

May 5, 1917

Vol. 47. No. 18

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



## An Appeal to Our Readers

### *A Federal Postoffice Order Makes Your Help Imperative*



DON'T very often mix up in the affairs of the business end of this agricultural and moral guide, but here's a case that calls for immediate action, and I am breaking over my rule in order to make a personal appeal to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A new order (No. 189) of the Postoffice Department makes it necessary that we cut from our subscription list a large number of subscriptions that are in arrears. Heretofore we have been able to allow such subscribers several months in which to pay up, but the Postoffice Department says otherwise, and what it says goes.

I want to appeal, therefore, to you and to every one of my readers to look up the date of his subscription, and, if in arrears to renew at once, this week if possible. It means a lot to us.

We are trying our best to give you a paper that is of real value to you in your daily work and daily life. We don't declare that we have set the prairies afire this last year; we don't imagine that we have helped you double your farm profits; we don't pretend to say the last word concerning your problems; but we *have* tried to be a friendly visitor who helps you fight your battles, keep up your courage and profit by your successes.

Won't you please send in your renewal promptly, and so assist us in meeting the requirements of the Postoffice Department, and at the same time keep your favorite farm paper coming to you regularly?

The date to which your subscription is paid can be found on the label on this paper which bears your name. Right now, before you forget it, look at the label and if you are in arrears turn to page 21, fill out the coupon and send it in. We need your help NOW.

*T. A. McNEAL, Editor*



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### Here is One.

One of your subscribers wishes to know the names and locations of successful co-operative telephone exchanges. The Farmers' Mutual Telephone company of Alta Vista, Kan., is the best mutual telephone company in the state. DAVID SCOTT, Alta Vista, Kan.

### Old Coins.

Is there any value from a collector's standpoint in a half dime coined in 1856? MRS. C. W. C.

Address letter of inquiry to American Numismatic Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th streets, New York, describing the coin carefully.

### Naturalized Citizen.

I am an American born. When 3 years old my name was placed on the registers of Italy in order that I might inherit property. My father was a citizen of the United States before he went back to the old country. Am I a citizen? If not what shall I do? Will I have to take out naturalization papers? SUBSCRIBER.

You are a citizen of the United States.

### Fish Nets.

Is there a provision in the game and fish law of Kansas whereby a fish net may be used lawfully if it is not stretched entirely across the stream? READER.

It is permissible to use a 3-inch mesh seine provided the user gives bond that he will comply with the law and not obstruct the passage of fish up and down the stream.

### Pay for the Turkeys?

If A has turkeys to sell which are seemingly all right and sells some of them to B and they take sick in a few days and die, would it be proper for A to stand the loss? Mrs. R. W. F.

Unless the turkeys were diseased at the time they were sold A would not be responsible. As to whether they were in fact diseased at time of sale of course I do not know.

### Wife Would Get All.

If a husband dies leaving no children, can his parents or brothers or sisters inherit his estate or would his wife get all? G. O. P.

If he left no will his wife would get all. He might will half his estate to his brothers and sisters if he desired. The same rule applies to personal as to real property in Kansas.

### Market for Walnut Logs.

Could you give me the addresses of buyers of walnut logs? Do they make furniture at the Kansas penitentiary? J. W. W.

Write Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co., Sheffield, Mo., and J. H. T. Schudy Hardwood Lumber Co., 2300 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

### When Girls are of Age.

I have read that a law was passed by the Kansas legislature making 21 the age of majority for girls as well as boys, but that the law does not go into effect until June. If a girl were 18 before June would she still be under age after June? INTERESTED.

If the girl has attained her majority, that is, arrived at the age of 18 years before this statute goes into effect, she would not be affected by the law.

### Property Rights of Women.

It is my impression that a married woman in Kansas can transfer her homestead (owned before marriage) and give good deed without her husband's signature, the homestead being in another state where that privilege is allowed. O. S. M., Oberlin, Kan.

If the land is in a state which grants to women the right to convey property and give good title without the signature of the husband the conveyance is good even if the wife lives in Kansas.

### Question of Inheritance.

Miss A files on a homestead in Nebraska and later married Mr. B, the deed to the farm being made in B's name. A dies leaving children. Should B have had the place probated, none of the children being of age? B marries again. Have A's children any more right to a portion of the homestead than the second wife's children when the estate is settled? Will the second wife receive as much of the homestead land as that accumulated after her marriage with B should he die first?

Also what portion should her children by her first husband receive? M. C.

A should have had the patent to the homestead issued in her name. In that case half would have gone to her children. So far as the record shows from your statement, however, she seems to have yielded her rights to her husband. If that is true there was no occasion

for the appointment of an administrator at her death for she had no estate to administer. If the second wife outlives B she will inherit half of his estate, and the children born to her and B will inherit equally with the children born to B and A. Her children by her first marriage will inherit nothing until her death when they will inherit her estate with her children by her first marriage.

### Would Husband Inherit?

A was a widow with two minor children and two farms. She married B who had no real estate. At her death would B share in the real estate under the Oklahoma law? M. L. F.

I am not familiar with the Oklahoma law in regard to descents and distributions and therefore cannot say positively whether the surviving husband would inherit. He would inherit under the Kansas law, and I believe he would under the Oklahoma law.

### Question of Inheritance.

1. A is a widower with two children. B is a widow. They marry and have children. Upon attaining their majority A's children inherit their mother's share of her parent's estate. Later A and B are divorced and a division of the property is made by the court. A dies willing all of his property to his children by his first marriage, except \$100 each to children by second marriage. No attempt is made to break this will. B is feeble and has made no will. Upon her death can A's children by his first wife claim any of her property or bring a lawsuit so that B's children will have to defend their rights in court?

2. Could B deed all her property to her children and not have the deed recorded until after her death? L. C. F.

1. A's children by his first marriage have no claim on the property left by B. Of course there is no way, so far as I know, to prevent the children of A by his first marriage starting a suit altho they would have no chance to win it.

2. Yes.

### Guardianship.

If a guardian is appointed does the appointment vest the guardian with authority to take possession of all the property of his ward and all valuable papers such as deeds, abstracts and insurance policies? What is the compensation provided by law for the guardian, or is that fixed by the court? SUBSCRIBER.

If the ward is a minor the guardian has the same authority as a parent, which would imply the right to take charge of all his ward's property and papers subject of course to the order of the court making the appointment. If the ward is not a minor but is an imbecile or insane person the guardian is appointed to care for the property of such adult insane or imbecile person, and his authority would be limited to the care of the property. The compensation of the guardian is fixed by the court.

### Railroad Crossings.

I have rented a farm which the railroad runs thru. There is no crossing over which I can get from my land lying on one side of the track to the other. The railroad company refused to put in a crossing. What steps can I take to get such a crossing? SUBSCRIBER.

You should take the matter up with the board of public utilities. The Kansas law very clearly requires that the railroad company should put in such crossing when requested. Chapter 244 session laws of 1911 reads:

Whenever any railroad, either steam or electric, shall run thru any farm so as to divide it, such railroad at the request of owner of the farm, shall construct, keep and maintain a crossing either on, over or under such railroad track at some convenient place, which crossing shall be so constructed as to permit the passage of animals, farm implements and vehicles.

Sec. 2. That thru the fences on either side of such crossing such railroad shall construct, keep and maintain gates so as to permit the passage of animals, farm implements and vehicles. The law further provides that if the railroad refuses to construct such crossing and gates when requested to do so, the land owner may by appropriate action compel the railroad to do so, or may himself construct such gates and crossing and collect from the railroad the cost thereof.

I would advise, however, that you first lay the matter before the utilities board.

### Ingress and Egress.

A and B join farms. A owns land on east and west side of the creek and cannot cross from his land on the east side to his land on the west side without going on B's land. Can B stop A from crossing the corner of his pasture? S. P. T.

Yes; unless it is necessary for A to have this outlet to a public highway. In that event he can go before the board of county commissioners and ask for a private road to connect him with the public highway. He has not the right, however, to go upon his neighbor's land without the neighbor's consent just in order to get from one part of his own land to another.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### Baby Week in the Country.

My assistant, who is country-bred tho city-seasoned, read this heading and said, "Every week is baby week for country mothers."

I refused to change it however, because I believe it is just as important for the mothers living in rural communities to have a special week of active interest in progressive methods of child culture as for any mother in the land. There were 2,085 celebrations of baby week in 1916 in the United States. Kansas held nearly 400 of them and the Middle West figured very actively in the remainder. Every participant is an active repeater.

Kansas Baby Week for 1917 is to be May 1-6. This article is not intended to promote organization, for it is too late for that, but to stir you who live within reach of a baby week celebration to take advantage of it. In most instances you will find both doctors and nurses in attendance. Don't get the idea that it is a kind of a show to which the mothers of very superior children take them in order that blue ribbons may be awarded. Quite the contrary; the best baby to take is the one that has its problems. Take the child in whom you suspect adenoids, and see about it. Offer for examination the little one who is not well nourished. Let the young mothers make a particular point of being present at the hour when a qualified nurse gives an exhibition of how to wash and dress a baby. Get advice as to what treatment is needed for those crooked teeth.

These are some of the practical things that baby week will do for you. Don't miss it.

If you are a resident of Kansas you may get information about what is being done in your community by addressing Doctor Lydia A. DeVilbiss, Director of Child Hygiene, Topeka, Kan.

### Patriotic Economy.

We are reading in the papers a great deal about how women can do their share for their country by guarding against waste and cooking the most nourishing foods, but none of the articles ever tells us what to cook. Please take a little time to tell us what is a good, economical line of food for a family of workers with both brain and body. HOUSEWIFE.

This is not the easiest thing in the world, which may explain why the papers make their advice so general. But altho the newspapers dodge it, the United States Department of Agriculture does not. There is a very valuable pamphlet, Farmers' Bulletin No. 808, entitled, "How to Select Foods." Just to encourage you to send for it I will give an extract that shows its value:

A family consisting of a man and a woman who do moderately hard muscular work and three children—say, between 3 and 12 years old—would get the food they require if supplied with:

Four and a half pounds of bread, having the same food value as 3 pounds of wheat or rye flour, oatmeal, cornmeal or hominy, or rice; or about 2½ pounds of cereals and five or six medium sized potatoes.

Three-fourths cup of fat (butter or butter with oil, beef drippings, or other fat)—a weekly allowance of 2½ to 3 pounds.

A little more than 1 cup of sugar, or a weekly allowance of 4 pounds; or an equivalent amount of some other sweet.

Four pounds in all of fresh fruits and fresh or root vegetables.

One of the two following, the choice depending on the age of the children: 3 quarts of milk and 1 pound of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group.

Two quarts of milk and 1½ pounds of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group.

This rather rough calculation is based on the assumption that cereals contain, on the average, about 12 per cent protein, 1 per cent fat, and 75 per cent carbohydrates, and that 1 pound of bread contains about two-thirds of a pound of cereal; that butter, oil, lard and other fatty foods average 90 per cent fat; that fresh fruits and fresh and root vegetables average about one-half per cent protein and 10 per cent carbohydrates, with negligible quantities of fat; and that meats, fish, eggs, cheese, as purchased, may be considered to average about 14 per cent each of protein and fat. The estimate also assumes that all the fat obtained with the meats is utilized, being either eaten with the meat or saved for use in cooking. Under these conditions the fuel value of the diet would be about 10,000 calories to the family daily, or the equivalent amount of 3,000 calories a man daily; the protein value would be about 330 grams a family, or 100 grams to the man daily.

### Air and Rest.

I am a married woman of 20 years and the mother of two children, the youngest being 15 months. Three years ago I had what was called catarrhal fever of the lungs. I lost my strength and have not yet regained it. I feel weak, have no ambition and have dizzy spells. I have cold most all the time. Some think I have

tuberculosis. My stomach is bloated some, and my feet ache. I went to the best doctor here. He gave me medicine which contained carbolic acid but it did not help much. MRS. E. M.

Catarrhal fever of the lungs is only another name for pneumonia. Unfortunately it is true that cases of pneumonia that do not progress favorably offer a good opportunity for the infection of tuberculosis, and often so terminate. I do not pretend to make a definite diagnosis but I take this opportunity to warn you that it is far better to begin at once taking the necessary rest, diet and open air treatment that is the general rule for tuberculosis than to struggle along in the way that you are doing. Don't be scared of the name. Cases of tuberculosis that begin treatment early get well. The cases that come to harm are those in which the patient struggles along for months or years trying to deceive himself into the idea that nothing is wrong.

### Heart Disease.

I am a woman of 24 suffering from heart disease. Have been confined to my bed the last three months, because if I stir the least bit I almost smother to death and sometimes have a severe pain in my left breast and shoulder extending well into left arm. Is there a cure for such cases and what kind of heart trouble do you suspect this to be? What is the difference in valvular and leak heart trouble? J. G.

There is no difference between the kinds of heart trouble that you mention. When the valves of the heart become diseased a leak is the natural consequence. The function of the valves is to keep the blood from rushing back after the chambers of the heart have emptied by contraction. These valves are composed of very delicate tissue and may become infected from such slight disease as tonsillitis, grippe or rheumatism. If the sufferer from such ailments will take time to recover no damage ensues, but if he insists on making his body work before the inflammation has subsided it becomes chronic, the valves become thickened, they can no longer close completely and a leak results. Nature tries to take care of this by producing an increased muscular development of the wall of the heart so that the waste of the leak is overcome. This is known to doctors as "compensation," and when it is complete that patient again has a serviceable heart, and if careful to avoid strain may go thru life very comfortably.

Since you are but 24 years old this process of compensation probably is taking place now in your case, and until it is complete your best treatment is absolute rest. It is quite possible that infections may originate in apparently trifling troubles, such as diseased tonsils or decayed teeth. If any such defects exist they should be remedied at once.

### Skin Trouble.

Will you please tell me what causes, and what to do to rid my face of little hard bumps that resemble boils, but seldom come to a head. They are very painful when they first appear, but get less sore as they disappear. I have blackheads, too, but no pimples. I give my face nightly scrubs with a special skin soap and use the ointment, but it doesn't do much good. I am also bothered with stomach burn, more so after the evening meal, and with a hollow feeling in the pit of my stomach in the morning before arising. Don't bother so much after I stir around a while. Am also of a constipated nature. I am 38 years old. If you can help me in any way I will be very grateful. MRS. G. O. S.

First get rid of your constipation. You can do this by eating bran bread, seasonable fruits and vegetables, drinking an abundance of water and giving regular attention to a daily bowel movement. If you have any decayed teeth have them given attention at once. They may account for your indigestion.

The condition of the skin is known as "acne." It is stubborn but can be cured by persistent effort. Treat the face by bathing once daily in very hot water, which will help you in expressing the "blackheads," (correct name "comedo"). A preliminary application of tincture of green soap dissolved in an equal amount of cologne water is helpful. Do not try to squeeze them out before the plug of matter is loose. After treatment bathe the face in a warm solution of boracic acid and apply a little ointment of Zinc Oxide. You will help the face by paying attention to the general condition of the whole skin. A daily cool bath followed by a brisk rub will help in this work.

### Father Is Right.

G. V. D.

You have a perfect right to demand that the young man who wishes to marry your daughter produce a certificate of sound health. That is the only way you can tell





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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## Seed Corn for 1,000 Boys!

A Fine Chance—On Credit—to Do Your  
Bit by Growing a War Crop This Year

I HAVE 1,000 bushels of pretty good seed corn—Boone County White—which I am eager to have shipped to the first 1,000 boys in Kansas who send in their names as members of the Capper Corn Club. Every one of the first 1,000 boys can have one bushel of this corn for \$2.50 a bushel—exactly what it cost me. This corn was grown in Kansas, and while it is not the best it is well worth the price I have agreed to pay for it. And it will do admirably for a war crop, even if we are a bit late. If I could get more seed corn, or if I do get any more, the membership in the Capper Corn Club will be increased until every bushel has been sent where it will do the most good.

Fill out the coupon printed here and send it to me at once. A bushel of this Boone County White seed corn will be shipped to you just as soon as it possibly can be sacked and sent out. This corn will be shipped by Armstrong Bros. of Atchison and you are to pay the express charges.

Plant the corn; do your best to grow a crop; then on or before December 15, 1917, send me the money you have agreed to pay for the corn.

No note is required; there will be no interest to pay. All I ask you to do is to help Kansas raise a war crop

### The Capper Corn Club

Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby apply for membership in the Capper Corn Club. I wish to buy 1 bushel of seed corn at \$2.50 a bushel for use in helping to grow a war crop of corn. This corn is to be supplied to me by Arthur Capper, and I agree to pay for it on or before December 15, 1917. I agree to do my best and to report the yield grown on my best acre before December 15, 1917.

My name is..... Age.....

R. R..... Postoffice..... County.....

I approve this application and agree to give the contestant an opportunity to grow a crop from this seed. All the profit from at least one acre is to belong to the contestant.

Father or Guardian.....

Secure the Signature of Your Postmaster or Rural Carrier Here.

The applicant is personally known to me. He is worthy of membership in the Capper Corn Club. I believe he will make good use of the bushel of seed corn he receives.

Postmaster or Rural Carrier.

Age Limit 10 to 18 years. Only one boy to a family can enroll.

that will aid in increasing the nation's food supply. If your crop fails I will give you another year to pay and no interest will be required.

With the planting season at hand it is impossible to procure seed corn of the highest grade. I have done the best I could. The men who provide

this corn say that if properly planted and cultivated it should yield well. I know that Kansas boys will do their best. No red tape, no record keeping.

When the corn is gathered measure the acre that has produced the best yield and report it to me. The boy who reports the greatest number of bushels grown on an acre—corn to be weighed, and 70 pounds to be considered a bushel—will win a \$25 cash prize.

Report must be sent in before December 15, 1917. An affidavit will be required from the boy who reports the highest yield.

This prize offer is not made to encourage competition. This is not a contest. It is a war measure to increase the food supply. A \$25 prize offer, tho, will stimulate interest and cause you to do a little better than your best.

Only 1 bushel of corn can be provided for a family. I am offering the corn to you for just what it cost me. Get in line now, sign the application and be ready to grow corn. Neither the father of the boy nor the person who signs his recommendation blank will be held responsible for payment. I am not afraid to trust Kansas boys.

Arthur Capper

ABNORMALLY high prices will prevail for food this year. In addition to getting this reward one also owes a duty to the nation to produce as much food as possible. If we grow no more food than we did last year—and so far the outlook is for less—there is danger of a food situation of which the world in modern times has not dreamed. No other country has the resources in land and population to meet this emergency. There is no business upon which all other business depends as upon this of growing a big crop in America this year. And the work must be started immediately. There is no time to wait on organization from the outside. The emergency can be met only by spontaneous action in every Kansas county.

An excellent bulletin on Turkey Raising has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Every person in Kansas who is raising turkeys ought to have a copy. It is issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 791, and it may be obtained free on application to the Department at Washington, D. C.

### What You Can Do

The loyal Kansan who loves his country will have no waste places this year on his farm or in his back yard. Cultivate every rod except your pasture land.

Don't experiment. Devote your efforts to staple crops that are likely to yield the maximum return in food.

Enlarge your truck patches and try to grow sufficient food of every kind for home consumption thruout the year with a surplus for sale. Plant vegetables that may be stored for winter use.

Make a special effort to grow potatoes and beans; not necessarily on a large scale but in sufficient quantities for home use and to help supply neighboring towns and villages. The Mexican and Tepary beans yield well in Kansas.

Arrange now for more thoro cultivation of crops than ever in your life. Engage farm help even if inexperienced and do the best you can with it. Thou-

sands of Kansas boys too young to carry a rifle may serve their country in the farm fields. Utilize them.

Help organize in your community boys' and girls' clubs for the growing and canning of vegetables and fruits.

Breed every food-producing female animal on the farm and guard against contagious diseases. Sell no calves or lambs but bring them to maturity. Veal and lamb should not be found in our markets.

Set every brooding hen and keep the incubator going over time. Every farm poultry flock should be doubled this year.

Practice in the home the most rigid economy in food-stuffs. Cut down the use of meats and depend more largely upon a vegetable diet.

Bear in mind at all times the nation's need. Remember the thousands who are starving to death in unhappy Europe and do your part, even at a sacrifice if necessary, to avert hunger and famine. The nation needs your supremest effort.

### Good Sires

A bright future for purebred livestock is predicted by Edward N. Wentworth, professor of animal breeding in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The use of grade sires is decreasing gradually," said Professor Wentworth. "Seventy per cent of the horse breeders, 65 per cent of the sheep breeders, 60 per cent of the cattle breeders, and 50 per cent of the swine breeders use purebred sires."

"From 8 to 10 per cent of the hogs are purebred, and this also is true of 2½ per cent each of beef and dairy cattle, 2 per cent of draft horses, 3 per cent of light horses, and from 1½ to 2 per cent of sheep. These proportions may be those actually required to supply the bulk of breeders with purebred sires, altho it is probable that there should be from 6 to 8 per cent of purebreds to supply one purebred for every 30 grade females, to maintain purebred herds, and to permit a rigid selection of breeding animals."

The present proportion of purebreds seems to be sufficient to supply the present users of purebreds, but not so rigid a selection can be practiced as might be desired. The fact that probably all breed-

ers will ultimately use purebred sires will allow a doubling in the percentage of purebred cattle, an increase of two-thirds in the number of hogs, slightly more than one-half in sheep, and one-third in the number of horses, without increasing the severity of selection. Such an expansion will afford a prosperous future for purebred livestock even tho the standards of selection are not raised. Since the standards of selection are being raised, an even higher percentage of purebreds may be expected.

### To Grind Limestone

Farmers are becoming more and more interested in the use of lime for agricultural purposes. Along with this interest has come a demand for cheap lime. Experiments have shown that lime is profitable only where it can be placed on the ground for a moderate price. In many places the price of commercially ground limestone is prohibitive owing to long freight and team hauls. In some places where native limestone is abundant, farmers have expressed a desire to grind their own supply. It obviously is not profitable to invest in equipment unless a saving can be effected by home grinding.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has made an investigation of the cost of home ground limestone. The figures which follow were obtained from men using portable crushers. While the estimates which were obtained vary widely, a fair statement of the cost of the separate items under what might be termed favorable conditions would be as follows:

Engineer and 18 horsepower engine a day.....	\$ 7.50
Fuel, about 1 ton coal.....	3.00
Labor, 3 men at \$1.75.....	5.25
Depreciation and repairs.....	3.00
Cost of grinding 25 tons.....	\$18.75
Cost of grinding a ton.....	.75
Cost of quarrying a ton.....	.50
Total cost a ton.....	\$ 1.25

Whether it is cheaper to grind limestone in the neighborhood or buy it and ship it in will depend on the delivered price at the station, the length of the haul, the quality and accessibility of the limestone in the community, and the cost of grinding.



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

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#### SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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 Dairying.....V. V. Detwiler

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted.  
 By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Why Not Let Him Go?

The War Department has turned down the request of Colonel Roosevelt to be permitted to recruit an army of 125,000 volunteers to take over to Europe. I have not, for a good while, been a follower of Roosevelt. I have not agreed with a lot of his ideas and do not agree now. But in this case I am very strongly in favor of letting him have his way. I have not a doubt that he would raise the army just as he says he can and do it within a very short time. There is no other man in the United States who can accomplish this within the time set by Roosevelt; but he can do it. The men who will enlist in his army will enlist because they want to enlist. They will esteem it a privilege rather than a hardship, and they will constitute, with a little training, a magnificent army as fine as the world ever saw. They would carry with them to the battle front an enthusiasm that would hearten up the allies more than anything else we could do.

It is said that the opposition to the Roosevelt army comes almost entirely from the regular army officers about Washington. They do not want a volunteer army. Their idea of an army is the Prussian idea. They want an army that is made up of men who are compelled to serve, and therefore as they believe, will be more amenable to discipline. In other words they want men who will not object to being lorded over by regular army officers.

The reason the regular army has never been attractive to young Americans is that it has always been run according to the Prussian military system which is the most autocratic and tyrannical in the world. At present, when it is urged that the young men of the country at least have an opportunity to volunteer, we are told that they have the opportunity to volunteer in the regular army and that comparatively few of them are embracing the opportunity. No wonder. That is not the opportunity the American boy, imbued with the real spirit of Americanism is seeking. He does not care to enlist when he knows that the uniform of a private in the regular army is a badge of social inferiority. Many a young man who would not think of enlisting in the regular army would enlist willingly in a volunteer organization.

I should like to see Colonel Roosevelt have the opportunity to recruit his army, but if he fails to get the permission I have no sympathy to waste on him. He has been preaching this compulsory military service idea for years. He is now likely to get some of his own medicine.

### A Costly Quarrel

I was talking the other day with a farmer who has been sitting as a juror in a neighboring county for several weeks. While serving as a juror he was compelled to hire an extra man on the farm but that expense did not represent his loss, because no hired man could take his place in the management of the farm. He received \$2.50 a day as juror out of which he had to pay hotel bills while in the county seat.

However, he was not complaining of the financial loss to himself, taking the patriotic view that he owed certain service to the state, and that there was no more reason why he should be excused from performing that service than other citizens. Among the cases tried before the jury of which this man was a member was a partition fence case. Two adjoining farm owners had been required to build and keep in repair a certain part of a division fence. In the part assigned to one of the farmers was a water gap, that is a draw or small stream across which it was necessary to stretch the fence. In time of high water this part of the fence was apt to be broken. The farmer who had this part of the fence to keep up refused to keep the water gap in repair. The stock of the other farmer got out thru the break. The first mentioned farmer took up the stock and sued the other farmer for damages. The suit dragged its way thru the district and supreme court and back again. The plaintiff lost his suit for damages. The stock he had shut up in a wire enclosure were injured and the owner of them brought suit against the other farmer for damages. He won his suit and was awarded several hundred dollars damages which the loser will have to pay.

