
The moral is, it is difficult to pen up an unruly hog.

farms on which year after year the losses are very low. Right in the face of this, however, comes our high average losses, which amount to a state calamity. Why not have a talk with some of the good hog men of your community with a view to eliminating these losses?

The Little Arm Chair

Nobody sits in the little arm chair; It stands in the corner dim; But a white haired mother gazing there, And yearning, thinking of him, Sees thru the dusk of the long ago The bloom of her boy's sweet face, As he rocks so merrily to and fro, With a laugh that cheers the place. Sometimes he holds a book in his hand, Sometimes a pencil and slate, And the lesson is hard to understand And the figures hard to make. But she sees the nod of his father's head So proud of the little son, And she hears the word so often said, "No fear for our little son." They were wonderful days, the dear, sweet days, When a child with sunny hair Was here to scold, to kiss and to praise, At her knee in the little chair, She lost him in the busy years When the great world caught the man, And he strode away, past hopes and fears, To his place in the battle's van. But now and then in a wistful dream Like a picture out of date, She sees a head with a golden gleam Bent o'er a pencil and slate; And she lives again the happy day, The day of her young life's spring, When the small arm chair stood just in the way, The center of everything.

—Washington Star.



Sunlight Should be Admitted to Hog Houses as Much as Possible, as It is One of the Cheapest and Best Disinfectants.

Canada's Part in the War

BY G. C. CREELMAN

Always important, agriculture in Canada has been placed in a new light by the war. Even in normal times, Great Britain imported practically half her food-stuffs, and a great deal of this came from the countries which were shut off by the outbreak of hostilities. Under these circumstances she looked to her oversea dominions, and particularly to this American continent, to make up the deficiencies caused by the interruption of her regular trade. Canada with her vast areas, tho sparsely settled, was in a position to render assistance of inestimable worth in seeing that the motherland and her allies should not suffer for want of food, and there has been carried on in our country, ever since the fall of 1914, a vigorous effort to see that nothing that could be done should be lacking in this regard.

It was of course recognized that the farmers of Canada who possessed the land and the equipment and the skill should have to be mainly depended upon. Great schemes of government production, tho suggested at the outset, were found impracticable. The first duty of governments, therefore, was to lay before the people the needs of the situation, and in the winter of 1915, the federal government launched what was known as the Patriotism and Production campaign. In this campaign both the platform and the press were utilized fully to give the widest publicity to the need and to the methods by which that need might be met.

It may be of interest to note that possibly for the first time the public press was utilized in that campaign thru the advertising columns to set forth the facts. Daily, weekly and agricultural papers in all sections carried large advertisements giving the information, and the effect was so satisfactory that the plan has been very generally adopted since.

In 1915, it will be recalled that we had exceptionally favorable conditions. Weather, labor and enterprise all seemed to be working together and the result was the greatest crop which Canada has ever produced. To mention only one item, the wheat crop aggregated 400 million bushels—about double an ordinary year, being about 75 per cent of the wheat crop of this great country last year. Other crops were in proportion.

We are not worrying over the fact that the war is 3,000 miles away, and thereby deluding ourselves that it is none of our business. We are glad that the war is 3,000 miles away, and we thank God for the British navy which has kept it 3,000 miles away from us and from you. We realize, however, that the issues are vital and very near. We appreciate the heritage which has fallen to us in the northern half of this continent and we realize that we have the privilege of living under these conditions, enjoying the freedom for the pursuit of health, wealth and happiness, which is the common privilege on this continent, and this is worth fighting for and dying for.

We rejoice in the fact that this great commonwealth of American states is now with us in the fight. We should like to have had you with us sooner, but we are none the less glad that you are with us today. We appreciate the help in all the things we have been trying to do in the last three years, which you can do now in so much greater measure.

We also appreciate the fact that you are with us because it makes possible that unity of the great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, not only in this continent, but in the world, standing together and rejoicing in much the same ideals, having after all sprung largely from the same stock.

There is a great deal that can be accomplished in making this world a better place in which to live. The first duty, however, is to dispose of the Prussian autocracy which has challenged our right to live out our ideals, and after that it does not require much imagination to see the great purposes which we together may accomplish in the years that are to come.

For these reasons, as a Canadian, I am glad that Canada has had a part, however humble, in this war.

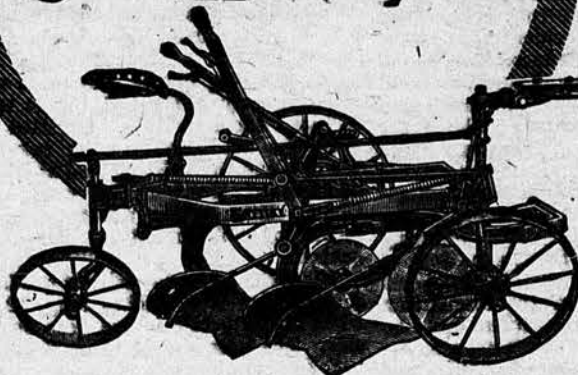
There isn't much play about the dairy business, but no other job pays better wages for hard work.

He's a good sport who occasionally admits his own failure.

SATTLEY IMPLEMENTS

Will Help You Solve Your Farm Help Problem

A Boy Can Handle the SATTLEY Gang Plow



And Here's the Reason Why In the Sattley Special Features

Because the single ball together with a special governing rod and bell crank give this plow its GREAT FLEXIBILITY which makes light draft and level furrows in any kind of land.

The governing rod shows you when your hitch is right. No side thrust on tongue.

Solid one piece frame, extra strong, being 2 9-16 by 5/8 inches.

Powerful foot lift, easily operated, 1000 mile axles—just proof caps.

Rolling coulters have long distance bearings and malleable hubs.

Special 4-horse Equalizer fits any plow.

Read this Letter by a Man Who Knows

August 22, 1917.

James R. Logue of Springfield, Illinois, says: I have been using Sattley plows, planters and cultivators for the past thirty years and always found them to work well; in fact, much better than some others I tried during this time. At the present time I have no other make of plows and cultivators except the Sattley line. There is quite a saving in buying the Sattley line of implements and I thank you for past favors and courtesies.

How Sattley Implements are Made

Sattley Implements are made of the best materials we know of for the purpose. They are made in our own factories by highly skilled mechanics using up-to-date machinery. And the same, satisfaction-giving, Sattley Implements which have been high standard farm implements for more than half a century, are produced.

Sattley Implements are known all over the country as high standard farm implements. It is possible that you are using them now, and it is highly probable that some of your neighbors are. If you don't know all about Sattley Implements check and send us the coupon below for full information.

BUY NOW! Direct from Manufacturers At Factory Prices

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Pruning Young Fruit Trees

How should young fruit trees that have just been set be pruned? H. D. V. Brown Co.

Probably more trees die the first season after planting from lack of proper top-pruning than from any other one cause. Scarcely, if ever, does the grower prune his trees too severely at setting; in almost all cases not enough is removed.

Top-pruning should be done just as soon after planting as possible, as every day it is neglected lessens the chances for the tree to withstand the adverse conditions. When a tree is dug, not only is the root system mutilated, but by far the greater portion is removed. Often four-fifths of the root area is left in the nursery. It is evident that if the top of the tree is not reduced, this mutilated and greatly lessened root area will be called upon to supply as much top with moisture and food materials as the entire root system did previously. Since the roots cannot do this, the fruit trees should be heavily top-pruned immediately after planting.

Pruning immediately after planting also is important in the formation of the head of the tree and in branched trees in the selection of the foundation branches. No absolute rules can be given for pruning for this purpose, because the practice is somewhat different for the various kinds of fruits and every tree of the same kind offers a different set of conditions. A few general suggestions will help to determine the extent of cutting back.

In pruning 1-year-old whips all that is necessary is to cut off the tops sufficiently high to bring the head at the proper height after allowing from 12 to 18 inches for the distribution of the branches. In older stock it is not always possible to get the head at the right height. Sometimes it is necessary, to secure the desired head, to remove better branches than some which are to be left, but if those left are average then the lower heading is to be preferred. If the tree is branched, the number of branches to be left depends on the character of the top desired. There are two forms of tops used—the closed centered and the open centered. Of the latter there are two types, the vase form and the modified leader. The open centered form is most desirable. This means that in pruning, the central leader or the branch making the upright growth from the center should be cut out if the vase form is desired, or headed in, if the modified leader method is used.

Too many main branches usually are left. For the apple, four are sufficient and frequently three on strong growing trees will be enough to give a good top. In pruning the cherry and plum, some growers prefer one or two more foundation branches, which are cut back more severely than when a lesser number is left. If too many branches are left at the start, the top becomes too thick, necessitating the removal of one or more branches later on. This can seldom be done after the second year's growth without injury to the form of the tree.

The branches which are chosen should be as equally distributed around the tree as possible. If unevenly distributed and the space left wide, they should be pruned to throw the growth from the top bud of each of the adjoining branches into the vacant space. Avoid having the branches come out from the trunk too close together. They can extend along the trunk for 18 inches. Although they may appear spaced too far at first, when the tree has reached the bearing age, and the branches have developed, they will be close enough together. Avoid V-shaped crotches. They are weak and the branches are likely to split under high winds or heavy loads of fruit. The modified leader method is particularly well adapted to increasing the distance between foundation branches and giving strong crotches. Pruning 1-year-old whips the season following planting is identical with that for branched trees at planting.

All commercial growers agree that the branches left should be cut back somewhat in order that the new branches may be forced out nearer the head of the tree. If not cut back, the buds near the tips of the branches will produce the strongest growths, but they will be so far from the head that if left the branches will be more likely to break down under heavy fruiting. The main branches of apples usually are left from 6 to 18 inches long, the upper branch being the longest. Eighteen inches is the maximum length under normal con-

ditions, and there is little doubt that in most cases 12 inches would be better than the greater length.

Some growers prune cherries and plums very similar to apples, while others prefer to cut the branches practically to spurs, about 6 to 8 inches long, leaving the upper branch about 12 to 15 inches long.

Plants for Transplanting

The vegetables which are commonly started under glass are head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, celery, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant, sweet potatoes, and sometimes beets and onions. In addition radishes and lettuce are often grown to maturity in hotbeds and cold frames.

For growing plants, the seeds may be sown directly in the bed, but it is better to plant them in flats. Handled in this way the seedlings can be taken to a warm place for shifting and there is less bending of the back in working with them. When flats are used, about 3 inches of soil should be placed in the hotbed.

Flats can be made easily of goods boxes. A good size is 17 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 2½ to 3 inches deep on the inside. The ends should be of ¾-inch lumber so the sides and bottoms, which should be of ¾-inch lumber, can be nailed solidly to them. It is well to have a supply of these flats on hand.

The soil used in filling a flat should be loose, but not too rich in organic mat-

When the Citizen Wakes Up

When a man sees his failings clearly, there is great hope for him.

A noted lawyer, not a pessimist, said the other day: "We have the most inefficient system of government, township, county, state and national, of any great nation; we are the world's greatest law-breakers; we lead the world in murder statistics; our judicial system is one of the poorest in efficiency and the administration of justice; we have half the coal in the world and can scarcely keep ourselves warm; our greatest industry, agriculture, has no economic rights; we are a wasteful, careless, greedy lot. I wonder where we are going to bring up?"

We are going to bring up where we should when more people get to thinking they are partly to blame for the way things are done. One of the wholesome results of the war is that it is taking some of the conceit out of the easy-going American citizen and making him a fighter for better conditions.

ter, for such soil is very subject to diseases that destroy the seedlings. Head lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, tomato, pepper and eggplant seeds should be sown in drills, for then they may be covered uniformly; the seedlings can be treated easily if disease threatens; and the plants can be removed readily. Seeding may be thick, as the plants should remain here only until they begin to crowd.

Celery seed is very small and delicate and must be given special attention. Fill the flat in the regular way, using fine soil, and compact as usual. Instead of sowing in drills, broadcast the seed very thickly. Then with the fingers, scatter enough fine soil over the flat merely to imbed the seeds, not enough to cover them. Water lightly with a sprinkler, cover the flat with a piece of porous newspaper cut to fit snugly inside the flat, and then moisten the paper. The paper keeps the surface moist, which is necessary for the germination of the delicate, shallow-planted seeds. Sometimes later waterings are applied directly on the paper covering, but better results are secured if the paper is removed every time and replaced immediately after watering. When a majority of the seeds are fairly well germinated, the paper should be removed. There should be no difficulty in starting several thousand celery seedlings in a small flat by this method.

Sweet potato plants are started from sweet potatoes, the small ones of the previous year's crop being used commonly. To prevent rot from spreading throughout the bed, the potatoes are placed about ½ inch apart. They should be

covered with 1½ inches of soil. Bottom heat is necessary, tho it should be mild. A manure hotbed which has grown a crop of early plants provides excellent conditions.

Earlier beets and larger onion bulbs are obtained if the plants are started in hotbeds. The seeds should be planted directly in the bed in drills 4 to 5 inches apart. The Prize Taker onion and the Crosby Egyptian beet are good varieties for this purpose.

Growing Radishes and Lettuce

Radishes and lettuce are favorite plants in small gardens because, while these are attractive additions to the table, they are in a way luxuries on which many housewives hesitate to spend money.

Lettuce does not withstand heat well and thrives best, therefore, in the early spring or late autumn. In order to have the leaves crisp and tender, it is necessary to force the growth of the plant. The usual method of growing the plant for home use is to sow the seeds broadcast in the bed and to remove the leaves as rapidly as they become large enough for use. It is better, however, to sow the seeds in rows 14 to 16 inches apart, and when the plants come up to thin them to the desired distance. With the heading type this should be about 12 inches apart. This will result in the formation of rather compact heads and the entire plant may then be cut for use. For an early crop in the North, the plants should be started in a hotbed or cold frame and transplanted as soon as hard freezes are over. In many sections of the South, the seeds are sown during the autumn and the plant allowed to remain in the ground over winter. Frequent shallow cultivation should be given the crop, and if crisp and tender lettuce is desired during the summer months, some form of partial shading may be necessary.

For head lettuce, Big Boston, Hanson, and California Cream Butter are good varieties. With loose-leaf lettuce, Grand Rapids or Black-seeded Simpson are recommended.

Radishes should be planted in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thinned slightly as soon as the plants are up. On a quick, rich soil some of the earlier varieties can be matured in from 3 to 4 weeks after planting. If the plants are allowed to remain long in the open ground, the roots lose their crispness and delicate flavor, and, in order to secure a constant supply, successive plantings should be made every two weeks. One ounce of radish seed is sufficient to plant 100 feet of row. A large percentage of the seed germinates and, if the sowing is done carefully, later thinning may be unnecessary. The first radishes to appear may be pulled as soon as they are of sufficient size, and this will leave enough room for those that are a little later. The plant is not suited to hot weather, but should be planted in the early spring and late autumn.

The "Rankunfile" for Capper

The Kansan this morning received the formal announcement of Governor Stubbs as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. We can hardly find fault with our good friend Stubbs in assuming that we should support him in this matter, since we have always supported him in the past, in every campaign he has made, and since he knows that we admire him greatly for his many excellent qualities. However, we cannot now see our way clear to support him in this matter, since we can see it in no other way than an attempt on the part of men who are for the most part those who have always heretofore opposed Mr. Stubbs and his policies, and who now are for him for the sole reason of attempting to muddy the waters with the hope of beating both Stubbs and Governor Capper. Certainly Governor Stubbs is not familiar at this time with the sentiment of the Republican voters of Kansas, else he would know that he couldn't beat Governor Capper for the nomination, even if he had him backed in the corner and had a free-arm movement for the use of a baseball bat. The "rankunfile" of the people of Kansas have already pretty definitely settled the matter in their minds—they are going to vote for Governor Capper for United States Senator.—Concordia Kansan.

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Aids to Earlier Gardens

The hotbed and the cold frame are the gardener's greatest aids in raising earlier crops. The hotbed enables him to plant seed and produce seedlings long before the seed planted out of doors has begun to germinate. The cold frame enables him to get the seedlings produced in the hothouse gradually accustomed to outdoor conditions and to raise these into strong, sturdy planting stock by the time the garden is ready for them. The cold frame is used in hardening the plants that have been started in the hotbed, or in mild climates for starting plants, before the seeds can be safely planted in the open. Resetting plants from a hotbed into the cold frame gives them a better root system and makes them stockier and more valuable for transplanting in the open ground.

Place the hotbed in some sheltered but not shaded spot which has a southern exposure. The most convenient size is a box-like structure 6 feet wide and any multiple of 3 feet long so that standard 3 by 6 feet hotbed sash may be used. The frame should be 12 inches high in the back and 8 inches on the front. This slope is for securing a better angle for the sun's rays and should be faced toward the south.

The hotbed not only must collect any heat it can from the sun, but also must generate heat of its own from fermentation in fresh manure. Fresh horse manure, free from stable litter, is best for generating heat.

If the hotbed is to be an annual affair, make an excavation 18 inches to 2 feet deep, about 2 feet greater in length and width than the frame carrying the sash. Line the excavation with plank or with a brick or concrete wall. A drain to carry off surplus water is essential. After a sufficient amount of fresh horse manure has been accumulated, fill the pit, and while it is being filled tramp the manure as firmly and as evenly as possible; when the ground level is reached place the frame in position and bank the sides and ends with manure. Place about 3 inches of good garden loam on top of the manure inside the frame and cover it with the sash. After the heat has reached its maximum and has subsided to between 80 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit, it will be safe to plant the seeds. Select the plumpest, freshest seeds obtainable. Use standard varieties and get them from reliable seed houses.

Keep the bed partially dark until the seeds germinate.

After germination, however, the plants will need all the light possible, exclusive of the direct rays of the sun, to keep them growing rapidly. This is a crisis in plant life and ventilating and watering with great care are of prime importance. Too close planting and too much heat and water cause the plants to become spindling. Water the plants on clear days, in the morning, and ventilate immediately to dry the foliage and to prevent mildew.

The cold frame, so useful in hardening plants started in the hotbed and for starting plants in mild climates, is constructed in much the same way as the hotbed, except that no manure is used, and the frame may be covered either with glass sash, or with canvas. A cold frame may be built on the surface of the ground, but a more permanent structure suitable for holding plants over winter will require a pit 18 to 24 inches deep. The cold frame should be filled with a good potting soil. The plants should have more ventilation in the cold frame, but should not receive so much water. It is best to keep the soil rather dry.

In transplanting, remember that plants usually thrive better if transplanted into ground that has been freshly cultivated. Transplanting to the open field is best done in cool, cloudy weather, and in the afternoon. This prevents the sun's rays from causing the plant to lose too much moisture thru evaporation. In transplanting, the gardener will find a child's express wagon an excellent trolley tray for bedding out his seedlings.

Onions in the Home Garden

The onion will thrive under a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, but a rich, sandy loam containing plenty of humus is best suited to it. As the crop requires shallow cultivation and it may be necessary to resort to hand work to keep it free from weeds, it is desirable that the land should be in such a condition that it is worked easily. As a general rule, it is well to have the crop

follow some other one that has been kept under the hoe and free from weeds the previous season.

Seed is sown as early in the spring as the soil can be brought to the proper condition. There are three methods of propagating onions: the first, by sowing the seed in rows where the crop is to grow; second, by sowing the seed in specially prepared beds and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground; and third, by planting sets which have been kept thru the winter. The first method is used by large commercial growers on account of the amount of labor involved in the others. On small areas, however, it may be preferable to plant sets. Under normal conditions these usually may be obtained at planting time for about \$2.50 a bushel, 8 or 9 bushels being required to plant an acre. Onions planted from sets will ripen earlier than those from seed sown in the fields. When the transplanting method is used, the seed is sown in greenhouses, hotbeds, cold frames, or specially prepared beds at the rate of 3 1/2 to 4 pounds for every acre to be planted. The seedlings are transplanted

small onion contains but one heart and will produce a large onion. A few of the large ones may be planted every year to produce sets for the following year's planting.

The shallot is a variety of small onion that frequently is planted in early spring for its small bulbs, or "cloves," which are used in the same manner as onions. The leaves are utilized for flavoring. Another onion-like plant is the chive, the small round hollow leaves of which are used for flavoring soups. These leaves may be cut freely, as they are soon replaced by others.

The Flag is Passing By

(In the midst of the great Civil War, when the North had too well discovered how ill prepared it had been to defend with arms the principles of liberty and union, this stirring poem by Henry Holcomb Bennett (1863) rang out to an anxious and struggling people.)

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly:
But more than the flag is passing by:

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe;

Sing of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums:
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Liberty Motor at Kansas City

The Liberty Motor, developed for the United States government, thru the co-operative work of the National Society of Locomotive Engineers, will be seen for the first time outside of Official Washington at the Kansas City Tractor show. This motor is expected to be a big feature in winning the war and represents the last word in motor construction. Needless to say it will be the center of attraction at the motor show.