The costs and attorney fees in the two cases have mounted up into the thousands of dollars. The testi-

mony in the case showed that either one of the farmers could have fixed the gap with about 15 or 20 minutes' work. Both of the men are heavy losers. The man who obtained the judgment will not get enough out of it, even if he is able to collect it, to near pay him for his outlay for attorney fees, his own time and other necessary expenses incurred by him during the litigation. The other man will, of course, suffer much greater loss. Worst of all the two neighbors probably are embittered against each other for life and their quarrel is likely to be handed down to their children. And the whole evil consequences might have been avoided by 15 or 20 minutes' work without the actual outlay of any money at all.

### Hoboes to the Farms

I note that the police of Chicago are rounding up the hoboes and propose to send them out to help on the farms. Having been reared on a farm I can understand the keen delight with which this announcement will be received by farmers. The hobo or tramp, as he used to be called, is not a new institution. There were as many of them in proportion to the population when I was a boy as there are now. We lived a quarter of a mile from the main traveled road and consequently missed most of the tramp tourists, but occasionally one would come up the lane thinking, possibly, that his chances for getting a handout were better where the field had not been so thoroughly worked. Once in a while one of these tramps would make a pretense of wanting work and my father, who was a kind hearted man, always would give the tramp the chance. I never knew one of the tramps to earn his board to say nothing of wages. In fact in every case it would have been money in my father's pocket if he had, after feeding the tramp given him a day's wages and told him to hasten hence. Every one of them wasted more than his wages amounted to.

I remember one tramp who cut a few shocks of corn. About a quarter of the corn he scattered on the ground and what he put into the shock was so carelessly put up that the shocks fell down almost before the tramp got out of the field. If the farmers of the country had to depend on that sort of help the country would soon be on the verge of starvation.

I am most heartily in favor of making the hobo work but to try to saddle him on the farmer is only adding to the burdens of the people who now work harder than anybody. Neither am I particularly enthusiastic over the plan to send town high school boys out to help on the farms, altho that has very much more to recommend it than the sending of hoboes. It is not a bad idea to get the high school boys out on the farm but it must not be supposed that many of them will be of much benefit to the farmer, and that is not saying anything against the high school boys. There is a mistaken idea that anybody can do farm work, but the fact is that it takes a good deal longer to train a boy to be a good farm hand than it does to train him to be a soldier.

A great many of the high school boys will be willing enough but for some time they will be mostly in the way.

Speaking further of tramps: While I have no doubt that men have been forced to become tramps because they could not find employment, the majority of the hoboes I have happened to meet certainly were not hunting for work. They may not have intended originally to become tramps, but they had drifted in vagrancy and finally arrived at the condition of professional hoboes, preferring to sponge their living off the general public than to earn it by any sort of honest work.

One of the counts in the indictment that can be made against our present so-called civilization and economic and social system is that it tends to breed human barnacles, some of them rich, made so by money and other possessions which they never earned; others are just ordinary hoboes, drifting aimlessly about and picking up a precarious livelihood by begging and sometimes by theft; others neither rich nor hoboes, men who manage to maintain a semblance of respectability but who are leeches on industry just the same because they manage to obtain a living without ever giving any real service in return for what they get.

I think our system is largely at fault for this, but there is not, after all, much cause for wonder.

Our present social, economic and governmental system is an evolution from a primitive industrial system based on slavery and human selfishness. Those who did the work were slaves. Naturally, labor was looked upon as not only a curse to the ones compelled to labor, but also a disgrace. The only ones considered worthy of respect and honor were those who did not themselves labor and who were in position to compel others to do their work for them. This feeling that labor was a curse and hardship to be endured only on account of necessity is reflected in every system of religion so far as I know anything about them, including the Jewish religion, the forerunner of the Christian religion. Adam was cast out of the Garden of Eden and part of the penalty for his disobedience was that he must thereafter earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; in other words, must go to work. The heaven most often pictured by preachers of even a generation ago and to a considerable extent even yet, was a place of everlasting physical rest where the saints were not supposed to do anything worth while; just spend the eons of eternity playing on golden harps. The whole theory was bottomed on the promise that work, while a most necessary thing here on earth, was after all a painful and disagreeable necessity and that the really fortunate individual was the one who could get along without it. As a result of this very general, tho not always acknowledged opinion, a large per cent of the people of the world strive to get into positions where they do not have to toil, but on the contrary can live off the proceeds of other people's toil. The idle rich would be shocked to be told that they are more harmful to society and less entitled to honor than the ragged and dirty hoboes who beg for handouts and steal rides on trains, but the fact is that they are more harmful and less entitled to consideration and honor. Both are actuated by the same desire and determination to get a living off the industry of others with no intent to render any service in return, but the one idle rich takes more toll from productive industry than a hundred hoboes and also does vastly more harm to society because he encourages false pride, idleness, selfishness and dissipation on the part of young men. Or, if the idle rich person happens to be a woman she does if possible, even more harm than the idle rich man by encouraging idleness, extravagance, arrogant pride and false standards among the members of her own sex.

The hope of the world is that the false notion that labor is a curse sent upon man and at best a disagreeable necessity, may be destroyed. Instead of considering the individual male or female, who can live without work, as fortunate, it should be considered a disgrace for any person to get a living without rendering adequate service in return for that living.

There should be no able bodied tramps to be sent out of Chicago and neither should there be any idle rich or idle in any class. The only persons who have a valid excuse for being idle are those who are either physically or mentally incapacitated and they are the only persons who should be permitted to be idle. The man or woman who is capable of rendering valuable service to the world, but who as a matter of fact renders no service is no better than a thief.

We are prone to boast of the amount expended for charity. As a matter of fact a large part of what we called charity is not a matter for boasting but an evidence of an organic defect in our economic and social system. No one who is able to work ever should be compelled to ask for charity, and with the right kind of an economic and social system not only should no able bodied person be compelled to ask for charity, but should be prohibited from asking it.

### The Crisis in Russia

If reports are to be believed there is a crisis on in Russia. The fact is that ever since the war opened the situation in Russia has been a crisis. Traitors to Russia were in every department of the government and Russian soldiers were being sent to their death with a cruel indifference that has scarcely a parallel in history. An instance of the perfidy of the German-controlled bureaucrats describes how an American manufacturing concern had a contract to manufacture shells for the Russian government.



When the shells were delivered it was found that they were an eighth of an inch too large for the Russian guns. This was not the fault of the American manufacturing concern. It made the shells according to specifications. The order had been deliberately made in Russia with the intent that the ammunition would be of no value.

It was this treachery coupled of course with general graft and incompetency that caused the terrific defeats and losses in the Russian armies during the first two years of the war. At the time the Czar was overthrown there is little doubt that arrangements were about to be made for a separate peace with Germany. The Czar and his bureaucracy were overthrown and that particular crisis was passed.

But with the overturning of the old government there necessarily came confusion and disorganization. There are divided councils in Russia today that render the new government ineffective in a military way. The German government is taking advantage of this condition. German Socialists are sent to Russia to urge on the Russian Socialists in the army that it is to the advantage of the new government to make a separate peace. The leaders in Russia are told that they are not bound by any agreements that were made with the other allies by the deposed government and that now is the time to proclaim the doctrine of universal brotherhood, and make a separate peace. Behind these Socialist representatives hides the autocratic German government. That government has no sympathy whatever with the aims of the Russian revolutionists, but it would be to the advantage of the German government now to get Russia out of the way and open up the grain fields of Russia to the half starved German people.

So they are making all sorts of promises to the Russians and if they find those who can be bribed they will bribe them. After the war, if the German autocracy should win the pretension of friendship for the Russian republic would be cast aside and peace would be originated and fostered to restore the Russian autocracy.

The question is will the German government be able to put this transparent scheme across? I have a strong hope and belief that it will not. I think that the leaders of the new Russia probably will say to the representatives of German Socialism something like this: "Yes, we are willing to make a separate peace on one condition; overthrow your autocratic government as we have overthrown ours. Then we will arrange gladly with the new German democracy for a separate peace, but we want first to see the German government overthrown."

If that should be done the war would end, I believe within two weeks. The United States would have nothing further to fight for. President Wilson stated clearly that the United States had no quarrel with the German people, that we war with the autocratic government and that there can be no peace until that is overthrown. We are not interested in any plans for conquest or indemnities. If the German government were overthrown there would be an immediate and overwhelming demand in this country that the war cease. And the war would cease. But just now is a period of anxiety concerning Russia. Will the new government rise to the occasion or will it yield to German influences? Probably the next two or three weeks will tell the story.

### Doing Their Best Now

Well, we are doing all we can in the food line. There are no idle men on the farms now nor have there been for many years. If the Secretary of Agriculture of the nation or of the state can tell us how to produce more we are willing to be shown. Our wheat, this year, over the greater part of the state is gone. Much of the wheat land has been planted in oats and nearly all the rest will be planted in corn. Last year's wheat crop was sold at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel, and there is no old wheat in the hands of the farmers now. Most of it has been shipped to Europe, that which was sunk on the ocean.

So far as corn and oats are concerned all we have is a hope so far. A larger acreage of corn will be planted than ever but we must have a favorable season in order to produce a crop; cultivation alone will not do it.

We are not kicking. We rise at 5 a. m. and retire at 9:30 p. m. We work all we can, six days in the week, and have to feed our stock and do other chores on Sunday. We all work, men, women, boys and girls in order to try to produce more food. If any of our city men are inclined to come out and try our job they are welcome. In this way they can learn how much coin we are taking in and how easy we get it. We are not asking Congress for an eight-hour day nor a 10-hour day. Neither will we pay from \$4 to \$7 a day for eight hours labor on the farms this year. We will do what we can and let the rest go. Here is hoping for a prosperous year and let us keep enough of our crop at home to feed our own people.

Randolph, Kansas. PETER O. HAWKINSON.

Now there is a great deal of good horse sense in that letter. I might say, however, that I have not joined in any criticism of the Kansas farmers for being lax in the matter of production. I think I am fairly well acquainted with farm conditions in Kansas, and I know that nearly all of the farmers work very hard and are trying to produce all that it is possible for them to produce. When the rains do not come they cannot make crops grow, no matter how much they plant nor how much they cultivate.

It is easy also to say to the city man that he ought to get out and till the soil and raise something, but the hard fact is that most of the city men would be of very little account if they were to get out on the farms. It takes a good deal less time to make a competent soldier than it takes to make a competent farmer. I think there is no need of legislation or government orders to induce the farmers of Kansas to do their best in the way of increasing production.

The fact that they know there is and will be a demand at high prices for all they can produce will be sufficient incentive.

I do believe our present methods of production are not so efficient as they should be but that is not the fault of the farmer as a general rule. He is compelled to work with such tools as he can afford and cultivate his land under conditions which he cannot very well change. These conditions cannot be immediately altered. We must do the best we can under the circumstances; the Kansas farmers are going to do that and are doing it.

I am heartily in favor of the people in the cities and towns cultivating all the vacant lands possible around the towns, and there is a good deal of it. At the other end of the line, with which the farmer has nothing to do, there ought to be a change. There is no justification for the abnormal rise in the prices of all kinds of food stuffs. There is so infernally much selfishness in the world. Selfishness that reckons not for the crying needs of women and children, that is indifferent to national demands or national peril, its only consideration being financial gain.

In Chicago are great warehouses, it is said, that are filled with food that is needed, badly needed by the people and this food is being held purely for speculation. It should be seized and distributed. The speculator who under present conditions would deliberately store food for the purpose of making money out of it is a traitor to his country. I do not know that farmers are any less selfish than other men. On the average I do not think they are, but the farmers are not responsible for the present condition and they may be depended on to do their best to increase food production.

### What Opportunity Means

John Rundus, an educated Bohemian, with justifiable pride, sends me the story of the rise of a Bohemian girl, Mary Jansky, who was elected last fall to the office of county superintendent of public instruction in Republic county. Mr. Rundus says Miss Jansky is the first woman of Bohemian descent in the United States to be elected to that office. However that is not to me the really interesting part of Mr. Rundus's story.

Mary Jansky's father was a Bohemian musician who migrated to America before Mary was born and located in a Kansas dugout. He was not only entirely unacquainted with the English language but if he was like most musicians was rather helpless when it came to working on a farm. So naturally the family saw a great deal of hardship. When Mary was only 8 years old she was taken by an American family and sent to school in return for the work she could do. From that time on Mary knew what hard work was, helping in the kitchen, driving the cows from the pasture, milking often as many as eight of them in the mornings and evenings, caring for the house, sewing rags together for the rag carpet and going to school when she could. She made her way thru high school at Clyde, working for her board in a well-to-do family.

Of all this Mary makes no complaint. On the contrary she learned not only self-reliance but a deal of practical domestic science as well. Finally she qualified herself for teaching and made a success. And now she is the first woman of her people to reach the very important and responsible position of county superintendent of schools. This story illustrates what the opportunity of a free country will do. Mary Jansky in the land of her fathers would never have had the opportunity. This land of opportunity has demonstrated another thing which is that there is no such thing as a class endowed with superior brains and ability. Democracy has demonstrated over and over again that the greatest figures in history came from the ranks of the lowly.

### Down With Traveling Men?

For a long time we have had it hammered into our every day reading that we must economize. We hear more or less about the big profits of the middlemen, and I am just cranky enough to think that the real and most unnecessary, as well as about the most expensive middlemen we have is a great army of traveling men running over the country and overstocking our merchants in an effort to outdo the other in the amount of goods sold. Now, I am absolutely unable to see any real benefit these men are to the ultimate consumer, as we all know he is the fellow that pays them. They are most of them high salaried men, and good livers. They produce nothing of the necessities of life. They, of course, add to the final cost of everything they sell our merchants. I can remember a time when our merchants did not need them, and even today the mail order houses are slowly pushing our small town merchants to the wall and they are doing it without having men on the road at a high salary. If the mail order business gains in the next 10 years as it has in the last 10 there will not be enough business in a town like Hazelton to support more than about one small store. I read a short time ago of a shoe house in a town in Massachusetts that had sold and sent out by parcel post the past year an average of 1,000 pairs of shoes a day. It occurred to me that if our merchants would send to a house like this and get their shoes in large quantities, they could get them laid down in Hazelton for much less than to get them one pair at a time, and pay the parcel post postage on them. They could by this means even undersell the houses in their own line of goods; or even admitting that they had to pay the same price in large quantities they could then save a lot on transportation by reason of the freight rates being so much lower than postal rates. In this way they could dispense with the extra expense of the traveling men, and by this means turn loose an army of about 300,000 men to help produce something instead of adding to the cost of what we consume. Don't understand that I am blaming the traveling man. Any of us are ready for a nice soft, good-paying position if we can get it in a

legal and proper way. It's the system that I am blaming. I may be away off in my estimates, but I should judge that the traveling men add perhaps 15 per cent to everything or nearly everything we buy, and it is very easy to see why the mail order houses are crowding them to the wall. A few days ago I thought I would just see how many of them visited Hazelton in a day. I went into one store and found six of them there at one time. The next day five left town at one time and the next day I saw five come in on the Santa Fe at one time. I don't know how many more, but this number I know was here in three days. Now I have for many years had a good deal of respect for your judgment, and have always found you to be fair and willing to give any person a fair deal. I should like to know what you think of this proposition. Am I really going crazy or have I some little reason for the ideas I have on this matter? I would not ask you to devote any valuable time to answering this but some time when you have a little leisure, just to keep you out of mischief I shall be glad to know what you think of it. Hazelton, Kan. W. C. ALFORD.

I do not know, of course, whether it would be practicable for wholesale houses to do away with the services of traveling men. Evidently the managers of those houses do not think so or it would be done. They are running their business for profit. However, in going about on railroad trains or in staying at hotels one is impressed by the great number of people who are making their living as traveling men. In most of the towns the hotels depend largely on the traveling men for support. Many of the hotel keepers, especially in the small towns, will tell you frankly that if it were not for the traveling men they would have to close their hotels.

Mr. Alford's statement concerning the number of traveling men seen in one day in the town of Hazelton shows that the hotel men's dependence on the support of traveling men is well founded. Hazelton is a village of less than 400. It would seem that it is a considerable waste to require the services of five traveling men daily to supply the needs of the merchants in a town of that size. It is simply another illustration of the expensiveness of our present method of distribution.

### We Must Limit Greed

Governor Capper, at Annual Meeting of Fraternal Aid Union, Topeka, Monday Night, April 30, 1917.

It was discovered, last week, that while potatoes were selling for something like 16 cents a pound in New York, and not a great deal less in other big cities, 3,000 cars of potatoes were held on track in Chicago by speculators to boost the price still higher. It also was discovered the same week that 200 cars of eggs were standing in Chicago terminals while the food speculators who owned them "made the market."

This sort of manipulation is criminal. It is a crime against the consumer and the producer, for it lessens consumption and causes unstable markets. It is a crime against the public welfare, for it causes deprivation and suffering to those least able to bear it—the small-wage earner and his family—a class comprising about half the population of the United States. It is a crime against government, for it incites food riots and other disorders having grave consequences. I am not in favor of capital punishment, but prison is too good for such men.

It is important for town people to know that the farmer gets none of the high profit in foodstuffs. A 50 per cent increase is always tacked on to his products as soon as they leave his hands, and the speculators double and triple this price. The producer has no hand in the present holdup. The products of last harvest long ago passed out of his hands. He has profited by none of the tremendous advances since that time.

We have got to put some limit on human greed in this country. I have made an urgent appeal to the President and to the federal trades commission for action to stop this exploiting of the necessities of life. In the meantime I shall use all the power and prestige of the governor's office to check such holdups, so far as the state of Kansas can check them. I believe the government should seize and dispose of all large stocks of foodstuffs held for speculative purposes in times of stress, paying the speculator the price he paid and no more, and punishing the speculator by both fine and imprisonment. He would be bound to get in jail then, because no judge could let him off with a fine and a moral lecture. How much do such fellows care for fines or lectures? It may be, too, we should limit profit, making it unlawful to hold food stocks beyond a certain percentage of rise.

It ought to be accounted treason in time of war, if at no other time, for speculators to starve the people by putting prices on products impossible for anyone to pay except the wealthy. Besieging armies frequently starve an enemy people into submission, but then the people have only to surrender to get food. The American food gambler, whom the country defends and protects in time of war, shows his compatriots less mercy. He gives them no alternative. They must starve or pay. He treats them worse than a foe would treat them and he is a greater enemy to his country. He is the real Benedict Arnold. In time of war, many a man has been hanged for less to the great benefit of the country.



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# Silos Will Save the Feed

## Farm Animals Can Make a Profitable Use of Silage

By H. M. Bainer

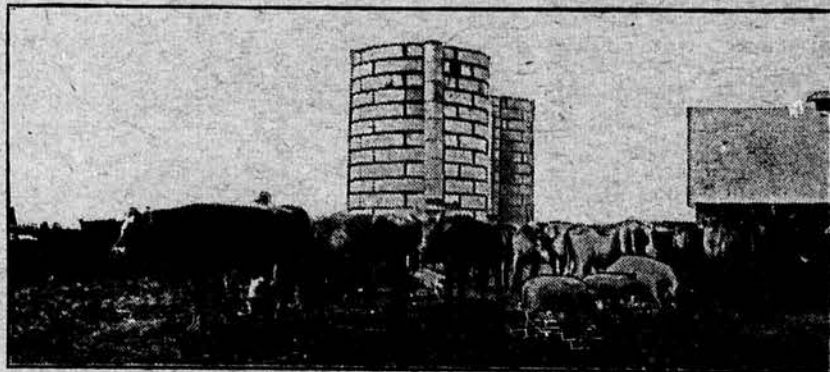
KANSAS farms need more silos. That is especially true this year, when there is the greatest need for conserving all of the feeding value of the crops we produce. Specialists say that of the feedstuffs produced by the farmers of this country, about 45 to 60 per cent is lost when handled in the usual field dried manner. They show that a certain percentage of the nutrient value of the crop goes out thru the drying process. Then again there is an enormous waste thru the shattering of the leaves in handling from the field, thru the action of the wind as the crop stands in the shock. The admixture of sand and dirt and the deteriorating effect of rain detract from the worth of the feed.

The highest efficiency should be demanded of our feed crops. Every acre of feed should be made to produce the greatest profit in the form of dairy products, beef, mutton or pork. Since it is stated as an unquestioned fact that from 45 to 60 per cent of the feeding value of crops is lost thru the old field-dried plan, and that the dirt and sand combined with the hardness of the stalks tend to render the crops undesirable, where left standing in the open, is it not sensible and timely to turn to some more desirable method?

In face of these figures setting forth the losses inescapable thru handling in the old way of field curing, it is stated that thru the silo fully 90 per cent of the value of all feed crops produced by the farmers of this country can be saved. This refers to the absolute volume of the feedstuffs; leaves, stalks, heads and seed, together with all of the juices contained within the plant. It also is shown that, viewed in the light of tonnages, the feed handled thru the silo will show three times the weight of the dried product, and none of the loss of chemical elements necessary to the latter. It seems but simple justice that mention should be made of the fact that the feed is rendered even more easily digestible, thru the processing in the silo, partial cooking from the heating and the softening of the fibres from high temperatures and incidental chemical action.

For years dairymen have understood the worth of the silo as a valuable adjunct to their business, but it is only within recent years that exhaustive demonstrations and experiments have lent unqualified endorsement to the silo as a most valuable and unequalled aid in the finishing and fattening of beef and mutton. Succulence as provided alone thru the silo in winter months has long been recognized as a necessity for dairy cows. It assured a steady, heavy flow of milk of standard quality, thru even the hardest months of the cold season, as against a certain decline in its absence. Now comes the added statement that the meat producing animal needs this tonic and nutrient succulence in no less degree than does the milk cow.

In addition to saving from 40 to 55 per cent of the absolute volume of feedstuffs produced, thru the silo as compared to the field-dried process, this additional fact should be considered: That



"A Continued, Uniform Livestock Industry Is Essential For the Best Development of a Farm Community."

many authorities maintain that silage has a pound-for-pound feeding value equal to dry fodder, or grain fodder. In other words, not only is there a saving of from 40 to 55 per cent of the actual volume of crops grown, a big increase in tonnages an acre, retention of all original elements of the plant, added palatableness and digestibility, but also a pound-for-pound feeding value equal to field-cured fodder.

If the foregoing facts are admitted, and authorities unquestioned stand back of them, then comes the question: Why is it that every farm has not its silo, as well as its barn, granary, plows and harvesting implements? This question is answerable only on the same basis as are other farm propositions, such as why do not all farmers conserve manure from their barn, lots and stables and return it to the land? Why do not all farmers house their farm machinery? Why do not all farmers improve their livestock breeds? Why do not all farmers terrace their hillside fields, or drain their low lands?

Every year places increased demands upon the products of the farms. Men engaged in the great field of production are demanding more returns from that which they produce, pound for pound. Formerly, it was believed when there was a uniformly low price for raw products and manufactured articles, that 15 cents a pound for butter and from 8 1/2 to 10 cents a dozen for eggs was a profitable return from these commodities. But conditions are changing, and farmers are finding that the old prices do not represent a fair exchange for produce, nor does the old standard of production meet the changed conditions. Where formerly the plan of now-and-then making an extra pound of butter, or once-in-awhile selling a hog, or sometimes marketing a beef animal met their requirements, there is an ever-increasing demand for a regular and dependable income from the tilled acres thru the medium of livestock. This change brings farmers face to face with another and closely allied problem: That of getting the greatest tonnages of most desirable crops. Time and past experiences have demonstrated the fallacy of a strictly one-crop system of farming, regardless of the actual cash value of that crop. Cotton has demonstrated the truth of

this assertion in the South, as corn has made it clear in the North, and wheat has exemplified its correctness in the Middle-West. In their extremity, farmers of these various sections have cast about for a solution of their problem, and realized that rotation and diversification offered gracious "first-aid." Then came the dairy cow, the hog and the hen with their offer to take and transform the low-priced products of the farm into revenues, steady and sure. The beef animal and the sheep also arose out of the troubled dream-period of the perplexed farmer and he incorporated them into his rejuvenated and improved farm scheme, to produce better and more profitable results.

Thus confronted with multiplied rays of rising hope for profitable farming, the farmer cast about for means thru which he might increase the feeding power of his crops, and out of that quest came the silo—unmatched as an equipment thru which to handle the grain-forage plants of the country.

Having become convinced of the worth of the silo as a medium thru which to handle the feed crops from his farm, the farmer will naturally ask: "What is the best and most available silo for my farm—my locality? This question is answerable only in the light of several allied or related facts: What is the paying ability of the individual? Is the farm in humid or dry-farming territory? If the farmer is under the necessity of making every one of his dollars perform the maximum of service, it is then incumbent on him to secure that type of silo which, while meeting his requirements, is not exorbitantly priced. If he is in the humid belt, where the water table is near the surface, he may find one of the good wooden stave silos well adapted to his needs. If he is living where there is an absence of humidity, where the water table is deep beneath the surface, the underground silo is undoubtedly his sanest choice. Then, too, if his finances are ample, and he is building only with the idea of permanency as his dominant desire, the reinforced monolithic concrete, or the all-steel silo will be chosen for installation, regardless of humidity or the lack of it.

In all considerations of the silo, the first determination to reach should be that it is vitally necessary to the greatest success in diversified farming in this entire country. This is based upon the presupposition that livestock will be handled to some extent on every such farm, as no farming operation is complete without it. Having reached this determination, the next consideration is the type and capacity of the silo to be installed. The type will be determined by the location of the farm and the funds available for the installation. The capacity of the silo will be determined, of course, by the number of animals to be fed and the length of time that such feeding shall continue. But in this connection while considering capacity, we should not overlook the fact that the silo supplies the most excellent medium for the storage of feed during years of ample production, to be carried over to those seasons wherein crops may be decidedly short.

Finally, let every farm be a diversified farm; and let that diversity include livestock, with a silo in the equipment.



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# Will Chase County Lead?

## Another "Peppy" Booster Club Lines Up for Active Work

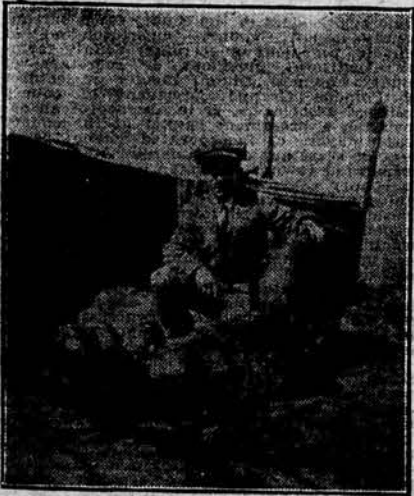
By John F. Case, Contest Manager

"AN AMERICAN flag is flying over Expansive Lady's pen," wrote Bill Brun, "and you can depend upon Atchison county boys to produce every pound of pork possible. And not only that but we will do our part in the field."

"I'm too young to be a soldier," said 12 year old Earnest Williams of Nemaha county, "but when it comes to raising pigs and growing corn I'll do enough this year to feed a soldier at the front. You may depend upon every Nemaha county member to do his share."

"Hundreds of thousands more pounds of pork will be produced in Kansas this year than would have been produced had it not been for the pig club work promoted by Mr. Capper and Mr. Case," asserts Leon Griffin of Ellsworth county. "And," he adds, "Ellsworth county boys are going to do their bit."

Are the Capper Pig Club boys patriotic pork producers? I think they are. While I knew that my boys would do their best I was surprised and gratified to find such unanimous response. Isn't it fine to think as Earnest Williams does that you are feeding a soldier in the field? And I believe what Leon says is true.



County Leader Will Bottenberg.

Not only will Capper Pig Club boys produce thousands of pounds of food more than otherwise would have been produced, but the inspiration and example provided by their fine record last year induced hundreds of men and boys to keep brood sows this year when feed shortage and high pork prices were sending thousands of these valuable animals to the slaughter pens. Before this every club member will have received his membership button bearing its tiny flag. When you go into the field these days wear your buttons and feel that you truly are serving your country. I'm mighty proud of our army of energetic, patriotic farmer boys.

Chase county is going to be mighty proud of its representation in the Capper Pig Club this year. Every member is a live wire and no county leader is showing more pep than Lester Stout displays. Then too, they have the inspiration of association with Richard White 1916 member who was one of the best boosters any club ever had. The Chase county boys met at Edgewood Farm, Richard's home, near Clements and this is what Lester had to say about it: "We had our pep meeting and we sure had a fine time. We put in the whole day together so we got well acquainted. We intended to have an egg roast but after eating a big dinner we didn't feel like eating any more so we spent the afternoon 'talking hog' and taking pictures. My, but I wish we could have a meeting like that every week! I'll assure you that there will be no quitters in Chase county. We all are proud of our hogs but that isn't all, we think a lot of our contest manager, too. I got acquainted with our County Agent, Mr. Hale, and he said he would be with us our next meeting."

No wonder these boys weren't ready for an egg roast after such a dinner as Mrs. White would serve. I wish that I might have been there to enjoy it, too. Preston Hale, the Chase county agent, sent me the picture which was taken at the meeting Lester tells about and re-

ports that the boys all say their sows are doing fine. I'm mighty glad to find our county agents exhibiting such a fine spirit of friendship. I'm quite sure that our Chase county club will receive valuable help from Mr. Hale.

The Chase county boys are more nearly an age than those in most of the county clubs. Richard White, Chris. Williams and Glen Hunter are 14; Edward Baker is 15 and Lester Stout is 16. Glen, Lester and Edward have Poland sows while Richard and Christopher have entered Durocs. Richard White, by the way, was one of the candidates for president of the Duroc Jersey breed club. All the voting cards had not been returned when this was written but the election was proving to be a hot race between Richard, and Ralph Kline of Pawnee county. These two boys turned in the neatest and best kept records filed for competition in the 1916 club work. Now after getting acquainted with this Chase county club I know you will be interested in reading Richard White's story about his work last year:

"I bought my Duroc Jersey sow December 21, 1915, for \$30," wrote Richard. "She weighed 250 pounds. I began by feeding her a gallon of skim milk every morning, and four or five ears of corn twice a day, with plenty of fresh drinking water. Kept her in a pen with the cattle, where she had a little pen under a shed. I could not keep an exact record of the alfalfa that she ate, because she ate what the cattle left."

"March 20 she farrowed nine pigs. These little pigs got the scab, and I sprayed them with coal tar dip, and they got all right. Two got stunted so they were runts. I took them away from their mother and put them in a pen by themselves, and fed them warm milk about four times a day. It wasn't very long until they were as large as the others. I kept clean wheat straw in the pen all of the time."

"While the pigs were small, I fed the sow an extra slop of bran and milk. I made charcoal for them by burning corn cobs and sprinkling the cobs with salt water. I didn't have any pasture for the pigs, but pulled weeds and gave them green alfalfa occasionally. The old sow got to eating chickens, and taught the pigs to eat them. I had several pigs that would have been fine for breeding purposes, but because of this, I had to sell them on the market before they were ready to go."

"You will notice by my report that I cleared only \$61.04, but I think that I could have done much better with them if I could have kept them for breeding purposes."

Richard did mighty well to clear more than \$60 after being afflicted with a chicken eating sow. I hope no club member this year will have such trouble, especially where sister belongs to the Capper Poultry Club. Richard's feed cost was \$63.04 and he produced 1,550 pounds of pork. His cost was high because no pasture was available and more than \$50 worth of corn was fed. In addition to corn he fed skim milk, a small amount of whole milk, kafir and bran. Considering everything his record was an excellent one and Richard was not disappointed because he failed to win a prize. He hopes to help bring the special county prize to Chase county this year.



All for Chase County and the Club. Left to Right: Richard White, Glen Hunter, Lester Stout, Edward Baker, Christopher Williams.

I wish that I might give you a lot of county club news, but I'm holding reports until the pictures are shown. All over the state boys are showing more pep than even I had dared to hope for. In my opinion we are going to establish records both for pork production and pep this year that will stand for a long time. Here's an announcement that will please the Poland China club. Additional members have been added since the list was sent to you so that now your club is 150 strong. Isn't that some bunch of boosters for the big blacks? And here are the names of the Poland China breed club-officers for 1917:

President: Edward Blank, Marion; vice president: Harley Dawdy, Richland; secretary-treasurer: Virgil Knox, South Haven; assistant secretary: Karl Franke, Herndon; directors: Elmer York, Albert; Lester Whitla, Belleville, and Vernon Olson, Brookville. Virgil and Harley held over from last year, the others were elected. The Poland club members did not show as much pep in voting as did their cousins who entered the Spotted breed. Only 118 votes were cast. Edward received 43 votes for president, Elmer had 39 and Lester 36 which made it a real race. Karl won over Vernon 66 to 52. Next week I'll tell you about the Duroc Jersey club election and then we will hear from the White Hope brigade.

Meet County Leader William Bottenberg of Wilson county. Will has seven fine Duroc pigs. The Wilson county boys all hope to line up for county work soon.

### Capper for U. S. Senator

The name of Governor Arthur Capper is mentioned as the next United States Senator from Kansas. If the popular opinion remains as much in his favor as it is at present, he will have practically no opposition. He is serving his second term. He is the 20th governor of Kansas, and was re-elected by a perceptible majority. Kansas is proud of its native born governor, who is the only Kansas born man to be elected governor. In addition he had proved himself to be a good business man. He is broad and fair-minded upon all questions; far-seeing and progressive upon all problems; popular and respected at home and abroad by the masses and the classes; the working man's and farmer's friend, and the professional and business man's counselor. —W. B. Montgomery in Russell Record.

### Fall Litters

One way of increasing the output of the hog lot is the raising of two litters of pigs a year from every sow. From early June to early August many "grass widows," as sows which have produced a spring litter are called, are sent to market. The most economical use of these animals is to make them produce a fall litter. These sows can be bred as soon as they have weaned their spring pigs. Fall pigs are ready for market when there is a scarcity of marketable hogs and when the price is relatively high. They may be fed for spring market or may be finished on summer pasture.

Even the Mexican "patriot" looks to this as the great "promised land" of unlocked smoke-houses.



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## Farmers Slow to Respond

Few Seem Much Concerned Over the War—Yet

BY CHARLES DILLON

THERE was a man in England, Mr. Britling by name, one of the nation's scholars and deep thinkers, who never could be brought to believe that Germany would attack his country. It was inconceivable. Moreover, Mr. Britling said, if Germany actually should be so foolish as to start something the British army would settle the trouble quickly enough. When Germany actually did start something Mr. Britling was stunned. However, he figured, England itself and London, particularly London, were safe enough. Airships? Zeppelins? Tut, tut. The British army would show them what was what. You know what happened to London.

All of which may be a round-about way of beginning a report of the meeting in Topeka last Wednesday, of the Kansas state council of defense, but, like the widely known food you sometimes eat for breakfast, there is most distinctly a reason.

The meeting showed, for one thing, that the farmers of Kansas—considering them as an average—are a great deal like Mr. Britling of England. They simply decline to be excited about this war. The thing they've got their eyes on right now is the wheat market and the skyrocket prices. No particular blame attaches to them for exhibiting this very human impulse to get all they can for the goods they sell. Every business man, apparently, is actuated by precisely the same ideals. And no sensible person doubts that these farmers will put in every acre of wheat or corn they can get in. The point at which amazement and disappointment are shown is when the reports received by the state council of defense show that comparatively few farmers realize the seriousness of the situation in which the nation finds itself. Their indifference is startling, not because they are lacking in patriotism. Not for a moment. The downright truth is that few persons in snug and complacent Kansas actually believe that America is confronting a war that may last two or three years and that every agricultural resource must be prepared against the inevitable strain. Farming now, more than ever, will be a Big Business for Brains.

The state council is laying plans for a permanent organization that, if necessary, can continue its work for years. Chancellor Frank Strong, of the state university, pointed out that the war is more than likely to last two or three, perhaps four years more.

The committee on organization, headed by Edward C. Johnson of Manhattan, outlined the plan of county organization in this resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

That the state council of defense recommend to the county emergency committees that if they have not already done so they organize at once a county council or federation to study the local needs, act as a clearing house for all the activities of the state council and see that such parts of the program of this council as are applicable locally be put into effect.

That where a strong and effective organization already has been made it should be further perfected according to plans outlined below:

Resolved, That this county council should represent the chief interests of the county, and that it be composed of representatives approximately as follows:

Chairman of county emergency committee, chairman; members county emergency committee; chairman board of county commis-



sioners; president of the county farm bureau; county agent; county superintendent of schools; president or secretary county farmers' institute; president or secretary of county Farmers' Union; master or lecturer of Pomona Grange; president of county bankers' association, or in absence of an association a prominent banker at the county seat; mayors of incorporated towns; president or secretary of commercial clubs in incorporated towns; chairman of school board in county seat; representatives of women's clubs; a local pastor; editors; one township president from each township who is to be responsible for the township or community organizations; representatives of other interests as the emergency committee may deem advisable.

The representatives of each association or sub-division here mentioned should be appointed by the county emergency committee on the recommendation or approval of such association or sub-division.

The township presidents shall see that local committees or community clubs to represent townships, municipalities or communities be appointed or selected. These should be composed approximately as follows: Township trustees; township vice president of farm bureau; member school board; president or secretary farmers' institute; master or lecturer of grange; president or secretary of the farmers' union; banker; pastor.

The county and community organizations should proceed at once to select a permanent secretary and organize into such committees as seem desirable and applicable to local conditions. The following committees are suggested:

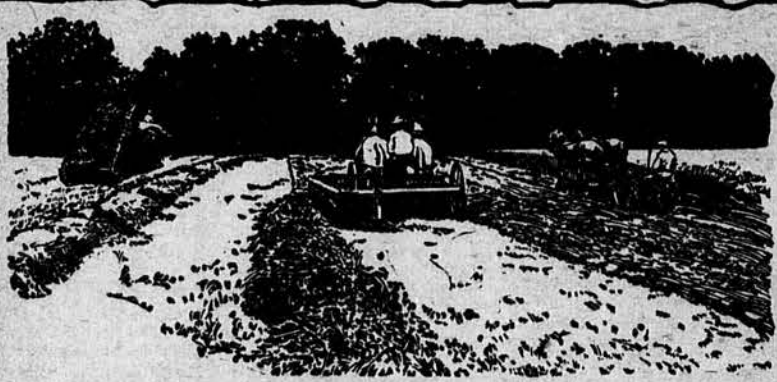
Agricultural production; labor; finance; economy; manufacture; transportation; others as considered necessary.

A strong resolution favoring national prohibition, at least during the period of the war, and another asking that the Federal government assume control of the food supply of the country, and fix prices not only for foodstuffs, but also of steel, iron, copper and other products, were adopted by the council.

The following committees were appointed to carry out the county organization and to handle the questions that are arising from co-operation with organizations such as the Red Cross and others:

County organization and community organization, Edward C. Johnson of Manhattan, chairman; Maurice McAuliffe of Salina; B. Needham of Lane; W. D. Ross of Topeka;

(Continued on Page 20.)



## Speed Up the Haying

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# Soil is in Good Condition.

More Moisture, However, Will be Needed Soon

BY HARLEY HATCH

ALTHO the counties northwest of us were visited by extremely heavy rains during the week which ended April 21, in this county but light showers fell. There was scarcely a day in the whole week in which a little moisture did not fall or in which rain was not threatened but the moisture received here was not much more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. But even with this light rain fall the soil is in good condition so far as moisture is concerned; there was but little evaporation this week and most of what moisture we had from our inch of rain last week is still with us.

The stock water proposition is still a serious matter with many farmers. The pasture season is almost here and perhaps more than half the pastures have no water. It would easily be possible for rain enough to make a fine crop to fall this summer and still not be enough to fill these dry ponds. It would be a calamity if cattlemen could not get the benefit of our fine prairie pastures this summer because of the lack of water, and it is probable that rain will fall soon in large enough amounts to make water run. The deep ponds still have plenty of water but the shallow ones have been dry, some of them all winter.

It seemed strange this week to see the Neosho running almost at flood tide while no more than light showers had fallen here. But rains approaching cloudbursts in Chase, Morris and Marion counties raised both the Cottonwood and Neosho rivers to overflowing. If we had been given heavy rains here at the same time flood matters would have been very serious for the dwellers along the Neosho. As it was they could watch the rise in the river without alarm. It is much better to be dry than to be visited by tremendous rains, especially when there is plenty of moisture in the soil for all present crop needs.

Corn planting was finished on this farm—for the first time, at least—April 21, an earlier date than we had finished before for a good many years. In fact, I can recall but one year in the 22 crop seasons we have been in Kansas in which planting was finished earlier. The first year we came to Kansas, 1896, we began planting April 4 and finished April 11, but that was the earliest season I have ever seen here. This season comes far from being as warm as that one but the condition of the soil has allowed field work every day and so most of the corn in this county is planted. If present weather conditions continue there seems no reason why all men should not get a fine stand. The first planted corn already is up in good shape.

About half our corn was checked and half listed and about half the acreage was planted to yellow corn and the other half to white. The checked corn was all planted on winter or spring plowing in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart each way with two kernels in every hill. The seed used was just a little smaller than usual, and 1 bushel would plant about 10 acres or 1 acre more to the bushel than common corn. We think that two kernels to the hill are enough for upland in this part of Kansas and consider it a detriment if the planter occasionally drops three small kernels to the hill. The planter is an edge drop and in 95 cases in 100 will plant two kernels to the hill especially where the grains are not too small.

The planter is adjustable as to width and when we bought it we had it set to 3 feet 6 inches. We also ordered special wire with buttons 3 feet 6 inches apart instead of the common size of 3 feet 8 inches. We find that this narrower width is easier cleaned out by the cultivators and it does not put the rows too close together where but two kernels are planted to the hill. For planting in drills we adjust plates and chains to put the kernels 18 inches apart. This is close enough for any land here and if I were to make a change I would plant 20 to 24 inches apart instead of closer than 18 inches. More corn has been lost in Kansas by having too much of a stand than by having too little. In a dry summer listed corn will make more

grain if the stalks are 24 inches apart than if they are as close as 14 to 16 inches.

We were getting ready to hitch to the harrow to level down our lister ridges the other day before splitting them when a neighbor sent word that it was not necessary. He said that he was splitting ridges which had had no work done on them and the land worked as "fine as silk." So we hitched to the riding lister and made a start and sure enough the soil did work as fine as silk. I have never seen the listed fields left in such fine condition as they are now. So loose is the soil that a heavy washing rain would do much damage in covering up the corn. In all the fields which I have seen there is ample moisture to bring up the corn and none to spare to aid in baking the soil.

Our school meeting was harmonious—unanimous, in fact—just as all our school meetings have been for several years. The district and the teacher who has been with us for the last two years, Walter Ainsworth, seem to be mutually pleased with each other for the meeting was a unit in asking him to stay for another year while Mr. Ainsworth refused an offer to teach in another district for \$10 a month more wages in order to stay with us. While speaking of school matters I wish to say that our room heater which was installed last September has given the best of satisfaction. Mr. Ainsworth says that even during the coldest, windiest weather there was not a variation of more than 1 degree in the temperature of any part of the room. The trouble that some districts have had with such heaters seems in every case to be due to a faulty flue. If the flue is large enough, the heater will do its part.

Because there was no "jangling" at school meeting the business was soon finished and we got home in time to set out 400 strawberry plants we had received a few days before from Michigan. When they came the ground was very dry and we heeled them in to wait for a rain. The rain soon came and put the ridges on which the plants were to be set in good condition. Our plan for setting strawberries on this soil is to throw up ridges as if sweet potatoes were to be planted only a little wider on top. Then we fill the ditches between with prairie hay and tramp it in. The plants are set along the ridge and enough hay works around them to hold moisture. The ditches provide drainage in case of heavy rains while the mulch holds moisture and keeps down weeds and confines the berry runners to a narrow row. We find this is not only a good way to raise strawberries but it also is an easy way after the mulching is once in place. Straw can be used in place of hay for the mulch if it is free from grain but it rots much sooner than hay and so has to be renewed every year.

Our old strawberry bed, which seems to be doing nicely despite the dry weather since last June, is composed mostly of Senator Dunlap plants. This is the best all 'round strawberry that can be grown in Kansas. Our order for new plants included a large number of Dunlaps but the growers had sold all of that variety and substituted a kind called Forward which they say goes well in connection with Bubach for medium ripening. For early varieties we had 50 each of Bederwood and Warfield, for medium 100 each of Forward and Bubach while for late varieties we had 50 each of Brandywine and Sample. The varieties named bloom together and set alternately should fertilize perfectly. We also have a small bed of Progressive Everbearers which look thrifty but owing to the dry summer they set very few plants last year. There is no fruit which does better on our soil than the strawberry; it makes before the dry weather of summer and it has the virtue of thriving in acid ground, which is a condition much of our upland soil is in. As to the everbearers I am not banking much on them; our summers usually are too dry and unless water can be supplied I think it best to stick to the old-time varieties.

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**FREE To**  
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I own.....automobile or.....tractor  
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and enclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Long-Distance Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point or dealer and quote prices on articles I have marked. I will be in the market about

(Give date)  
I use.....gals. gasoline per year. I use.....lbs. auto grease per year.  
I use.....gals. motor oil per year. I use.....gals. kerosene per year.  
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(For Wagons)

My Name is.....

R. F. D. or Street No. ....

Postoffice..... State.....

This Can Only to Auto or Tractor Owners. Not to Boys or Girls.



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Solve This Puzzle

Here are seven ponies in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you a prize, a beautiful panel picture, "The Popular Girl," printed in many colors. This is a wonderful picture. All you have to do is enclose four cents stamps in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing. We will also send a certificate for 1500 Free Votes in our grand contest for a beautiful Shetland pony.

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Remember the Pony will absolutely be given away in the grand contest which we will tell you all about. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in the great contest. In case of a tie a pony will be sent to each person so tied. Write me today.

THE PONY MAN Dept. 614 Des Moines, Iowa

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.





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There's extra wear in every pair for every member of the family.

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**DURHAM**  
**HOSIERY**

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Made Strongest Where the Wear is Hardest

The heels, soles and toes are strongly reinforced. The wide, elastic, garter-tear-proof tops with the anti-run stitch are knit on to stay. The quality is uniform throughout, sizes correctly marked and the legs are full length. Toes are smooth and even. The famous Durham dyes prevent color turning green from wearing or washing. Durable-DURHAM Hosiery sells for 15, 19, 25 and 35 cents the pair.

Buy Durable-DURHAM Hosiery for the entire family.

Ask your dealer to show you our ladies' 35c and men's 25c silk-mercerized hosiery with the patented anti-run stitch.

Durham Hosiery Mills,  
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**YOUNG MAN**—21 years or over, with some farming experience preferred. To take charge of a profitable retail business in your county. Good reference required. If interested, samples on request.

### A Rare Opportunity

You owe it to yourself to investigate. For complete particulars, write (mention this paper) to



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## 25 Barberry Free

Genuine Japanese Barberry makes the most beautiful hedge in existence. Very early in the spring these shrubs blaze out in a mass of tiny canary yellow flowers. The flowers are followed by brilliant red berries that remain through summer, fall and winter. The foliage is fine, dense and vivid green, changing in the fall to scarlet and gold.

**Grows 6 ft. High**

if left untrimmed, but can be trimmed by shearing to any shape.

**Plant a Barberry Hedge!**

We have arranged with a large

Nursery for a large supply of Barberry for our subscribers. You can beautify your home at our expense by simply taking advantage of

**Our Special Offer**—Send your name and address and only 65¢ for a year's subscription to *Capper's Weekly*, and the 25 Barberry will be sent you **FREE** and **POSTPAID**, with full instructions for planting.

*Capper's Weekly*, Dept. J. B. 2, Topeka, Kan.

## You Can Help by Knitting

Certain articles of clothing not supplied by the government are needed by the men of the navy. The men who work at mine-laying, those in the submarine service, and those doing patrol boat work, need sleeveless jackets of gray wool, gray wool wristlets and blue wool mufflers. They do much work in cold winds and icy waters.

Finished articles should be sent either to Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, 1316 Sixteenth street N. W., Washington, or to Nathan Young, secretary of the Kansas City branch of the Navy league, 807 Walnut street.

Directions for the making of articles having the approval of the navy department follow:

### Sleeveless Jacket.

Cast on 80 stitches.  
Knit 2, purl 2 stitches for 4 inches.  
Knit plain until sweater measures 28 inches.

Knit 28 stitches, bind off 24 stitches for neck.

Knit 28 stitches.

Knit five rows on each shoulder, cast on 24 stitches.

Knit plain for 19 inches.

Purl 2, knit 2 stitches for 4 inches.

Sew up sides, leaving 3 inches for armholes.

No. 5 celluloid needle. Gray knitting yarn.

### Mufflers.

Cast on 50 stitches.

Plain knitting for 58 inches.

No. 5 celluloid needle. Dark blue knitting yarn.

### Wristlets.

Cast on 50 stitches.

Knit 2, purl 2 for 12 inches.

Sew up, leaving 2-inch space for thumb 4 inches from top.

No. 3 bone needles. Gray knitting yarn.

## For the Home Dressmaker

A becoming style for the little girl's dress is shown in 8254. The pattern sizes are 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The dress is cut in one piece and closes at the back.

The skirt, 8245, is cut in four gores and has a slightly raised waist line.



Pattern sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Ladies' house dress, 8173, has closing at the front and a three-gored gathered skirt. Pattern sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

### Garments of Praise

The club of which I am a member was debating on a yearly motto, and we finally decided upon this: "The garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

So for one year we have tried wearing "the spirit of praise" as a garment, instead of laying it away to become moth-eaten or for a shroud for the dead.

First, we are to be thankful to God for the common blessings of health, food, sleep and work: to tell Him we

are glad; to be ready to say "Thank you" for the everyday gifts of the Father, as well as the uncommon blessings.

Next, to say a word of praise about everyone. There is always something to be said truthfully in one's favor.

We have found that looking for perfections and things to admire will grow on one. It will become a habit.