15 Cents a Pound for Feeders

Unusual faith in the beef business was shown recently by Alex McGregor of Washington, Kan., in the purchase of the grand champion carload of Hereford yearling steers at the Denver stock show for 15 cents a pound. This is said to be a world's record price for feeding cattle. The carload brought \$2,321.15. Russell Brothers, La Jara, Colo., produced the animals.

Farm Congress to Kansas City

The Thirteenth International Farm Congress and Soil-Products exposition will be held in October at Kansas City. The board of governors is at work on it already. Further information can be obtained from W. I. Drummond, chairman of the board, who is now at Enid, Okla.

An Old Fashioned Valentine

Just the fragrance of old-fashioned roses,
Just an old-fashioned love-knot or so;
Just an old-fashioned garland of posies;
Just a love dart from Dan Cupid's bow;
Just a touch of the old-fashioned fancy,
Wherein hands and hearts e'er entwined,
Just a maid with the old necromancy—
Just an old-fashioned valentine.
—Cartoons Magazine.

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Consider the Sheep Situation

The wool from 20 sheep is used to make the clothing and other equipment of one soldier.

Six farms out of every seven in the United States have no sheep.

Sheep can be produced profitably on almost every farm.

What about your farm? If you keep 20 sheep you are outfitting a soldier who is risking his life for your freedom. If you have a flock of 200 sheep you will clothe 10 men who are fighting in France.

Get some sheep.

They make both meat and wool—and both are needed badly.

By proper management they can be produced on the average farm without entailing a reduction of other livestock, and without interfering with any other agricultural plans.

More than the entire wool production of the United States will be used for our armies. Where will we get the wool to make clothes for the civilians? Every ship is needed to transport men and supplies from America to Europe. Unless the necessity is extreme we can't spare ships for long voyages to Australia, South Africa and South America to get wool. Furthermore, these countries have not increased their production. The problem must be solved by the production of more sheep on farms throughout the United States. We must produce our wool at home instead of hauling it from the other side of the world. We can do that if the six farms out of seven that have not kept sheep will begin to build up flocks in proportion to the size of the farm—at the ratio of one sheep to 3 acres. We can do it if you will put some sheep on your farm.

You will be helping produce clothing and meat for our soldiers and yourself. You will be helping win the war. You will be making more money from your farm.

Sheep, in proportion to the value of their products, are produced more economically on the farm than any other livestock; the feed and labor requirements are less. They fit in with practically every kind of farming; get much of their subsistence from forage, from grazing weeds and grass that would not support other stock. They eat almost no feed that has a value as human food, and need less grain than other animals. They add materially to the farm revenue but add very little, relatively, to the farm expense.

Since 1914 wool and mutton prices have doubled and some grades of wool have trebled. Farmers who are in close touch with the sheep industry believe that attractive prices will continue. During the war over-production seems impossible.

The United States now has 1,200,000 fewer sheep than in 1914. Our production of wool has declined steadily since 1910, when it was 321,362,750 pounds, to 290,192,000 pounds in 1914, 288,490,000 pounds in 1916 and 285,573,000 pounds in 1917. But while our production decreased our manufacturing consumption increased, from 550,356,525 pounds in 1914 to 737,679,924 pounds in 1916. In 1917 the amount manufactured will be even larger, and it seems certain that it will continue to increase during the war.

The difference between the amounts we produced and manufactured represents our wool importations from other countries. We have gotten into the habit of using a great deal more wool than we produced—we'd just send over to Australia or South Africa or perhaps somewhere in Asia and get what we needed. But the ship shortage now interferes with that uneconomic arrangement—which, in the long run will be a valuable thing for America. Present war necessities will teach us the lesson we would have had to learn at some time—to establish sheep production permanently as a part of general American agriculture.

The need is immediate as a war measure. But war or no war it would have been necessary for us to produce more sheep. A man cannot draw money out of a bank indefinitely unless he makes deposits. We were constantly consuming more wool and mutton, but raising fewer sheep. The principal sheep countries were not increasing their productions before the war and seemed to have reached their maximum. There was a discrepancy between consumption and

production that was rapidly becoming critical. The war brought the problem to a crisis.

What about your farm? Is it one of the six out of seven farms in the United States that have no sheep? Get some sheep! Remember that 20 sheep will clothe a boy who is risking his life "over there."

"It is Too Much Trouble"

As we travel around among the farmers we hear continually the complaint of it being "too much trouble" to do this or do that. Either it is too much trouble to control labor, or it is too much trouble to grow this, or save that. When we came into this world we found trouble, and when we leave it we expect trouble to be as prevalent as ever. God has made this world on the principle of contrasts—of good and bad, sorrow and joy, plenty and want, heat and cold, rain and drouth, work and idleness, strength and weakness, efficiency and inefficiency. So it has been and so it will be. It seems to us that He made man and shoved him out upon a sea of trouble, and like a vessel, he is expected to make his course and arrive in port by overcoming the many troubles that beset his pathway. It is our opinion that He has no use for us unless we are willing to fight and to overcome troubles.

Do not expect any good except as the reward of trouble removed or overcome. These labor troubles, crop troubles, insect troubles, disease troubles, weather troubles—these are tasks. To conquer and to remove is our part. If thousands had farming down on the easy plane that they would have it then there would be no use for their living. Labor, seasons and favorable conditions would do the work. They would simply be reapers and not sowers and cultivators. If others do your job, then there ceases to be a need for you and you might as well be "gathered to your fathers." We wish to see farmers cease from so much complaining. It is a bad habit. We wish to see them go in to work and to win. That the task is heavy simply demands better manhood.

It has always been a source of pride to us that the farmer justly earned what he gets; no grafter, slacker, or sycophant is needed in our columns. But it seems to us that our class is deteriorating. We have too many wishing "ease in Zion." We wish someone else to bear the brunt while we get the benefit. We prefer the advice of Burns, where he wrote, "for care and trouble set your thought." The main thing is to turn this care and trouble into the carrying out of our purpose, which should be to take good care of old mother earth and make her return us one hundred fold wet or dry, labor scarce or labor plentiful, boll-weevil or no boll-weevil. This is a man's job, so why complain of so much trouble?—Southern Cultivator.

Sacrificing reliable mothers has put many a farmer out of the hog business.

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Arthur Capper, Publisher Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas. M.B.

Dear Sir: I enclose 10c to pay for Capper's Weekly for the term of ten weeks. Send the paper to the following address as per your Special 20-Day Offer:

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How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER

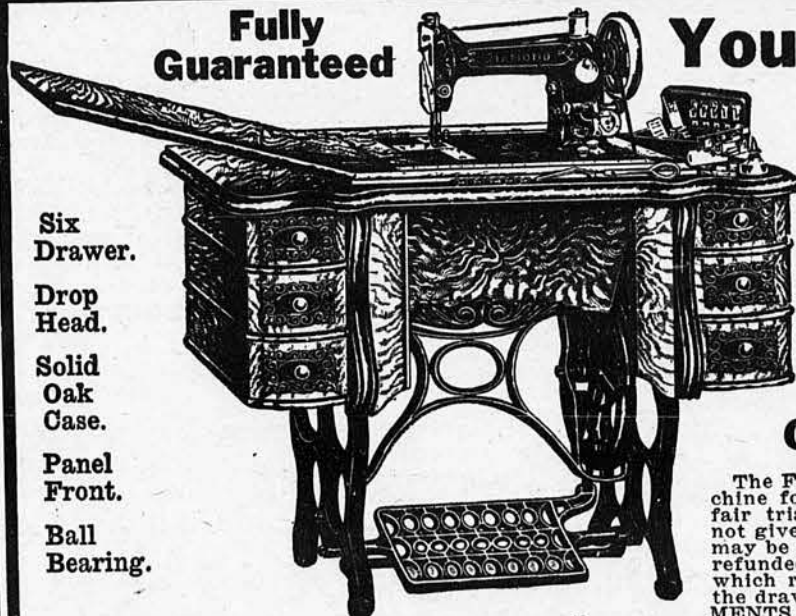
We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS—17 YEARS. BEST exhibition egg producers. Eggs, chicks. Circular. Will Schadt, Goshen, Indiana.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. TRAP nested, bred to lay. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Write quick. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Bred from winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Earl Falls, Luray, Kan.

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

PURE BRED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$1.50 fifteen, \$6.50 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Yates Center, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets, two to five dollars. Eggs two dollars for fifteen. Jacob Lehmer, Americus, Kansas.

40 BIG BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, sired by grand champion at State Show, 1915. Prices \$3.50 to \$15.00. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE boned, good color, prize winners at four shows. Scored birds \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Glen A. Parrish, Beloit, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2, \$4, \$5 each; pullets, \$25 and \$30 doz. All birds not satisfactory money refunded, less express. Frank E. Davenport, Norfolk, Neb.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. From pen mated stock of several years of careful breeding. Prices are right. State quality wanted. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets for sale from pen out of champion pen Chicago Greater show; eggs cost \$25 per 15. Pullets \$3. Cockerels \$5.00 to \$10.00. Mrs. Clara Barber, Wellington, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. 8 YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vigorous, bred to lay. Setting \$2. Fifty \$4. Hundred \$7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. FULL BLOOD Owen strain. Winners at Heart of America Show, Kansas City, last Nov. Showed 3 birds, won 3 ribbons. Grand, big boned, soft buff cockerels \$5.00 and \$10.00. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. C. Lowe, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpingtons. Wonderful values in cockerels, \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs from excellent pens headed by cocks and cockerels from Delafield, Owen Farms, and Byers Flocks. No better breeding or individuals in Kansas. Eggs priced \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 for 15. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$3.00. F. D. Noolle, Huron, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS \$2.00 EACH, BOTH sexes. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. WHITE Mrs. Wm. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Anton Younker, Hays, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$3.50 each. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

20 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. 112 PREMIUMS. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 to \$5. Harry Onstott, Braman, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. 15, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. Chicks 20c. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 and \$2 each. J. V. Fuller, Severy, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. SIZE AND QUALITY. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS. COCKERELS \$2.50. Hens \$1.50. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

FOR GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS write Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Lumboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—STOCK FOR SALE. Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

FANCY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS 2 to 5 dollars. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. FINE cockerels at \$2.00 up. J. C. Nelbrecht, Gridley, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets. Best egg strain. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKERELS and eggs; 200 egg strain. Mrs. J. F. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERELS shipped on approval. \$3 and \$5. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$8.00 each while they last. C. V. Ladow, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.00 each, less in lots of 4 or more. R. L. Foster, Oswego, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bronze turkeys. Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LARGE, vigorous birds; narrow barred; \$2.00 each. John Fritz, Adams, Neb.

PARTRIDGE AND BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Partridge pullets, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Walter Brooks, Burden, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BIG boned. Egg strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. A. E. Huff, Lancaster, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens and utility stock. Heavy layers. A. R. Quinette, Ames, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. FINE LARGE cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

FINE, LARGE, PURE BARRED ROCK cockerels. Farm grown. \$2.00 each. Mrs. Blanche Freeman, McAllister, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS. \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Write today. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan. Eggs in season.

BARRED ROCKS. WORLD'S FAIR. STATE show champions. Pens mated. Send for catalogue. L. B. Anderson, Nevada, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. from high scored premium birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND 200 pullets, \$5.00 up. Eggs \$3.00 a setting, 4 yards both matings. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXCELLENT laying strain, farm raised. Extra fine. \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

WINTER LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Cockerels. Eggs \$5-100. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS WITH SIZE and barred to skin. Price \$2.00 to \$2.50 (extra fine). Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FROM HEAVY laying strain and bred for standard requirements, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

BR'D PLY. RCK. HAVE SOME CHOICE cks. and pullets for sale at \$2.00 and \$4.00 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets \$2, \$3, and \$4 each. Cockerels \$3, \$5, and \$7 each. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

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

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs and day-old chicks in season. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW. Wichita, Jan., 1918, 1st-2nd pen, 2nd cockerel, 5th pullet. A few cockerels for sale. \$3.50-\$5.00-\$10.00. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 77 PREMIUMS. 30 first. Salina, Manhattan, Topeka, Clay Center, Denver. Stock for sale. Eggs 15, \$5.00; 30, \$9.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale at reasonable prices. For years my birds have won at leading shows. Order early for they are going fast. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rocks. 12 blue ribbons 1917, 203 to 218 egg production. Stock for sale. Free mating list. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

Do You Have Tur

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Parks 200 egg strain. Best pens \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$12 per 100. Utility flock, \$6 per 100. Booking orders now. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

GRAND, GENUINE, IMPERIAL "RING-lets." Direct from the man who originated them. Eggs \$5.00 setting, either mating. Part cash orders booked at once. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS A SPECIALTY—PUL-lets \$2. Cockerels \$2 to \$5.00. Satisfied customers everywhere. We are in the business. Limited number for sale. Eggs in season. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—NO LIMIT TO DEMAND for these beautiful birds. Easily reared as chickens at 1/4 the cost. Stock and eggs. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, hens and pullets from prize winning strains \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$5; 100, \$9. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

TEN RED COCKERELS \$1.50. JOSIE Parks, Tyro, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS \$2 TO \$4. MINNIE Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

FINE DARK RED COCKERELS \$3. IVA Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$5. J. C. Malone, Raymond, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCK AND COCK-erels. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels. J. M. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5.00 to \$10.00. Geo. Fornwalt, Penasola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Elias Thiesens, Inman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED CHIX 150 EACH. EGGS \$1.25. 100-\$5.00. Fred Leck, Yates Cen-ter, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00-15. \$4.00-100. Albert Stahl, Louis-burg, Kan.

CRIMSON WONDER R. C. REDS. BEAUTY, type, size. Eggs \$5.00-15. Lee Darnell, Alta Vista, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS AT \$2.50 TO \$5.00. Egg prices reasonable. Thos. D. Trough-ton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCK \$3.00; COCKER-els \$1.50 and \$2.50. Eggs in season. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. SWEEPSTAKE WIN-ners. Cockerels \$3 to \$5 each. Evelyn Bowers, Goodrich, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED COckerels. \$3, \$5 and \$7. Mrs. J. N. Mc-Kinney, Baldwin, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3. Single Comb Red cockerels \$2.50. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, SCORE \$8 to \$2, by Scott. Write for prices. S. P. Childs, Herington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels \$2, \$3, and \$5 each. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB Reds. Cockerels \$1.75 to \$5.00. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerels \$3 each, 2 for \$5.00. Eggs \$6 per 100. Redview, Irving, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COckerels \$2.00 each, satisfaction guaran-tee. J. H. Vernon, Jennings, Kan.

LARGE, DEEP BRILLIANT ROSE COMB Reds. Long back, low tail, yellow legs. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

SOME SLENDID ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels scoring up to 94 1/2; Harris, judge. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Man-hattan, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, two to seven-fifty. Excellent color. Lay-ing strain. Eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

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

THOROUGHbred, ROSE COMB REDS. Bean strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Monte Witt-sell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs and stock in season. Write Kansas City Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo. Office, 418 Reliance Building.

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB RED COCK-erels—Big bone, dark red fellows that will improve your flock. Get our mating list. Nels W. Peterson, Mason City, Neb.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, extra fine, large, husky, deep red. Hatched from prize winners. \$5 and \$7. Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

MY ROSE COMB REDS WON FIRST PEN State show three years straight. 245 egg strain, from Missouri Experiment Station. Cockerels \$3 to \$6. Morris Roberts, Holsing-ton, Kan.

HARRISON'S NON-SITTING SINGLE COMB Reds. (250-Egg Strain.) Mating list for customers. Robert Harrison, Lock Box, Lincoln, Nebraska.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COckerels and cocks. Sired by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 each and up. 1918 matings best ever. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

BRADA'S REDS. SINGLE COMB COCK-erels, \$2.50 to \$20.00. Winners at Salina, Hutchinson and Radium shows. Eggs for hatching booked now, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Some good cockerels for sale. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$4. Irve Wright, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK AND EGGS. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND EGGS. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2. Mrs. Levi Bonneau, Concordia, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, STOCK AND EGGS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$4.00. Extra fine. Mrs. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES. LAYING strain; cockerels, eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00, 15 eggs \$2.50. H. C. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM a laying strain. H. L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKER-els \$2 to \$3 each. J. Blaine Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, BREEDING EGGS. Free mating list Feb. 1st. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2 TO \$3 each. Mrs. Mabel I. Ecklund, R. 1, Herington, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKER-els \$1.75 each. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., Rt. No. 2.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, BABY chicks and cockerels. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$2.50 each. Sade Springer, Rt. No. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—SCORED COCK-erels \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Mrs. George E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, MAHOGANY strain. Best in the West. Eggs. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Stock reasonable. Wm. Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels from famous laying strain. E. Foster Strohm, Alma, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.50 each if taken soon. Mrs. W. J. McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandottes. Cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. Judson Adeock, Coldwater, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robt. C. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, WELL laced, from laying strain. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Ex-tra well marked birds. Prize winners from Tarbox strain. Mrs. Harry Geyer, Wetmore, Kan.

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

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. From prize winners. Eggs booked now for March setting \$3.00. Cockerels \$3 and \$5. Will Schaulis, Sabetha, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, scored 91 to 94 1/2, by Judge Southard. Pure Premiers. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.50 to \$10.00. F. R. Beery, Concordia, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. MRS. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kan.

CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Clara Bailey, Bucklin, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$7. MRS. Chas. Dietz, Manchester, Okla.

PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS FOR sale. G. H. Ford, Moran, Kansas.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. MAMMOTH strain. Edward Dooley, Selma, Ia.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. HENS \$3, toms \$5. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.

CHOICE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$4, hens \$3. Laura Shupe, Cullison, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$6, HENS \$4. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TUR-keys. D. L. Kent, Leavenworth, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS. FOUR HENS. Mrs. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$5; hens \$4. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

FOR MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS write Mrs. E. E. Mark, Stronghurst, Illinois.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6; hens \$4. Ralph J. Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$8.00. Mrs. Thos. Montgomery, Mentor, Kan.

GIANT M. B. TURKEYS. INQUIRIES AN-swered promptly. Mrs. Fred Julian, Kiowa, Kansas.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$6.50; HENS \$5. Eggs \$3.00 per 10. Beatrice Wilson, Pea-body, Kan.

EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETT TUR-keys. Hens \$5, toms \$8. Also Scotch Col-lie pups. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. Toms \$10.00. Hens \$6.00. W. Wil-lams, Carlton, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. YOUNG toms and pullets. Write for prices. Jno. E. Miller, Burdett, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. From prize winners stock. E. E. Waltrimre, Fort Scott, Kan.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$7.50. Hens \$3.50 and \$4.50. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, PURE BRED, big bone. May hatch. None better. \$10.00. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. FAMOUS Goldbank strain. Toms \$10 to \$25. Hens \$8 up. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, prize winners stock. Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.

TURKEYS.

GIANT BRONZE TOMS, FIRST PRIZE winners Hutchinson State Fair, \$8.00 and \$10.00. W. H. Streeter, Dighton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys exclusively. Eggs, 50 cents each from 24 lb. hens; tom, 49 lbs. Maggie Burch, Oyre, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEY HENS \$4, young tom \$5, white wings and tail, extra fine yearling tom \$10. V. E. De Geer, Deerhead, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winners. \$10 each. Jennie Shamburg, Scottsville, Kan.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.

WHITE LEGHORN, BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1, \$1.50 setting. A. Renaud, Mound Valley, Kan.

PRIZE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks. 15-\$3.00. John Ijams, Oskaloosa, Kan.

WHITE EMBDEN GESE EGGS 25C EACH. Barred Rock eggs 100-\$5.00. 15-\$1.50. Hattie Welch, Deerfield, Mo.

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

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Rose Comb Reds. Pearl Guinness. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs. Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets and White Wyandottes. Jasper Singley, Meade, Kan.

MORTGAGE LIFTER GIANT BRONZE turkeys. Ten eggs \$5.00. S. C. White Leg-horns, hundred eggs \$5.00. Mrs. Emmett Pipes, Fayette, Mo.

LARGE, WELL BRED ROUEN DUCKS; wild Mallard, very tame; White African guineas; French Houdan cockerels. Robert Fullerton, Austin, Neb.

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

BREEDERS CHEAP ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, in-cubators, brooders, catalogue free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

WHITE CHINA GESE EGGS, FROM 2 and 3 year old breeders. \$3 per 12. Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15. Martz strain. Mrs. Minnie Brown, Appleton City, Mo.