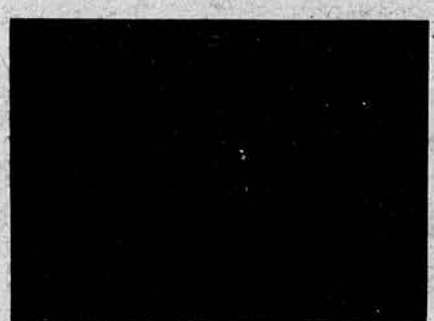
The spirit of gossip, of telling an unkind bit of news is no longer attractive to us.

The girls in our club have become the most popular in town, and often when with a crowd of young people our girls, by their kindly statements, have stopped a tide of scandal from going farther.

So we are daily weaving our garment of praise. A garment of such beauty and richness that cloth of gold seems faded and ugly beside it. Life seems brighter and more worth living, and we count our friends by legions.—Mabel E. Phillips in *Farm and Fireside*.

## A Pattern You'll Like

Combination edge and insertion patterns are always popular. The one shown here begins with a chain (ch) of 30 stitches (st), turn.



1st Row—Miss 4, shell (sh) of 3 double crochets (d c, thread over hook once), 1 chain (ch) and 3 d c in next, then ch 1, miss 3, 13 d c in next 13 st, ch 1, miss 3, sh in next, ch 1; 2 d c separated by 3 ch in next, turn.

2nd Row—Ch 3, shell under ch 3 of last row. Ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, 4 d c in 4 d c, ch 2, miss 2, 1 d c, ch 2, miss 2, 4 d c, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, d c under 4 ch, turn.

3rd Row—Ch 4, sh in sh, ch 1, 3 d c in 3 d c, (ch 2, 1 d c in space) twice, ch 2, 3 d c in last 3 of 4 d c, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, \*open shell (2 d c separated by 3 ch) in 1st d c of sh of last row, ch 1, open shell in center of sh, turn.

4th Row—Ch 3, closed shell (3 d c, ch 1, 3 d c) in each open sh, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, 4 d c in 3 d c and 1st st of ch, ch 2, d c in next space (sp), ch 2, d c in last st of ch and 3 d c in 3 d c, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, d c under ch 4, turn.

5th Row—Ch 4, sh in sh, ch 1, 13 d c, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, open sh in 1st d c of sh of last row, (ch 1, open sh in center of sh) twice, turn.

This finishes one figure of the insertion part. Repeat, adding one more shell every row until you have a row of 6 shells, with 3 figures in the insertion part at top, then begin a new point and continue for the desired length.

Mattie Reynolds.

Jackson Co., Kansas.

## Who's Growing Beans?

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

Tomato plants were set out the third week in April. Following a suggestion we had read, we set the plant in the ground up to the first leaves. It is said that roots will form on all of the stem underground.

There is a tendency to plant more beans than heretofore. Many who lacked seed potatoes feel that beans would make the best substitute. We are told Navy beans have been grown successfully around here. One friend says she planted beans where potatoes failed to grow thruout their potato patch. As a result of favorable weather she had more than a bushel. Our Colorado friends threshed more than 800 bushels of Mexican Pinto beans they had planted in a young orchard. Irrigation may have helped this crop. Lima beans do well here, especially if they are planted with room enough to spread. Several varieties of beans serve a double purpose. They may be used green or shelled when ripe and used as dry beans. One subscriber wrote inquiring what variety we had mentioned in this connection. Our experience was with the kind known as the Bountiful. Some of our

interest in beans may be due to the present prices. Lima beans sell for 15 cents a pound and Navy for 20 cents.

There are some advantages possessed by farm boys and girls that are not always appreciated. We hear of young men and young women in higher schools who are making a study of birds, rising early and going out in the country to see the newest arrivals. Their note books contain lists of birds they have seen, the date of their first appearance and descriptive features. If we mothers knew the names and habits of Kansas birds our children under 10 years of age could easily be taught all or more than all the college note book contains on the subject. There are indeed few subjects in which children are so naturally interested. They like to know a bird's name and to recognize a bird's song.

One aid to both mother and child in learning to know birds is found in a book entitled "Wild Birds in City Parks" by H. and A. Walker. The price is 40 cents. The Perry Picture Company of Malden, Mass., sells naturally colored bird and flower pictures 7 by 9 inches for 2 cents each. An excellent idea of one mother was to send three 2-cent stamps to the Church & Dwight Co., 27 Cedar St., N. Y., for 30 bird cards. Every card contains a colored picture of a bird on one side and a description of the bird, its habits and value on the reverse side. This mother said that while she sewed or did other work she and her small boy sometimes played a bird game. She called for a certain bird and the boy sorted his cards until he found the one asked for. Such schemes supplemented by the building of bird houses will do much to make a child a lover and protector of birds. Magazines contain many good illustrations of bird houses. The little country boy may use a gourd or even a cigar box. The latter is said to make a home of comfort for a wren. The opening is spaced by cutting out a ring the size of a quarter of a dollar.

A suggestion recently given for a good home-contrived school sand table might well be used in a child's play yard. We have found it difficult to keep a sand pile intact. Rains and winds take heavy toll on the pile. The use of a large pan made of galvanized iron sized to fit the top of the table was suggested. It is often a practice to dampen the sand. When this is done on a wooden table the boards warp. The pan prevents this and may be removed, leaving a table that may be used for other work.

Some shrewd thinker may guess the fact that the people in this school district are hoping to see the bronze plate bearing the words "Standard School" over the door of our school-house before the end of next year. To this end we have voted to have eight months of school. It is the intention to install a new heating plant, to add to the library and to remedy some defects in lighting. A committee was elected to meet with the school board and teacher once every month to suggest and effect improvements in school and district work.

The answer to the Health Question often lies in a change of table drink





# Don't Trust Your Memory

A Bulletin Library Will Save Time and Money

BY HENRIETTA KOLSHORN

"LAST YEAR I canned enough vegetables for our own use and I had some to give to my friends for Christmas presents. Not a single can spoiled. The family never enjoyed anything more than they did those vegetables. But this winter my vegetables are a failure. Almost all of them spoiled and those that did not spoil are lacking in flavor," said a woman regretfully one day.

"How did that happen?" asked her friend.

"Well, you see it was this way, I read the recipe in the Government bulletin.



I had some vegetables that were about to spoil and I thought I would try it. I had such good results that I canned everything I could spare from the table. I had nine different vegetables canned when October came. This year I planned to do the same thing but I lost that bulletin and so I had to guess at the way I did it last year. I think I must have forgotten something. My work and materials were all wasted."

Many of the rural women do not think it worth the time it takes to copy recipes or bind bulletins. They are busy with other things and think they will remember a formula rather than to try to copy it. Later the recipe is again needed but the copy of the paper is lost. The unfortunate housewife must then estimate the quantity or find a new recipe. This usually results in wasted time or wasted materials and many times in both. Worse still, the woman must face her failure by serving the family a poorly prepared food.

## First Aid to Ink Spots.

Not only is this true with cooking recipes, but with many kinds of information that is given in the bulletins and good papers. One morning a neighbor came rushing into the room of her friend saying, "What will take out ink?" Her friend reached for a bulletin and said, "What is spotted now?" "My large new rug. The cat spilled a new, 25 cent bottle of ink on it." Soon both women were using all the available fresh milk for washing the spot. After the milk and ink had been washed out and the rug showed no signs of the morning's mishap, the owner of the rug said, "How did you know what to do?"

"I found the recipe for removing ink in the Wash Day bulletin."

"That bulletin saved a \$30 rug," was the reply.

Bulletins and papers which contain good information are valuable and should be saved by binding them in a simple and inexpensive way. For binding bulletins take pieces of cardboard the size and shape of the bulletin. Holes should be punched within 1/4 inch from the binding, thru the bulletins and covers. A heavy cord can then be used for tying them. An index can be kept on the cover and blank pages can be bound into the volume and used for copying recipes or pasting paper clippings. Bulletins and clippings of one subject should be bound together. A very useful library can be built in a few years if all the good material is properly classified and arranged so it is always available when needed.

Estimating quantities or guessing methods often makes the worker too dis-

couraged to try again, while one success always adds courage for trying the next new thing. Therefore, any good information should be made a permanent possession.

## Try Your Hand at Cream Puffs

Cream puffs are a pleasing change from pie and puddings and are little trouble to make. Try them now that eggs are plentiful. A recipe that never fails if followed carefully calls for 1 cup of hot water, 1/2 cup of butter, 1 cup of sifted flour and 3 eggs. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan and let it come to a boil, then stir in the flour and beat until the mixture is smooth. Remove the pan from the fire and beat in the whole eggs, one at a time. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered baking pan and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes. If the mixture is chilled before baking it will rise better. The expanding steam produced by the heat of the oven makes the puffs hollow in the center. The puffs will fall if they are taken out of the oven before they are perfectly done so it is wise to test them by removing one from the pan. If it does not fall and seems done, take out the others.

Make a slit in the top of every puff when it is cold and put in the filling. The simplest filling for the puffs is sweetened and flavored whipped cream. Crushed fruits, as strawberries or pineapple added to the cream make a delicious filling.

A recipe which admits of several variations is 2 cups of milk, 3/4 cup of sugar, 1 egg and 4 tablespoons of flour. Beat the egg and stir into it the flour sifted with the sugar. Pour over this mixture the scalded milk, stirring well, and cook in a double boiler until the filling thickens. Cool and flavor with vanilla. For variety, melted chocolate may be added to this filling or a caramel filling may be made by burning 2 tablespoons of the sugar to a rich brown and cooking it with the custard. Sprinkle powdered sugar lightly over the puffs after they are filled. This recipe makes 12 puffs.

## Hints from Dr. Grumbine

Stand erect!  
Quick lunches make slow funeral processions.

"Heavy eating, like heavy drinking, shortens life."

The best "kidney renovator" is just plain, fresh, pure water!

"Not every one can achieve greatness, but every one can be clean."

The hoe and the rake properly applied is the best spring tonic.

As the windows go up in the spring the death rate invariably goes down.

"If each before his own door swept the village would be clean."

Worry interferes with the body functions as carbon does in automobile cylinders.

A little less meat and more fruit and vegetables means both economy and health.—Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health.

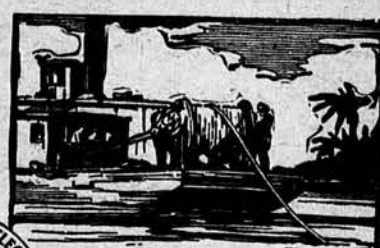
## If You and I

If you would smile a little more  
And I would kinder be  
If you would stop to think before  
You speak of faults you see  
If I would show more patience, too,  
With all with whom I'm hurried,  
Then I would help—and so would you—  
To make a better world.

If you would cheer your neighbor more  
And I'd encourage mine,  
If you would linger at his door  
To say his work is fine,  
And I would stop to help him when  
His lips in frowns are curled,  
Both you and I'd be helping then  
To make a better world.

But just as long as you keep still  
And plod your selfish way  
And I rush on and heedless kill  
The kind words I could say,  
While you and I refuse to smile  
And keep our gay flags furled,  
Some one will grumble all the while  
That it's a gloomy world.  
—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

Try ripping the old pillow tick open and sewing the ripped end to the end of the new tick; then you can shake the feathers into the new tick quickly with no fuzz flying and let them settle before ripping the old one off.



## Meeting the Universal Need

In the high passes of the mountains, accessible only to the daring pioneer and the sure-footed burro, there are telephone linemen stringing wires.

Across bays or rivers a flat-bottomed boat is used to unroll the message-bearing cables and lay them beneath the water.

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Through dense forests linemen are felling trees and cutting a swath for lines of wire-laden poles.

Vast telephone extensions are progressing simultaneously in the waste places as well as in the thickly populated communities.

These betterments are ceaseless and they are voluntary, requiring the expenditure of almost superhuman imagination, energy and large capital.

In the Bell organization, besides the army of manual toilers, there is an army of experts, including almost the entire gamut of human labors. These men, scientific and practical, are constantly inventing means for supplying the numberless new demands of the telephone using public.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Universal Service

## Boys' Catcher's Mitt or Mask FREE

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### Our Special Free Offer

The Boys' Catcher's Mitt is large size, face and fingers of craven tan leather, perspiration proof back, oxblood strip, webbed thumb, deep pockets. The Mask is small size, new style, heavy steel wire, japanned, made with side pads and elastic webbed strap retainer; strongly constructed, durable and reliable. We will send choice of these premiums to all who send us four yearly subscriptions to our big monthly magazine at 25 cents each. New, renewal or extension subscriptions will be received on this offer. Address.



Premium No. 21

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year. \$2.00 three

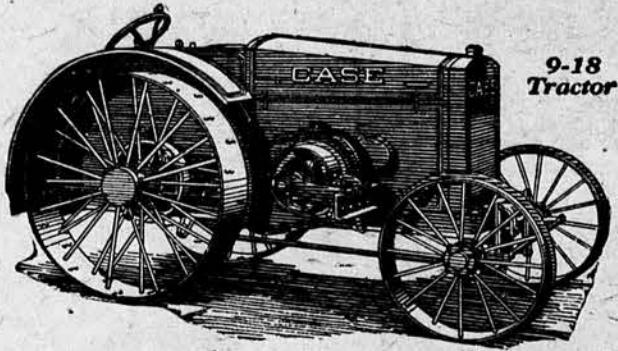
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J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.  
407 Erie Street, RACINE, WIS.  
Founded 1842



## MOLINE Adriance Grain Binder

NEVER MISSED A BUNDLE

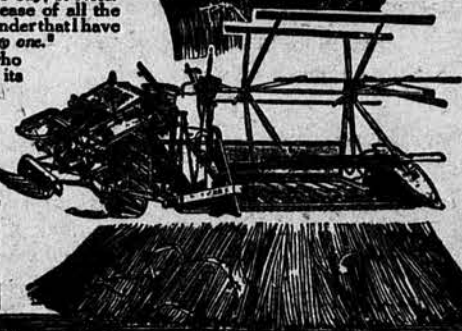
Mr. D. K. Smith of Attica, Iowa, says: "The draft and ease with which my Moline-Adriance Binder performs its work was really surprising, and I also wish to say, *It Never Missed Tying a Bundle*. The convenience and ease of all the levers for shifting the working parts, beats any Binder that I have ever seen. I can gladly recommend this Binder to any one."

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## Truck Farming on 60 Acres

Large Yields of Vegetables are Obtained by F. P. Rude

BY E. H. WHITMAN

TRUCK gardening without any frills is being carried on by F. P. Rude and his son, H. L. Rude, on their farm near Topeka. Thirty years' experience in the work has given Mr. Rude a training that enables him to raise a season's crops with a minimum loss in time and labor. He insists, however, that he constantly is learning more about gardening, for new problems must be solved every season. The Rudes specialize on no one thing—they do not "put all their eggs in one basket." They find that this works out as successfully on the 60 acres of garden as it does on any farm.

The beautiful house and grounds convince the visitor at the Rude home that gardening in the Kaw Valley, carried on in the "Rude" way, pays. Only a 15-minute ride from the center of Topeka, the family enjoys many of the privileges of city life, with none of its drawbacks.

It has not been a lazy man's job to keep the farm in the best condition. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, but its fertility has been kept up and even increased by careful manuring every year. The manure is obtained from stables in the city. Instead of limiting the manure hauling to the less busy seasons of the year, Mr. Rude agrees with stable owners to keep the manure, hauled the year around. By hauling it regularly he gets it at a much lower price. Six to 10 tons to the acre every year usually is applied. A coating of loose, strawy manure is used first and plowed under. A second coat of fine, well-rotted manure is added just before crops are planted. This helps greatly in giving the young plants a good start.

### A Rotation.

A carefully worked out system of rotation is used on the Rude farm. No crop is planted on the same ground twice in succession. Mr. Rude believes that this has much to do with their freedom from many of the pests which gardeners in general must contend with. Of course, they have the common potato beetle, the aphid, and sand lice on the melon vines, but these pests are taken care of by careful spraying.

The hotbed, consisting of about 65 sash is well protected by a high fence on the north and the large barn on the west. About 125,000 cabbage and 100,000 tomato plants were in the bed at the time of my visit. A large portion of the bed was being prepared for sweet potatoes. Boys do a large part of the work on the Rude farm, and Mr. Rude says he has no trouble in getting all the help he needs.

Mr. Rude does a large mail-order business in plants. In speaking of his exceptional success last spring, he said: "I inserted an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and sold about 350,000 plants to customers ordering by mail. This, of course, was in addition to those sold right here at the hotbed."

The same soil is used year after year in the hotbed. In the fall it is taken out and piled near the bed. The old manure is taken out to be used on the fields in the spring, and fresh manure is put in. Then the soil is put back in the bed as it is needed.

A windmill supplies the hotbed with water by pun-ping it into a large tank

placed on a high platform. A garden hose is attached to the tank, and this is long enough to reach to any part of the bed. After the hotbed season is over the tank and hose are used in preparing the vegetables for market. Mr. Rude appreciates fully the importance of having his produce look well when it goes to market, so he washes it carefully and sends it out fresh and clean. The wholesale firms of Topeka afford a good market for the produce grown on the farm. Most of the hauling is done with a "pony" team, but Mr. Rude is beginning to see visions of a truck for this work in the near future. He says it is too hard on his Overland to use it as a truck when he is in a hurry to get something and doesn't take time to hitch up his team.

### Good Seed.

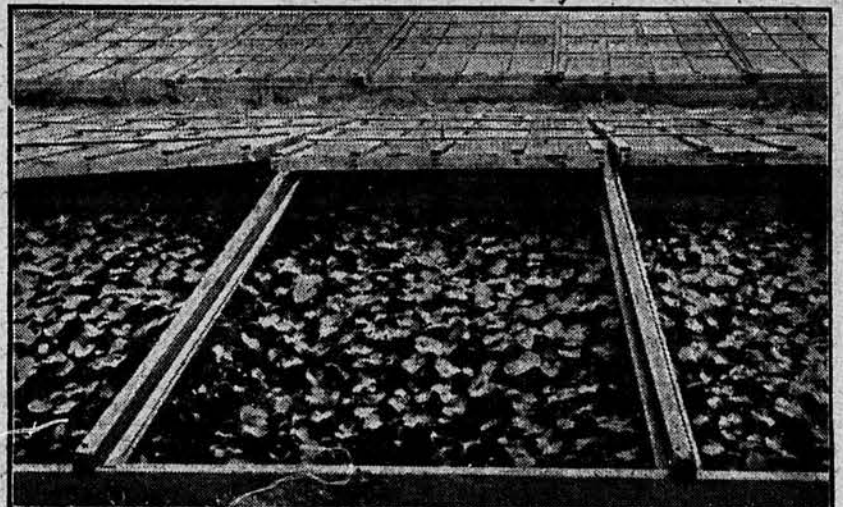
The barn on the Rude farm is large and well-built. The basement is divided into storerooms for seed to be used in the next year's crops. Mr. Rude keeps his own sweet potato seed, buying new seed every third year. While little of the seed used on the farm is grown there, Mr. Rude is in favor of buying seeds grown in this section, as he is of the opinion that such seeds will be much more likely to produce well under local conditions. He is planning this year to grow his bean seed, as the price has become almost prohibitive.

This spring the Rudes are putting out about 10 acres of onions, sets and seeds. This is only the usual acreage, and the same is true in regard to the acreage of potatoes, which is about the same as usual, not being influenced by the high prices. Mr. Rude says he has about 100 bushels on hand now.

In Mr. Rude's opinion, the soil and location of the Kaw Valley are suitable for a very great extension of the truck industry. He says Kansas City is demanding more produce and that the farmers along the Kaw must supply it.

### Things You Ought to Know

There are 50 ordinary words which nearly all ordinary persons will misspell if they don't look in the dictionary. There are sentences in every-day conversation which few persons can use correctly. There are worn-out, tiresome phrases which no longer mean what they were originally intended to mean. There are a hundred questions about such things which everyone ought to be able to answer, but cannot, principally because men grow sensitive, and fear to make themselves ridiculous by exposing their ignorance. Dillon's Desk Book, a "Little Manual for Writers and Those Who Would Like to Write," answers these bothersome questions, and saves you embarrassment. And it costs only 50 cents, postpaid. This little booklet of 48 pages is not intended as a course in English. It is simply a valuable and handy volume to have in your pocket. The Mail Printing House, the commercial printing branch of the Capper Publications, has issued it for Mr. Dillon in strong, attractive binding well suited to the purpose. The book may be obtained by addressing Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kan., for 50 cents.



An Extensive Use is Made of Hotbeds by Mr. Rude, Especially in Getting the Vegetables Started Early in the Spring.



# Here is a tractor that does the work of 10 horses—in any weather; on any soil—the "Cleveland"—price, \$985

**H**ERE is the latest development in tractor construction—the most efficient, the most economical tractor that modern science can produce.

A Tractor that plows wetter ground—or drier ground—than any other type tractor in the world.

A Tractor that can be operated on public roads, wood floors or plowed ground with equal facility.

A Tractor that will not slip—nor mire—nor pack the soil. A tractor that moves smoothly and evenly through heavy sand—through swampy lands.

A Tractor that is adapted to draying, excavating, logging, lumber yards, factories—for snow-plows on city streets and sidewalks.

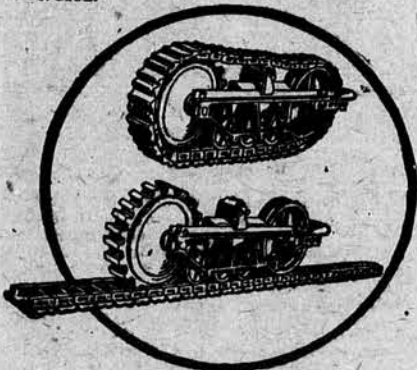
A Tractor that can be utilized for almost every manner of farm work requiring power—except the cultivation of corn after it has grown knee high.

A Tractor that pulls three 12-inch plows at three and one-half miles per hour, that plows ten acres a day.

A Tractor that delivers twelve mechanical H. P. at the drawbar, equal to the work of ten average horses—for hauling; for road grading; for clearing land; for logging and in irrigation work.

A Tractor that develops twenty H. P. at the belt pulley for stationary work—for threshing; for filling silos; for grading, pumping, sawing.

A Tractor that does practically twice as much work per dollar of cost, and that operates with less fuel per acre than any other tractor in the world.



The Cleveland Tractor is Geared to the Ground

Study its construction. See the great endless belts that carry the tracks on which the Cleveland Tractor runs.

Those tracks carry the Cleveland



Rollin H. White, the inventor and designer of the Cleveland Tractor

over the bad places—bridge the way over gullies and ditches; through swamps and heavy sands.

Those tracks save the jolts and jars that wrack the mechanism of the ordinary tractor.

The track on each side is 50 inches long by 6 inches wide—a total tread 100 inches long by 6 inches wide—600 square inches of traction surface. Forty-four corrugations, 1 inch face by 5 inches wide—220 square inches of grouters—engage in the ground to prevent slipping.

These grouters are in a vertical position before being engaged in the ground by the weight of the machine running on the track—and so they do not loosen the soil as is done with grouters on round wheels.

Therefore, in heavy pulling on soft ground—either wet, sandy or plowed—the pulling power of the Cleveland for its weight and cost is unequalled.

And yet, the grouters are so formed, and the weight of the ma-

chine is so evenly distributed, that the Cleveland will not damage asphalt or macadam roads.

The Cleveland Tractor is equipped with a specially designed four-cylinder heavy duty engine.

The Cleveland Tractor is Steered by the Power of the Engine

The wheel is used merely to indicate the direction you want to turn. Anyone—any boy or girl big enough to drive a horse can operate a Cleveland Tractor. It can be turned around—backward or forward—in a circle 12 feet in diameter.

The Cleveland Tractor is built with a spring suspension so designed as to make it flexible—to admit the tractor following any sort of uneven ground.

Each side is counterbalanced by the other side on the cantilever principle.

The Cleveland Tractor is compact. Twenty of them can be loaded in an ordinary freight car.

It is estimated that 30 to 40% of the total work of which the Cleveland Tractor is capable is work that the wheel tractor cannot do.

These facts, taken from the Government report published in 1916 on tractor costs in the Illinois Corn Belt, prove the dollar-and-cents saving in the Cleveland Tractor.

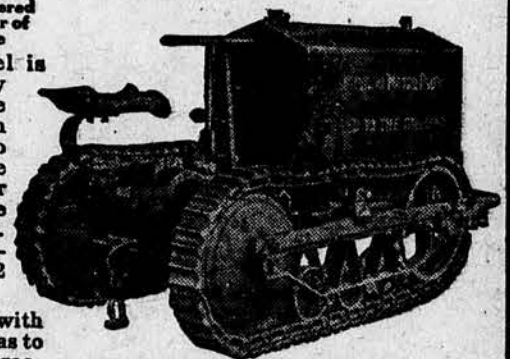
The average cost of a three-plow tractor is \$1086. Its plowing depth is 6 inches, its plowing speed is 2 miles per hour. Estimating 20% loss in turning and delays, the average three-plow tractor will plow 6.78 acres net per ten-hour day.

The average cost of a good team of horses is \$600—or for three teams, \$1800. Their plowing depth is 6 inches; their plowing speed is one and one-half miles per hour. Estimating 20% loss in turning and delays, three teams will plow four and one-half acres net per ten-hour day.

One Cleveland Tractor costs \$985. It will pull three 12-inch plows, plowing 6 inches deep at a speed of three and one-half miles an hour.

Estimating 20% loss in turning and delays, one Cleveland Tractor will plow 10 acres net per day.

Remember: one Cleveland Tractor will plow almost twice as much as an ordinary tractor, and almost three times as much as three good teams of horses.



Three-quarter view of the Cleveland Tractor, geared to the ground

And remember: the Cleveland Tractor costs just about one-half the price of the horses—and it does not cost one penny for the time when it is not actually at work.

## The Cleveland Tractor is steered by the power of the engine

### Cleveland Motor Plow Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Spring and Summer work is at hand. To make that work give you the greatest possible profit you need a Cleveland Tractor. To get it in time, you must order now. Send the coupon immediately.

Now is the opportune time to become, in your own community, the representative for the Cleveland Tractor—the most needed implement of modern times. Send the coupon immediately.

CLEVELAND MOTOR PLOW CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send me full particulars regarding the Cleveland Tractor

for \_\_\_\_\_ State whether farmer, contractor, etc.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

CLEVELAND MOTOR PLOW CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send me full particulars regarding the Cleveland Tractor and your proposition to dealers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# PERFECTION

We took four years to perfect the new 1917 Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. Our engineers, designers, skimming experts and testers worked on this machine to perfect it. It embodies every good cream separator feature and has none of its faults and retains its beautiful proportions. Not built down to a price, but built up to a high standard in our own factories. The whole true story about this separator is told in my new 1917 catalog.

## GET THIS BOOK NOW

It tells how we build Galloway Sanitary Separators from the ground up, how they are designed, the story of how we perfected this wonderful separator, and many other separator secrets and facts. Chock full of dairy wisdom—how by selling direct I can make a machine as good or better than many high-priced separators and save you from \$25 to \$50. That's why I want you to get this book. It tells the truth, the facts, the whole story. Remember my

## FOUR SELLING PLANS

My unconditional guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, my \$25,000 bank bond, my 90-day trial (180 milkings) plan, are but a few of the reasons why you should get this 1917 book and learn all about this separator and the way I do business.

WM. GALLOWAY CO.  
Box 43, Watertown, Iowa  
Shipped from Chicago, Ill.  
All kinds, Minneapolis.



Four New Sizes—Skimming Capacities 375, 500, 750 and 950 lbs. per hour  
Get my new 1917 Whole-sale Prices

**Sloan's Liniment** should be handy on every farm. In the dead of night with veterinary miles away, emergency treatment to sick stock is imperative.

Full directions in each package of Sloan's Liniment tells of its numerous uses. Endorsed by thousands of farmers for sprains, swellings, bruises, etc.

At all dealers, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. The \$1.00 bottle contains six times the 25c. size.



**Sloan's Liniment**  
KILLS PAIN  
INFLAMMATION WITHOUT RUBBING

**Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way—The Jayhawk**



F. WYATT MFG. CO. 112 N. 5th St. Salina, Kan.

**Faster Baling at LOWEST Expense**

Develop a steady baling business with the Admiral Press. Simple construction. Bigger capacity. Runs by steam, tractor or gasoline engine. ADMIRAL BAY PRESS COMPANY  
GET THE FACTS. Send 10c for new FREE catalog today.

## Box Kite Given Away!

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

**How To Earn This Kite**  
We are going to distribute them among our boy readers for only a small favor. Every boy who will get us two one-year subscriptions to our paper at 25c each and will send them to us with the 50c he collects will be given one of these kites. Take this copy of our paper and go right out among your neighbors and get the two subscriptions. They will be glad to subscribe when you tell them the prize for which you are working. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F7, Topeka, Kan.

## FARM ANSWERS

### What the Peanuts Require.

A neighbor says that peanuts are "hard" on land. Is that true?  
Montgomery Co. D. C. T.

Peanuts have 32.6 pounds of nitrogen, 7.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6.4 pounds of potash a thousand pounds, while the hay has 14.6 pounds of nitrogen, 2.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 13.9 pounds of potash a thousand pounds. This shows that the principal demand of this crop is for nitrogen, and as the peanut is a legume, this will be supplied to a large extent from the air. The mineral requirements of this plant are not very high. While it usually gives good returns without fertilizer, phosphorus and potassium often would increase the production.

### Questions About the Sheep.

What were the imports of mutton last year? What was the production of wool in Kansas?  
Logan Co. T. S.

Mutton and lamb imports in 1916 aggregated 16,706,667 pounds, having a value of \$1,458,002. The previous year 10,106,000 pounds, valued at \$933,357 were imported. In 1914, the first year of free trade, imports were 18,600,000 pounds, valued at \$1,708,918.

Sheep imports were 124,082, valued at \$650,198, mostly Mexican stock ewes. The previous year 261,063 head, valued at \$933,504, entered the country. Kansas produced 185,000 fleeces last year, with an average weight of 7.2 pounds. This gave a wool product of 1,330,000 pounds. The value was \$429,590.

### No Tuberculosis from Tankage.

Is there any danger of spreading tuberculosis by feeding tankage?  
Jewell Co. F. N. C.

No, there is no danger of spreading this disease among hogs in Kansas from feeding tankage. Many experiments along this line have been run by the United States Department of Agriculture. In no case could tuberculosis be shown to have arisen from the consumption of tankage, and it must therefore be freed from all blame in the spread of this disease, and may be looked upon as a safe and valuable article of food for use in raising and fattening swine.

Tankage, meat meal, and other animal food products are valuable for supplying the protein in a ration for swine, and have attracted attention from farmers because of the prevailing high prices of other foodstuffs. Tankage, or digester tankage as it is commonly called, is rich in protein and has proved a satisfactory substitute for skim milk as an adjunct to corn. It is made from the trimmings, inedible viscera, and other parts of the carcass, all of which are placed in the tanks and thoroughly cooked under pressure, so the resulting product comes out sterile. The grease is removed from the surface and the residue is dried out at a high temperature, then ground, screened, and placed in 100-pound bags.

### Pasture Crops for Hogs.

What crops can be grown for hog pasture in Western Kansas?  
Logan Co. P. N. G.

Hog production in Western Kansas on divide land has been uncertain mainly on account of frequent failure to produce grain crops. However, with proper management I believe it is possible to more than double the number of hogs produced normally. Pasture and grain are two important items in profitable pork production.

Sweet sorghum or Sudan grass are satisfactory crops for pasture in this part of the state. For grain I would suggest planting Blue Squaw corn to a limited extent and using it for "hogging down" in the fall. Freed's ergo is another insurance crop that will seldom fail to produce grain. T. L. Smith of Grainfield had some satisfactory experience in using this crop. Some local variety of dent corn, kafir or milo should be grown on larger fields for the main grain crop.

Where it is possible to grow alfalfa this, of course, forms a very valuable additional hog feed either green or as hay. It is a good plan to follow a few acres to be seeded to rye or fall wheat for fall and winter pasture for both hogs and poultry. Brood sows should be bred for fall litters.

Hays, Kan. W. A. BOYS.

### Sorghum Crops in Stafford.

Will you kindly send me some information on summer fallowing, and on milo, feterita and durra? Does the dwarf kafir yield as well as the standard varieties here?  
Stafford Co. G. C. C.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of our bulletin No. 205, on "Relation of Moisture to Yield of Wheat in Western Kansas." This bulletin discusses in some detail the subject of summer fallowing.

In addition to the information supplied in this bulletin, I wish to call your attention to what is known as partial fallow. Partial fallow consists in growing corn in rows 72 inches apart which is just twice the distance apart of the corn in the average row. In preparing ground for the corn, the entire field is listed in the usual manner, but corn is planted only in every other row. The corn is planted no thicker or but very little thicker than would be the case where every row is planted. In cultivating, every listed row is cultivated just as the corn oc-

cupied the entire field. When the ground is handled in this way corn is a much more dependable crop than when grown in the ordinary manner. The ground is thoroughly worked and if the cultivating is done properly, an exceptionally good seedbed will be prepared for wheat. We have been using this method for several years at our experiment stations at Hays, Tribune and Colby with marked success. Many farmers who have used this method also consider it desirable from the standpoint of grain production as well as from the standpoint of leaving the land in the best condition for wheat. For a grain sorghum crop, I consider Pink kafir the best crop to grow in your county, although Dwarf kafir would be fairly satisfactory. I believe that Dwarf kafir is better under your conditions than milo, feterita or durra. I would, however, advise planting feterita in case it is necessary to plant a crop late in the season, as it has the advantage of being able to mature in a shorter time than kafir.

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

### Burning the Dead Animals.

What should be done with the carcasses of dead animals on the farm?  
Neosho Co. I. G. W.

In disposing of dead animals two methods are available, burning and burying. Animals dying from hog cholera, chicken cholera, anthrax, blackleg, glanders, hemorrhagic septicemia, and hydrophobia should always be burned. When animals are buried they should be covered with quicklime so all infectious matter may be destroyed. Burning, however, is recommended for destroying all dead animals. A furnace can be constructed from a few rocks where small animals can be disposed of quite readily. Larger animals offer a greater problem. They are heavy to handle and difficult to move. It is best to nail a few boards together as a sort of sled, roll the animal on this sled and drag it to where it is to be burned. Two ditches should be dug in the form of a cross so a good draft of air will be available. The material for the fire should be piled over the ditches and the animal dragged on top of the material. Farmers often experience considerable trouble in burning large animals because the combustible material is placed on top of the animal instead of underneath it. The carcass will burn best if it is elevated 2 or 3 feet above the ground. If the body is saturated with coal oil and a good hot fire started directly beneath the animal it usually can be burned with much less work than it can be buried.

### Mexican Beans in Ford.

I have 270 acres of wheat which is dead and on which I desire to put some crop that will not interfere with seeding wheat this fall. I do not wish to put in corn, oats or any kafir crop. A friend told me about Mexican beans. Can you give me any information as to the advisability of planting this crop?  
Ford Co. G. O. S.

You cannot afford to grow Mexican beans. The crop is very uncertain under our conditions. If you have ground that you wish to prepare for wheat this fall I would suggest one of the two following plans:

(1) The ground could be planted to corn in alternate rows. That is, instead of planting corn as is customary, the corn could be planted just twice as far apart as is customary. In listing for corn, every row should be listed and seed planted only in every other row. The entire field should be cultivated and the ground should be given good thorough cultivation throughout the summer. If the ground is handled in this way it will be in ideal condition for wheat this fall, and the corn that grew on the field would undoubtedly more than pay for all the work that you had put upon it. Corn planted in this way is much more drought resistant than corn planted in the ordinary manner, and the ground is left in ideal condition for wheat in the fall.

(2) The ground could be left uncropped for the summer, plowed this spring after the spring rains start when in good condition for plowing and worked sufficiently afterward to keep down weed growth, but not enough to thoroughly pulverize the soil and put it in such a condition that it will blow. This plan should not be followed in view of the urgent demand for food unless you are unable to properly handle the corn.

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

### More About Rock Phosphate.

Where does rock phosphate come from? How is it handled?  
Cherokee Co. D. L.

Practically all the phosphate rock comes from South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. The material from these sources is somewhat different in physical appearance and in the percentage of phosphoric acid, but the chemical combination of the phosphoric acid is the same in all cases, it being combined with lime, iron and alumina. In some cases it occurs mixed with clay and other worthless material. This contamination causes the variation in phosphoric acid content—the more impurities the lower the percentage of phosphoric acid. These impurities may be washed out in many cases, and a high grade phosphate rock obtained. The rock that contains a high percentage of iron and alumina is less valuable than that with a low percentage of these constituents. The phosphoric acid combined with iron and alumina is far less soluble and will take a much longer time to become available, if it ever becomes available, than that combined with lime.

The phosphate rock from South Carolina is found in river beds and de-

posits on land. It is washed free from impurities, has a low percentage of iron and alumina and is quite uniform in composition, containing from 36 to 38 per cent of phosphoric acid. The phosphate rock from Tennessee is obtained fairly free of impurities with only a small percentage of iron and alumina and contains from 30 to 32 per cent of phosphoric acid. Most of the phosphate used in Kansas comes from Tennessee.

The percentage of phosphoric acid is more variable in the Florida material, since it occurs in different physical forms. It appears as pebbles in river beds, as bowlders and as soft rock which resembles clay and is largely contaminated with it. It varies in percentage composition from 18 to 30 per cent of phosphoric acid. Having more clay mixed with it makes it naturally poorer in phosphoric acid. The percentage of iron and alumina is also somewhat higher in this grade of rock.

Some of the ground phosphate rock may contain a small quantity of limestone or carbonate of lime, but it is so small that it is of no practical value for the purpose for which limestone is used, and should not be considered in fixing the price of phosphate rock. The claim is sometimes made that the phosphate rock contains lime and phosphoric acid in combination, and that its application serves the double purpose of supplying both lime and phosphoric acid which most soils need. The lime combined with phosphoric acid in rock phosphate is no more available than the phosphoric acid, and it does not answer the purposes of improving the physical condition of the soil and correcting acidity, as limestone, burnt lime or slaked lime does.

Therefore, in determining the relative values of the phosphate rocks offered for sale under the names, "floats," "phoslime" and other trade names and arriving at the price to be paid bear in mind the following facts: 1. That in all cases unavailable phosphoric acid is being purchased. 2. That the phosphoric acid in the raw rock, regardless of its source, is in the same chemical combination, being combined with lime, iron and alumina, and the less iron and alumina the better. 3. That the fineness to which it is ground determines the rate at which it becomes available when mixed with the soil. If the fineness is the same and the percentage of iron and alumina is low, then the percentage of total phosphoric acid alone should determine the price.

In some cases ground phosphate rock is being offered for sale at prices considerably too high, claims being made that it possesses some peculiar property of chemical combination which makes the phosphoric acid more valuable. Often this material is of low grade and cannot be sold for the manufacture of acid phosphate. Therefore, it is put on the market in the raw state with claims that cannot be substantiated and in order to give weight to these claims the high price is asked. Most of the ground rock put on the market contains from 28 to 32 per cent of total phosphoric acid and is ground so 90 per cent will pass thru a 100-mesh screen.

### Breeds of the Hogs.

What is the best breed of swine? What breed should I keep?  
Brown Co. J. V.

The question, "Which is the best breed of swine?" cannot be answered by naming any one breed for Kansas. Some breeds are superior to others in certain respects, and one breed may be better adapted than another to certain local conditions. In general, the "best" hog is the one the farmer likes best, provided it is what his market demands. He will not make a mistake, however, if he makes a selection from the breeds already established in his locality. This is a matter which a farmer will have to decide for himself.

After a farmer has decided on the breed of hogs which he believes to be the best and most profitable for him to raise, he should stick to that breed and endeavor to develop it to its highest possible standard. It is impossible to get the most out of swine breeding by continually changing from one breed to another. There is adequate room, and market, for the different breeds of hogs, but it would not be profitable for one individual to try to raise several and bring them to perfection.

There are two distinct types of swine which have been developed by different methods of breeding and feeding for certain market requirements. They are the lard type and the bacon type. Swine of the lard type far outnumber those of the bacon type in the United States. The former is often called the American type of hog, because in this country it has reached its highest development. The people of the United States generally prefer this type of hog for their purposes; consequently the majority of feeders produce the rapid-fattening, heavily fleshed lard type. Corn, which is largely responsible for this type of hog, is deficient in protein and ash, and has a tendency to produce fat at the expense of lean meat.

The bacon breeds of hogs are not raised in very large numbers in the United States. Where corn is not relied upon as the principal grain for hogs, the production of choice bacon is more general than in the corn belt, even though the so-called lard breeds are used. As the markets become more discriminating, breeders will pay more attention to the production of quality, and with the demand for greater excellence in meat the American or "lard" breeds doubtless will be modified to play a large part in its supply.



# The Cow is a Milk Machine

You Must Put Feed in if You Expect to Get Anything Out

BY IRA P. WHITNEY

IN HER wild state the cow rustled for food, gave birth to her calf, and secreted sufficient milk to nourish it until it was able to rustle for itself. When feed was scarce she drew on her body surplus both for body maintenance and milk production, and when feed was plentiful she built up her body in preparation for a time of need.

Man learned a long time ago that milk is an excellent food. He was not satisfied with the normal production of cows under natural conditions. By selection, breeding and feeding he developed an animal capable of producing many times the volume of milk produced by her ancestors in their native state. Not only has he increased the volume, but he has changed the composition to meet his individual desires, and instead of producing milk for only a short time during the year as her ancestors did, the modern cow gives milk almost all the year.

## Cows Used to Work Only Half Time.

It is natural to follow the lines of least resistance in the development of any industry. The dairyman has proved no exception to this rule. We all can remember when the usual practice was to freshen the cows in the spring, milk them during the spring and summer months, let them dry up in the fall when the grass was gone, and then turn them out to a straw stack to exist during the winter months. A dry summer with the grass all burned up was indeed a misfortune, for many of the cows would go dry after milking five or six months.

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations deserve much of the credit for showing us better methods. They have shown us that the cow is a machine for converting the crude products of the field into a finished food suitable to the needs of man. They have given us balanced rations. Feeding for production no longer is a hit and miss proposition. It has been reduced to a science, and we continually are perfecting it.

I have said that the dairy cow is a machine, and the scientist tells us that to maintain this machine she must have a certain amount of fuel to keep up the body temperature, and she also must have the necessary elements to repair all body waste. Unless these requirements are met the machine will deteriorate. The cow that is fed nothing more than a maintenance ration, is not capable of producing milk unless she draws on the surplus stored in her body. We can best compare her in this condition to a threshing machine running empty. The engine is fired and steam is kept up by supplying the necessary fuel, friction is reduced by oiling the bearings, and the wear and tear is reduced to a minimum by constant repair. The machine will run indefinitely, but unless the bundles are fed in at the cylinder no grain will come out. So it is with the dairy cow, she may thrive if we supply her with a maintenance ration, but if she is to produce milk and butterfat she must be supplied with the necessary materials for their manufacture.

## No Two Cows are Exactly Alike.

Some persons think that feeding the dairy cow is a very simple thing. They think that the dairyman should be able to sit in his office and tell his men the kinds and amounts of feed required for every cow. Such is not the case. If the cow were a perfect machine, and if the analysis and digestibility of feeds did not vary so greatly, such a process might be a possibility. Feeding stuffs vary greatly, however, and no two cows are exactly alike in their requirements, so the man who arbitrarily decides just what feeds it will take to produce certain results in the animal body is doomed to disappointment. The individuality of the cow is something over which the scientist has no control. He must figure by averages. His work is of great value, but it is up to the feeder to use good judgment in using these figures. The successful feeder is the one who knows his individual cows and caters to their likes and dislikes.

Did you ever go into a large milking barn and find the milker opening a sack of grain at one end of his string, pre-

paratory to feeding? When the sack was opened he took it under his arm and started down the line, dumping from the sack into the manger. Sometimes he would shake out more than he had intended for one cow. Perhaps by the time he had fed all but four or five of the cows he would find himself running short of feed, and with a little more care he would divide what was left among those still to be fed. Perhaps he would promise himself to save a little extra for them the next time. Any man who cannot take charge of a string of cows that has been handled this way, and make at least his wages by intelligent feeding, is not worthy of the title of "feeder." There may be an occasional exception, where the cows are so inferior that they will not respond to intelligent care, but such exceptions are rare.

## Give Cows Individual Care

While a cow can be treated somewhat like a machine, yet she has her limits and it is well that her feeder recognizes them. She can be broken down as well as actual machinery. To know the possibilities of a cow one should know well how she is constituted. It also is well to study the individualities of cows. Different cows may require different treatment. Every herd of cows should form an experimental dairy in itself. There should be an actual account kept with every cow. Charge her up with the cost of food and give her credit for every pound of milk produced. Let her manure pay for the trouble. In so doing you can see from time to time how you are succeeding with every cow. If it is necessary to change the food, that can be done intelligently. You will find that it is best to vary the rations to conform to weather conditions.

## Plan to Have Summer Feed

It will pay everyone who is milking cows to plan to feed the animals in midsummer when the pastures are dry in order to keep up the milk flow. Dairy products will be worth as much, if not more, than in previous seasons. A summer silo would answer the purpose admirably, but few persons have any silage left over. An acre planted to an early variety of corn, or a standard sweet corn, and another acre to cowpeas will feed 10 cows through August and give big cash returns for that month, as well as keep the cows in milking condition for the months to follow. Cowpeas should be broadcasted at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre, May 1 to May 15 in the southern part of the state and two weeks later in the northern sections. Whippoorwill is one of the best varieties to plant for silage purposes.

K. S. A. C.

## One More Cow in 32-pound Class

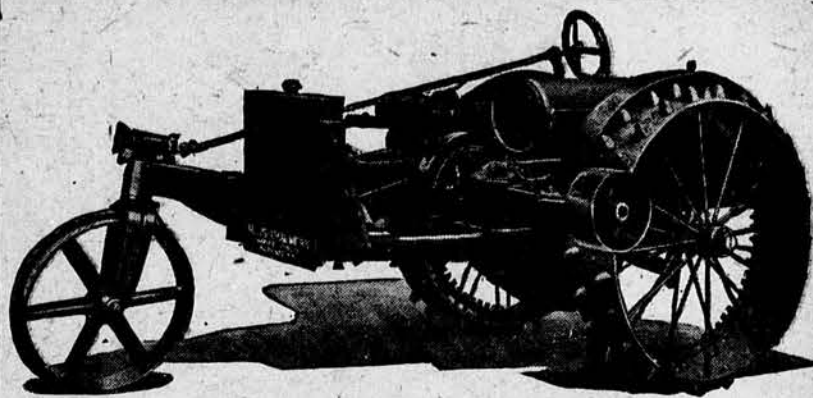
The Holstein-Friesian cow Pauline De Kol Ophelia 104434 has shown a production of 851 pounds milk containing 35.1 pounds fat in seven consecutive days. She freshened at 9 years, 10 months, 4 days old. Her sire is Sir Lilith Pauline De Kol 35727; her dam is Minke Ophelia Clothilde 60196. She was bred by Byron Barstow of Earlville, New York; and she is now owned by G. O. Clark of Naples, New York. With this production she is the twenty-second cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 32 pounds fat in seven days. If computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter so far claimed for Pauline De Kol Ophelia would amount to 43.89 pounds.

## Do You Need Farm Help?

Can you use a man or boy on your farm this season? It is your patriotic duty—as well as good business sense—to push production this year to the limit. If you can use more help, send your name and particulars to us. We will try to find a man for you. Farm Help Editor, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

# Built to Fit Your Needs



This sturdy tractor will fit right into the work on your farm. It is designed to fit the power needs of farms right in this section of the country.

In four years of successful work the fundamental design of the Allis-Chalmers Tractor has not been changed. It is the only tractor with a one-piece steel heat-treated frame—the only tractor frame with no rivets to work

loose—that will not sag under heaviest strains. Allis-Chalmers motor bearings never get out of line through frame weakness. Important improvements insure absolute protection of all moving parts from dust and grit.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS 10-18 HP FARM TRACTOR

The Allis-Chalmers is more than a tractor—it is a compact portable power plant, always ready for any kind of belt work. Long bearings of large diameter keep the belt pulley always in perfect alignment.

And back of it all stand the Allis-Chalmers name and reputation—the Allis-Chalmers years of supremacy in designing and constructing machinery of all kinds. Ask your banker. The purchaser of this tractor is assured of the same service that the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. gives all its customers on every product it manufactures.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. A. DOUGHERTY MOTOR CO., 1701 McGee Street  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Distributors for Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Test out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin and mail to us for complete illustrated description and specifications of this successful machine, with particulars of its record of years of hard work in the field.

# GET Your Cream NOW! Separator

**ONLY \$2 Down**  
A Year to Pay

**on This Easy Self-Earning Plan**  
You won't feel the cost at all. The machine itself will save its own cost and more before you pay. We ship any size separator you need direct from our factory and give you a whole year to pay our low price of only \$24 and up. Read what Alfred Geatches, No. Jackson, O., says: "We are getting more than twice the cream we were before. The separator is very easy to clean and runs very easy." Why not get a lifetime guaranteed New Butterfly separator for your farm and let it earn its own cost by what it saves?

## NEW BUTTERFLY \$24

Cream Separators have these exclusive high grade features—frictionless pivot ball bearings bathed in oil, self-draining bowl, self-draining milk tank, easy cleaning one piece aluminum skimming device, closed drip proof bottom, light running cut steel gears, oil bathed. Guaranteed highest skimming efficiency and durability. We give

**30 Days FREE Trial — Lifetime Guarantee**

against all defects in material and workmanship. We ship you the size machine you need, let you use it for 30 days. Then if pleased you can make the rest of the small monthly payments out of the extra cream profits the separator saves and makes for you. If you are not pleased just ship the machine back, our expense and we will refund what you paid. You take no risk. Write for FREE Catalog now.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO  
Also Manufacturers of Albaugh Dover "Square Turn" Farm Tractors

## YOU CAN SELL IT

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



## This Hay Baler Piles Up Profits!

No matter what you bale — alfalfa, vetch, cow peas, **anything** — there is an Ann Arbor Hay Baler that will save one-third your money — will deliver better bales and more of them per hour. Every Ann Arbor Hay Baler is sold under an iron-clad, **individual** guarantee.

**Ann Arbor**  
"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

Clean, square-end bales — that bring the biggest price — are delivered every time. The Ann Arbor has the largest feed opening. The operator is never hurried — plunger is always out of the way for the big full charge of hay. Any engine will furnish the needed power.

Use the Ann Arbor to bale your own hay. Then pile up the profits baling for others. It's easy — and might be profitable. Write for our new booklet of facts, figures and illustrations. We are making a special offer now — so write today.