FOR SALE: LATE HATCHED PURE BRED White Rock cockerels \$3.00 each. Eggs and Baby Chicks. Vertrees Strain Rose Comb Rhode Island White cockerels \$2.50 each. W. H. Syver, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—10 RED COCKERELS, 10 White Leghorn cockerels, 10 Brown Leg-horn cockerels and 150 pullets. Pen each Buff Leghorn and Golden Campines. Write today. Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

"THE COPE," TOPEKA, ARE PAYING for No. 1 Capons 25c; Turkeys 27c. Fat Hens 24c. Ducks 20c. Geese 15c. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances.

WANTED—5000 THOROUGHbred FOWLS all leading varieties, including Runner ducks, Hamburgs, Andalusians, Campines, Spanish, Black Orpingtons, also Belgian hares. Describe what you have, name lowest wholesale price. I buy entire flocks. F. W. Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

Release 35,000 Boys for Farms

Approval of the six-days-a-week school plan for Kansas is contained in a sug-gestion issued by Governor Capper and addressed to the Kansas boards of edu-cation. Governor Capper calls attention to the great part Kansas is expected to play in winning the war thru increased food production and the serious labor problem created by the calling of many able-bodied men into war service. He shows that the six-day school plan would release 3,000 men teachers and 35,000 boys capable of doing farm work at a time when they will be needed seri-ously. At the same time 5,000 women teachers and 50,000 school girls would be free to replace city employees releas-ing men and boys in the city for farm work.

The suggestion follows:

To Kansas Boards of Education:

The absorbing question of the great war at present is the food supply. Be-fore the new crops are harvested our reserves of food stuffs will have been exhausted. Not only must agricultural production be maintained. It must be increased. The government, recognizing in Kansas one of the great food produc-ing states of the Union, has asked us to plant a greater acreage of spring crops than ever before, and we shall do it. We shall do it despite the fact that 25,000 young Kansans have already en-tered the military service, that half as many more will follow in the draft be-tween now and harvest-time, and that 50,000 to 60,000 transient laborers upon whom we have formerly depended for help, especially in wheat harvest, will not be available.

We shall have to depend upon the

labor within the state to plant, care for, and harvest our crops. This means that the available man, horse and machine power must be mobilized and used with the greatest efficiency. All non-essen-tial activities must be eliminated. A large source of labor relief which may be utilized consists of the teachers and pupils in the public schools. The schools are generally operated on a five days a week basis. If school were held six days a week instead for the remainder of the term, it would result in closing the schools early in April instead of May and release from the high schools 2,500 men teachers and 20,000 boys; from the rural and grade schools not fewer than 500 men teachers and 15,000 boys. All of these would then be available for farm and garden work. Further than this, 5,000 women teachers and 50,000 school girls would be free to replace in city employment men and boys who are familiar with farm work; to assist with the spring planting if need be; or to de-vote themselves to other war activities.

The plan of having school six days a week for the remainder of the term has the advantage of allowing all pupils to complete the course of study together and prevents injustice to those boys who in any event must drop out to help with the spring work. The plan has already been adopted by a considerable number of schools in the state. Not only is it feasible, but it possesses great merit from the standpoint of efficiency, jus-tice and patriotism. I believe that the citizens of Kansas will look with favor upon a movement in this direction.

The duty of Kansas as a food produc-ing state is plain. We probably have sufficient labor within the state for farm work if we will use it properly. The boys and girls and men and women of Kansas can render, and are ready and willing to render, valuable national ser-vice in food production if released a few weeks earlier than usual in the spring. I hereby suggest to boards of education that they place their schools upon a six-day basis for the remainder of the school year. Kansas education can in this way render patriotic service to the nation.

ARTHUR CAPPER,

Governor.

Keep the Liberty Bonds

A statement issued recently by W. G. Mc-Adoo, Secretary of the Treasury:

It has been brought to my attention that a large number of patriotic citizens who subscribed to Liberty Loan bonds of both the first and second issues are being approached from time to time by agents who have with too frequent suc-cess, induced them to sell their Liberty Loan bonds and take in exchange securi-ties which in a number of cases have been of very questionable value.

Thru the intensive work carried on during the two Liberty Loan campaigns, a patriotic army of 10 million bond buy-ers in this country has been created. It is of the utmost importance that the in-vestments of this army of patriots should be safeguarded in every possible way, and that their action in lending their money to their government should not be taken advantage of by irrespon-sible persons seeking solely a profit for themselves.

I therefore warn investors in Liberty Loan bonds against the exchange of these evidences of their patriotism for any securities or so-called securities. While some of the securities, or so-called securities, offered in exchange for gov-ernment bonds are of sound value, there is no doubt that a large percentage of them are worthless.

I believe it is for the best interests of the people at large, as well as for their actual protection, that they dis-regard all such offers and hold fast to the best investment in the world, that is, bonds of their own government.

Times Change

With the sickle, a man could harvest 1/2 acre a day.

With the scythe, a man could harvest 1 acre a day.

With the cradle, a man could harvest 2 1/2 acres a day.

With the first reaper, invented in 1831 by Cyrus H. McCormick and patented in 1834, a man could harvest 6 acres a day.

With the modern binder, a man can harvest 20 acres a day.

With the modern tractor and two binders, a man can harvest 40 acres a day.

With the modern harvester thresher, two men can harvest, thresh, and bag from 12 to 20 acres a day.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LIVESTOCK.

SHEPHERD PONY BARGAIN SALE. WM. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR QUICK SALE: 10 CHOICE HOLSTEIN cows. V. E. Conwell, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL calves for sale. J. J. Zimmerman, Harper, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, \$50. Two registered cows. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD OF LIVE- stock and 300 a. of wheat. Write Box 295, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, BLACK JACK FOR Holstein heifers or bull. J. A. Boyd, Ack-erland, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK IMPORTED Percheron stallion. E. Plessinger, Chey-enne Wells, Colo.

RED POLLED CATTLE—A FEW YOUNG bulls for sale. All registered. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calf four months old, good individual. Roy McNeal, Rosalia, Kan.

FOR SALE: AN EXTRA GOOD REGIS- tered Brown Swiss bull ready for services. Ulrich Wagner, Humboldt, Kan.

JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 MAM- moth and 1 Spanish. H. L. Summers, 23rd and Lincoln St., or phone 3713K3.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 4 YR. OLD REGIS- tered Jersey bull. Son of Stockwell Fern Lad. Jas. H. Scott, R. No. 1, Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, 2 MO. to 4 years old. From high producing an-cestry. \$50.00 up. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—YOUNG COACH stallions, ages two, three and four years. Broke to work. Farm horses at farmer's prices. C. W. Bergner, Isabel, Kan.

SHEEP WANTED—CARLOAD EWES priced by lb. Have for sale good Oliver typewriter, also Gray and Davis electric starter for Ford. F. U. Dutton, Penasola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT YEAR OLD, REG. coal black, Percheron stallion, sound, good bone, disposition and conformation, weighed 1850, good individual, worth the money. Harvey F. Knopp, Chapman, Kansas.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each in-tersection. Try it.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 JACKS, ONE 4-year-old, 15% hands, Standard, 9-inch bone. One year old jack, 2 good jennets, 1 registered saddle stallion, 1 grade Percheron stallion, modern dwelling house in Cha-nute, Kan. Will trade for breeding ewes, dairy cattle, registered Percheron mares or land. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE: TWO REGISTERED SCOTCH collie females. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

PUPPIES FOR SALE, WHITE SPITZ. Male \$5. Female \$3. Toney Schaapveld, Hooker, Okla.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FULL BLOODED SHEPHERD PUPPIES. Natural born stock dog (heelers) \$7.50 each. Order direct from this ad to be sure of a pup. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED. DE SHON, Logan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN. LAPTAD STOCK Farm. Lawrence, Kan.

GUARANTEED SUDAN SEED 25C POUND. G. Jamison, Portland, Kan.

MILO MAIZE SEED IN HEAD, 5C PER LB. W. Barrows, Galatia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$8.40 BU. SACKS FREE. Frank Lanier, Belle Plaine, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 PER 1000, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN \$3.00 per bu. Alva Shadwick, Iola, Kan.

A FEW RED TEXAS SEED OATS LEFT. Order now. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED AT \$8.00 A bu. Sacks free. E. C. West, Elk City, Kan.

MEXICAN BLACK HULLED WHITE kafir for sale. Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan.

SUDAN TWENTY, DWARF MILO IN HEAD two cents pound. R. F. Andrews, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR. Supply limited. 5c per lb. Morris Bros., Lecompton, Kan.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR SEED, WELL matured. \$4.75 hundred sacked. Arthur Lee, Tuttle, Okla.

FOR SALE—RED ORANGE AND BLACK Amber cane seed. Write or wire. Stinson & Co., Oberlin, Kan.

GOLD MINE CALICO, 100 AND 1 WHITE tested seed corn \$3.50 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

BUY NURSERY STOCK FROM THE NUR- sery that grows it. Catalogue. Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

WE ARE IN MARKET FOR CANE SEED and kafir corn. Send samples and prices. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR SEED, PURE and well matured. \$2.50 per bu, sacks furnished. Otto Apollo, Fredonia, Kan.

PINTO BEANS: DELIVERED YOUR STATION ten cents per pound fifty pound lots or more. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kansas.

BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berry plants cheap. Satisfaction guaran-teeed or money back. J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED \$22 PER 100 LBS. Less than 100 lbs. lots 25c pound. Sacks free. This is fine seed. Geo. D. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA: Fall River bottom grown white Kaffir; black hull cane seed; all 1917 crop. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

1000 BU. CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn. My own growing. Good and dry. Will sure grow. J. O. Southerland, Windsor, Mo.

KAFFIR CORN, BLACK HULLED WHITE, dwarf, graded, well matured, \$5.50 per hundred, sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

WRITE FOR PRICES OF NURSERY STOCK to planters; save agents' profits; sweet potato slips in season. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SUDAN SEED 20 CENTS LB. 100 LBS. with sack \$16.00. 50 lbs. \$8.50. Cash with order. Order early. Ref. First National Bank C. A. Little, Englewood, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, FREE FROM JOHN- son grass, pure, re-cleaned, twenty-five cents pound any quantity. Order early. Hillsdale, Leedey, Oklahoma.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10.50 and \$12.50. Darsco seed \$4.50 per bu, cash with order. Ref. First National Bank C. A. Little, Englewood, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

SUDAN 1917 CROP. GUARANTEED FREE of Johnson Grass. 25c per lb. 22½c per lb. for 50 lbs. 20c per lb. for 100 lbs. or more. H. Strubbing, Winfield, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 PER BU.; SWEET clover, white or yellow, hulled, \$13.00 per bu.; Sudan, 30 cts. per lb. Sks. 30 cts. extra. R. L. Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan. R. 4.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON- irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 80c. Sam-ples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

OFFER US NEW CROP CANE SEED, Egyptian Wheat, Feterita, White Wonder and German Millet. Fancy alfalfa, seed corn and Broom corn. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn, shelled and tested. \$5.00 bushel, F. O. B. Manhattan, Kan. Cash with order. Sacks 50 cents. James Iles, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER seed grown by farmers around Winfield and carefully re-cleaned by us. Prices reason-able. Write for samples. Silver Seed Co., Winfield, Kan.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clo-ver, Shallu or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

KAFIR CORN, SEED CORN, CANE SEED and Sudan. Our prices reasonable, the supply limited, so get yours while the "get-ting's good." Free samples. "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Beaver City, Nebraska.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE. Well matured and graded, 1917 crop. 5c per lb. Send South for early maturing seed. Send self addressed and stamped envelope for samples. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed, cream and red maize, Dwarf Kafir \$7.00, Feterita \$8.00, orange and amber cane \$12.00. Sudan \$26.00 all per 100 lbs. prepaid. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

CHOICE SUMAC, ORANGE, WHITE AND Amber cane seed, \$10.00 cwt. Dwarf and Standard Broom corn seed, dwarf Milo, Feterita, Kafir \$7.00 cwt., sacked. Get good seeds while you can. Boyd & Smith, Seeds-men, Hooker, Okla.

WHIPPOORWILLS OR SPECKLED PEAS 6C per lb. Black eyes 9c. Creams 10c. F. O. B. Winnsboro. Cash with order. These seed are 1917 crop and are good sound planting seed. Reference, Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY last year's crop Yellow Dwarf Maize. Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kaffir, \$5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn, Drouth Resister, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla.

SEED, GRAIN AND HAY WANTED.

WANT TO BUY CANE SEED, MILLET, Feterita, Maize and other Field seed, car lots or less. Also Corn, Oats and Hay. Send samples naming quantity and price wanted f. o. b. your station. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

EDUCATIONAL.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. The great business Training School of the Great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP.

HELP WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST with general housework. Must be economical. Mrs. M. C. Boston, Marquette, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO LIVE ON farm. Man to do farm work. Do not object to small family. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

WANTED—RELIABLE MARRIED MAN on dairy farm, modern barn, mechanical milker, 70 a month, house, garden, 3 qts. milk daily. Long experience unnecessary. Must show interest in work. Perry Cole, Clay Center, Kan.

LANDS.

LAND ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN. JESS. Klisner, Garden City, Kan.

TRADES A SPECIALTY, THOUSANDS TO offer, send yours. Trader, 507 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, 10 miles county seat, school ¼ mile; 270 acres cultivation, bal. pasture; fenced; \$25.00 per acre. No agents need apply. Write owner, Lock Box 288, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 620 STOCK FARM WELL IM- proved, well watered, 100 bottom, 100 wheat land, balance pasture, 5 acres under irrigation, \$35. ¼ grain payments, discount for cash. J. L. Bashor, Russell, Kansas.

IN WYOMING, 160 ACRES FOR SALE. Mostly fenced and cross fenced. Some acreage under improvement. Steady home market for all crops. Perpetual water right. Buildings. Good road. Bargain for cash. Owner, Martin Farrell, 505 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.

760 ACRE ALFALFA AND STOCK FARM. Nearly all bottom, subirrigated, 300 in wheat, 35 alfalfa, 30 of timber. All fenced and cross-fenced, 30 acres hog-pasture, ever running spring through it. Two houses. 100 miles southwest of Wichita, Kansas. \$30.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Owner, Box 623, Miami, Okla.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—22½ A. six room house, barn 32x52, corn crib, other outbuildings, good repair, farm fenced and cross fenced, 90 a. in cultivation, 10 a. alfalfa, bal. hay land and pasture, rural route, 1½ miles school, 8 miles town 3500 pop. Farm will be sold at public auction, Tuesday, February 12th. Parties interested save this ad as it won't appear again. G. G. Coons, Osage City, Kan., R. F. D. 5.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence: Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock. Taxes aver-age under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets, Allen Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SAL- able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE, HEDGE POSTS, CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND CATAL- pa post. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

MOLASSES, SORGHUM MOLASSES FOR sale. 75c gallon. G. T. McDuffie, Mist, Ark.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 12-24, almost new. J. C. Wilkerson, Bucklin, Kansas.

FOR SALE—150 T. 25 BU. GREEN KAFFIR ensilage. Good cottage. Plenty of good water. A. Bozarth, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—12-24 WATERLOO BOY GAS tractor and 3 bottom Oliver engine gang, good as new, \$450.00. L. K. Landrus, Quinter, Kansas.

FOR SALE—GOOD A GRADE SHREDDED corn fodder \$14.00 per ton, F. O. B. Lor-raine, Kan. H. G. Bronleewe, R. No. 1, Frederick, Kan.

OR SALE OR TRADE—ROOMING OR duplex house, 26 rooms, brick, all modern, close in, price \$20,000. Also smaller house 10 rooms, brick, all modern, close in. Price \$7,000.00. 209 E. 7th, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE P. AND O. SIX BOTTOM plow with extra shares in good order \$150. One two-hole force feed Sandwich Sheller complete with wagon box elevator and cob stacker \$45. One Auto Fadan hay baler \$100. Address Brune and Son, Lawrence, Kansas, R. R. No. 5.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each in-tersection. Try it.

BARGAIN IN RUMELY TRACTOR. 30-6 Rumely oil pull tractor, 8 Rumely plows, hand lift, been out 2 years, in A1 condition. Price \$2500 cash. If posted on what this rig would cost new, after seeing it demonstrated you will say it is a snap. Come and see it. W. H. Hancock, Edna, Kan.

FARM HELP.

A COMPETENT FARM HAND, THOR- oughly experienced and married, wants farm employment; ready at any time. W. T. Graham, Colony, Okla.

A COMPETENT FARM HAND, THOR- oughly experienced and married, wants farm employment after Feb. 1st. Corre-spondence solicited from patriotic, church-going people. Lee Harmon, 922 Smithland Ave., La Junta, Colo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on or-ders. Market information free. Ryan Rob-inson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send Postal for Free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washing-ton, D. C.

PATENT BOOK SENT FREE TELLING how we protect and help market your in-vention. Also bulletins listing hundreds in-ventions wanted. Send sketches for free opinion. Lancaster and Allwine, 457 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their in-ventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE. I. D. Ingram, Downs, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

MR. LANDOWNER—IF YOU WANT A good live tenant write Chas. Inman, Moran, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND TRAC- tor, must be in first class shape. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST, for chewing or smoking, 3 yrs. old, 3 lbs. \$1.25 prepaid; 7 lbs. \$2.50. Special prices on large quantities. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

PASTURE WANTED IN KANSAS FOR grazing season of 1918. Give location, num-ber of acres, how watered, shipping point and price. Address F. L. Merchant, 425 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BETTER ROPE AT COST OF BINDER twine. Prohibitive prices on rope makes our machine pay for itself on one short rope. Makes any strand any length \$1.50. Berg Rope Making Machine Company, Madison, Minn.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each in-tersection. Try it.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED—DON'T matter if broken. We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

AGE 30-\$14.19 A YEAR PER THOUSAND. Age 35-\$16.48 a year per thousand. Age 45-\$23.75 a year per thousand. Other ages have similar rates. Life insurance at these rates sells. Agents wanted. Illinois Bankers Life Association, Kansas Agency, 209 Winne-bldg., Wichita, Kan.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best General Home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart-ments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Planning the Farm Garden

Every Kansas farm garden should be planned carefully in advance, for it is only by this means that the best use of the land can be made and that a continuous supply of products can be obtained. Furthermore, the work is sim-plified by making a good plan. A num-ber of things must be kept in mind, such as the size and shape of the garden, and the arrangement of the crops, includ-ing companion and succession cropping, and rotation.

The size of the garden will depend on the amount of space at hand and on the size of the family and the likes of its members. In small gardens only those crops should be grown which will yield a large amount of edible product for the space occupied. Probably the best crops for this purpose are radishes, lettuce, spinach, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, chard, turnips, onions, peas, beans and tomatoes. In order to make the best use of the space in such gardens, climbing varieties of peas and beans are often used instead of the dwarf sorts, and such crops as cucumbers and tomatoes are trained to trellises or to picket fences instead of being allowed to spread out over the ground. Closer planting is prac-ticed when the garden is small than when it is large, and hand and wheel hoes are used for cultivation instead of horse-drawn implements.

The shape of the garden will depend largely on the tools and on the methods of cultivation to be employed. In the large farm garden that is to be culti-vated with horse tools or wheel hoes, the shape should be rectangular, so the crops can be arranged in long rows. This will economize land and make turn-ing less frequent.

Holsteins for Lyon County

Two cars of Holstein cows will be shipped into Lyon county, Kansas, by the farmers near Bushong and Americus, reports H. L. Popenoe, county agricul-tural agent. A farmer, the banker at Bushong, and Mr. Popenoe will select the cattle. The plan is to get the ani-mals from Kansas breeders.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

480 ACRES highly improved stock and grain farm, close in. Price for quick sale, \$45 per acre. S. L. Kerr, Council Grove, Kan.

80 AND 160 ACRES, IMP., at \$50, with terms, short time. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

RANCH 1500 A. Part river bottom, improved, about 600 acres pasture, \$15 per acre. Terms. Box 364, Syracuse, Kan.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED 160 A. FARM, 2 miles town. Price \$9800. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

160 A., IMP., 4 MI. TOWN, \$65 A. 125 a., 1 mi. town, \$10,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

290 ACRES, six room house, new barn, close to school and three towns. Possession March first. Price \$30 a. Easy terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

WIDOW WANTS TO SELL; imp. ranch 2720 a. 1/2 mi. Co. seat. 500 a. bottom, bal. good farm land. Easy terms. Write Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

A SNAP. 160 acres level wheat land, 100 acres in cultivation, part terms, \$2100. 7 quarters all join, nearly all good plow land, 60 acres in wheat, 1/2 mi. school. \$11 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

60 A. IMP., ALL TILLABLE, \$45 a., \$800 down, bal. easy terms 6 per cent. 160 a. well imp., 2 1/2 town, 100 a. cult., 40 wheat goes, 40 pasture, 20 meadow-orchard, \$45 a. \$3,000 will handle. Limestone soil. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

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

I HAVE A GOOD BUNCH OF FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE. If you have anything for sale list it with me. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

525 A. GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. 3 sets improvements, 345 cultivation, 160 pasture, 65 clover and timothy, 20 a. timber, 40 a. bottom land, snap at \$55 per a. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kan.