Makers of the Famous  
Ann Arbor Disc-Thrower  
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Ann Arbor Machine  
Company  
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## The Life Story of Two Great Scouts Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill

The shot went home; down tumbled the redman over the edge of the bank, rolling over and over until he landed in the water below. In less time than it takes to tell it, Indians began swarming up to the edge of the bank.



The sound of the shot attracted the attention of Billy's comrades, who quickly opened fire on the savages, driving them to cover. At dawn, footsore and weary, Bill Cody and the remaining members of the wagon train arrived at the Fort. And then—but let the book tell you the rest of the story.

### A Full and Complete History

of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, des-

perate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilizations march to the West. The book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

### You Can Get This Book Free

As long as our present supply lasts we will send this book free and post paid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to *Capper's Weekly* at 50 cents each. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. You will be highly pleased. Send your order today.

CLIP AND MAIL THE COUPON

**CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kan.**

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for subscriptions to *Capper's Weekly*. Send me the Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill book free and postpaid.

Name of subscriber.....

Address.....

Name of subscriber.....

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## Coax the Birds to Your Home

The Largest Number of Feathered Friends are Found Near Moisture, Food and Shelter

SO MUCH is said about attracting the birds in winter that we are likely to forget it is also a good plan to attract them in spring and summer. Begin when the birds are migrating and when some of them are, perhaps, making just a passing visit. Scatter a little cracked corn, oats, wheat, or barley near the garden paths. Millet is liked by the summer visitors, also. Many birds thus fed have actually given up the idea of moving farther along and have remained in the vicinity all summer. Blackbirds, sparrows, and thrashers can be induced

tures of the great outdoors during the mating season. He frequently alights upon the topmost twig of a tree and delivers a thin, wiry note, or a characteristic twitter like a wee snare-drum, as he takes wing. This call may be repeated while the bird is flying.

But the lark's vocal abilities amount to more than this, and he has a song—a sweet, rather high-pitched song—which he frequently sings as he walks amid the young growing grass. "Nigger-can't-see-me!" are the words an old darkey once thought the lark said, and they fit the musical utterance fairly well.

The lark has a habit of lying close in the grass like a quail, and quite often flushing only a few yards from one's foot. Its flight is rather rapid, a hurried buzzing of the wings, alternating with a period of sailing. Upon either side of the tail are white feathers, and these, sharply contrasting with the general brown tone of the upper parts, are very noticeable when the bird is in the air.

The meadow lark arrives early in the spring, and during mild winters may remain North the year round. The nest is built upon the ground, usually in a tuft of rank grass. It is roofed with bent grass, and it sometimes has a tunnel-like entrance, of bent interwoven grassblades. The eggs, from four to six in number, are white speckled with reddish-brown. There is a variety of the meadow lark found on the great plains of the West, which as a musician greatly exceeds its relatives of the East, its song being remarkably sweet and appealing.

The meadow lark is about the size of a quail altho lighter in weight. It winters from Massachusetts and Illinois southward. Its close flush and whirring flight may somewhat resemble the noisy rush of the quail, but the resemblance is very faint, as the headlong speed is lacking.

### Wrens are Useful Birds

The house wren and other members of the wren family eat thousands of bugs and destructive worms yearly that would do great harm to the farmers' crops if allowed to live. For that reason and because the wrens are so tiny that they cannot take care of themselves, girls and boys may help by building nest houses for them. The English sparrows take possession of the best nesting places about our homes so that the little wrens have a bad time finding safe places to build their nests. The sparrows kill the baby wrens and destroy the eggs whenever they find a wren's nest. If the wrens have safely guarded nests they will soon earn their board and keep. The entrance hole in a wren's house should be just large enough for the little bird to enter.

### The New Neighbor

I have a new neighbor just over the way. She was moving in on the first of May; When she took in her household goods, I saw They were nothing but rubbish and sticks and straw; But when I made her a call just now I found she had furnished her house somehow. All trim and tidy and nice and neat. The prettiest cottage in all the street. Of thistledown silk was her carpet fine. A thousand times better and softer than mine; Her curtains, to shut out the heat and light, Were woven of blossoms pink and white; And the dainty roof of her tiny home Was a broad green leaf like an emerald dome. 'Tis the coziest nook that you ever did see, Mrs. Yellowbird's house in the apple tree. —Youth's Companion.

### What are the Counties?

If you know the counties in Kansas you can answer this puzzle. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 10.

- 1—What county in Kansas means to hurry?
- 2—What county in Kansas was a famous general?
- 3—What county in Kansas was a famous poet?
- 4—What county in Kansas is seen before a rain?
- 5—What county in Kansas is an animal?
- 6—What county in Kansas is something precious?
- 7—What county in Kansas is the subject of many jokes?
- 8—What county in Kansas is a color?
- 9—What county in Kansas is a popular beverage?
- 10—What county in Kansas is a food?

### What the Meadow Lark Sings

The meadow lark, with his yellow breast, black crescent and gamey-looking back, is one of the most pleasant fea-



### Clytie and the Sunflower

Have you ever heard the Greek legend about Clytie, the girl who was changed into a sunflower? Clytie had wonderful golden hair and big brown eyes, and she was tall and slender. She lived near a large garden.

Clytie stood in this large garden one day, watching her pet doves as they flew about in the sky, when she caught a glimpse of the sun chariot of Apollo. She even had a glimpse of Apollo himself, as he guided his wonderful horses along their course, which was the circle of the heavens. There were many fleecy clouds in the sky, and one had veiled the burning sunlight from the eyes of Clytie, or she would never have been able to see the sight, which only the eyes of Jupiter's eagle may endure and not become blind.

After this the foolish girl went every day into the garden and, staring up into the sky, tried to see Apollo once more. Every day for more than 30 days she went into the garden. Her mother often told her that she would make Apollo angry, for he shines brightly so as to hide himself from people on the earth.

"Clytie! Clytie!" her mother would call, "come in and take your sewing."

But Clytie never would obey. Sometimes she would answer:

"Oh, mother, let me stay. He was so beautiful. I have no heart for work."

Apollo saw the foolish girl day after day and he became out of patience with her.

"Mortal maidens must obey their mothers," he said, and a burning sun-arrow fell on Clytie's bright head.

Such a strange change came upon Clytie from that moment. Her brown eyes grew larger. Her golden hair stood straight out around them, and her pretty clothing changed into great heart-shaped leaves which clung to a stiff stalk. Her feet grew firmly into the ground, and the 10 little toes changed into 10 strong roots that went creeping everywhere for water.

When Clytie's mother called again no answer came and she found, in going into the garden, a flower in place of her child.

And now Clytie always stares at the sun all day long. In the morning her face is toward the east, and at night it is toward the west.

Did you ever think that the sunflower was once a lovely girl?

### Men are Paid to Gossip

There are some curious trades or professions in Eastern Asia. There is a tooth stainer, who carries little boxes of brushes and coloring matter with him as he calls from house to house. He serves his customers regularly, and it is his business to see that their teeth are given a fine polishing each morning. The natives prefer black teeth, and the stain that is used for the purpose is entirely harmless.

In Arabia we find there are quite a number of tactful natives who follow the trade of gossiping for a living. The gossip has regular customers, and spends his day going from house to house telling stories; the news of the day, and whatever jokes he can collect. The collecting is done by remembering the conversation of each customer, and carrying it on to the next. If the gossip has a gracious manner and can interest his customers he makes a very fair income.

At Russia's capital there are agencies for managing funerals. This does not seem at all strange until one is told that the agencies are there for the purpose of furnishing mourners. The mourners which the agency supplies are tramps. When there is to be a funeral, tramps from all over the city gather at the agency to be looked over. These agencies will furnish clothes, hats and even pocket handkerchiefs. The tramp must also be provided with a presentable pair of shoes. A certain number of these tramps are then conducted to the house of the deceased, and in one of the sheds near the house, they take off their clothing and put on the garb of a mourner. The agency representative then rolls up each tramp's clothing into a bundle and this is taken to the cemetery in a basket. After the funeral is over, the tramps again change their clothing, and when the agency employe accounts for each man's mourning garb, he passes to him a sum equivalent to from 40 to 75 cents of our money. The amount paid the mourners depends upon the elaborateness of the funeral.



## Make Havoline Oil Your Hired Man

Horse-power and tractive-power are more profitable servants since Havoline Oil went to work on scientifically run farms. These modern beasts of burden run smoother, live longer, deliver more mileage on gas, and depreciate slower if their machinery is guarded by

# HAVOLINE OIL

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"It makes a difference"

Bought in the sealed Havoline container, you know what you get—uniform quality, highest purity, no waste, no dirt, full quantity, and all-Havoline.

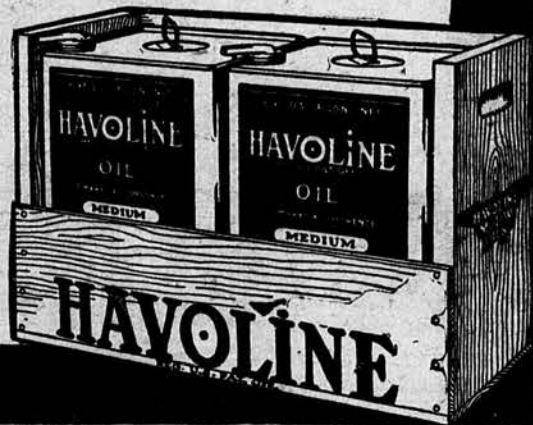
A season's supply comes to you in compact wooden boxes, each containing two 5-gallon cans of pure Havoline.

**Indian Refining Company**

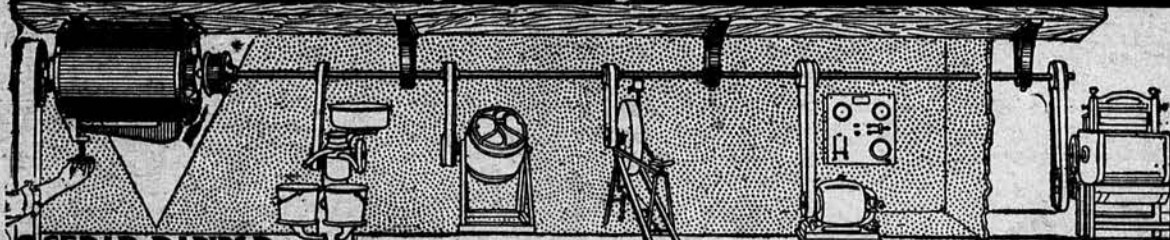
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NEW YORK

Producers and Refiners of Petroleum



## Gives any speed you want-instantly



**CEDAR RAPIDS SPEED GOVERNOR**

— as low as \$12.00

Includes line shaft, pulleys and hangers, attached to heavy plank

— the speed governor of a thousand different speeds. Every turn of the hand wheel gives a different speed and each speed is absolutely steady and uniform.

Install it yourself with a screw driver. No figuring pulleys, no chance of installing it wrong for it runs in either direction attached to the floor, the wall or the ceiling. It's as cheap as an ordinary line-shaft with the governor pulley thrown in.

**Go To Your Dealer**

and see it. He'll demonstrate it and he'll show you what a profit-producer it will be for you. Get ALL THE FACTS. THEY ARE WORTH KNOWING.

**THE Cedar Rapids Speed Governing Line Shaft** is as cheap as the average friction-clutch pulley, yet it controls the speed of several pulleys at once without stopping your engine. The engine operates the governor—the governor controls the line-shaft.

The governor absorbs all jerky vibration. The power transmitted is steady and smooth. Runs all machinery at uniform speed. If you own an engine you need the Cedar Rapids Speed Governing Line-Shaft. One man saved enough labor fanning 50 bushels of clover-seed to more than pay for his governor outfit.

**CEDAR RAPIDS FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY**

502 Second Street, West  
Cedar Rapids Iowa

### Controls Them All

Cream separators require starting at slow speed. The Speed Governing Line Shaft makes any separator run smoothly.

Butter Churning necessitates slowing down the machinery to gather the butter. It regulates this.

Your Grindstone can best be run from a pulley on the Speed Governing Line Shaft.

Lighting plants require regular power, without "miss-fire" or "break." Controlled by the Speed Governing Line Shaft.

Your Washing Machine should be operated slowly when washing large pieces. The Governing Line Shaft controls it.

**\$50 in Cash Prizes**

to be awarded July 1st. Present owners and prospective buyers should write for full particulars.

## MEN WANTED

**LEARN TO DRIVE AND REPAIR AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS**

Big demand for trained men. Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month. Learn in 6 weeks by the

**SWEENEY SYSTEM**

of practical experience. You do the real work in machine shop, factory and on the road. No books used. Tools free. FREE Big 64 page catalogue with views of men at work in largest and best equipped auto school in world. Send name today. Address

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## SOUTHWEST THRESHING



FOR INDIVIDUAL USE

A practical one-farm machine at a one-farm price. 3 to 5 men & full crew. 6 to 8 horse power pulls it. Threshes anything that grows. Beats old style big machines for threshing clean and cleaning grain. Easy to run, easy to move, strongly made of best steel and iron. Send your name for descriptive folder, No. 122, price and terms. Write today.

**SOUTHWEST MFG. CO.,**

1734 Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## Fool The Batter, Boys!

**Baseball Curver Free**

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

**OUR OFFER:** We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

**HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C-6, Topock, Kan.**



## Heal sores with Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder

It forms a powerful antiseptic protection against insects and infections and quickly heals the cut.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder is my own prescription, the genuine original healing powder used during my whole 25 years Veterinary practice. Its the handiest, most effective way to heal all sores on stock.

Ask your dealer for a can today and have it on hand when needed. 25 or 50c. Absolutely guaranteed.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are guaranteed to keep your stock's digestion in perfect order, expel the worms, etc. If your dealer doesn't keep Dr. LeGear's Remedies, write us and we'll see that you are supplied. Send 5c for Dr. LeGear's 112 Page Stock and Poultry book. Dr. L. B. LeGear Med. Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. B. LeGear, V.S. (in surgeon's robe) Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. 25 years Veterinary practice. Authority on ailments of stock and poultry.

## 160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



### Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat at over \$2 per bu. offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets, convenient climate excellent. There is now an extra demand for farm laborers to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in war. The government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Sup. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada or

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

Canadian Gov't Agt.

### These Ducks Ate Too Much

I have been reading many glowing reports about the Indian Runner Ducks, but I have a very different story to tell for the benefit of someone who is having a severe attack of duckitis. The first thing I wish to say is "Do not invest very heavily for you can invest more money in them than you ever can get out, unless you haven't any conscience." When I get hold of something I find I do not want I haven't the nerve to advertise it as just the thing the other fellow is looking for, and when I read such glowing reports of Runner ducks I think they are stung and are going to unload on the other fellow.

The ducks consume very large quantities of food and it has to be ground feed or you will not get any eggs. Mine were not good rustlers either, for they had all the range they needed. Of course, the young ducks wandered off and kept some one hunting them most of the time, but when they were old enough to lay they never left the poultry house very far and always were quacking for more feed. They are a very poor table fowl, bringing only 7 and 8 cents a pound, and the poultrymen did not care to buy them at all. There was no market for the eggs. The baker tried them but only used a very few and the grocer could not handle them as the baker was the only man to look to. So what benefit are they? They are no better layers than chickens. In fact if you give them the same treatment an ordinary farm fowl gets, they are not nearly so good, and they weigh about 4½ pounds, live weight. Now, I suspect this letter will have plenty of criticism, but if you are contemplating starting in the duck business my advice is, go slow. The first year I only had six and thought them fine because having so few, I did not notice how much they ate. The next year I raised nearly 100 and after disposing of the drakes I had 42 ducks and they ate more than the eggs and ducks were worth, and sold on the market for less than 30 cents each. So I am cured of the duck fever.

Mrs. E. B. Kennedy.

Newton, Kan.

### Ducks Also Have Their Friends

Indian Runner ducks have been profitable for us. Do not feed ducks until they are 36 hours old, then give them moistened stale bread. Give drinking water in vessels in which the ducklings cannot get wet. Some persons lose their ducklings by letting them dabble in water when they are too young or the weather is too chilly. Give a small amount of sand in the feed or water. After the first week mix small quantities of bran and corn chop with the bread and gradually increase. When 2 weeks old begin mixing beef scraps or bone meal in their mash. This will make them develop more rapidly and I think will prevent much of the leg weakness so common to ducks and geese. Young ducks should begin to lay at about 5 or 6 months old.

Feed the laying ducks a mash composed of 2 parts bran 1 part shorts, 1 part corn chop, ½ part beef scraps. Give 1 quart for six birds. If in pens feed three times a day but where they have free range I only feed twice a day. Last summer I got 4 eggs daily from 4 ducks for more than 50 days. Indian

Runner ducks will not lay without ground feed, plenty of drinking water, sand and oyster shell.

We think it less expensive to raise ducks and geese than chickens, for after they are a few weeks old they obtain much of their living from green stuff, such as oats, wheat and grass, and from bugs and grasshoppers. The feathers also are profitable as you usually can obtain a good price for them.

Mrs. W. M. Slaton.

### From 30 to 40 Dozen Eggs a Week

I think that the incubator is more profitable than the hen when it comes to hatching. Last year I had good hatches with the incubators while the hens did not do very well. They would trample the smaller and weaker chicks to death before all the eggs were hatched. Some would pick the eggs while they were hatching, and still others would want to leave the nest. Hens are also much more troublesome than incubators. When you set the incubator and take reasonable care of it you are almost sure of a fair hatch. Do not set eggs that are small, for while you may have a fair hatch, the chicks will not be very strong. Large eggs do not hatch very well, but those that do hatch make strong and healthy chicks. I always have fed them rice for their first meal and continue to feed them rice for one or two weeks, and for a drink I give them clean water. It pays to keep chickens even the corn is high, because eggs are higher. We keep 200 pullets thru the winter and get from 30 to 40 dozen eggs a week, and many times have taken in 160 and more a day.

Miss Mary Nelson.

Mapleton, Kan.

### We Ship 40 Cars a Week

Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska supply nearly 35 per cent of the live poultry shipped to New York every week, about 40 cars, leaving 80 cars to be shipped by the other 48 states.

One of these cars contains on an average, 4,500 fowls weighing 18,000 pounds, making 180,000 fowls, or 720,000 pounds for the 40 cars. This does not include shipments in coops to less distant points by express or freight in less than carlots, or dressed poultry, but covers only carlot shipments of live poultry.

During the Jewish holiday weeks of October, April and May, from 20 to 30 per cent more live poultry is used than shown in the foregoing figures.

The car shown in the illustration was sold in New York during the Jewish Passover holiday and brought \$4,950.

There are good reasons why the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska poultry is favored by the Jewish housewife at holiday time, chief of which are: the fine quality, good size, and fat. This last requirement being of utmost importance, because of the desire to obtain the maximum of grease which this stock produces as a part of the reward for the country's prolific feed crops. The stock from the three states mentioned commands a premium of one-half to one cent a pound over poultry from less favored sections, where the stock is of lighter weight, and of inferior quality.

J. R. Nugent.

## 5 ROSES FREE

A Beautiful Free-Flowering Shrub of Rapid Growth. Makes the Most Magnificent Show of Colored Flowers.

### Blooms First Year

and increases in size and beauty every year. Variegated double flowers remain through September and October, enriching late fall with a mass of luxuriant bloom.

### No Insect Pests

These shrubs are not attacked by any insect or disease. Absolutely hardy. Will not water-kill.

### Five Sent Free!

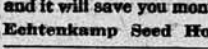
Just send your name and address and 50c for Copper's Weekly one year, and these beautiful shrubs will be sent to your address FREE and POSTPAID with full instructions for planting.

Copper's Weekly, Desk 2, Topeka, Kan.

## SEED CORN



ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address Echtenkamp Seed House, Arlington, Neb.



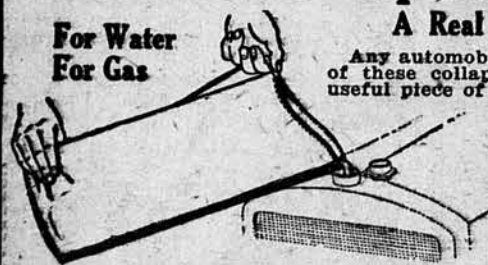
### CHUBBUCK'S IDEAL GOPHER TRAP

Larger than runaway; jaws pull rodent in; catches large or small gopher and holds it. Farmers say it's worth dozen other makes. Big sales. Price 50c. If not at your dealer's write to you postpaid; 2 for 95c; 6 for \$2.70; 12 for \$5.10. Money back if you are not satisfied. Free circulars. E. J. Chubbuck Co., Dept. K., San Francisco, Cal.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

## Automobile Collapsible Water Bucket

For Water For Gas



### A Real Automobile Necessity

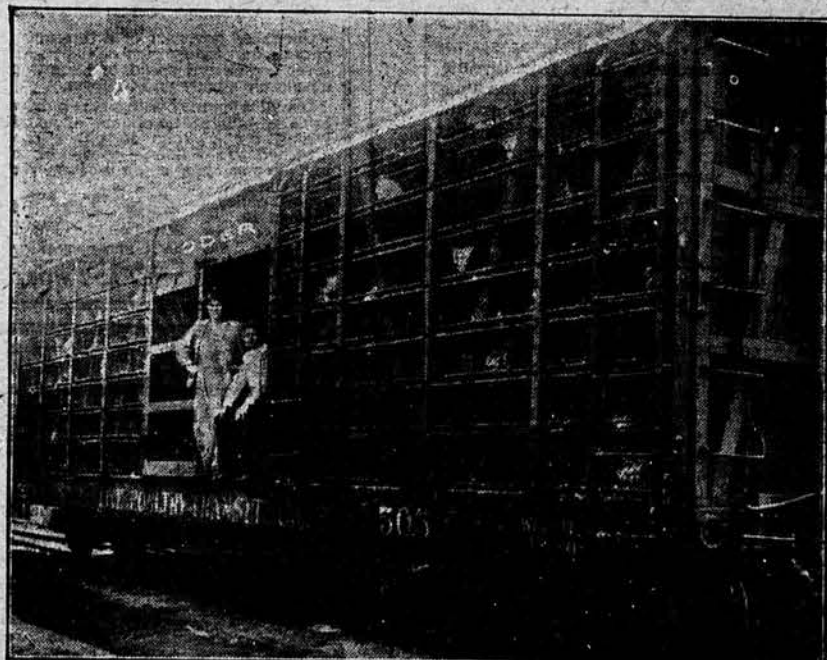
Any automobile owner will be glad to get one of these collapsible water buckets. A really useful piece of equipment and so novel that it has caused a great deal of comment. It takes little space but has large capacity.

### NO FUNNEL NEEDED

In case the radiator goes dry when in the country, this collapsible bucket provides a means of filling it without borrowing a bucket, hunting a tin can or using a hat. When not in use lay it flat under the cushion where it is out of the way and always handy. You can pour as small a stream as desired with no slopping.

How to Obtain This Collapsible Water Bucket Free We will send one of these collapsible water buckets free and post paid to anyone who sends us 50 cents to pay for a yearly subscription to Copper's Weekly or given free for a three years' subscription at \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. C. B. 4, Topeka, Kansas





## Lift Your Corns Off With Fingers

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug discovered by a Cincinnati man.



It is called freezone. It is a compound made from ether. Apply a few drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.—Advertisement.

## TRY BEFORE YOU BUY

Select the bicycle you prefer from the 40 styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Household" line. We send it on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL, freight paid to your door. Return it if not pleased and the trial costs you nothing. Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. **RIDER AGENTS WANTED**—Buy, make money taking orders for bicycles, tires and sundries from our big catalog. We guarantee direct with the leading bicycle house in America. Do not say until you know what we can do.



**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY**  
Dept. P177 Chicago

## "The Midnight Marriage"



The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes; hundreds of thousands have read it. To quickly introduce our popular magazine, we will send *The Household* 12 months for only 30c and include this grand story book free. Address **The Household, Dept. M-5, Topeka, Kan.**

## Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 458 E. Beecher Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 50 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

## Cause of White Diarrhea

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

## HOW TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L-4, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.

## DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L-4, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

## Here's the First Club Party

Rain and Snow Could Not Spoil This County Meeting

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

**G**UESS which county was the first to have a Capper Poultry Club party? I'll give you a hint—start in with the A's. That's right. It is Atchison. Ella Bailey invited the girls and their mothers to come to her house on Easter afternoon, but there was a snowstorm that day and she had to put the party off a week. Ruth Dawdy was ill and couldn't go and it was so ainy that Lillian Brun couldn't go either, but Mabel Weaver and Thelma Kiefer and their mothers were there, and Ella has two sisters about her own age, so it was a lovely party anyway. Ella had saved the Easter eggs and hidden them out in the yard and the girls had lots of fun hunting them. The next party will be at Thelma Kiefer's house and all the girls are hoping they can go.

Atchison county girls have lots of pep and so have their chickens. Ruth Dawdy reports a profit of \$23.42 for March. They sold, ate or set \$28 worth of eggs and the feed cost \$6.90. The Dawdy farm flock is Barred Plymouth Rocks and contains 122 hens. Ruth had hard luck with some of the eggs she set. A neighbor's dog ate all the eggs in one hen's nest. Better watch out for dogs, girls, and keep the nests out of their reach.

Margaret Stewart, out west in Gove county, kept a record of her mother's chickens all last year and she is only 10 years old. Don't you think that was doing well? Margaret's family moved to Gove county last fall and she has not had a chance to get acquainted with any girls except her schoolmates yet. Her mother sold all their chickens when they moved and this spring she bought all purebred Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs. Margaret is going to choose her 20 pure bred from these. Mildred Pressnal, in Republic county, is going to have Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, too. Mildred's mother sold 67 dozen eggs from 100 hens in March. The feed for the month cost only \$2.55.

## Saturday's Poultry Club Day.

Ruth Avery and Lois Sargent, in Riley county, are cousins and didn't know they were related until they wrote to each other in the Capper Poultry Club. Ruth writes, "I am saving every copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I always thought Sunday was the best day of the week, because the funny paper comes that day, but I like Saturday best now. I have just gotten my chickens and my, but they are beauties. Such black eyes and yellow or white fluff! I think they are the prettiest ever hatched." There is room for an argument there. I think I know at least 200 Poultry Club girls who wouldn't be afraid to say their own chicks are the prettiest ever hatched. How about it, girls? Erma Deibler had to drop out of Riley county, so there is room for one more girl there. Lois Sargent has been getting nearly 200 eggs a day from 263 purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens. Her 20 little purebreds are the same kind. Ruth Avery's purebreds are Single Comb White Leghorns, and they're beauties.

One of the girls for our Wyandotte breed club is Veda Edwards of Rush county. Her papa bought her 20 purebred White Wyandotte baby chicks the last of March. Veda's mother is crippled from rheumatism and hasn't walked for four years. Isn't that dreadful? She helps Veda with the poultry records and tells her how to take care of the chickens. Veda kept house and went to school both this winter, as her older sister goes away to school. And with all this work, Veda had time to hunt for members for her county. She's pep all thru, isn't she? Another girl for the Wyandottes is Elsie Miller of Brown county. Her chicks are Silver Laced and she says she is going to do her best to win the trio offered by Earl Wood of Grainfield. All other Silver Wyandotte girls take warning. You'll have to work hard to beat Elsie.

## These Chickens Are Travelers.

I must not forget to tell you about our latest breed club prize. It is a \$5 White Plymouth Rock cockerel from Richard C. Wilson of Olathe. Richard is proprietor of the Wilson White Rock yards and president of the Johnson County Junior Poultry association. The members of this association are all less than 18 years old and they have a poultry show at Olathe every year to exhibit their birds.

Many of our girls have seen some of Richard's White Rocks, for he provided the trio for the Cow and Hen special train a few weeks ago. Just think how much those chickens had to tell to the stay-at-home flock when they got back from that trip. I fancy the roosters all tried to crow like the engine's whistle and the hens said to their neighbors when they went to roost at night, "It's so quiet here after my private car I can scarcely get to sleep."

One more county has been filled since last time. It is Anderson and this is the list:

Name and Address.	Age.
Thelma Martin, R. 1, Wellsville.	15
Marie Hiatt, R. 1, Colony.	15
Rachel Othick, R. 1, Wellsville.	16
Edna Hicks, R. 2, Richmond.	13
Emma Rahut, R. 1, Wellsville.	17

The application blank will appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze only one more time after this as enrollment closes May 15. Eleven counties need only one more girl to complete their membership. They are Bourbon, Franklin, Labette, Leavenworth, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Ottawa, Phillips, Riley and Russell. The following counties need two girls to make up their five: Allen, Doniphan, Kiowa, Morris, Rooks, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward and Sheridan. Wouldn't it be great to have all these counties filled when enrollment closes? We can do it if every girl in these counties makes a special effort for new members in this next week. Let's try for new members in the other unfilled counties, too, and make this the biggest week of the Capper Poultry Club campaign. Remember we are working for our country when we are raising chickens now, and poultry stands for patriotism. Show your colors by enlisting today.

## The Capper Poultry Club

Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please consider my application for membership in the Capper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize.

My name is ..... Age .....

R. R. .... Postoffice ..... County .....

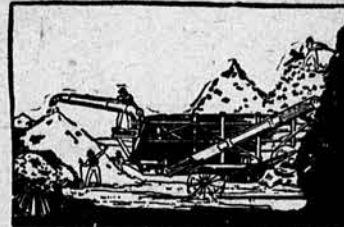
I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if she is chosen.

..... Mother or Guardian.

## Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

The applicant is personally known to us. She is in every way worthy of consideration for membership. If selected, we believe she will do her best and will make a record that will be an honor to our county.

Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.



## Save the Thresh Bill From the Stack

"We easily saved our thresh bills by using the Red River Special," says E. L. Hall and 14 other farmers near Densmore, Kansas. Here's the thresher that's different. It beats out the grain—gets it by force. Built for fast work too. Saves the thresherman's time—crowds more bushels into the day's work and more pleased customers into the season's run. Write and learn why the big money makers use the

## Red River Special

It Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill

If you own a tractor, hook it to Junior Red River Special and clean up an extra income this fall. Thresh your own grain and your neighbors' too. Our "Junior" is the ideal thresher for working with a tractor or gasoline engine. It is a younger brother to the Red River Special. Small enough to make home threshing pay—big enough to make money in custom work.

Has every needed feature of the big Red River Special—famous "Man Behind the Gun"—shakers, large sieves, etc. Write for circulars.

## Nichols & Shepard Co.

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

## YOU TOO CAN EARN \$200 PER MONTH

We want young and middle-aged men or farmers or farmers' sons with auto or rig to sell the BIG SHORES LINE of Family Medicines, Toilet Articles, Spices, Extracts, Veterinary Remedies, Oils and Greases, Automobile Supplies, etc.

## Every Farmer Is Your Customer

You work in or near your home county. Thousands of satisfied customers waiting to be supplied. No experience required. Our easy selling plan helps you from the start. Responsible men need no capital to work for us. WRITE NOW for our proposition.

**SHORES-MUELLER COMPANY**  
Dept. W CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, U.S.A.

## Send for These Two Free Books WEST OKANOGAN



## WENATCHEE NORTH COUNTRY WASHINGTON

Great Northern Railway has just issued two beautifully illustrated descriptive bulletins. One describes opportunities in irrigated lands in West Okanogan Valley at the foot of the beautiful Cascade Mountains—fruit-growing and diversified farming paradise. Three crops of alfalfa first year after planting. One-third of entire new irrigated area settled in past year.

## Investigate the Profits Made in Wenatchee North Country.

This year's fruit crops amazing. Alfalfa—corn—a great stock-raising country. Small towns mean big profits. You can buy on easy terms. Be sure to get Wenatchee North Country Booklet. Either or both books about Washington's garden spots mailed on request. Write me personally. E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent Dept. C-66 Great Northern Railway St. Paul

## Fielder's Glove For Every Boy

Premium No. 23 Boys do you want to become noted ball players? If you do this glove will help you and is just what you need to catch high flies and stop those hot grounders. Safety first always. Do not take a chance of injuring a finger. This dandy glove will protect your hand and will help you win many games for your team.



**Our Free Offer** The glove is boy's size, brown tan leather, well padded with good grade of felt padding, inside humps, palm leather lined, webbed thumb, well made throat. This Glove, Premium No. 23, given for a club of four yearly subscribers to The Household Magazine at 25 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Sent postpaid. The Household, Dept. G. 12, Topeka, Kansas



## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for May 13. Jesus the True Vine. John 15:1-16. Golden Text. I am the Vine, ye are the branches. John 15:5.

The climate of Palestine is peculiarly suited to the raising of vineyards. The grapes reach perfection during the prolonged sunshine of the late summer and its dewy nights. The culture of the vine requires several years of care before bearing, and then constant attention must be given to maintain a standard of excellence.

To make a vineyard the plot of ground was first freed from stones and fenced and then set out with the choicest plants obtainable. A winepress was cut in the rock and a watch tower was built to guard against intruders—not always human—but foxes and wild boars that sometimes did great damage to the vines. In this watch tower, often during the entire grape season, the whole family of the owner, or husbandman, of the vineyard lived. Every spring the soil between the vines was dug up and the plants were pruned. The vines, thus cut away, were piled in great bunches and burned at the edge of the vineyard.

Among the Jewish coins one design was a vine leaf. To sit under one's own vine and fig tree was a favorite image of peace; thus even today in some districts the grape vine is trained to run over a trellis at the front door. Israel had always been pleased to call her nation a vine. In an upper room of one of the homes in Jerusalem, on the night in which He was betrayed, Jesus declared Himself to be the True Vine.

Nature in all of her forms is a revelation of God, and Jesus whose heart was full of its beauty ever sought to give His spiritual lessons from such a source.

As they talked, at the close of the Passover Feast, the wine cups on the table before them and the trellised vine of the doorway twining its branches above the window, with the view of the distant vineyards bright in the glorious moonlight, made the parable of the True Vine a most natural subject.

The Husbandman of this particular vineyard of the world is God. He planted as the choicest fruit, His Son, Jesus the Vine, who in turn made the disciples and later ourselves into the branches. There is a unity between the vine and branches which constitutes one plant, so that no matter how far apart the branches may be trained and grow both are fed from the one stream of life. The pliancy of the vine, which more than any other plant needs the tender care of a husbandman to guide its branches, is amply shown by the character of Jesus, who never followed His own will but the will of His Father, even unto the Cross.

If Jesus was willing to let the Master Husbandman train and prune Him why should we fear to let ourselves be trained by the same hand? If, when we suffer, physically and otherwise, we considered it less a punishment and more a pruning, undoubtedly we should gain the strength rapidly to bring forth the kind of fruit desired of every branch. To reach the fulfilled beauty of the fruitful vine Jesus asked the disciples to remain in His love and to obey His commandments.

Little did those chosen friends of Jesus, as they listened to His wonderful lesson and His new commandment on love, realize that in less than 24 hours He would have done the very thing of which He told, laid down His life, at the will of His Father, for them and for all the world. Thus the Master Husbandman, in His great mercy, grafted the shoots of the wild vine into the True Vine with its abundant life and love.

### Farmers Slow to Respond

(Continued from Page 8.)

Dr. W. A. Lewis of Hays; Emerson Carey of Hutchinson; L. H. Wulfekuhler of Leavenworth; Henry Lassen of Wichita; Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard of Tonganoxie, and Mrs. Theodore Saxon of Topeka.

Committee on public relations, Governor Capper, chairman; W. D. Ross of Topeka; Mrs. Theodore Saxon of Topeka; Mrs. Noble Prentiss of Newton; Chancellor Frank Strong of Lawrence; O. A. Boyle of Wichita.

Maurice McAuliffe, of the Farmers' Union, and B. Needham, of the State Grange, are taking an active and effective part in the organization work of the council, as also are the bankers on the committee.

In some ways the state is much better

off than had been reported, according to the report compiled by Dean Jardine and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the council, from the questionnaire sent out last week to get seed, labor and crop conditions generally. The state as a whole is well supplied with seed, altho it is unevenly distributed, according to the more than 3,000 replies received by Mohler. Not many of these replies came from actual farmers.

More than that, with less than a dozen exceptions, local correspondents reported little need of outside aid at this time. In most counties the local bankers and farmers themselves are able to take care of the financial end of the crop planting campaign, the replies as summarized showed.

The Jardine-Mohler report presented to the council summarized the present crop situation as follows:

Practically all cultivated land will be put into crops, the exceptions being where the farmers are preparing to summer fallow in the western counties to plant to winter wheat the coming fall, which if not carried to the extreme is thoroughly advisable.

From every county outside the oil and mining districts a large majority of the reports shows sufficient labor for spring work. In the oil and mining districts the farmers are being outbid. Tho the present local supply of labor may put in the crops, it may not be able to raise and harvest them. The demand for city helpers on the farms seems to be lacking.

No general need of any sort of aid is indicated. Each county seems to feel mighty self-sufficient, occasionally two or three replies from a county will call for horse feed, money for seed or harvest hands.

Reports indicate an ample supply of horse power.

The replies afford no basis for estimating the total number of tractors or the number idle in the different counties. Apparently in the counties where much of the land is seeded in the fall most of the tractors are now idle but will be needed later for plowing and threshing.

No one seems disposed to lend a tractor or to rent it unless the owner can operate it, and the owner expects to be busy at home.

No especially new crops are advocated. Corn, kafir, milo, feterita, cane, etc., are the favorites. Beans, cowpeas, potatoes, millet and alfalfa are occasionally mentioned. Corn is as frequently suggested as the sorghums even in the Western counties. They seem to want a money crop and to lack both funds and disposition to buy cattle to consume forage. However, the very general mention of the sorghums probably points to an increased acreage of these crops if sufficient seed can be had. Also of barley.

A large majority of the replies from practically every county shows an intention to cultivate all the land possible. In the Western counties this can scarcely mean all the abandoned wheat land; in the Eastern counties it probably does mean this.

From 90 counties the reports show clearly a generally satisfactory condi-

tion, all seeds considered. From 15 counties more or less of a shortage is indicated. Forty counties widely scattered over the state, mention a shortage of kafir, milo, feterita, cane. This is the only general shortage shown. A few call for more barley, millet or potatoes. But very few mention a shortage of corn. High prices for seeds are often mentioned.

Farmers are using their resources to the maximum capacity in an endeavor to produce a maximum acreage of food crops for the state. Perhaps, it could be truly said from information at hand that the people of the state do not properly realize the seriousness of the situation and that it is one with which the state probably will be confronted for possibly three to four years, if not longer.

It should be remembered that farmers are in much the same position of city dwellers. They are paying advanced prices for nearly everything they need for living, and in addition are obliged to pay about twice as much for farm machinery as they had to pay a year or two ago. And the city man should not imagine, either, that the farmer is getting the \$2.75 or \$3. for wheat so much discussed in the daily papers. The average farmer, perhaps, sold his wheat at \$1.50 a bushel. A few held on and got more, but not the majority by any means.

A committee to provide money with which to help farmers who have no seed was appointed. This committee will procure \$25,000 or more from business men, but not by public subscription. Governor Capper is chairman. The other members of the committee, by Congressional districts, are First, L. H. Wulfekuhler, of Leavenworth, president of the Kansas Bankers' association; Second, ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, of Lawrence; Third, E. V. Lanyon, of Pittsburg; Fourth, J. B. Adams, of El Dorado; Fifth, Walter E. Wilson, of Washington; Sixth, C. G. Cochrane, of Hays; Seventh, Emerson Carey, of Hutchinson; Eighth, Henry Lassen, of Wichita.

The council will meet next Tuesday, May 8, in Topeka.

### Costs of Tile Drainage

BY H. B. WALKER

The cost of tile drainage depends largely on the frequency with which the tile lines must be placed. The principal

items of expense include the tile and the cost of trenching and laying. The hauling of the tile and the back filling of the trench, altho items to be considered, usually are attended to by the farmer at a small cash expense.

Drain tiles purchased in carload lots directly from the manufacturer are much cheaper than when purchased from the local dealers. The following prices show the average cost of first class, hard-burned clay drain tiles for Eastern Kansas. Local prices may be above or below the quotations given, depending on the freight rate and the general market conditions at the factories.

4-inch tile.....	\$ 21 a 1,000 feet
5-inch tile.....	29 a 1,000 feet
6-inch tile.....	37 a 1,000 feet
8-inch tile.....	67 a 1,000 feet
10-inch tile.....	90 a 1,000 feet
12-inch tile.....	115 a 1,000 feet

Trenching and laying costs depend on labor conditions, type of soil, and depth of drainage. A 3-foot depth is used ordinarily as the basis for drainage excavation, and for this depth the following prices are for Kansas conditions:

4-inch tile.....	35 cents a rod
5-inch tile.....	35 cents a rod
6-inch tile.....	40 cents a rod
8-inch tile.....	45 cents a rod
10-inch tile.....	50 cents a rod
12-inch tile.....	60 cents a rod

For depths exceeding 3 feet a charge for overdepth is made. Excessive depth increases the cost of drainage rapidly. The first foot of over-depth usually involves an additional cost of 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of the first 3 feet.

Tile drainage is a permanent improvement if the work is done properly. It is so important that every farmer should be careful to keep a record of the work he has done. A plat of the farm showing the location of the tile lines is valuable not only as a record of the investment involved, but if future additions or repairs are needed it serves as an important reference.

The number of tillable acres in a farm is an index of its value. Wasted area is a direct basis for a discount to farm values. Wet land is waste land. Tile drainage is the agency by which wet and wasted areas are made into productive and useful farm land. The profits from production, however, are not the only profits from tile drainage. With less tillable land the value of the farm unit is increased. Tile drainage, therefore, by decreasing the number of wasted acres, is the direct means of adding to the value of the entire farm. Wet land, susceptible to under-drainage, always has a soil rich in plant food, but the extreme wetness has kept this fertility unavailable for growing crops. Tile drainage removes this injurious, overabundant water so crops may be produced. The crop returns from such land after tiling not infrequently pay for the improvements in one to three years. Moreover, with the wet spots removed, fields are "squared up" and cultivated in more efficient units, and the satisfaction of farming is enhanced greatly.

Drainage is profitable, and a farmer who has his money invested in fertile, but wet land, cannot afford to neglect such a valuable, permanent improvement.

### Get Busy!

If the farmers would organize and act as unitedly and energetically as men in other lines of business, they could be a power for good. Before they can do this they must learn that it is by doing things, rather than talking, that results are secured. Granges and farmers' clubs have done much for their members and for others, but never what they might have done if all had realized the value of "doing things," of each one doing his part, regulating the chances by sharing in the work.

### Breed in May

To give your fall pigs the chance that they must have to bring in a real profit. Think what a great "killing" you could make now on this 15 cent pork market if you had a great bunch of last fall pigs ready to go over the scales. Indications are that the same general conditions will exist a year from now. Will you be ready to get your share of the benefit?

### SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.

Send two names to The Wight Company, 17 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save 40 chicks from White Diarrhea.—Advertisement.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## Capper Urges Food Control

THIS IS the telegram sent, a week ago, by Governor Capper to President Wilson:

I am constantly receiving appeals for legal means of preventing or checking the dangerous exploiting of food prices. A desperate situation is being created for the small wage-earner's family. Prices of some staples are prohibitive to persons of small income. State action is inadequate. This is a national problem. If under your leadership a means is found to solve it, a great peril will be avoided and much suffering prevented. There are localities where potatoes and perhaps other food products are plentiful and are not moving. In others, supplies are so reduced that holders have prices and product entirely in their control. I believe in this emergency the federal government should seize and dispose of all storage stocks held for speculation. The public good, the public safety and public order are paramount to every other consideration. The conscienceless food gambler should have this fear before him. Dealers declare the prices of sugar and flour are "out of line," differing in different localities without regard to freight and commission charges, indicating profit manipulation. The people of Kansas would like to see criminal prosecution of speculators in foodstuffs.

### Prompt Action Necessary.

May I also suggest that the Interstate Commerce Commission declare reduced or emergency freight rates on food products, and provide for giving such shipments right-of-way? I urge any measure that can be taken to check, and check speedily, the demoralizing of markets and to relieve the increasingly grave situation developing among people of small means.

With the co-operation of bankers and merchants and the guidance of their own state councils of defense, our producers in Kansas are responding heroically to the country's call and need, planting every available acre. It would wrong them to fix maximum prices unless a minimum price was guaranteed them. The moment the government undertakes to fix minimum prices to safeguard production, it will have to fix maximum prices to guard the welfare of the consumer. The purpose should be to stimulate production by insuring the farmer an adequate return, and to lower prices to the consumer by cutting out enormous profits to the speculators. When this drastic measure is applied the fixed minimum is the producer's assurance that he will not be left with a large crop on his hands, which he must sell at a ruinously low price.

### If Prices Must Be Fixed.

Not only have most of the nations which have preceded us in this war fixed prices for this season, but they have fixed the minimum price which the farmer may expect for his products during the next two or three years.

The producer has no hand in the present holdup. Ninety-five per cent of the products of last harvest long ago passed out of the hands of Kansas producers into the possession of middlemen, who have profited by the tremendous advance. Therefore, if prices must be fixed, there probably is no better time to fix them than the period between the present time and the next harvest. We must encourage and protect our producers as well as safeguard our consumers, in every possible way. This is directly in the interest of the consumer and the stability of the nation.

*Arthur Capper.*  
Governor.

Topeka, Kan., April 22.



# Can We Count on You?

**The Farmers Mail and Breeze Will Appreciate the  
Co-operation of Its Readers at This Critical Time**

On account of a publication using the mails to distribute its copies the post office department makes certain rules and restrictions which the publisher must observe with respect to the procuring and continuation of subscriptions. These rules may be changed at any time at the option of the postal department.

A recent ruling promulgated by the postmaster general makes it necessary that subscriptions received by the publisher thru certain methods may not be carried after expiration. It has always been customary and permissible for the publisher to carry at his option a subscription for a short time after it expires in order that the subscriber might have an opportunity to renew his subscription and thus prevent his missing any copies of the publication.

The new ruling however requires that expiring subscriptions which did not at the time they were taken conform to certain requirements of this ruling must be stopped at once.

We do not want to discontinue your paper. We are very anxious to retain every one of our old subscribers. In order to do so we must urge that you send us your renewal subscription at once.

Here are four distinct offers which we submit to you. We will greatly appreciate your acceptance of any of them:

1. May we immediately have your renewal for one year at \$1.00?
2. If you send us \$2.00 we will renew your subscription for three years, a saving of \$1.00.
3. If you will send us the subscription of two of your neighbors for one year for \$1.00 each, \$2.00 in all we will renew your own subscription one year without additional charge in appreciation of this service rendered.
4. If you will send us the subscriptions of four of your neighbors at \$1.00 each, \$4.00 in all we will extend your subscription for a period of three years without additional charge.

We have provided a special blank below to be used in sending in your renewal subscription or the subscriptions of your neighbors. May we again urge you to co-operate with us by accepting one of the offers provided.

## Special Club Subscription Blank

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.**

I enclose \$.....for.....subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year each. For this service I am to receive the Farmers Mail and Breeze for { 1 year / 3 years } without additional charge.

Name. . . . .

Address. . . . .

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### The Soil is Full of Water

The soil is in better condition to grow a crop, now that we have had a good rain. The wheat that has not been plowed up will show a wonderful improvement after the sun has shown on it for a week. Several inches of snow fell in Western Kansas counties April 28. As soon as the ground dries sufficiently the listers and corn planters will be kept busy.

**Crawford County**—We are having light showers this week. Corn all planted and a good stand is expected. Some cultivating being done. Pasture and hay coming slow and need a good rain.—H. F. Painter, April 28.

**Doniphan County**—A good rain April 27 put the soil in good condition. Some corn planted. There will be a light wheat crop. Considerable clover killed. Not many fattening hogs or cattle left.—C. Culp, Jr., April 27.

**Nemaha County**—Corn planting has been delayed by a 2-inch rain April 26 and 27. Moisture was badly needed for oats, pastures and gardens. Early potatoes are up. Pastures greening slowly.—C. W. Ridgway, April 28.

**Kinney County**—Our best rain in years fell April 13. Farmers busy in the fields. Very few acres of wheat will be left and the ground will be planted to spring crops. Flour \$6.50; butter 40c; eggs 30c.—F. S. Coen, April 27.

**Wilson County**—Light showers have greatly benefited the wheat and oats. Corn is up. Small bugs have taken early potato patches. Ground in excellent condition. Cattle will be in pasture by May 1.—S. Canty, April 27.

**Clay County**—Most of the wheat in this county has been winter killed. A large acreage of oats has been sown and the corn acreage will be large. Plenty of moisture is in the ground since our recent rains.—H. H. Wright, April 27.

**Russell County**—A good rain fell April 26, which started the grass and spring crops. Corn planting will be well started next week. Barley is up and looks fine. Wheat fields showing great improvement. Cattle looking well.—M. Bushell, April 27.

**Books County**—Farmers are planting corn. Most of the wheat ground will be put to other crops. Oats are coming fine. Pastures greening up nicely. Wheat \$2.40; oats \$5.50; corn \$1.50; eggs 33c; butterfat 43c; butter 35c.—C. O. Thomas, April 27.

**Harvey County**—A good rain came April 19 and 26. Oats, wheat and alfalfa look fine. Ground in excellent condition. Wheat \$2.55; corn \$1.50; oats 75c; bran 40c; shorts 44c; eggs 31c; butter 40c; potatoes \$4; sugar \$12.50.—H. W. Prouty, April 27.

**Wyandotte County**—Spring very backward. Weather unfavorable for farm work. Ground is in good condition. Vegetables growing slowly. Wheat and rye look fine. All fruit, with the exception of peaches, will be plentiful.—G. F. Esenlaub, April 26.

**Lane County**—Farmers are busy since the good rain April 18. Some listing being done and lots of barley being put in. Wheat is a failure, but prospects are good for a large crop. Eggs 30c; cream 40c; wheat \$2.75; corn \$1.50.—F. W. Ferrigo, April 27.

**Washington County**—It has rained for two days. Little corn planted yet, but everybody will get busy when the ground is dry enough. Ponds are filling up. Oats look fine, but very little wheat is left. Potatoes are coming up.—Mrs. Birdsley, April 28.

**Cherokee County**—The good rain April 27 came just in time to give all spring crops a good start. Wheat is coming fine, but very thin. Corn is up with a good stand. All stock on pasture and doing well. Eggs 37c; butter 40c.—A. E. Moreland, April 28.