8000 A. RANCH. 7500 a. grass, 2 mi. of spring water. All fenced, cross fenced, good ranch improvements, 1500 a. alfalfa land, 4 mi. town, main line R. R. \$15 a. Terms. F. H. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

TWO NICE HOMES, close to Valley Falls, Kan., where the Meyers Milch Condenser is located. Good improvements and the best of soil. 220 a. at \$140 per acre. 240 a. at \$125 per acre. Good terms. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 A., 1 1/2 MI. TOWN, 4 room house, new barn, silo, 20 acres wheat. Price \$6,000, a snap. Terms. 160 a., 3 1/2 mi. town, 8 room house, large barn, 35 acres wheat goes with farm. Price \$65 per acre. Terms. Fine farm. 80 acres, 3 1/2 mi. town, on Santa Fe Trail. Improved and a good one at \$4,000. Terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS Waverly, Kan.

175 A., 1/2 MI. AGRICOLA, 1/2 Waverly, 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 18 wheat goes. New house and barn, granary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry \$4,500, 6%, \$12,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

AN 880-ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM WITH 480 PASTURE and balance in cultivation. 60 acres alfalfa. Three sets of improvements, watered by springs, creek and wells. A splendid stock farm. Price \$40 per acre. Cowley-Hays Real Estate Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

240 ACRES well located, smooth land, well divided for crops. 60 acres in wheat, 6 room cottage, good barn and other improvements. Write for descriptions of this or any size farm interested in. Large list of farm bargains to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY stock farm, 282 acres, 5 mi. Elmdale, 1/2 mile school. Daily mail, telephone, good roads. 100 acres cultivated including 25 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat. 180 acres pasture, timber, creek. Fair improvements. No trades. Price \$15,000. J. E. Beacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

4320 ACRES northwest of Guymon, Texas Co., Okla. Every acre farm land. Price \$15 a., terms. Several good farms in Haskell county, Kansas. 1120 acre improved ranch with living water in Hamilton county, Kansas, for only \$12.56 per acre, terms. Clay McKibben Land Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

TWO 80 ACRE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS. Both of these farms located in Franklin county, Kansas. Both within 5 miles of good railroad towns, on the Santa Fe, both of them good, all tillable farms; fair improvements. \$65 per acre. \$1500 cash, long time on rest at 6%. Possession March 1st. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

HOME FARM 630 acres, 2 1/2 miles out, new 5 room house, good barn, well and mill, best of unlimited water, every acre good fertile farm land, 300 in wheat all goes, best of condition, possession any time, an ideal home and a money maker, R.F.D. and phone. Chance for a man with boys to get rich farming wheat, price \$35 per acre, might take good 160 at real value in or near Moberly, Mo. Time on balance at 6%. Lock Box 141, Ottica, Kan.

CHOICE QUARTER—\$2500.00 Only 5 miles S. W. Liberal. \$750 cash, bal. easy terms, 6%. No trades. No improvements. Get busy if you want this bargain. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 Acres For \$1,000. Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow; wheat; farm land; poss.; only \$1000 cash; bal., \$500 year. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

320 Acres S. Comanche Co. 225 in wheat, 1/2 to buyer, 40 acres more tillable, balance good grass land. Well, windmill and fenced. \$1,000 cash, balance crops payment. Box 386, Coldwater, Kan.

SUMNER COUNTY The best part where wheat is as sure to make a crop as corn is in Illinois. A few choice farms for sale, possession this spring and wheat crop. Write for list. Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kansas.

480 ACRES IMPROVED, 7 MILES ENSIGN, KAN. 4 mi. market, 360 a. in cult., 280 a. in wheat, all goes except 50 a., 80 a. spring ground, 120 a. pasture fenced. This is an extra good farm and will sell at \$35 per a. Owner, A. C. Hitz, St. John, Kan., R. R. No. 5.

NEBRASKA **FOR SALE.** Grain farms and stock ranches, 160 to 5000 acres. R. D. Druliner, Benkelman, Nebraska.

MISSOURI

SMOOTH 32 A. FARM, POLK CO., MO. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

STOP, LISTEN! 160 acre valley farm \$2500, terms, free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelking, Higgins, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO., 120 a. well improved, fine blue grass, corn and stock farm, \$75 per a. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

FARM AND CASH for farm; mill, ice plant, residence, \$16,500; 40, \$2000; 100 \$5500; 320, \$13,000. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

GREAT BARGAINS—\$5 down, \$5 monthly. buys 40 acres, grain, fruit, poultry land, near town, some timber. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 282-X, Springfield, Mo.

125 A. HIGHLY IMP., 100 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black valley land, spring and well, 4 miles town, \$47.50.

300 a., highly imp., 225 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black limestone, abundance living water, \$40 a. Terms. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

200 ACRES, three miles of Billings, twenty-five miles of Springfield, Mo. Well improved. Seventy acres sown to wheat. Very cheap at \$65 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, write us as we have some good places, 40 acres up. We only advertise good farms. Try us and be convinced. Keystone Realty Co., 418 College Street, Springfield, Mo.

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town.

110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

COLORADO

Irrigated Lands Under

Twin Lakes Land and Water Co. System.

Crops raised include large yields wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets, cucumbers, potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cantaloupes, melons, tomatoes, onions, apples and cherries. Cattle, sheep and hog raising very profitable. Market facilities admirable. Land one to four miles from shipping station. Beet sugar factory, alfalfa mills, pickling plants, canning factory and creamery at Crowley and Ordway, Colo. Electric light and power. Pure spring water available for farm use. Churches of all denominations; good schools and roads. For special excursion rates, prices, terms and free booklet, write me. First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pueblo, Colo. F. C. Talmadge, Twin Lakes Land & Water Co.

NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE

A 4 SECTION RANCH— A desirable place for stock. Some trades considered. Reasonable terms on part. Reason for selling account of draft. Particulars on inquiry. E. A. Adams, Box 93, Vaughn, N. M.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN LOUISIANA

Along the Kansas City Southern Railway offers exceptional advantages to the general farmer, stockraiser, dairyman, commercial trucker, poultry man and fruit grower. A prosperous country with salubrious climate, abundant rainfall, fertile soils, excellent water, good health and good markets. Land values \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre. Address for information, F. K. Woodruff, Director of Development, 603 K.C.S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

MR. INVESTOR: Will you buy small farm that paid in rentals last year 37% and rented this year for cash at 20%? If so, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA: What farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. E. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

FOR SALE, by owner, all or part of 2 sections rich, smooth, dark to nearly black loamy, semi-subirrigated land, well located in Jackson County, Okla. This is all fine level alfalfa land, fine for alfalfa, cotton, wheat and other grain, will mature 40 bu. wheat or bale cotton per acre. Price \$50 per acre. Box 126, Mangum, Okla.

ARKANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE—80 acres, improved, for \$650. Arkansas Inv. Co., Leslie, Ark.

220 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/4 mile good school. R.F.D. A real value. Price \$8,000. easy terms. J. M. Dayel, Mountainburg, Ark.

BENTON CO., best place. We have health, water, white people, no swamps. Tell wants first letter. Land \$10 up. Box 55, Pea Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhineland, Wis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

40 A. TANEY CO., MO., for western land, or live stock. Is clear. \$1,000. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

LAND IN NESS, Trego, Lane, Scott, Finney and Greeley Counties. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE, six 4 room residences, in Neodesha, for land. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 20 fine residence lots in Fredonia, Kan. Sell part or all. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

2000 ACRES nice level wheat land; well located for farming or ranching. Will divide. Owner take income property or merchandise. \$15.00 a. Mortgage \$8000, 6%, 5 years. Box 222, Garden City, Kansas.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

IMPROVED half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 a. Washington Co., 20 a. pasture, spring water, balance mostly fall plowed. House and well. 1/4 mi. to school. 6% to R. R. town, 9 to Co. seat. \$2500 cash or trade. Balance time. G. Wertman, Washington, Kan.

240 ACRES 7 miles from Pratt, 200 acres in cultivation, 140 acres wheat, 10 acres alfalfa, 5 room house, good barn and outbuildings. Your opportunity. \$14,000.00. 160 acres to exchange for merchandise. Write us The Pratt Abstract and Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

MONTANA The Judith Basin

offers exceptional opportunities in the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owner. Prices lowest for cash. Free information and price list upon request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO. Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

When Old Riley Won the Race

(Continued from Page 22.)

win first place in it. The prize was \$10. Harvey turned in one of the best pork production records made in the Capper Pig Club work, but his feeding cost was considerably higher than that of the prize winners. He produced 2,250 pounds of pork, and showed a profit of \$242. He had 10 Duroc pigs entered in the contest and competed for the college club prizes with the same entry made in our club. Doubtless his high grade story helped win in the college contest, as a greater number of points are allowed for the story and records than in ours.

There is no more deserving boy in Kansas than Harvey Stewart, and all Capper Pig Club members will extend

heartly congratulations. The first prize in the pig feeding contest also was won by a Lyon county boy, Orville Caldwell. In addition to these winnings Harvey's younger brother, Leslie, won fifth prize in the sow and litter contest. Harvey and his dad have lined up for the father and son contest, but Mr. Stewart has entered a Poland, so there will be keen competition on the Stewart farm. "I think the club work has been a great thing for all the boys," writes Mr. Stewart, "whether they landed a prize or not. Harvey and I are expecting to make business pick up in the pig business this year." Lyon county failed to get into the prizes on the Capper Pig Club work, but they were top-notchers in exhibition of pep.

I regret that we have no more clubs

that have completed membership. A number have eight or nine members, but some of you fellows will have to live up, if you are to have your county membership complete before March 1. Of course the only handicap that lack of complete membership will be is the fact that you cannot compete for the special prize of \$100. It will make the work much more interesting tho, if you have a club with 10 boys. We are going to appoint county leaders one of these days and I am going to take into consideration the work done by boys who are hustling new members. County leaders will have a little contest among themselves. There is a \$55 prize for the 10 winning leaders.

Christmas presents didn't stop coming to the contest manager on Christmas

Day. Every few days some club member remembers the contest manager with a rabbit or a mess of sausage. The latest gift came from Clark Jenkins of Miami county. Clark sent in a couple of young cockerels; one for the contest manager, and one for the assistant, which all helped to cut down the high cost of living. If my family increases to a thousand boys this year, I think I will be able to quit work. "Fine chickens, those, Mr. Case," remarked the man at the Capper building to whom the roosters were delivered. "They will make a fine start for you in the chicken business." He certainly "fowled" one that time.

A common cow may be a good animal but she is not the best.

Farm Seeds Scarce

Farmers who have tried to purchase their spring supplies of seeds report a serious seed shortage. Prices for seeds are also high. The extremely cold weather of January caused stockmen to feed more heavily than usual, bringing the danger of serious feed shortage nearer. The majority of farmers, however, have not more livestock than they can bring safely thru the winter without the purchase of feed, which is difficult to obtain even at high prices. Early sown wheat is reported in better condition than that which was sown late.

Hamilton County—January was the coldest month in years. We have had several snows that hardly covered the grass. Cattle on the open prairies did not suffer if shelter was near. Everything is high that will sell or buy. Fuel shortage has not caused suffering in this county. Farm seeds for spring planting are scarce and high. Butter 50c; eggs 50c; corn \$3 cwt.; hay \$25.—W. H. Brown, Jan. 31.

Russell County—Wheat looks bad. Most of the people will pull thru the winter without buying feed. Feed is difficult to get at any price. We have had 20 degrees below zero weather for a week.—Mrs. M. Bushell, Feb. 2.

Thomas County—Feed is very scarce in parts of the county and lots of cattle are dying on stalks. Stock so far has done well considering the weather. Not enough corn is in the county to feed, but it sells for \$1.10 to \$1.40. Wheat seems to be alive. We have plenty of coal. Butterfat 50c; eggs 45c.—C. C. Cole, Feb. 1.

Smith County—About 8 inches of snow fell in January and the thermometer dropped to 23 degrees below zero. I believe most of the wheat is all right. Severe cold weather is calling for more feed than usual and some farmers are running short. Considerable corn is yet to be picked, and some will have to be shipped in to supply the demand.—Ernest Crown, Feb. 2.

Trego County—We had another snow January 26 but not enough to benefit the wheat. Early wheat is holding its own but late sown has been badly injured due to the severe weather. Weather has been hard on stock and feed is greatly benefited. The seed problem is very serious, also the help problem. Butter 40c; eggs 50c; coal \$10; corn \$1.65; oats 95c; hay \$30 to \$34.—W. F. Cross, Jan. 31.

Doniphan County—The light snow last week offered little protection to the wheat. Some corn is going to market. Nearly all the wheat has been shipped out. Not many cattle or hogs are on feed on account of the high prices of corn and hay. Roads have been in excellent condition all winter.—C. Culp, Jan. 31.

Chautauque County—Last month was the coldest January in years. Everybody is doing their part to economize in food. Eggs 60c; butter 45c; flour \$3; shorts \$2.70; bran \$2.—H. B. Fairley, Feb. 2.

Greenwood County—About 3 inches of snow and hail falling January 27 did not blow and feed is greatly benefited. The seed problem is very serious, also the help problem. Roughness to last. Hay is being shipped out.—John H. Fox, Feb. 1.

Marshall County—A high wind a few nights ago blew the snow off the wheat and the fields are now exposed to the severe cold weather. Several head of cattle have died from poisoning in the stalks this week, and some farmers have taken their cattle out of them. Considerable corn is left on our hands due to the poor railway service. Stock is being marketed as fast as cars are available.—C. A. Kjellberg, Feb. 2.

Pottawatomie County—The weather has been very cold for a week with a light snow. Stock has suffered during cold spells. Thermometer has been as low as 24 degrees below zero. Corn \$1.35 to \$1.40 where competition is sharp.—S. L. Knapp, Feb. 1.

Dickinson County—January was a record-breaker for cold weather. A good snow fell January 10 but it drifted into the roads and the wheat prospects are poor. Weather is hard on stock but we will have plenty of feed.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 2.

Harvey County—Severe weather prevails. Snow drifts make the roads bad. Livestock requires lots of feed and attention during the cold spells. Butter 38c; eggs 45c; alfalfa \$25; sugar 5 pounds to a customer) 50c.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 2.

Rice County—The wheat fields are almost bare of snow and need moisture badly. Some stock is still dying from effects of corn-stalks. Feed is scarce, but stock has plenty. The roads are in a bad condition and little team work is being done. Farmers are not preparing for spring work yet. Corn \$1.55; hens 20c; eggs 50c; butter 40c.—Lester N. Six, Feb. 2.

Sumner County—A light snow January 27 helped the wheat considerably. There will be plenty of feed for stock this winter. A number of farmers with silos are feeding cattle. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.62; oats 80c; eggs 45c; butterfat 54c; butter 45c; potatoes \$1.40; hens 19c; hogs \$15.25.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 1.

Rooks County—Little of the growing wheat is protected by snow. Feed is scarce. Mercury registers from zero to 20 degrees below. Alfalfa \$34; straw \$18; bran \$40; shorts \$48; corn \$2; oats 90c; coal \$10; hides 11c a pound.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 1.

Food Rules Raise Grain Prices

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

The latest Food Administration regulations to conserve wheat for shipment to the Allies, by encouraging increased use of other cereals, had a strengthening influence on markets for coarse grains last week. Corn prices advanced 12 to 20 cents a bushel, oats 2 to 2½ cents, barley about 10 cents. New rules require retailers to sell flour only to buyers who will take an equal quantity of other cereal products, and bakers are to use 5 per cent admixture of other cereal in bread, increasing the proportion until it shall be 20 per cent on and after February 24.

Arrivals of corn and oats at central markets, as result of continued cold weather and snow, were insufficient for current requirements. Four principal-markets received 2,893 cars,

500 less than the week before, and about the same as a year ago. Kansas City received 520 cars, compared with 675 the preceding week and 242 a year ago. Two years ago arrivals were 1,095 cars.

Every week that passes, however, diminishes the chance for any important decline from the present extraordinary corn price, in the judgment of most grain men. The crop year has progressed too far and the limitations of the railroads have been too clearly demonstrated to give hopes of any large increase in the marketing of grain.

An urgent demand for corn for milling purposes advanced carlot prices of white 12 to 20 cents. No. 3 selling as high as \$1.88 and choice No. 5 at \$1.80. For No. 2 grade, none of which was offered, \$1.95 was bid. Yellow corn was quoted up 2 to 7 cents, mixed 2 to 5 cents and ear corn 5 to 10 cents. The range for all sales Saturday was \$1.50 to \$1.86, compared with \$1.45 to \$1.79 the week before and 93 to 96 cents a year ago.

Choice white oats brought 89½ cents a bushel in Kansas City last week, the highest price ever paid there. Quotations Saturday were 2 to 3 cents higher than a week ago. A falling off in receipts and a broadening demand, due to continued buying by exporters and by the government for its own uses, imparted the strong tone to prices.

An acute shortage of wheat before another crop is harvested seems more certain with every passing week. The five principal markets received only a third as much last week as a year ago, and all over the country mills are using up their reserves. Curtailment of flour production already has begun because of insufficient wheat supplies. But millers say there is no decrease in the demand. Most mills are selling 30 per cent of their output to the government for export and for use of the army and navy. This restricts the amount available for domestic consumption. The new restrictive measures will still further reduce sales by mills and wholesalers to retail distributors and to bakers.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard No. 1, \$2.10; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.

Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a premium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specific causes.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.70 to \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.62 to \$1.66; No. 4, \$1.53 to \$1.59. No. 5, \$1.47 to \$1.52. No. 2 white, \$1.87 to \$1.96; No. 3, sales \$1.86; No. 4, sales \$1.83. No. 5, yellow, \$1.77 to \$1.85; No. 3, sales \$1.70; No. 4, sales \$1.68. Ear corn, \$1.50 to \$1.65. Oats: No. 2 white, 88½c to 89c; No. 3, 87½c to 88c; No. 4, 87c to 87½c. No. 2 mixed, 85c to 86c; No. 3, 84½c to 85c. No. 2 red, 85½c to 87c; No. 3, 86c to 86½c; No. 4, 85c.

As the result of the cold weather the five Western markets received 44,000 fewer cattle last week than in the preceding week, but they had nearly as many as a year ago. Kansas City had about 3,500 more cattle than a year ago and in Chicago there was a decrease of about 10,000. In Kansas City the market was quoted up 25 to 35 cents in the first three days of the week, but on Friday 10 to 15 cents of the advance was lost. The movement of fed cattle is large in proportion to total supplies. Oregon, Idaho and Utah cattle have begun to move to market and the movement from Colorado is increasing. Killers are showing eagerness for these Western cattle and sales were at \$10.50 to \$13.50 and yearling steers up to \$13.

The quoted week to 10 cents lower on Friday, prices for butcher cattle show a net gain of 15 to 25 cents the week. Some prime heavy cows sold at \$11 and mixed yearlings at \$12.75. Veal calves brought \$8 to \$14 and bulls \$7.50 to \$10.25.

Weather conditions checked the movement of stockers and feeders in both directions and trade was quiet. Last week's shipments were about 6,000, or 3,000 smaller than in the preceding week.

Late in the preceding week and early last week Kansas City hog prices were 5 to 10 cents higher than in Chicago, but weather conditions shut off receipts to the lake market and prices there by Thursday were up 60 to 70 cents. In the same time Kansas City showed a gain of 25 cents, Friday, however, Chicago prices were set back 20 cents and the Kansas City market retained its advance, so at the close of the week normal margins exist between the two markets. Shipping demand remains small because of traffic conditions. Increasing receipts are expected on the restoration of normal rail service.

The average weight of hogs in Kansas City last month was 218 pounds, the heaviest reported in January in the last nine years.

Lamb prices were up 25 to 40 cents and where values were tested for sheep there were gains of 25 cents. Receipts, the light, were about equal to demand. The practice of holding lambs on feed at points near markets and shipping when market conditions are favorable tends to eliminate weather conditions in this division of the market, in so far as receipts are concerned. Fat lambs are quoted at \$16.50 to \$17.25, yearlings \$18.25 to \$14.25, wethers \$12 to \$13.25 and ewes \$11 to \$12. Some fancy ewes sold for stock purposes at \$18.

Opinion in Neosho County

Governor Capper is the most popular man down here in Neosho county for Senator. We have three sons and two daughters, myself and wife, and are all for Capper. We always vote for the man, not the party. We hope Capper will make as good a senator as he has a governor for the common people. Erie, Kan. I. E. Thomas.

In making up a ration for hogs cost must be taken into consideration and the food given must be such as to produce the greatest number of pounds of gain for the least expenditure.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 25 to Mar. 2—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

Feb. 13—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Feb. 21—Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan. At Concordia, Kan.
March 4—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
March 14—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., sale at Savannah, Mo.
Mar. 26—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 12—Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 28—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 8—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders, Beloit, Kan.

Draft Horses.

Feb. 28 and Mar. 1—Nebraska Horse Breeders' Assn., sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., Manager.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Feb. 21—Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association of Nebraska, sale at Grand Island, Neb. D. K. Robertson, Madison, Neb. Mgr.
Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.
April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 21—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
Feb. 25—Warren Neff, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan.
Mar. 20—E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.
Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mar. 28-29—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 5—K. F. Dietrich, Orleans, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
Mar. 26-27—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
APR. 2—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 11—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 12—Kansas Breeders' Combination sale; W. A. Cochel, Mgr., Sale at Manhattan, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 20—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 21—Adolf Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
Feb. 26—Henry Wernimont, Ohiawa, Neb.
March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 7—Otey-Woodell, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 8—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 22—Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Homer Sanders, Chetopa, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—John L. Nalman, Alexandria, Neb.
Mar. 6—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Mar. 8—Engleman Stock Farms, Fredonia, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
March 15—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Apr. 24—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 14—Reed and Jukes, Salina, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Spohr & Spohr's Percheron sale at Wichita, Kan., January 30, was a disappointment, extreme cold weather prevented a large attendance, and those present were too cold to appreciate the prevailing low prices until it was all over. This average on stallions, mares, colts and all was \$296.—Advertisement.

The Wichita Shorthorn Sale.

The American Shorthorn Breeders association will conduct a sale of Shorthorns, Wednesday, February 27, at Wichita, Kan., in connection with the Livestock Show. The offering has been selected from prominent herds in the Wichita territory and includes a few outstanding entries from other sec-

tions. The purpose is to furnish a class of strictly useful breeding cattle that will work improvement in the herds of the Southwest. As the offering includes a much larger proportion of bulls than usual, it will give an opportunity to farmers and breeders to obtain herd bulls. P. E. Salter, whose well-known herd is located at Augusta, Kan., is one of the principal contributors. Rank C. Forbes, representing the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, will have the direct management of the sale. Catalogs may be had by addressing the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago.—Advertisement.

Young Herd Bulls.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., has at present a nice lot of young bulls, reds and roans, 8 to 24 months old. They are strong in the blood of the two great sires Victor Orange and Star Goods, by Choice Goods. Peck is 15 miles south of Wichita, on both Santa Fe and Rock Island roads. Write or call soon if you want a good bull. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. R. Whisler Sells at Oklahoma City.

J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., has decided to change the date of his annual Shorthorn sale from March 27, to April 2, and instead of selling at Watonga, Okla., will sell at Oklahoma City. Catalogs will be out early so send him your name at once and get on his mailing list for catalog. This will be the greatest lot of Shorthorns Mr. Whisler has ever offered his sale patrons. In writing for catalog please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Erhart & Sons' Polands Sell February 21.

Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell at Hutchinson State Fair grounds February 21, the greatest lot of large type Poland China bred sows and gilts they have ever before put in any one auction. Their display advertisement in this issue gives a little mention on several of the attractions, but the fact is there is nothing but attractions in this sale and the man who wants the really large type with ability to produce prize winners cannot afford to miss this sale. Do not lay this paper aside until you have read carefully their display advertising in this issue and arrange to attend this great sale of Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

Percheron Dispersion at Towanda.

Bishop Brothers, Towanda, Kan., will sell at Towanda, Kan., Tuesday, February 12, 25 Percheron stallions. Perhaps no such number of equally good stallions were ever offered in any one Kansas auction. These are the kind that Bishop Brothers have used to supply their private sale trade and the kind they have stood behind with their personal guarantee. They are too busy with oil and other business interests to attend to the sale of these stallions at private treaty, hence this auction. The man who expects to buy a Percheron stallion this season should not fail to be at Towanda, February 12, for every one of these stallions will sell to the highest bidder regardless of price.—Advertisement.

Oliver & Sons' Poland China Sale.

Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan., offer more attractions in their bred sow sale February 22, than in any of their previous sales. This sale of really mammoth type Poland China bred sows and gilts should attract all farmers and breeders who wish to raise hogs with more scale. They are sired by such great sires as Logan Price, A Wonderful King, Model Big Bob, Quality Hutch, Blue Valley Hutch, Smooth Jumbo, Black Big Jumbo and Long King's Equal. They are the tops from the three great herds of Oliver & Sons. This is one sale you cannot afford to miss if you want truly large type sows or gilts, bred to great boars. Write for catalog today, they are ready to mail. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Second Beginners' Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh's Second Beginners' Department Shorthorn sale was held at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, January 29. In this sale were sold 12 cows, 33 heifers and nine calf club heifer calves and 35 young bulls, 15 of which were not cataloged. A total of 89 head for \$20,060. The cows averaged \$280.60. The heifers averaged \$275, the heifer calves \$186.65, the 20 cataloged bulls averaged \$200 and the 15 not cataloged averaged \$133. The popularity of the Shorthorn cow is much in evidence to the man who attends one of these beginners' sales. The prime object of Mr. Lookabaugh in these beginners' sales is to select cattle both in quality and price suited to the beginner and the beginner is in evidence at these sales. Buyers were present from all over Oklahoma; Arkansas and Kansas were also strong competitors. Harry Winsill, Goodland, Kan., and W. E. Nolan, Arslua, Ark., were two of the heaviest buyers. Prices ranged even and values were well placed and the buyers who take care of them will find profit for their labor and investment.—Advertisement.

Johnson's Poland China Sale.

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., will sell the last day of the big Southern Kansas Sale Circuit, Saturday, February 23, 55 large type Poland China bred sows and gilts, consisting of 15 tried sows, 20 fill yearlings and 20 spring gilts. They are out of sows that carry the most fashionable blood of the large type breed, such as King of Wonders, Big Ben, Giant Ben, Big Joe, Big Price, A Wonder Jr., and Columbus Defender and a feature of the sale will be the 20 sows and gilts bred to Mr. Johnson's great herd boar, A Big Wonder, a sensational son of Big Bob Wonder. Others are in pig to Gerstale, Nob, by Model Jones, by Gerstale Jones; others are bred to Fashionable Price by the grand champion Big Price and Chunk's Fashion by Miller's Sioux Chief 1st, and Johnson's Big Fashion, by Big King, by Big Ben. This is the last day of perhaps the greatest week of large type Poland China sales ever held in Southern Kansas and liable to be neglected by breeders who attend the sales earlier in the week. Here will be found real hogs and the breeder and farmer who fails to attend will likely miss an opportunity of buying hogs at bargain prices. Write for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland China Sale at Wichita.

Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan., will sell at Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, February 20, the greatest offering of large type Poland Chinas that ever went thru a sale ring in Wichita. These sows and gilts are all by the most noted sires of the breed. In this sale will be 15 daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob, grand champion at the National Swine Show at Omaha, 1917, and they are either

bred to McGrath's Big Orphan, the 1170 pound grand champion both Hutchinson and Topeka, 1917, or to Captain Gerstale Jones, one of the greatest sons of Gerstale Jones who sold for \$6,600. Twenty-nine head are safe in pig to this great boar, McGrath's Big Orphan; others are bred to Big Wonder Bob, by Big Bob Wonder. The sale will be full of attractions. If you want the very best in blood lines and the kind that are the truly big type, daughters and granddaughters of the present day kings of the breed, you will find them in this sale. Twenty-nine sows and gilts bred to the 1170 pound grand champion, McGrath's Big Orphan. This great sale at Wichita is followed the next day by Erhart & Sons' annual Poland China sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Make arrangements to attend these two great sales. Hourly interurban service Wichita to Hutchinson. Write for catalogs today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Chicago.

Secretary F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association advises in regard to the entries for National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Chicago, February 19 to 22 inclusive. The total entry of bulls is 126, cows with calves and heifers 200 lots. Milking Shorthorns 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers. Total 400. No sale or week's series of sales ever held in this country, contained as large a number of choicely bred, high-class Shorthorns as will be exhibited and sold at auction in this event. No matter what your requirements may be, whether herd bulls or desirable females, some of the best from the herds of 80 breeders and importers of the United States whose names are a guarantee of the character of the consignments, prospective buyers will find what they want in this Congress sale. Some of the best blood and individual merit of leading herds of England and Scotland will be represented by both bulls and females. Catalogs (separate catalogs for Milking Shorthorns) will be ready February 5. Tuesday, February 19 is judging day. This work will be done by Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo.; Will Rees, Pilger, Neb.; Harry Hopley, Atlantic, Ia., and John Robbins, Horace, Ind. February 20 and 21 are auction sale days. Milking Shorthorns will be judged by Prof. H. Barton, Montreal, Quebec, on Friday morning, the 22d. Auction sale will follow same day. The auctioneers are Cols. Carey M. Jones, Fred Reppert, N. G. Kraschel, H. O. Teiller, William Milne.—Advertisement.

Big Combination Registered Livestock Sale.

The sale to be held in connection with the Kansas Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Hippodrome, Wichita, Kan., February 25 to March 2, will not only be the largest combination sale ever held in America, but it will be the grandest and best lot of registered livestock ever offered at public auction in one sale. Every department of the sale is filled with the blood of state fair, International and World's Fair champions. Never in the history of Kansas were so many A. R. O. record Holstein cows offered in one sale.

Dr. Axtell of Newton not only has one of the best herds in the United States, but he has the largest herd in Kansas. He has consigned 15 head of his choicest individuals.

W. H. Mott of Herington is secretary of the Holstein Breeders' association of Kansas. He has an exceptionally well bred herd and has consigned 15 head of his best animals. The Standard Dairy Co. of Wichita, who recently shipped 150 head from Wisconsin, have consigned 45 cows and heifers and five bulls. The cows and heifers are all bred to Johanna Dekol 19th. He is a bull with national reputation as a sire and grand champion that weighs 5500 pounds.

The sale of Hereford cattle is equally as good, as the very best herds in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma have made consignments.

The Shorthorns are all good individuals, many of them show animals, and at least one-half of the offerings are straight Scotch. Such bulls as Cumberland's Type, Imported Villager and other famous bulls are represented.

The sale of Standard bred horses is filled with no less than 50 animals from the best farms in Kentucky, and sired by such famous champions as The Harvester 2:01, Peter the Great 2:07 3/4, Bingen 2:04 3/4, etc. The Percheron horse sale is, without question, the greatest lot of show animals and royal bred stallions, mares and colts ever offered in one sale. Carnot, Casino, Kabin, Calypso, Lagus, Jalap, with each and all of them state fair, International and World's Fair champions, and all are represented with sons and daughters in this sale.

The Poland China sale is filled with five head each from eight of the best breeding establishments in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and the sows are bred to such boars as McGrath's Big Orphan, grand champion boar at Topeka and Hutchinson in 1917, weighing at the time 1,170 pounds.

The Durocs are mostly consigned by Crow & Son of Hutchinson, who have won more money and more premiums at state fairs and national stock shows than any Duroc herd in America. Most of the 25 sows consigned by them are daughters of the many times grand champion, Pathfinder.

Write F. S. Kirk, Superintendent of Exhibits and Sales, for the one you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze in your letter.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Paul Williams's big Hereford sale at Marion, Kan., is next Monday, February 11. The day following is the combination sale of Herefords at the agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. Both sales can be attended conveniently and both sales afford an excellent opportunity to buy either choice bulls of breeding age or females. You have plenty of time to attend both sales.—Advertisement.

Warren S. Neff, Glen Elder, Kan., (Mitchell county), has sold his farm and will remove in the spring to New York state. Monday, February 26, is the date of his dispersion sale of Holstein-Friesians at his farm near Glen Elder. Thirty head go in the sale, including the great bull, 17th Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. In the display advertisement in this issue will be found a picture of this great bull at 6 months old. He is now 3 years old, March 11. His sire is of world fame and considered to be the best bred bull in the world today. His dam was a 26.60 4-year-old daughter of old Sarcastic Lad, the world's record bull and himself the sire of bulls who have sired world record cows. This great bull, which Mr. Neff bought of Henry Stephens & Son, Lacona, N. Y., when he was 8 months old, at a big price, carries over 43 per cent the blood of a 44 pound cow that

held the world's record for four years. He is a faultless individual and his pedigree fairly bristles with breeding that makes him one of the most valuable bulls of the breed. He is very likely the most valuable Holstein bull ever sold at auction or private sale in Kansas. There will be nine purebred cows in the sale that are giving a good flow of milk or will be fresh soon. Only four of these cows are registered and the rest while of splendid breeding and purebred are not eligible to registry. One of the registered cows has an A. R. O. record and the others are eligible to the same. There will be 12 heifers that are purebred and 15-16 purebred, and two bull calves and two heifer calves by 17th Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. Everything in the sale is most valuable as Mr. Neff was building from the bottom up with no thought of dispersing his herd a few months back. The catalog is ready to mail now and you will receive it promptly upon request. Address Warren S. Neff, Glen Elder, Kan.—Advertisement.

Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan., will sell 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion, Sabetha, Wednesday, February 20. Seven are tried sows that will farrow their second litter in the spring. Four are select fall gilts and 39 are March and April gilts that have been well grown and they are certainly great prospects as brood sows. The gilts were sired by Kansas King, a big massive boar and they are bred to Poland's Col., by King's Col. The sows and fall gilts are bred to Kansas King. This is Mr. Poland's initial sale and he is certainly starting the ball with a splendid offering of bred sows. Great interest is being taken in Northeast Kansas in Duroc Jerseys and there are several herds in that section of wide reputation. Write for Mr. Poland's catalog and plan to attend his sale.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Poland China bred sow sale at Elmo, Kan., last Friday was a big success, altho the day was a bitter cold one and the roads in many places almost impassable. Forty-six head sold for \$3,372 and averaged \$73.29. Of this number the sows old enough to breed averaged \$90. Eight July gilts out of a litter of 12 sold for an average of \$48.50. The 15 July gilts averaged \$44. It was a great sale and many of "Johnnie" Hartman's "old timers," as he termed those who had been buying of him for years, were present. Among those who attended from a distance were J. J. Miller, Saint George, Kan.; R. M. Collier, Alta Vista, Kan.; W. D. Williams, Bala, Kan., and others. Mr. Collier and Mr. Williams tied for the honor of topping the sale as each bought a sow at \$150. Both were good bidders and bought liberally. Mrs. Hartman, with the assistance of her neighbors, served a nice dinner in the house to all that could be accommodated and a nice lunch to those who were not fortunate enough to be served inside. And they all liked John Hartman's Poland and all boosted for the success of the sale. A better day would have resulted in a \$100 average easily.—Advertisement.

Jack and Jennet Dispersion.

Cornelius McNulty's big dispersion sale of jacks and jennets at Concordia, Kan., Thursday, February 21, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by addressing Cornelius McNulty, Hadam, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Holsteins at Nortonville, February 13.

This is to remind you that next Wednesday, February 13, is the date of the big Holstein sale at Nortonville, Kan. Forty-five cows and heifers (high grade) that are giving a good flow of milk now or are heavy springers, will be sold. Five purebred cows will be sold. Also 25 coming yearling heifers that are very choice and 25 dandy heifer calves. Also a 3-year-old herd bull and one that is a year old. Ben Schneider of Nortonville is sales manager and you are urged to be at this sale.—Advertisement.

Combination Duroc Sale.

Look up the advertisement of the Duroc Jersey consignment sale at Clay Center, Kan., Monday, February 18, which is the day before Howell Brothers' big annual sale at Herkimer, Kan. Good connection can be made for the Howell Brothers sale the day following. Come and help organize the Duroc Jersey breeders' association for Kansas. The smoker will be held at the Bonham hotel the evening of the sale. Address W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., for a catalog. Mr. Jones is sale manager.—Advertisement.

A Good Shorthorn Bull.

F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan., is a well known Shorthorn breeder at that place, who is offering a bargain in a 3-year-old Shorthorn bull that he is thru with and cannot use longer. This bull, Red Boy 425065, is a deep red and will weigh close to a ton in ordinary flesh and is a show bull altho he has never been shown. He has a nice straight back, straight legs, deep body and extra heavy bone. You can find him at the Freedom Stock Farm near Belleville, Kan., Republic county, and it will pay any breeder in need of a good bull to write for price and other information about this bull at once.—Advertisement.

Stubbs Farms Holsteins.

Stubbs Farms, Mulvane, Kan., breeders of purebred Holstein cattle, are changing the copy of their advertisement and offer for sale a 1-year-old bull, Sir Clara Gem De Kol, about half black and half white. Mr. Mark Abilgaard, manager of the Stubbs Farms, writes that this bull is a beautiful individual, has a world of style and quality and he is priced at \$175, crated f. o. b. Mulvane, Kan. They offer this bull guaranteed free from tuberculosis and also guaranteed to be a breeder. They are making the price on him low and he will not be on the market long at this price. If you are interested in securing an exceptionally good Holstein bull, write today to Stubbs Farms, Mulvane, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze in your letter.—Advertisement.

A Good Chester White Sale.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., and Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., held their combination Chester-White sale in the coliseum at Leavenworth last Saturday. The sale was attended by a large and appreciative bunch of Chester White boosters and all wanted some of the choice sows and gilts offered in this sale from these two great herds. Forty-six head sold for an average of \$87. J. B. Kellenburger, Hiawatha; L. Hoerman, Bala; J. S. Riely, Inman, and a number of others were good buyers in the sale. Mr. Kellenburger probably being the heaviest buyer. They were there from all over the country and all were

good bidders. The top was \$195, paid by a Missouri breeder for Dona Polyanna, a fine 3-year-old sow, bred to Don Wildwood for a first of March litter. The herd boar, Don Wonder, went to W. B. Mullen, Hiawatha, for \$105. Of course he was worth a great deal more than this but nobody wanted him bad enough to pay more for him. It was a good sale. Mr. Mosse announced February 2 (ground hog's day) as the date of his next year's bred sow sale.—Advertisement.

Mitchell County Percheron Sale.

The Percheron breeders of Mitchell county have decided to hold a combination sale of stallions and mares in the sale pavilion, Beloit, Kan., Friday, March 8. In this sale about 30 stallions and mares will be sold and horse breeders everywhere know of Mitchell county's reputation for good Percherons. For years this county has been a well known Percheron center and this sale of young stallions and mares, all recorded in the Percheron Society of America, will prove one of the strongest offerings ever made in the West. About 30 head will be cataloged and nothing but good ones will be offered. Will Myers is sales manager and any information desired can be had by writing him at Beloit, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the catalogs will be ready to mail about February 15. Write Will Myers to book you for a catalog as soon as they are out and you will sure get it.—Advertisement.

Howell Brothers Sell Duroc Sows.

The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders everywhere is called to the annual bred sow sale of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., Marshall county, Tuesday, February 19. The sale will be held at the farm, 5 miles north of Herkimer, which is on the St. Joe and Grand Island Railroad, and 5 miles west of Marietta, which is on the Manhattan-Lincoln branch of the Union Pacific. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and gives a good line on the breeding. Forty-five head will be sold. Twelve are by Elk Colonel, the first prize aged boar and reserve champion, Kansas State Fair, 1917. Twenty-nine are spring gilts, seven tried sows, two junior yearling show gilts and seven fall gilts. You will be pleased with this offering and you better get the catalog early and plan to go to this sale. If you can't attend you can send your bids to J. W. Johnson, care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.—Advertisement.

Duroc Sows and Gilts at Private Sale.

Duff Brothers, Horton, Kan., Brown county, are breeders of high class Duroc Jerseys who offer at private sale 25 bred sows and gilts. The tried sows are in their prime and the spring gilts are of March and April farrow and are well grown and immunized, and have been carefully bred and fed with their future usefulness always in mind. They feel that they do not have enough to make a public sale and are willing to make close prices on them less sale expenses, and anyone wishing to buy should write them at once for descriptions and prices. They are bred to a young sire, King's Pathfinder by King's Col., the \$5,000 boar owned by W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. It was the breeding of this great boar that made Putman's a \$265 average on 44 sows and gilts last week. The dam of Duff Brothers' boar was Miss Pathfinder by the great Pathfinder, whose owners made the record sale a few weeks ago. A few are bred to Gold Coin Critic, by Model Chief's Critic. The dams of this choice little offering of bred sows and gilts at private sale are of the best of breeding and are a choice lot of matrons of good scale and quality. This is a real opportunity to buy top breeding and sows and gilts that will prove money makers for you at private sale. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Flanagan's Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

E. P. Flanagan's big Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Chapman, Kan., is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held at Mr. Flanagan's farm near there and free conveyance will be furnished to and from the farm and also from Alida, a small station on the Junction City-Bellefonte branch of the Union Pacific. Free hotel accommodations for breeders at Chapman. The sale will be held under a big tent and this will be made comfortable. The offering of 50 sows and gilts is one of great merit. Thirty-eight are big, well grown spring gilts sired by Kansas Chief, a herd boar of unusual merit as an individual and as a producer of the big even kind. These gilts are bred to Col. Uneedas Wonder, bred by Ed Kern of Stanton, Neb., and a boar of splendid size, bone and combining all of the most desirable qualities where size and quality are wanted. The 12 tried sows are just in their prime and Mr. Flanagan has just recently decided to put them in the sale because he needs new blood for his old customers. He attended the circuit of Duroc Jersey sales in Nebraska reported in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze and bought five sows at an average around \$200. He has always been a good buyer in the best sales and you will be agreeably surprised at the quality of this sale on February 22. Plan to attend. You will be glad you did if you want Duroc Jersey sows with breeding and individuality.—Advertisement.

Some Fine Shorthorns Here.

Meall Brothers, Cawker City, Kan., (Mitchell county) are pioneer Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders and their special 30 days' offer of Shorthorns at private sale appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are three of the Meall Brothers who are partners in this great herd of Shorthorns of over 100 head. They desire to reduce the herd and offer for sale at very fair prices 15 big, rugged well grown bulls, ranging in ages from 10 to 22 months old. Four of them are pure Scotch and the rest are Scotch topped. About half of them are reds and the rest are roans. They are indeed a showy lot of nice bulls good enough for any herd. Ten choice cows will be sold with the herd bull not related to them at a very fair price to anyone who wants to start in the Shorthorn business and this is an opportunity of a lifetime for such a man who contemplates starting right in the Shorthorn business. This bull, Snowflake Stamp, was sired by the great Brown

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholesterol immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open. son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Shawnee, Kan.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED

Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Poland Boars

Ready for service, grown and priced right, satisfaction guaranteed, pedigree furnished. For prices and description, write W. H. MILLS, Mto, Kansas.

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrators and Jr. G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Big Type Polands

Sept. pigs, either sex, the big bone smooth kind, bred right and priced right. G. L. IMMER, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS

20 BRED GILTS 20

Bred to Model Big Bob, for March and April farrow. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7526. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas



Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

50 BRED POLAND CHINA

SOWS AND GILTS

100 fall pigs, either sex, at private sale. Best of Big Type breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Nebraska.

BIG WONDER 281929

The outstanding spring yearling son of the noted Big Bob Wonder now at the head of my herd. This young sire was first in junior yearling class at Topeka; second at the National Swine Show in competition against the world. I will sell fifty sows and gilts Saturday, February 23, 1918, and a number of the best sows will be bred to Big Wonder. Send name early for catalog. I have a few choice spring boars priced to sell.

V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS

Blough's Big Polands

BRED GILT SPECIAL

I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by OUR BIG KNOX 82153 and about half by GRANDEE 76161

Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested.

John Blough, Americus, Kan. (LYON COUNTY)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
Pure bred Durocs bred by W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas.

Trumbo's Durocs

Bred Gilts, bred to Constructor Jr., First Prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917; also a few June Boars, all immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS

with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Good Black Jack for sale or trade. A. C. Golden, Whitewater, Kan.

Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up. 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Malone Bros., Jacks and Percherons

We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs. well broke to serve. Several fine head leaders among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

REGISTERED BIG BONED BLACK JACKS

The jack buying season again finds us with a big assortment of good mule jacks, head leaders and prize winners; in other words jacks for everybody. Prices and terms right. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Come now. Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm J. H. Smith & Sons, Props., Kingfisher, Okla.

MAMMOTH JACKS

40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices.

Philip Walker

MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS



FOR SALE

One black jack with white points sixteen hands high, weight eleven hundred, quick service. One black stallion, weight eighteen hundred, lots of bone. Two daughters of Casino, one with foal. One weanling stud, three jennets, black with white points 15 1/2 hands high. The above is all registered and sound. Priced to sell. T. J. Larkins, Gibbon, Oklahoma.

Hamaker's Percheron Dispersion

Feb. 26th



I have sold my farm and will make a dispersion of my registered Percheron stallions and mares and all of my high grade horses. Also a few Poland China pigs, some cattle and full line of farm machinery. This sale will afford a most excellent opportunity for stallion buyers. The horses selling have made the stand at my barns for the past three seasons. Will be glad to show colts to prospective buyers. For any further information write me.

Geo. S. Hamaker,
Pawnee City, Nebr.

Auctioneers, Col. Leonard and Son; Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

county bull, Snowflake, and he is sold positively guaranteed in every particular. He is better than a ton bull in ordinary flesh and a nice roan. All of the cows are bred to him; two of them have calves at foot and are bred back, and the rest will drop calves by spring. The bull will be sold separately and the cows to suit purchaser, but a splendid offer will be made to the man who can use this fine foundation herd as a whole. The young bulls are by Snowflake and Upland Viscount, by Ury Dale by Avondale. They are really great propositions for anyone needing a young herd bull and will be priced much lower than such bulls are selling for in big Eastern herds. Meall Brothers are experienced Shorthorn breeders and men of integrity who can be relied upon to the letter. If you can use a bull or choice bred cows of the best of popular breeding here is your chance. Whatever sales they make they want to make at once and you had better write them today for full particulars and prices. But if you want Shorthorns the best plan is to go to Cawker City at once and see the cattle and act at once. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Morrill's Dispersion Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the W. O. Morrill dispersion sale of registered Holstein cattle at his farm near Summerfield, Kan., Wednesday, February 27. Twenty-two females will be sold and five males. Ira Collins, Sabetha, Kan., is consigning a yearling bull from an A. R. O. dam. He is of the Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia King Segis and Pontiac Korndyke combination. He is a good prospect for someone. The Nemaha Valley Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan., is consigning four choice cows and a two-year-old bull of the Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol strains. This firm's milking herd of twenty-four head, nearly half two-year-old heifers, produced 11 tons of milk last month. The W. O. Morrill dispersion is a clean up sale and every animal in the herd is going into this sale. It is indeed a rare opportunity to buy registered Holsteins at auction that are right in every way. This is a young herd but founded with choice selections from good herds. Their first herd bull was Archie Alcartra, a brother to Tilly Alcartra, the world's champion for the number of long time milk records she has broken. She was the first cow to exceed 30,000 pounds of milk a year. This bull was from an A. R. O. dam and is the sire of five cows in the sale and the grand-sire of 13 of them. Later they have used Sir Korndyke Imperial 2nd, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. This is a great sale and you should write for the catalog today and plan to attend the sale as it is sure to contain much popular breeding and splendid money making propositions.—Advertisement.

Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale.

Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., (Wabaunsee county), proprietors of the Blue Ribbon Holstein farms at that place, which is very likely the largest Holstein establishment in the state, have announced Thursday, February 21, as the date of their regular annual sale of Holsteins. In this big sale they will sell 150 head drawn from their big herd of over 400 head of purebred and high grade Holsteins on their farms. The writer visited the herd at Harveyville last Saturday and was shown this sale offering. I doubt if ever there was such an offering driven thru a sale ring in Kansas before as this firm has selected for this sale. There are 100 cows and heifers that are just fresh and will freshen soon after the sale, a grand lot of young dairy cows that it would be hard to duplicate anywhere. They are the quality of Holstein cows that farmers and dairymen should certainly be interested in and the kind that are sure money makers with the price of butterfat where it is and where it is sure to stay for some time. They are selling a string of bred heifers that will freshen this spring that are sure great prospects for future production. Fifteen open heifers are also listed for the sale that are mighty desirable. Ten purebred bulls, registered, will be sold. They are of different ages and most of them ready for service. Kansas alone should absorb this offering of proven money makers as there is sure to be big money in producing butterfat the coming season. The sale will be held on the farm near town and comfortable quarters will be provided for those from a distance who come the day before the sale. If you can conveniently do so write them you are expecting to attend so that they can look out for your comfort. This is a big offering and they are not expecting big prices. They do expect good fair prices and the quality of the offering certainly warrants this desire. Write them today for catalog and any other information you desire.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Loveland Farms of Omaha, Neb., have for sale a couple of baby Ayrshire bull calves. They are nicely marked and from high record ancestors. They are being priced at the extremely low figure of \$50 each. See advertisement and write quick before they are sold.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns and Herefords.

The Elmendale Farm at Fairbury, Neb., has for sale 50 choice bulls, Shorthorns and Herefords. They range in age from 12 months to 2 year olds. They also have a choice lot of Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale, and 200 bred ewes. This stock is on the farm near Fairbury and inspection is invited. Bull prices range from \$100 up and prices on females are reasonable, considering quality. If in the market for good cattle look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Golden Illustrator Duroc Sale.

February 15 is the date of Earl Babcock's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, to be held at Fairbury, Neb., in Smith's sale pavilion. This will be Mr. Babcock's best offering. He is not selling a large number but the offering will contain many splendid individuals. Among them is one of the best spring yearlings that will be offered this winter, sired by Mr. Babcock's good breeding boar, Golden Illustrator, a son of Illustrator 2d. Her dam is the best sow on the farm and a daughter of Model's Big Boy. The offering is largely by Golden Illustrator and from the standpoint of good brood sow prospects they are mighty promising. The gilts by the boar mentioned will all be bred to the very promising young boar, True Pathfinder, one of the best young sons of Pathfinder the writer has seen this winter.

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

I SWAP FOR

Jacks and Stallions. What have you? J. F. FINCH, GAYLORD, KANSAS

Jacks, Jennys and Percherons

Four good Jacks and four good Percheron Stallions of breeding age; also a number of extra good Jennys. Priced to sell. M. G. BIGHAM & SON, OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. Topeka



Republic Co. Jack Farm

MAMMOTH JACKS

Two three year old jacks for sale. Broke, well marked and good serviceable mule jacks. Will either sell or trade for young stock. T. E. COLLINS, Belleville, Kansas

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Two American saddle-bred mares. Write JNO. O. EVANS, Asherville, Kans.

Percheron, Shire, Belgian Stallions Weight 1600 to 2400. Also coach stallions \$450 up. Illinois Horse Co., Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

Two Percheron Stallions black and grey, each weighs over a ton in good shape. Also one good jack. All sure breeders. TERMIN CROSE, STILWELL, KANSAS

For Sale—Two Jet Black Stallions 2 and 3 years old. Quality Percherons. Fitted for service. C. E. WHITTLESEY, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Registered French Draft Stallion, 8 years old, weight 1850 pounds, dapple grey, extra heavy bone, extra good breeder, and sure, kind disposition. Will trade for young stock. J. W. LOCK, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

For Sale—One Registered Percheron stallion, 4 years old; one registered Black Jack with white points, 6 years old; one registered 2-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull. All good breeders. ROBT. W. MILLER, Nekoma, (Rush Co.) Kansas.

Must Sell by March 1st Dark Bay Percheron Stallion, reg. P. S. of A., coming five, ton horse, sound, sure and right every way. Mammoth Jack, black, white points, 4 years, 15-3, good performer and very sure. Standard bred stallion, 8 year, black, weight 1100, an excellent breeder. Priced very low for cash or would consider small tract of land of equal value. JOHN STEWART, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Riley County Breeding Farm

Headed by the Grand Champion Jean 76167, 80555. Sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of help forces me to reduce my herd. Offering for sale my old head horse Cassimir 35838, by Casino. (Cassimir was the Grand Champion colt at St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier 94839, black, 5 years old, weight 1900 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 3 years old and some young fillies. 2 five-year-old jacks, 1 will weigh 1200 pounds. ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN. (Riley Co.)

7 mares and 8 stallions, registered in Percheron Society of America, and 41 head of registered and eligible jacks and jennets and 10 head of full-blood Shetland mares and horses, will be sold at

Public Sale at The Hannon Stock Ranch

Columbus, Kansas
Friday, February 15, 1918
In a big, warm tent, rain or shine. Mr. Hannon has sold his ranch and will positively sell all his stock. This ad will not appear again.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ARCADIA, KAN., FEBRUARY 16, 1918
70—Head of Livestock—70
Consisting of 4 Jacks, 8 Jennets, 2 stallions, some purebred and extra good grade Jersey cows and heifers, and 46 head of extra good 2 year old stock steers. Everything must be sold. Catalogs will be sent on application to O. H. HARKREADER, Administrator, Arcadia, Kansas.

Percheron Mares and Stallions

30 Head From Which To Select

Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to Algrave by Samson. Algrave's colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write

D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Creme 2nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Sunnyside Red Polls

I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description. T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest STANDARD POLLED DURHAM Bulls Sultana at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

FOR SALE Young registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn breeding cattle. J. H. HELD, STERLING, COLORADO.

For Sale—Good Polled Durham Bulls at \$100 to \$150, good grades at \$75. Full blood heifers at \$100 to \$125. Also good young coming year old Jack, and an extra good one coming three at reasonable price. D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



150 head in herd. 25 bulls, Reds and Roans, \$100 to \$300, halter broke. Roan Orange 383944, weight 2500 in flesh. Sultan's Pride, 429017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

Brilliant X 12826-454955

My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale. 3 year old, red and a splendid breeder. All my cows bred to him and am keeping his heifers. Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of them polled, and by Brilliant. One a splendid yearling Shorthorn bull. A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

ABARGAIN Two Ayrshire Bull Calves

Ten days old, beautifully marked, four-fifths white. No. One's Dam and Sire's Dam averaged 11621 lbs. of milk and 534 lbs of butter in a year. No. Two's dam at three years, and Sire's dam averaged 10824 lbs. of milk and 470 lbs. of butter in a year. The first check for \$50 buys either calf. Loveland Farms Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

HORSES.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR.,

Imported and Home-Bred
Percherons, Belgians and Shires

75 young stallions of the three breeds—coming 2, 3 and 4 years old and a few older horses. We have never had such a collection of real drafters. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantee will suit you. Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER



Lookabaugh's Fourth Letter

Dear Friends—

A dozen years ago after I learned the necessity of keeping books and taking an invoice the first of each year, I was much surprised one day at the end of the invoice when I had figured up the different accounts, that is, the account with the hogs, one with the cattle, one with the horses and mules, and one with the farm, to learn the farming had made nothing over and above the expense. I would not believe it and I figured it over again for I really felt since I had put most of my time on farming it really should have made me the most money. But it was plain to see it had not. But why? I studied it over. I had put in sixteen hours a day, had used good horses, had been economical in buying machinery, had been very fortunate in saving my crop from the destruction of the weather, had no losses by fire, had fertilized my land, and had rotated crops. Why it had not made a profit I could not see.

I figured up the cattle account and they had made a lot of money over and above expenses plus the care and feed. I charged them even with the stalk fields. But I had not put much time on them. They had run in the pasture during the summer while I had worked on the farm, and in the winter they had run in the stalk fields while I hauled off my wheat, oats, rye, kafir and corn. At that time I did not have time enough to water them but once a day. I figured up the hog account and found they had made next to as much profit as the cattle and I could easily see why they had not made as much as the cattle because I had far larger expense on the hogs, and I had the charge against them for feed. But I was well satisfied with what they had done anyway. Also the horse and mule account had made money, for it was my habit of buying three year old mules, breaking them out and at five years old selling them at a profit, receiving their work clear.

All this was a surprise to me and I decided the next year to pay a little closer attention to my farming operations and see if I could not make more, but necessarily I felt I should favor the cattle a little as they had made me the most money the year before. After I had tried still harder to make money on the farm it made me feel a little sad, but I knew it was true when the same results came out as before, only even more in favor of the cattle, hogs, and horses. This convinced me that farming without livestock would be an uphill business and the only reason I drifted toward cattle was because I found that the expense, care and feeding of the cattle was less compared with the profits, than in any other line of livestock on the farm. I decided that every farmer needed a certain variety of livestock, that each kind of stock was bred to fill their separate and distinct purpose on the farm and that after all the roughness, grass, and wheat pasture that grew on the farm which the cattle were eating was really worth more when we had the machine, that is, the cow, to convert it into dollars and cents, than the grain crops were worth. Besides by the use of the cow we well as the other livestock we could easily hold up the fertility of the soil. I decided it cost too much to haul this grain to market and what I needed was livestock to feed the grain to and drive it to market and at larger profit.

Now the next thought came, what kind of stock would utilize this roughness and corn and make it bring the highest price. It was on this line of thought I finally discovered the use of the improved blood in livestock would accomplish a great deal more in a much less time with larger profits. This started me to breeding Shorthorns. The whys of why I am breeding Shorthorns I will give you in another letter. Sufficient to say that I tried to reason from a logical standpoint, taking into consideration every conceivable advantage that would prove an assistance to the farmer, for I realized long before this that the success of the farmer was closely related to the success of the banker and every business man in our agricultural state and after discovering the enormous benefit derived from the use of registered sires as well as purebred females and the possibility of what one bull could produce in pounds of beef and quality in one year it made me enthusiastic to get the other farmers to see this, for my heart has always been with the farmer. Not because I am a farmer myself but because I conscientiously felt that if we could get every farmer in our great state to see how simple and easy it is to make money and become prosperous when you apply these simple little principles to your farming operations. And it is with this end in view that I have established this Beginners' Department. It is with the hope that in the next few years we will have established among the hundreds and thousands of farms in the Southwest many prosperous young breeders who will develop into men who will prove a great benefit to themselves, their families and to their community and especially at this particular time by producing every pound of beef and pork and grain it is possible for his land to produce and help win this great world war. We who are left behind should consider it our patriotic duty and a sincere pleasure to be able to assist in every way possible the cause of the Red Cross, the cause of the Y. M. C. A. and the entire work of the Council of Defense by utilizing all of each product produced on our land and convert it into useful materials. The maximum of production and the minimum of waste should be the motto of every true American Citizen.

H. C. Lookabaugh
Watonga, Oklahoma

He is sure to make a good nick with the Golden Illustrator sows. The dams of the offering are largely of Col. Watt's Model Critic breeding. They will lack flesh sale day but will sell worth the money and prove splendid buys for those fortunate enough to own them after the sale. Mr. Babcock will also catalog a couple of his top tried sows. One of them a daughter of his great breeding boar, Golden Illustrator and one sired by Model Big Bone. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send all bids to Jesse Johnson, care Mary-Etta Hotel, Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

Tiller Shorthorns Sell Well.

O. A. Tiller, Shorthorn breeder of Pawnee City, Neb., held a sale in which he disposed of a draft from his good herd. L. J. Smith of Sabetha, Kan., consigned a few head. The offering as a whole was good and very well appreciated by the crowd of Nebraska and Kansas farmers and breeders. Thirteen bulls sold for \$2,210, average \$162.30; 24 females sold for \$5,105, average \$212.70, the entire offering sold for \$7,315.06, average \$197.90. Col. H. S. Duncan did the selling assisted by Col. Nate Leonard. Loch Brothers of Pawnee City topped the sale at \$300, buying Lot 24, a very choice young cow. L. H. Ernst of Tecumseh, Neb., bought several splendid females that will prove a good addition to his already fine herd. Fully a fourth of the offering went to Kansas.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Annual Sale.

February 28 and March 1 are the dates of the Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' annual sales, to be held in Grand Island, Neb. One hundred and fifty head of choice Percherons, Belgians and Shires have been carefully selected for this sale, about half mares and half stallions. Included in the stallion division are stallions good enough to head any herd in any state. This is the fourth annual sale for this association and the best breeders in the state are consigning stock. The mares will include mature mares in foal and a fine lot of fillies. This will be absolutely the best opportunity for the farmers and breeders of Nebraska and adjoining territory to buy high class registered horses. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the Palmer Hotel in Grand Island the night of February 27, and the annual banquet at the same place at 8:30 the night of the 28th; all visiting farmers and breeders are invited. The big catalog of this sale is ready for distribution. Write for it to C. F. Way, secretary, Box 805, Lincoln, Neb., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Hamaker's Dispersion Horse Sale.

George S. Hamaker, one of the best horsemen in Southern Nebraska, will disperse his breeding establishment on February 26. Mr. Hamaker has for years kept registered Percheron stallions for service and always has a few mares on hand. He has sold his farm and will retire from the business, making this sale necessary. The three big, choice young stallions that are included in this sale have been in service on the farm and are as fine a lot of colts as can be found in any locality in Nebraska. The horses have been kept right on the farm and handled with all the care that such valuable animals deserve and no man knows better than Mr. Hamaker what good care is. In fact until very recently there was no thought of offering these horses for sale; they have been a splendid investment and would not be for sale but for the fact that the farm has been sold. All of the grade horses and mares, both purebred and high grade, also sell, along with some Poland Chinas and a full line of machinery. For any information about this stock write Mr. Hamaker. Free transportation will be furnished for anyone desiring to inspect the colts in the neighborhood sired by these stallions.—Advertisement.

Spot's Wonder Poland China Sow Sale.

In the sale pavilion at David City, Neb., on February 25, O. E. Wade of Rising City, Neb., will sell one of the best offerings of Poland China bred sows and gilts that were ever included in one sale in Nebraska. Nearly everything in the sale will either be bred to the grand champion Spot's Wonder or be related to him. About half of the offering was sired by Mr. Wade's great breeding boar, Long Prospect, one of the best breeding boars to be found in the corn belt. The big thing in this sale will be gilts sired by this boar and bred to Spot's Wonder. Gilts by Long Prospect have great length, extra good feet and legs and the strongest kind of backs. Included in the Long Prospect gilts will be two that are litter mates to the boar that sold for \$500 at the National Swine show and now heads a good Iowa herd. Three, perhaps the best gilts in the sale, are litter mates to George Brown's boar that topped the Wade fall sale where over \$100 average was made. Two more are by Long Prospect and out of the great sow Spot, the dam of Spot's Wonder. Five more spring gilts and two fall gilts are by Long Prospect and out of a dam by Grand Master. The tried sows selling are bred to Spot's Wonder. Six head will be bred to a son of King Jones 2d. The offering has been carefully selected and will be right in every way, real brood sow prospects. Write now for catalog, mention this paper, and either attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Wade's care at Rising City, Neb.—Advertisement.

Leaning and Lifting

There are two kinds of people on earth today; Just two kinds of people, no more I say, Not the saint and the sinner, for 'tis well understood The good are half bad and the bad are half good; Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth You must first know the state of his conscience and health; Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man; Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears. No! the two kinds of people on earth I mean, Are the people who lift and the people who lean. Wherever you go you will find the world's masses Always divided in just these two classes; And oddly enough you will find, too, I ween, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean. In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road? Or are you a leaner who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—LAD OF SUMNER HALL.
No. 150343 Registered Jersey Bull dropped Feb. 12, 1917. Grand-dam imported from Island. HORACE M. PIERCE, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157143. A few cows. H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bred), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Mort's Closing Out Sale

Purebred Stock. Come and purchase a few head of registered Shorthorn cattle at my sale, Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 1918 W. E. MORT, ATHOL, KANSAS (Eight miles north of Athol.)

Oak Creek Stock Farm

Registered Shorthorns
Some young bulls for sale from 10 to 12 months old. Out of choice Scotch Topped cows and sired by Abbottsford Lad. Also a few cows and heifers. Address Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Bulls for sale
15 head that are 10 to 12 months old, handled to insure future usefulness. Write for prices. C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

The Shorthorn Is The Breed For You

Shorthorn steers at the International, Chicago, made the highest dressed weight percentage of any breed. 80 yearlings averaged 65.3%. Shorthorn steers were grand champions at Denver, Portland, Salt Lake City and Chicago. Shorthorn cows are making records up to 17,564 lbs. of milk and 599.7 lbs. of butter fat per year. Address Dept. G American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

RED BOY 425065

is my three year old
Shorthorn Herd Bull
and I must sell him. A show bull and a great breeder. Priced to sell him. Address F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kansas

50—Bulls for Sale—50

Shorthorns and Herefords
in age from 12 to 24 months. Choice selections. Prices range from \$100 up. Also Shorthorn females of different ages. Inspection invited. 200 bred ewes. Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

SHORTHORN

BULLS
5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old. 15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right. V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Melvora Stock Farm
Now Offers For Sale Five Shorthorn bulls, six to ten months old. Reds and roans. Priced to move them. M. L. GOULD, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Our herd bull Red Laddle 353594, by Capt. Archer 205741. Pure Scotch and a great bull. Guaranteed a breeder. Also ten Scotch top bulls from ten to twenty months old. All good ones. No cows or heifers for sale at present. We also offer 25 bred Poland China sows, weighing from 200 to 275 pounds. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmage, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Reds and Roans. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

ACRES
Crescent Acre Farms
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops. Reds. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address WARREN WATTS, Clay Center, Kansas

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co. Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland
Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad
20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner
12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner
4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz
Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK FARM SHORTHORNS

A pioneer Mitchell county herd of over 100 head. Our herd has reached the point where a reduction is necessary and for 30 days we offer at very reasonable prices

15 Bulls From 10 to 22 Months Old

four of them pure Scotch and the others Scotch topped. About half of them reds and the others roans. These bulls are big rugged fellows with lots of bone, size and quality. About half of them by Upland Viscount (416660) by Ury Dale by Avondale. The others by Snowflake Stamp, by Snowflake.

10 Splendid Cows and the Herd Bull Snowflake Stamp

We will make close prices on this great foundation herd if taken as a whole or will sell them to suit purchaser. The bull will be priced right separately. Two of the cows have calves at foot and bred back and all are to drop calves in the spring. Address

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.
(MITCHELL COUNTY)

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth spring boars for sale.
E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites. If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOODWIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd. Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building. Send for catalog.
Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas
100 fall pigs.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oter's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and price. Write today for prices.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig.
Big bred sow sale Feb. 7.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immuned and guaranteed.
G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on bred gilts and boars, from Golden Model and Critic Breeding.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

All spring gilts reserved for Public Sale February 18. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog.
W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Bancroft's Durocs

September boars and gilts guaranteed immune; also my herd boar D. O.'s Critic, No. 185197, farrowed March 2, 1915, weighs 770 pounds in every day breeding shape. Easy a 1,000-pound boar in show condition.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.
JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

THE NEW HOME OF ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.

Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.

We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, **UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE**, a grandson of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.25 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**Braeburn Holsteins**

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

High Grade Holstein Bull

from excellent grade cow. Thirteen months old, good individual, nearly white. First \$70 check takes him. **R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS

We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls. Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A. R. O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.
LILAC DAIRY FARM

R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

HOLSTEIN CALVES. 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For Sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder. Dam's record 27.75, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Must sell to avoid inbreeding. Price right. Also special prices on bull calves from above bull. Still have a few good cows for sale.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kansas

STUBBS FARM Offers:

Sir Clara Gem De Kol, born Oct. 9, 1916, about half black, half white, perfect individual, straight back, broad level rump, wonderful barrel and a world of style and quality.

His dam, sire, 30 sisters and all four grand parents are in A. R. O. Price \$175 crated f. o. b. Mulvane. Guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder. A bargain for quick sale. Address

Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont **Johanna Pieterse 78903**. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.

We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabunsee County, Kansas
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the farm.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Here Is Your Chance

to get started in Registered Holsteins. Get in something that will make you money every year and every day in the year. Two registered heifers that are bred and one yearling bull for \$500.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

M. E. Peck, Sr.

At the farm
Phone 1819 F 2

M. E. PECK & SON

SALINA, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Jr.

In town
Phone 1999 W

Oakwood Dairy Farm Holsteins—Special Feb. Prices

On 50 cows to freshen between now and March first. These cows, many of them, have given milk all summer, from 40 to 50 pounds per day. They are right every way.

60 two-year-old heifers to freshen between now and April first. We mean just what this says. If you want Holstein cows and heifers of the right kind write us at once.

We like to know where you saw our advertisement. Address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

Breeders and Stockmen Everywhere

Are planning to attend the National Shorthorn Congress, Show and Sale at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19-22 because it is the biggest event of its kind ever staged in America.

400 high-class Shorthorns selected from foremost registered herds from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf will compete for \$8,000 offered in cash prizes, and every animal will be sent through the auction sales held each day.

Judges of international reputation will place the awards. Speakers of international note—Shorthorn authorities—will address the various meetings. Any man who is considering engaging in livestock husbandry should be in attendance that he may study the characteristics of the Shorthorn and the character of the men identified with the breed.

Make your plans to attend the National Shorthorn Congress, Show and Sale. It will be held in the International Livestock Building, Union Stock Yards. Ask for membership badge at Livestock Inn when you arrive.

For further information address

F. W. HARDING, Secretary,

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Last Call for Royal Grand Wonder Duroc Bred Sow Sale

To Be Held in Building at Fair Grounds

McPherson, Kansas, Feb. 14

48 Head of tried sows and gilts, all good individuals, all immune, and bred to the greatest team of boars in Kansas:

Royal Grand Wonder

1st prize Jr. Yearling Kansas State Fair, 1917. A boar of wonderful size and immense bone.

Royal Pathfinder

A son of Pathfinder, the most noted boar living, and a giant for size, with quality to spare.

Send your bids to A. B. Hunter, who will represent Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write for catalog at once.

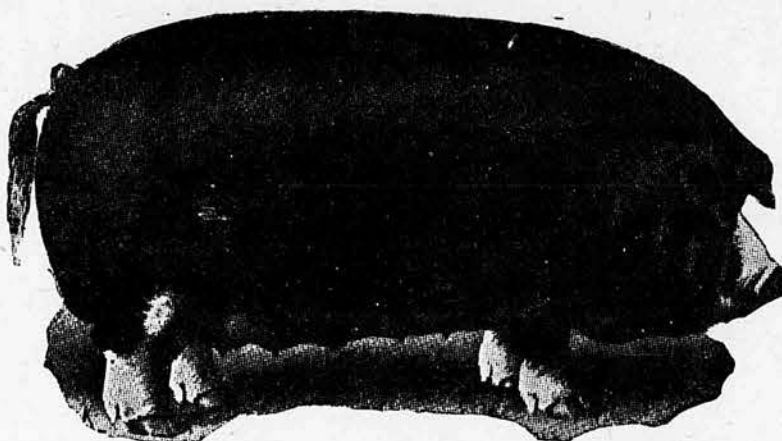
B. R. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kansas

Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Hutchinson State Fair Grounds **Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 21st**

BROOD SOW ATTRACTION

LADY JUMBO'S EQUAL, a 900-pound sow in show condition.
BIG LADY, a great show daughter of Lady Jumbo's Equal.
BIG LADY JUMBO 2ND, the junior sow pig in 1917 show herd, winning first in class both Topeka and Oklahoma City.
JUMBO A, by King of All, the top sow in Cook and Guthrie dispersion sale, 1916.
GARNETTA, by A Wonder, one of the few A Wonder sows now offered.
MAY QUEEN, by Moore's Halvor, second highest priced sow in the Walters sale, 1917.
MISS PROSPECT A, by A Wonder A, the \$370 sow in the Hasler and Leet dispersion, 1917.



BROOD SOW ATTRACTION

LADY JUMBO, by Orphan Big Gun, one of the best herd sows ever produced on the Erhart farms.
CLOVER LILLY, by Big Look Jr., and out of a daughter of the grand champion, Major B. Hadley, and bred to the grand champion, Big Hadley Jr.
ORPHAN LILLY, by Orphan Big Gun, and out of a daughter of the grand champion King Hadley, and all safe in pig to the 1250-pound A Big Wonder except Clover Lilly.

All Immune and the Biggest and Best We Ever Offered.

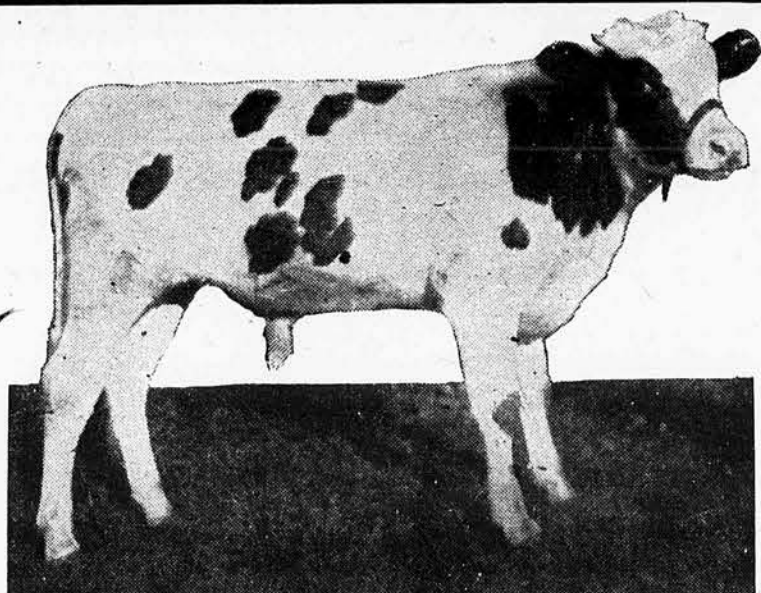
50 Queens of the Big Type Breed 20 Tried Sows, 20 Fall Yearlings 10 Spring Gilts. The Very Tops.

They are sired by the grand champion, BIG HADLEY JR., Long King's Equal, the \$1250 King Joe by A Wonder, A Wonder A, by A Wonder, King of All, by Long King's Equal, King's Price Wonder by King of Wonders, and Big Bob Jumbo by the 1200-pound Robidoux, and bred to A Big Wonder, a 1250-pound son of King of Wonders, the grand champion Big Hadley Jr., and to Long Bob the Junior and Reserve Grand Champion of Kansas, 1917. Write today for catalog. Address

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.
Auctioneers—Snyder, Price, Cramer, Groff and McCormack.

Hourly interurban Wichita to Hutchinson and return.



17th Spring Farm King Pontiac at six months old.

This great sire is three years old March 14 and is very likely the most valuable Holstein bull ever sold at auction or private sale in Kansas. His great sire, Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, is often referred to as the best bred bull in the world. 17th Spring Farm King Pontiac carries over 43 per cent the blood of a 44 pound cow. His dam, great-granddam, sire's sister and dam's sister average for the five, 35.79 pounds butter in seven days. His dam is a 26.60 pound daughter of old Sarcastic Lad, the world's fair champion, whose sons have sired world's record calves.

17th Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th Dispersion Sale

Sale at the Farm near Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell Co.

Glen Elder, Kansas, Monday, February 25, 1918

I have sold my farm and am removing to New York state, hence the dispersion of my

Holstein-Friesians—30 Head Go in the Sale

9 pure bred cows, four registered and the others not eligible to registry. All either giving milk now or to freshen soon. One registered cow has A. R. O. record and the rest eligible. One is a daughter of a 31 pound bull. One registered heifer yearling last Sept. bred. Two registered bull calves by 17th Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. Two registered heifer calves by him. 12 heifer calves, about 9 months old, some pure bred and others 15-16 pure bred. Two pure bred bull calves not eligible.

Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

Warren S. Neff, Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. "Zeb" Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Bishop Bros. Percherons

63 High Class Stallions



Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found.

If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

Bishop Bros., Box M, Towanda, Kan.

ROBISON'S Percherons

See my exhibit at Wichita Live Stock Show

30 stallions and mares consigned to the sale in Forum, Wichita, Kan., Mar. 2nd.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

BABCOCK'S GOLDEN ILLUSTRATOR DUROC SOW SALE

Smith's Sale Pavilion
Fairbury, Nebr., Friday, Feb. 15th

32-Head-32

sired by or bred to my Great Herd Boar Golden Illustrator

8 Big Tried Sows
11 Fall Yearlings
12 Spring Gilts



Remainder of offering will be bred to TRUE PATHFINDER, one of the best sons of PATHFINDER. Remainder of offering sired by such boars as KING'S GOLDEN WONDER, Babcock's Col. and Babcock's Watts Model. Everything will sell without fitting, I think in the best possible condition to do the buyer good. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send all bids to Jesse R. Johnson, Fairbury, Neb., care Mary-Etta hotel.

EARL BABCOCK, FAIRBURY, NEB.

Auctioneers, Col. C. B. Clark, Col. J. H. Woddell.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for this paper.

Hodson's Big Type Poland China Sale

55 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sell at
Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 20

29 BRED TO McGRATH'S BIG ORPHAN, the 1170-pound Grand Champion at both Hutchinson and Topeka, 1917. Others are safe in pig to Captain Gerstdale Jones, by Gerstdale Jones and Big Wonder Bob, by Big Bob Wonder.

15 Daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob Bred to
McGrath's Big Orphan.

Included will be Wonder's Beauty 2nd, first in class at National Swine show, A Wonder's Maid, also a winner at Kansas State Fair and in fact nearly every lot is an attraction as they are by such noted sires as Wonder's Smooth Bone, King of Wonders, Long Big Bone and 15 gilts by the Grand Champion Caldwell's Big Bob, that weighs around 300 pounds and bred to the grand champion McGrath's Big Orphan and Captain Gerstdale Jones. If you want the really Big Type with quality and the blood that is winning at the greatest shows of America come to Wichita, Kansas, February 20th. Send your name today for catalog. Address

BERT E. HODSON, Ashland, Kansas

Aucts.—J. C. Price, Fred Groff. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter

Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association Fourth Annual Sale

Sale Pavilion
Grand Island, Nebr.,
Feb. 28 and March 1

150 HEAD



consigned by the best breeders in Nebraska. About half of the offering will be stallions of good ages, among them animals good enough to head any herd in the land. Mares in foal and fillies of splendid merit and richly bred.

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Annual meeting will be held at Palmer hotel Feb. 27, 7:30 P. M.
Annual banquet, Palmer Hotel Feb. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

H. J. McLaughlin, Pres. C. F. Way, Sec. and Treas.
Doniphan, Nebr. Lincoln, Nebr.

For catalog address the secretary, Box 805, Lincoln, Neb.

Auctioneers—Col. Carey M. Jones, Col. Pat McGuire.
Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson. Mention Mail and Breeze.

Shorthorn Sale at Wichita, Kan. Wednesday, Feb. 27 at 1:00 P.M.

50 head nearly evenly divided between bulls and females. These have been selected from the leading herds in the Wichita territory and also include a few choice consignments from other sections. This will be one of the most useful offerings of Shorthorns ever made in the Southwest. The sale will be held in connection with the Livestock Show and will be one of the important features of the occasion. Shorthorn steers won the grand championship in the carload division at the recent Denver show. A Shorthorn steer was the grand champion at the last International and Shorthorns made the highest percentage of dressed weight of all breeds at the recent International. The Shorthorn is the breed for you. For catalogs address

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Rank C. Forbes, Sale Manager. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

50--Duroc Jersey Bred Sows--50

A splendid offering of bred sows and gilts. Size and quality combined to a remarkable degree. In the sale pavilion,

Sabetha, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 20

Seven Tried Sows, due to farrow their second litter. Big, broody sows that are certainly the big litter kind.

Four Fall Yearlings that would be attractions in any sale.

39 March and April Gilts that are very choice. Gilts by Kansas King and bred to Poland's Col., a grandson of King's Col. The sows bred to Kansas King. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kansas

Auctioneers: Roy Kistner, Chas. Scott, Ed. Crandall. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

E. P. Flanagan's Immune Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

50—Head—50

38 big, well grown spring gilts and 12 tried sows
that are in their prime and challenge the
west as money makers.

Sale under cover at my farm and free conveyance from
Chapman and Alida. Free hotel accommodations at Chapman.
Good R. R. connections via Junction City or Clay Center.

**Washington's Birthday, Chapman, Kansas
Friday, February 22nd**

The gilts were sired by **Kansas Chief**, who is a sire of big
smooth gilts that will not be duplicated in many Kansas sales
this winter. These gilts are immune and of strictly big type
and all are safely passed over and safe to the service of **Col.
Uneda's Wonder**, a splendid sire bred by Ed Kerns and strictly
big type.

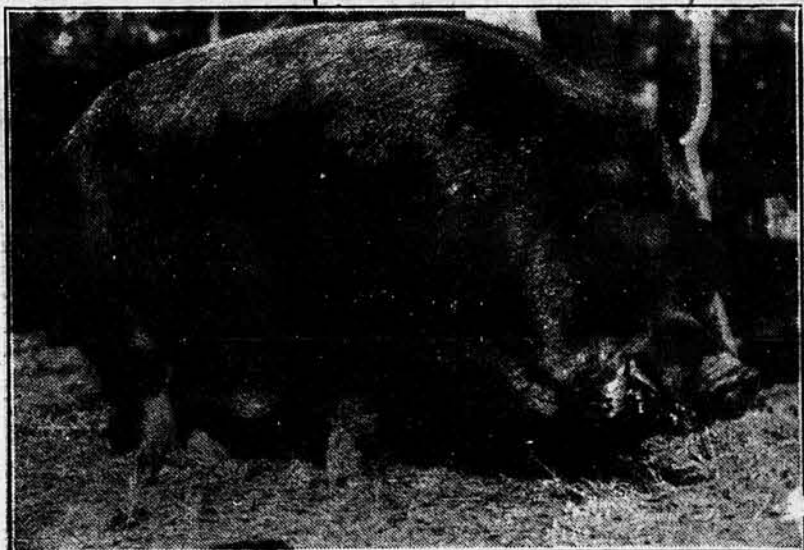
My catalogs are ready to mail and you will receive one
as soon as you send me your name. Send your bids to **J. W.
Johnson** in my care. Address

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

The Champion Elk Colonel Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow and Gilt Sale

Tuesday, February 19, 1918



Elk Colonel—First Prize Aged Boar and Reserve Grand Champion Kansas, 1917.

45—HEAD—45

7 Tried Sows—2 Jr. Yearling Show Sows—7 Fall Gilts—29 Spring
Gilts. 12 Sired by the Champion and 25 bred to him, for early litters.
Other noted Sires represented in this offering—Illustrator's Joy, King's
Best (A sire of show stuff), Gold Nuggett Jr., Kansas King, and Col.
Sensation. The sows and gilts are practically all sired by Champions
or sons of Champions. They possess breed character, superb quality,
and matronly appearance. We confidently believe that they will prove
valuable to their future owners. Write for catalog, which gives full
particulars, and valuable information.

Sale will be held on farm, 5 Mi. North Herkimer, 5 Mi. West Marietta,
Kans.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kan.

Col. James T. McCulloch, Auctioneer; A. Mayhew, Clerk. J. W. Johnson,
Fieldman. REMEMBER—The W. W. Jones Duroc sale, the 18th
of Feb., Clay Center, Neb.

DISPERSION SALE

McNulty's Jacks

A Big Dispersion of
Grandview Jack Farm
Jacks and Jennets

In the Barron House Barn Sale Pavilion

Concordia, Kan.,

Thursday, February 21st

10 Mammoth Jacks from one to
seven years old. Registered or eli-
gible. Very desirable.

15 Jennets registered and eligible
and most of them bred. The best lot
of jennets ever sold in Kansas.

Sale catalog ready to mail. Address

**Cornelius McNulty
Haddam, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Col. T. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. Dan
Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

F. Olivier & Sons Best Offering Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Danville, Kansas, February 22nd

25 TRIED SOWS, the 600 to 800 pound kind.
10 YEARLING SOWS, the mammoth brood sow type.
10 FALL GILTS, tops of our entire big type herd.
5 SPRING GILTS, show prospects with size and quality.

They are sired by A Wonderful King, grand champion Kan-
sas, Oklahoma and Texas 1916 and Logan Price 2nd, aged
boar at the above fairs, Model Big Bob, Long King's Equal,
Black Big Jumbo and other sires of note, and are bred to A
Wonderful King, Logan Price, Smooth Jumbo, Big King Won-
der and Olivier's Big Timm, one of the best sons of the cham-
pion Big Timm.

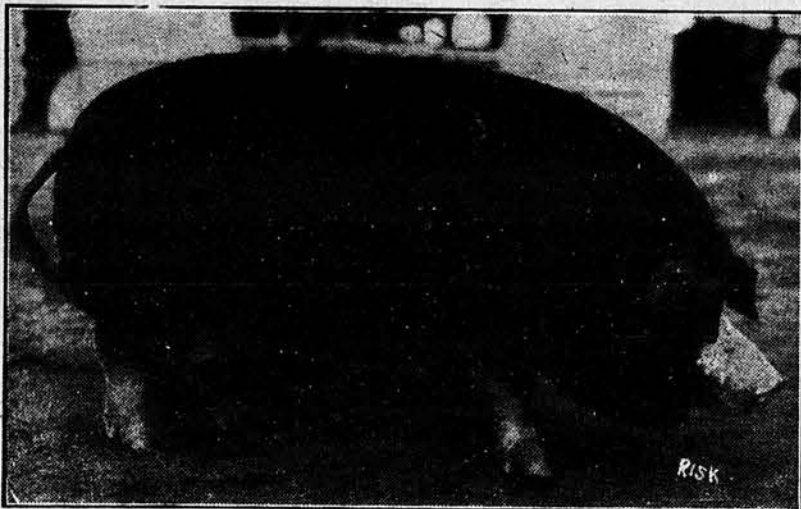
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS: Profitable Price by Logan Price,
Expansion Girl 2nd, by Logan Price, Lady Florence, by Model
Big Bob, and whose dam, the show sow Viola, sold to Mr. Welch
at \$450; also three daughters of Long King's Equal. All of
these attractions are in pig to the three time champion A Won-
derful King. Greater part of this offering is immune. Write
today for catalog. Address

F. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Price, Snyder, Groff. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Wade's Big Poland China Bred Sow Auction

In big new sale pavilion
David City, Neb., February 25th



Spot's Wonder, Grand Champion, Neb., 1917.

43 head, a big percent bred to or related in blood to Spot's Wonder, the Grand Champion Nebraska State Fair, 1917.

All immune and as good a bunch as will be sold this year. Spring gilts will average 400 lbs. sale day. 30 head were sired by LONG PROSPECT, one of the greatest breeding boars living. He sired the boar pig that sold for \$500 at National swine show and the one that sold for \$255 to Geo. Brown of Tecumseh, Neb. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in catalog will be litter mates to this boar. Two great gilts are by Long Prospect and out of SPOT, the dam of Spot's Wonder. There won't be a bad back or foot in the bunch—it is a picked offering. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to its representative in my care.

O. E. Wade, Rising City, Nebraska

Auctioneer: Col. A. W. Thompson. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

V. O. Johnson's Big Type Poland Sale

Aulne, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 23

15 Tried Sows
20 Fall Yearlings
20 Spring Gilts

They carry the blood of such sires as King Of Wonders, Giant Ben Hercules, Big Ben, Big Price, Big Joe, A Wonder Jr., Miller's Sioux Chief and Columbus Defender.

20 Are Bred To Big Wonder

A Sensational Son of Big Bob Wonder. He was in Junior yearling class at Topeka, 1917, and second at National Swine Show same season.



Others are safe in pig to Gerstdale Bob by Model Jones by Gerstdale Jones, some are bred to Fashionable Price by Grand Champion Big Price and still others to Chunk's Fashion by Miller's Sioux Chief 1st and to Johnson's Big Fashion by Big King by Big Ben.

Sale in heated pavilion on farm adjoining town. Aulne is on Rock Island between Marion and Peabody, Kan. For catalog address

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kansas

Auctioneers—J. C. Price, Fred Groff, H. C. Lowen, Fred Graham.

The Kansas National Livestock Exposition

Horse Show and Hippodrome
Wichita, Kan., Feb. 25 to Mar. 2, 1918

The Largest Annual Combination Sale in America

Sale Program

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M., at The Forum

60 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows and Heifers—10 Bulls

10 A. R. O. Cows—15 Heifers out of Record Cows—5 Bulls out of Record Cows.

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M., at 420 W. Douglas Ave.

60 Hereford Bulls—25 Hereford Females

The Best Lot we Have ever Sold. Consigned by D. N. Pike, Josiah Lockhart, J. E. Seibert, Klaus Bros., L. W. Johnston, A. B. Schlickau, Frank Brown and others.

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 2 P. M., at The Forum

30 Shorthorn Bulls—30 Shorthorn Females

Sale managed by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Thursday, Feb. 28, 10 A. M., at 420 W. Douglas Ave.

**30 Scotch and Scotch Top Bulls
40 Scotch and Scotch Top Females**

We sell 15 Straight Scotch Bulls, Red, White and Roans; 5 Double Standard Polled Durham-Shorthorn Bulls; one White Scotch Bull, by Woodlawn Villager, Greatest Son of Imp. Villager, Two Cows bred to him; Two Scotch Heifers bred to Gloster Cumberland, Son of Cumberland Type, Undeclared Champion; others equally as Good. Consignors: Theo. Martin, Homan & Sons, Ewing & Sons, J. B. Potter, F. S. Kirk, C. H. Williams, L. E. Wooderson, C. B. Sparkes and others.

Friday, March 1, 10 A. M., in The Forum

30 Selected Poland China Bred Sows—10 Boars

Every animal in this sale is entered in the show. They are not only show hogs but from the best herds in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Bred to such boars as McGrath's Big Orphan, Champion at Hutchinson and Topeka.

Friday, March 1, 1 P. M., in The Forum

60 Standard, 3 Coach, 3 Saddle Horses, 10 Jacks, 5 Jennets, Stallions, Mares and Colts

Sired by The Harvester, 2:01; Searchlight, 2:03 1/4; Iowa Todd, 2:04 1/4; Bergin, 2:06 1/4; Peter the Great, 2:07 1/4; San Francisco, 2:07 1/4, etc. Without question the best of the kind ever sold in Kansas.

Saturday, March 2, 10 A. M., in The Forum

25 Duroc Jersey Bred Sows—5 Boars

The entire lot are consigned from the Show Herd of the "Crow Duroc Farm," Hutchinson, Kan., the largest prize-winning herd in America. Every animal is sired by a State Fair Grand Champion, and every sow bred to a State Fair Grand Champion.

Saturday, March 2, 1 P. M., in The Forum

**30 Imported and American Bred Percheron Stallions
40 Imported and American Bred Mares and Colts**

The grandest lot of Percherons ever assembled for one sale. Stallions and mares sired by or bred to Carnot, Casino, Jalap, Scipion, Gladis, Kabin, Calypso—each and every one of them an International or a State Fair Grand Champion. 5 Imported Mares, including the undefeated show mare, Josephine, bred to Imported Jalap. 3 Mares bred to the undefeated world's champion, Imported Lagus, including Ruth, undefeated champion, greatest daughter of Imported Casino. Consignors: W. S. Corsa, J. C. Robison, Ira Rusk, F. M. Giltner, Branson & Son, R. A. Coffman and others.

Separate Catalog for each Breed mailed Free. Write for the one you want.

ED. F. McINTYRE, General Manager **Wichita, Kan.** F. S. KIRK, Supt. Exhibits and Sales, Box 523



Announcing the Important Holstein Event of the season

Annual Sale

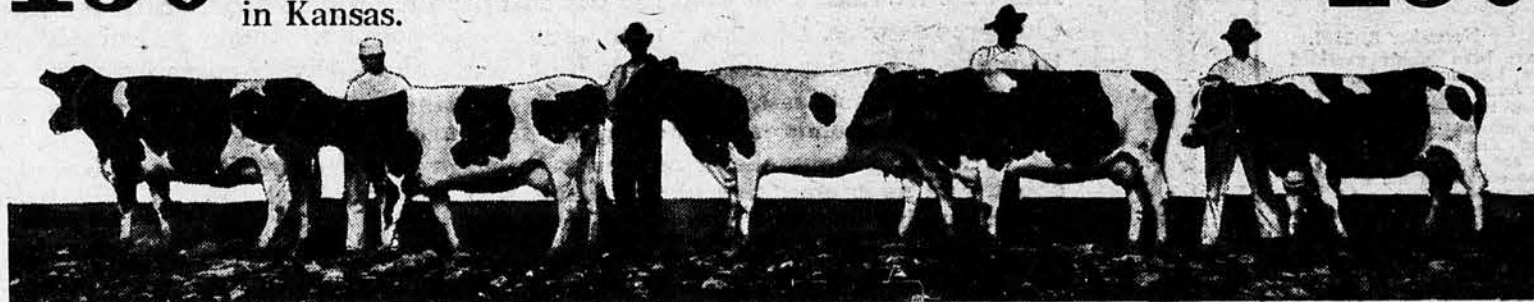
Blue Ribbon Holstein Farms

Harveyville, Kan., (Wabaunsee County) Thursday, February 21

150

head selected from over 400 Holsteins on our farms. Pure bred and high grade. Selected with the belief that we are offering in this public sale the best offering of Holsteins ever driven through a sale ring in Kansas.

150



Holstein Cows of Heavy Milk Production that are money makers on any farm.

We offer in this sale 100 cows and heifers heavy in milk now or heavy springers. Cows that will challenge any like number on any dairy farm in the West. 25 choice heifers that will be fresh this spring. 15 extra choice open heifers. 10 registered bulls, all ages.

Good railroad facilities via Santa Fe. Ask your R. R. agent to route you. We will take good care of our guests sale day. Write us if convenient that you are planning to attend. Write us at once for catalog and any information you desire. Address

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

We always like to know where you saw our advertisement.

Dispersion Sale

Pure Bred Holsteins

22 Choice Females—5 Males

Sale at the W.O. Morrill Farm

Summerfield, Kansas
Wednesday, Feb. 27th

A Dispersion sale of the entire W. O. Morrill Herd of registered cattle and consignments by Ira Collins, Sabetha, who is listing a yearling bull from an A. R. O. dam.

The Nemaha Valley Stock Farm, Seneca, is consigning four registered cows and a choice two year old bull.

In all the offering numbers 22 females and five bulls as follows: 2 fresh cows, five cows fresh soon. 11 giving milk now, 2 heifers to freshen in May. 2 coming year old heifers. Herd bull and a two-year-old bull. Two yearling bulls, one from an A. R. O. dam and a bull calf. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

W.O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kansas

Auctioneers, Jas. T. McCulloch, F. E. Kinney.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

For Sale—25 Bred Duroc Sows and Spring Gilts 25

March and April farrow, all immune, bred to King's Pathfinder Jr., a son of King's Col., the \$5000 Nebraska Boar, his dam Miss Pathfinder sired by Pathfinder, the great Iowa Bear and part bred to Gold Coin Critic, by Model Chief's Critic. The sows and gilts are of Bader's Model 2nd, A Critic and Orion breeding. Come and see them or write for prices at once. Here is a chance to get good breeding.

Duff Bros., Horton, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY Combination Sale

An "All Star" Offering of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts.

Clay Center, Kan., Monday, Feb. 18

CONSIGNORS

W. W. Jones, Clay Center. A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center. G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan. W. M. Morrow, Washington, Kan.
R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan.

Breeding Represented—

Orion Cherry King,
Illustrator 2nd,
Sensation Wonder,
The Model Pals,
Golden Wonder,
Elk Colonel,
Joe Orion 5th.

Bred To—

King's Col. 6th,
Jones's Orion Cherry King,
Victor Pal,
Golden Certificate and
Golden Gano.

This offering consists of the best things raised in these herds from which it is drawn. Sale under cover. Catalogs ready to mail as soon as you send us your name. Address

W.W. Jones, Sale Manager, Clay Center, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Jesse A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan., sell the day following. Good R. R. Connections.



The Tested and Guaranteed Tractor

With An Organization That Stands Back Of It

An Appreciation

November 8, 1917.
I have been highly gratified by the treatment I have received from all your local and traveling representatives.
Your substantial branch house building first drew me, after which an examination of the machine convinced me that you had yourselves first paid the price in producing a tractor worth selling and now I find that the service which your representatives have so cheerfully and conscientiously given me since buying my Sandusky is the best proof possible of your determination to make The Sandusky Tractor of real value to your customers.
I shall certainly never be afraid to put myself in your hands when looking for farm machinery of any kind.
Very cordially yours,
(Signed) N. J. NOBLE.
(Address furnished upon request.)

Mr. Noble's letter reproduced herein carries a worth-while message to the man who is thinking of buying a tractor. An examination satisfied him that we had "first paid the price in producing a tractor worth selling." Our free service, he adds, "is the best proof possible of your determination to make The Sandusky Tractor of real value to your customers."

Last, but not least, Mr. Noble says: "I shall certainly never be afraid to put myself in your hands when looking for farm machinery of any kind."

There are thousands of Sandusky Tractor users who are just as enthusiastic about, and as appreciative of, the ideals that our President, Mr. J. J. Dauch, started striving for more than fifteen years ago.

First, to satisfy himself on his own work that he had a tractor "worth selling," and then standing back of it in such a way as to make it of

"Real Value To The Customer"

This same spirit has been developed throughout the entire institution, from the engineers and mechanics in the factory to the men in the field, including the many dealers who are now establishing Sandusky Sales Rooms and Service Stations throughout the country under our policies and guidance.

Both the 10-20 Model J and the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractors are tested and guaranteed—tested through years of practical experience in the field and guaranteed by an organization capable of fulfilling its guarantees—one of the oldest exclusive tractor manufacturers in the country.

Our booklets "Power On The Farm," issue J-56 covering the 10-20 Model J, and issue E-56 covering the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractor, cover in detail their excellent design, high-grade construction and exceptional abilities.

Write for either or both copies today. Outline your local conditions and requirements fully so that we may know whether your land is adapted to power farming and if so, what tractor to recommend. Our recommendation is an UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTORY OPERATION. We give you an opportunity to TRY IT ON YOUR OWN WORK, and back this up with the only GUARANTEED FREE TRACTOR SERVICE plan in existence. Write today.

The Dauch Mfg. Company
Sandusky, Ohio, U. S. A.

Wichita, Kansas, Branch:- 427 South Wichita St.

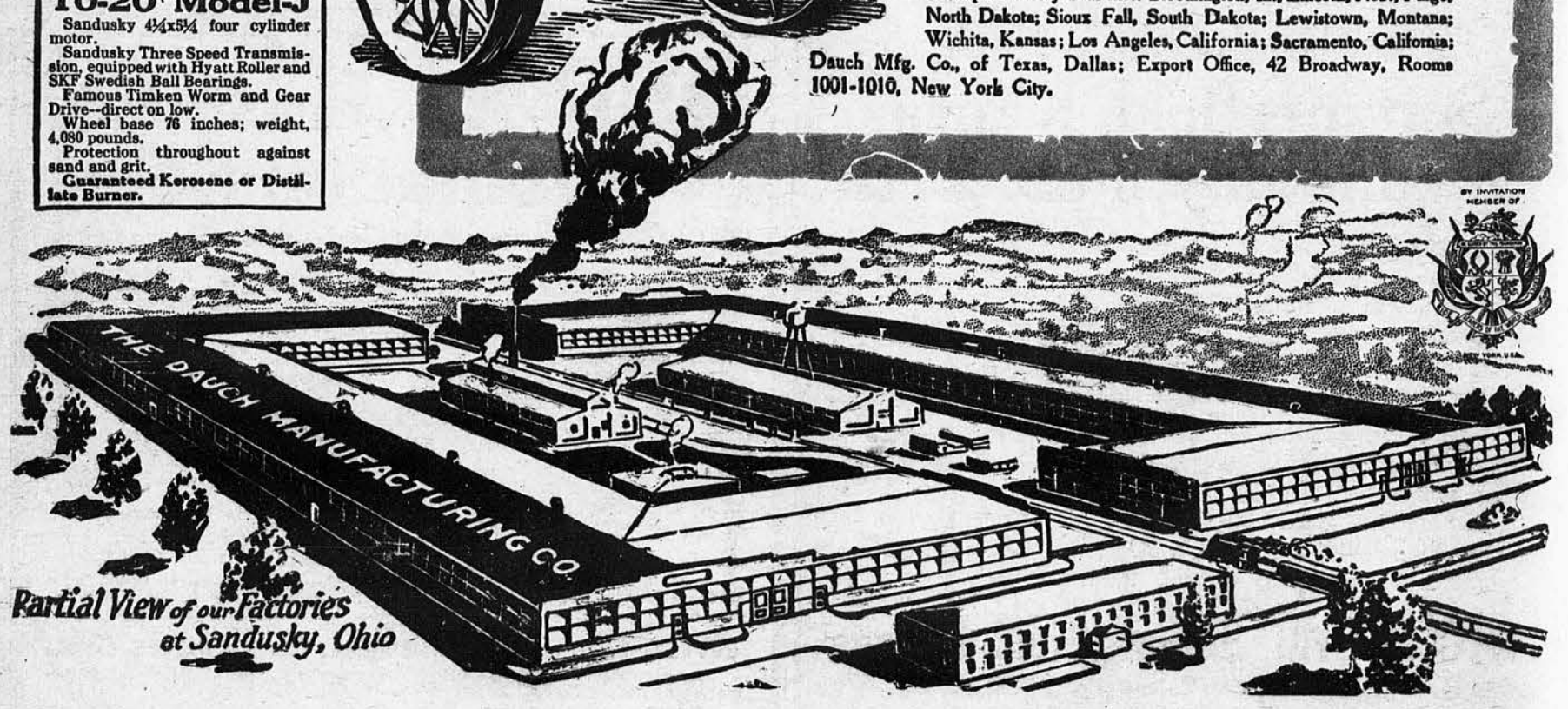
Principal Factory Branches: Bloomington, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Fargo, North Dakota; Sioux Fall, South Dakota; Lewistown, Montana; Wichita, Kansas; Los Angeles, California; Sacramento, California;

Dauch Mfg. Co., of Texas, Dallas; Export Office, 42 Broadway, Rooms 1001-1010, New York City.



10-20 Model-J

Sandusky 44x54 four cylinder motor.
Sandusky Three Speed Transmission, equipped with Hyatt Roller and SKF Swedish Ball Bearings.
Famous Timken Worm and Gear Drive—direct on low.
Wheel base 76 inches; weight, 4,080 pounds.
Protection throughout against sand and grit.
Guaranteed Kerosene or Distillate Burner.



Partial View of our Factories at Sandusky, Ohio