**Rawlins County**—A good rain April 26 turned to snow and today, April 28, there is a 4-inch snow on the ground. This will put the ground in good condition, and much wheat thought to be dead will make a fair crop. Corn \$1.50; barley \$1.—J. S. Skolant, April 28.

**Haskell County**—The good rain April 19 came too late for the wheat. Farmers busy planting corn and plowing sod. Grass coming on fine and stock in good condition. There will not be enough wheat to seed the county this fall. Grains of all kind are high.—C. W. Durnell, April 28.

**McPherson County**—We have had too much rain in parts of this county. Oats are up and look fine. Corn planting is well under way. Considerable kafir will be planted. Cattle are on pasture. Alfalfa promises good yield. Pig crop will be small.—John Ostlund, April 28.

**Brown County**—A badly needed rain fell April 27. Wheat prospects very poor. Oats are up and look fine. Farmers busy planting corn. Feed scarce and pastures poor. Wheat \$2.90; corn \$1.48; cream 44c; eggs 27c; potatoes \$3.25; flour \$3.60; hogs \$14.90.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 28.

**Ellis County**—Corn is up and ready for the harrow. Grass greening up fine and cattle are on pasture. Gardens look good and considerable kafir being planted. Fruit trees in bloom and prospect for fruit crop is

good. Eggs 28c; butter 35c; cream 30c.—Mrs. S. L. Houston, April 28.

**Sherman County**—We had 4 inches of wet snow on April 27. Small grain is all sown and up. Russian thistles plentiful, but it is hoped the present freezing weather will clean them out of small grain. Barley \$1.10; corn \$1.45; alfalfa hay \$25; cream 43c; eggs 35c.—James B. Moore, April 28.

**Jewell County**—We have had 2 inches of rain this week and it still is raining. A large acreage of oats has been sown. Some farmers are planting corn. A few fields of wheat are left. Alfalfa has started and the grass is greening up. Eggs 30c; butterfat 42c; corn \$1.50; oats 60c.—L. S. Behmyer, April 28.

**Pottawatomie County**—A cold drizzling rain is falling, filling soil and creeks with much needed moisture. Stock water is badly needed. Alfalfa and early spring crops pushing ahead fast. Cherry and apple trees in bloom and prospect for a good fruit year fine. Corn is being planted.—S. L. Knapp, April 28.

**Stafford County**—Rain has fallen regularly once a week for three weeks, light showers, but sufficient to start everything growing nicely. Some wheat fields look fine, and others are thin. Much wheat is being listed up and ground planted in corn. Alfalfa and oats look good.—S. E. Veatch, April 28.

**Leavenworth County**—All growing crops were greatly benefited by a good rain April 27. Corn is nearly all planted. More wheat being plowed up. Oats coming fine. Good seed corn very scarce. Pig crop short. Pastures will not be ready until May 15. Hired help scarce and wages good.—Geo. S. Marshall, April 27.

**Meade County**—A rain and wind storm April 15 and 16 did some damage to small buildings. Wheat is too thin to make more than 10 per cent of a crop. Largest spring crops ever planted in Kansas being planted this year, with kafir in the lead. Stock has not wintered well and pastures are thin. Feed scarce.—W. A. Harvey, April 27.

**Douglas County**—Good rains have put the ground in fine condition. Wheat looks much better than expected and oats have a fine stand. Corn planting in progress. Gardens up and look well. Potatoes are up, with prospects of a full stand. Farmers trying to raise larger crops than usual. A good crop of pigs this spring.—O. L. Cox, April 28.

**Neosho County**—We have rain sufficient to start barley, oats and grass. Not enough wheat will be raised for seed, but a little old wheat is yet in farmers' hands. An effort will be made to plant a big acreage of all summer crops. Feed nearly gone and stock will be on the pasture soon. Seed of all kinds scarce and high.—C. D. Foster, April 27.

**Geary County**—A light frost was experienced in this county April 23 and 24. We had three days of continuous rain, and as a result the wheat will make about 80 per cent of a crop. Oats are up and look fine and corn is being planted. All feeds scarce and high. Wheat \$2.70; oats 75c; corn \$1.62; fat hogs \$14.—O. R. Strauss, April 28.

**Rice County**—This county is having plenty of rain now. Wheat is improving, but some fields will be thin and others a total loss. Farmers will plant a large acreage of corn. Ground in fine condition and alfalfa is coming nicely. Gardens look fine and will cut a big figure in the H. C. L. Wheat \$2.65; corn \$1.55; flour \$3.40; hogs 17c; eggs 29c.—Lester N. Six, April 28.

**Logan County**—Weather continues cold and windy with very little moisture. Wheat is a complete failure. Little corn planted owing to the dry and cold weather. The acreage of corn to be planted this year will be 25 per cent less than last year. A few sales being held and horses and cows bring high prices. Eggs 26c; butter 30c; corn \$1.50.—R. McCormick, April 27.

**Pawnee County**—We are having good rains this week. A few wheat fields are alive. Corn planting progressing slowly. High price of seed will hurt acreage of all spring crops. Apple trees in bloom, and we look for a good fruit year. A few peaches and apricots in this section. Corn \$1.70; wheat \$2.72; oats 80c; kafir \$2.—C. E. Chesterman, April 28.

**Marshall County**—We are having a fine rain today. Corn planting is well started. Pastures are coming fine and stock is on pasture in some parts of the county. The small amount of wheat left is improving rapidly. Grain prices soaring. Flour \$3.50; potatoes \$4; bran \$2.15; shorts \$2.25; corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.50; millet \$1.50; seed corn \$2 to \$3.—C. A. Kjellberg, April 28.

**Scott County**—We are having plenty of rain and snow this week. Barley and oats are up. Large acreage of feed will be planted. Gardens and truck patches will receive more attention than usual. Wheat is a failure and land being planted to other crops. Hogs are scarce. Lots of turkeys as well as other poultry will be raised this year. Grass is coming fine.—J. M. Helfrick, April 28.

**Osage County**—Plenty of moisture now and wheat and oats look well. Many fields of corn planted. Gardens unharmed by cool weather yet. Heavy rains washed badly and spoiled the tame grass stand in late sown fields. Small acreage of potatoes has been planted. Cattle on grass 10 days. Teams being worked on short rations. Early pigs strong, but not plentiful. County aid will not be required in this locality and

farmers will do no more work than usual. They cannot do it. Eggs are sold or set for hatching. Farmers not eating them.—H. L. Ferris, April 27.

**Smith County**—We have had rain continuously for three days. Oats are up and with warm weather will make a rapid growth. There will be a large acreage of corn planted. Considerable alfalfa was winter killed. Small fruit crop is expected. Pastures are coming fine and will be ready for stock in 10 days. Pig crop is small. Corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.70; butter 25c; cream 38c.—Ernest Crown, April 28.

**Hamilton County**—We have had some moisture this month. Grass coming slowly. Farming in full swing and people in great planting scheme. Large acreage of all crops being planted. A few of our young men enlisting in army and navy, but patriotism not running very high in this part of the state. People need to wake up to the seriousness of this war. We need rain badly. Eggs 30c; butter 40c; cream 45c; fat hogs 18c; corn chop \$3.—W. H. Brown, April 28.

### A Junior Army Suggested

Governor Capper has issued an appeal direct to the school boys and girls of Kansas to help in the big food drive. The governor is sending copies of the appeal to all the school authorities of the state for reading and posting in the schoolhouses. The appeal follows:

Our nation is going to need you, not as soldiers or seamen, or army officers, but as producers of food and clothing. Will you not honor yourselves, your state and your country by offering your services to the nation with the same willingness and feeling of patriotism as if you were Uncle Sam's soldiers? In the true sense you can be his real soldiers and the battle which you are to help win has already begun, namely, the battle for food production. The whole country must be fed. Our own boys—yes, our own brothers, fathers, cousins and uncles—may need the additional food that you boys and girls can produce to keep them free from hunger.

There are something like 400,000 school boys and girls in Kansas, and I want 300,000 of you to volunteer at once to grow such garden crops as sweet corn, tomatoes and string beans; to help can the surplus from all the gardens and orchards of your neighborhood; to raise a pen of chickens; to feed a pig; or to help increase our dairy products. If 300,000 of you would produce just half as much on a square rod as did the 12-year-old girl in Jewell county last year, who won the state garden club prize, you could feed for nearly seven months the 20,000 soldiers called from Kansas.

There are 150,000 boys in the state who are old enough to raise a square rod of garden, keep a pen of chickens, and feed a pig as did 14-year-old Everett Read of Rice county last year, and who could thus feed the half million soldiers asked for by President Wilson, 90 days.

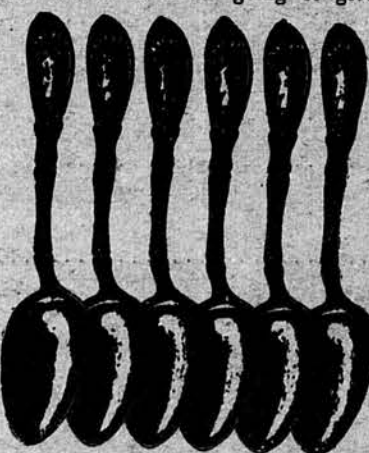
There is another thing that boys and girls can do. They can test seed for the farmers. A great deal of corn and sorghum seed in Kansas did not ripen last year. Much of it, if planted, will not grow. If only half the seed that your father plants will grow he cannot hope to harvest a full crop. The only way to find out whether seed will grow or not is to test it. Your teacher will show you how to test corn and sorghum seed. Won't you and the teacher join together and make plans to test seed for every farmer in your neighborhood, who wants you to do it?

Kansas can perform the greatest service to our country thru agriculture. For this reason I appeal to you boys and girls to rally to your call just as patriotically as are the brave young men who are going to the front as soldiers. It is just as important for you to do your part as producers as it is for these young men to do their part in the battles in which they may be placed.

### SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS

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I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a



set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Citizens of Kansas and of other states who desire to align themselves against the liquor traffic during the war, and who agree that congress should prohibit it, are asked by Governor Capper to fill out the following coupon and mail to him. Address letters, "Arthur Capper, Governor, Topeka, Kan." The governor will forward the petitions to the proper congressman. Paste this on a sheet of paper and get other signers.

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Hon. .... Senate Office Building. House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C.

I appeal to you for legislative prohibition against the use of food products in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors.

(P. O. Address)

(Signature)



## Wheat Up 52 Cents in a Week

(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.)

All previous experiences in the wheat market were surpassed last week, both in the dizzy heights to which prices ascended and in the wide sweep of daily fluctuations and the continuity of the rise, day after day. Top prices Saturday were 52 cents higher than the week's low level in Kansas City. Final prices were considerably under the best prices, but were 35 cents higher than a week ago for May.

Carlot prices jumped as sensationally as the futures, going above \$3 a bushel for the best samples and maintaining an increasing premium over future prices. Grabbing for the carlot offerings in all markets on mill orders, without regard to prices asked, was the dominant feature of the week's trade. Prices for carlots at the various markets are out of line compared with relative shipping differences, but that appears to make little difference.

The curious feature of the situation is that the statistics do not indicate any such scarcity as the prices suggest. It looks like a gross anomaly for wheat to be selling at nearly three times the prices prevailing a year ago, with current receipts at primary markets virtually equal to last year's and larger than usual for this time of year. The five principal markets last week received 3,328 cars; a year ago, 3,452 cars; two years ago, 3,122 cars; three years ago, 1,782 cars. Moreover, the flour production at the leading centers is running considerably larger than a year ago, another fact that does not suggest any such scarcity as the sensational prices imply.

The high prices, in one sense, are due to a species of speculation not heretofore experienced. There is no actual present scarcity of wheat, but evidently a good many persons believe there will be a scarcity before long.

The big production of flour seems clearly to indicate that a great many people are buying more than they need for current use. This condition, in a large measure, seems to account for the present extraordinary situation.

New wheat will be available within six weeks in Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee, and it would seem that with current primary arrivals larger than usual at this time of the year, and a visible supply equal to the May 1 figure of three of the last 10 years, the season is far enough advanced to preclude the possibility of any acute scarcity of old wheat.

Corn prices again went to new high levels but there were signs of relaxed demand at the extraordinary prices. White corn sold as high as \$1.72 a bushel in the Kansas City market.

Several days of rain last week interfered with the progress of plowing corn land and planting corn, but there is plenty of time for this work, and the abundance of moisture in the soil will be a stimulus to push planting when the weather becomes settled again. A largely increased area seems certain.

Saturday's grain quotations were:  
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.89 to \$3.15; No. 2 soft, \$3.05 to \$3.15; No. 3 mixed, \$3.05.  
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.55 to \$1.56½; No. 2 white, \$1.68 to \$1.72; No. 2 yellow, \$1.55 to \$1.56½.

Oats: No. 2 white, 77c to 77½c; No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; No. 2 red, 74c to 75c.  
Cattle and hog prices declined in the first three days of last week but about regained the loss later, and net changes were small, except for the medium classes of steers. These were 10 to 15 cents lower, and veal calves were off about 50 cents. Sheep showed substantial advances and sold at new high record prices and fully 50 cents above the preceding week.

Sensational prices for grain are prompting feeders to ship cattle and hogs below normal weight. At the same time the movement of thin cattle to market is reduced by the improvement of pastures. Supplies of corn fat cattle are expected to be small in the next 60 days.

The sugar beet feeding sections of the West and hay feeding sections of the Northwest are making rather large shipments. Sugar beet pulp in most cases has been obtained by feeders under long contracts and, with their first feeding this year sent in 60 days earlier than usual, they bought more cattle. Feeders of Colorado, Western Nebraska and the Northwest report the largest profits in their experience. Pulp fed steers sold last week at \$11.50 to \$12.50 and hay fed steers brought \$10.75 to \$11.50. Native steers sold at \$10.00 to \$12.50. Prices for cows and heifers remained unchanged. Demand was active. A 5-carload bunch of 600-pound Arizona canner cows sold at \$8.75, and \$10.75 was the top for the best native cows. Some long native yearling steers weighing 1,140 pounds sold at \$12.55, a record price for light weight steers. Veal calves were quoted off 50 cents because of declines at Eastern markets. Receipts of stock and feeding cattle were small and a ready clearance was made with prices quoted firm.

Hog prices Saturday were about the same as a week ago, the earlier in the week they were off 10 to 15 cents. Here packers were able to keep prices well under 15 cents, but on Friday that quotation was returned on the Chicago market. The price spread is widening and the proportion of light weight hogs is increasing. The average weight decreased 5 pounds compared with the preceding week and was 16 less than a year ago. Serum companies reported a ready demand for all the stock hogs they had to offer.

Lamb prices advanced 60 to 75 cents. Killers say the supply of fed lambs is about exhausted and they are anxious to get them. The bulk of the fed lambs last week sold at \$18 to \$16.50, and the highest price the preceding week was \$15.85. Several bunches of Arizona and California spring lambs sold at \$15.75 and \$15.85. Ewes sold up to \$13.50.

Ready are we all to cry out and ascribe motives when our own toes are pinched.

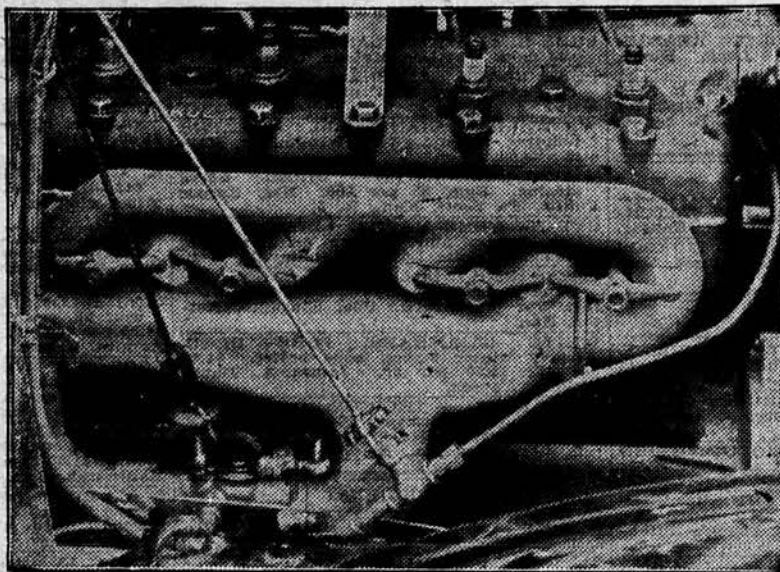
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Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

**FINE FARM**  
160 acres, 2 miles of Ottawa, Kan. 60 a. fine blue grass pasture; 50 a. timothy and clover; good improvements; special price. Extra good terms. Possession this fall if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

**80 Acres Only \$500**  
Only 7 ml. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash. \$500 Aug. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**FARM HOMES FOR YOU**  
160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 100 a. alfalfa land, well located, \$7500, \$3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, \$4500, \$2500 handles. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

**Fine Home in Iola**  
10-room modern residence. Splendid location; price \$6,000. Terms on \$2,500. Might exchange for good farm land. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

**\$4,000 CASH**  
Five acres mixed young fruit farm adjoining town of 1200. One of the best home and school towns in Kansas. 9 room house, basement, furnace, electricity, gas; cement walks, barn, etc. Address: W. E. F., Box 1, Howard, Kansas.

**CHEAP** Lands in Western Kansas. Choicest Wheat or Pasture land. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

**MONTANA.**  
MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys, tracts, farming methods, harvest every year—and once in awhile, the big prize, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owner. Price lowest; terms easiest. Free information and price sent on request. Address THE COOK-BETHOLS CO., Box 11495, Lewistown, Montana

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## MISSOURI

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

200, 160, 80 AND 40 A. improved bargains. \$20 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

OZARK MISSOURI farms. All sizes. Free list. C. E. LEWIS, Cuba, Missouri.

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

289 ACRES, imp. 175 cultivated, 100 bottom. \$25 acre. Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Mo.

OZARK STOCK, fruit and grain farms. Timbered lands. 80 miles St. Louis. Booklet free. James A. Green & Son, Cuba, Mo.

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved farm lands in Southern Missouri. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

GOVERNMENT urges more farming. We will furnish you with a good farm and with dairy and beef cattle to make it pay, on the easiest of terms. For particulars, address Room 701, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis Missouri.

## ARKANSAS

FOR ZINC LANDS, choice homes or ranches write Peemster & Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

75 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2500.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 ml. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imp. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

115 A. well imp.; 50 cultivated, bal. timber valley land. \$500 enc.; \$2,100; terms. Chas. Harbert, Green Forest, Arkansas.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

IMPROVED FARMS in North Arkansas. Prices right. Terms right. Write for list. Christian & Taylor, Harrison, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 ml. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

## COLORADO

80 ACRES irrigation land, San Luis Valley, Colorado, for sale or trade for anything worth the money. Helmschel, Smith Center, Kan.

**Cheap Productive Farm Lands**  
IN THE RAIN BELT OF COLORADO.

We are offering 20,000 acres, in tracts of 160 and 320 a. farms, of the richest fertile farm lands in eastern Colorado, at prices from \$12.50 to \$35 per acre. Some improved, with growing crops. Get a home of your own, or buy one for your son, or son-in-law. Don't send them to the city or see them start out renting. Those who located in eastern Nebraska and Iowa 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent. Your chance today, is in eastern Colorado where good land is still cheap. Where one crop will pay for the price of the land. With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making large profits on small investments. It is the place for the man of moderate means. New proposed road under advisement. Good roads, markets, churches and schools. Don't let others get ahead of you. You want the choicest. Come or write for full particulars with illustrated folder showing what others have done and are doing.

Co-operative Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

## OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Black Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

LANDS of all kinds at bargain prices. Tell us what you want, we have it; terms if desired. Ryan & Givens, Holdenville, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

WRITE US FOR TERMS, price, and particulars on 70 a. fruit farm near City, a fine proposition; paid in fruit 1916 \$2400. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

HUNDREDS of Kansas people have bought homes of me. My illustrated list and map of Oklahoma is free. Ask for it. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

2490 A. ROUGH PASTURE. 8 ml. R. R. town, Eastern Oklahoma. Plenty of water. In oil country. No leases. \$3 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

## For Sale

An excellent grain and stock farm, 400 to 440 acres, 4 miles east of Vinita, Okla. No waste land; no overflow; extra good improvements; splendid growing crops. Price \$65 per acre, very small cash payment, balance to suit purchaser. Address Owner, W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

## WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, See Lines.

1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, write E. A. Ward, Aiden, Kansas.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO. farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

500 A. IMP. ranch; well watered, fine location. Near good town. Exchange for mdse. C. C. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

118 A. 4 1/2 MILES of Garnett, Kan. Price \$7,670. mtg. \$3,100. Want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good all prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city property. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE VERY BEST of orange, garden, general farming and cattle land, in the highlands district of Florida, close to cities, with paved roads, railroads and development, in any sized tracts, for exchange or sale. Terms to suit. Address Florida Good Homes Co., Seacrit Building, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO FINE QUARTERS. One 3 ml. east of Brownell. Plenty water. 30 a. in cult. 10 years' time on \$2400. Priced at \$35 per acre. Other 7 miles N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. under cult., bal. hay meadow; improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4,000 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

**Exchange for Farm**  
5 lots on East 8th St., Topeka, Kan.; improved with store room 26x40 ft., with fixtures and 5 living rooms above; 2 5-room and 1 7-room cottages, barn, wells and cluster. Total income \$71 per month. Will exchange for good grain and stock farm. This is a fine proposition for a farmer who wishes to retire and have a nice rental income. Describe what you have in first letter. Address F. E. STEWART, Owner, Enterprise, Kan.

## On the Job

There is one fact that you will be compelled to admit, whether you personally like the man or dislike him. Arthur Capper as governor is one who does things, and has advanced or set in motion a great many plans of great public benefit. His latest is a nationwide movement for nation-wide prohibition, at least during the period of war, in order that the use of food ma-

terials used in the manufacture of liquors, may be conserved to their proper use. We can do without beer and whisky and wine and suffer no ill consequences, but we cannot do without food. "Prohibition is not a moral issue, but an economic one," points out the governor in a message to the President, and we can all see where he is right. Governor Capper's suggestions are being eagerly followed in many other states and Congress and the President

are being petitioned to follow them and prohibit the manufacture of liquor in any form.—Burlingame Chronicle.

## Sterile Serum Only!

The hog raiser should insist that no serum be used on his herd unless it is at once sterile, filtered, heated and potent. Why should he insist upon these qualities? Because the best is not too good for him and such serum may now

be had in any required quantity and at a reasonable price. Now, this being the case, why allow the use of a non-sterile, potentially dangerous serum—no hog cholera serum is devoid of danger unless it is "Sterile," "Filtered," "Heated" and "Potent." Sterility (absolute freedom from living germs) is necessary in order to avoid infecting healthy hogs with disease germs causing abscess, blood poisoning, or other contagious diseases. —T. B. Rogers, Swine World.



## How Much Farm Livestock?

BY GUY M. TREDWAY  
Allen County

How much livestock shall be kept on the farm? The price of beef and pork will be reduced when every farm produces all it is capable of feeding. There are several reasons why this is not done in this community. Those who make grain their principal crop find the work of caring for stock interferes with the farm work. Others prefer to "take things a little easier" and make a little chance money working on the roads or doing other work that will bring in ready money. And so the livestock suffers or is not kept, and in the same proportion the land suffers. There are farms where manure hauling for a year can be done in a day or two. An awakening to the value of keeping more stock will make land more valuable and farmers richer.

"Diversified breeding" of dairy cattle is well illustrated on our farm. Two years ago we bought a Jersey cow of beautiful color and good conformation as to dairy type that had been bred to a poor male. The calf looks like neither parent. From the other cows, bred to our high-grade, purebred male, we have a very uniform lot of calves. Even the two calves from grade cows do not break the uniformity of the lot. The calves are large enough to judge somewhat as to what kind of cows they will make. The we have good purebred cows we are evidently "grading up" our herd. Breeding without any plan in mind as to what is desired as to dairy or beef cattle is too common. This week a neighbor bought a young calf. He fancies he will have nothing but beef cattle, yet the calf was plainly a grade Holstein. When it is bred to a beef bull it will bring a calf that is of little value either for dairy or beef purposes.

A neighbor reports the loss of several young shot for which he had refused \$12 a head. The veterinarian says they were poisoned from eating cocklebur. The cocklebur is one of the easiest weeds to kill we have. Clean cultivation for a few years will rid a farm of them. As soon as the corn is laid by every year we go thru our fields and cut with a hoe any weeds that the cultivator has missed. When an occasional cocklebur is found it is pulled up, never cut off. After the roots are well established it will not kill a cocklebur to cut it off. It will send out new branches and more than likely will produce seed as it grows rapidly.

Lump jaw killed a cow for a neighbor recently. It is unusual for a cow to die from this disease as it is curable when taken in time if the lump does not come on the tongue or the interior of the bone. Furthermore, it can be cured without cutting and with no apparent pain to the animal. We have never had a case which failed to respond to treatment, even when so far advanced as to break before treatment was begun.

## Sorghum Crops Are Best

BY N. A. CRAWFORD

Plant thoroughly dependable crops, especially the sorghums. This was the keynote of the farmers' meeting, April 28, at the Hays Experiment station, in observance of "Grain Sorghum Day." There was a general agreement that this war year is no time for doubtful and perhaps costly experiments with large acreages of comparatively untried crops. It was pointed out that the number of agricultural producers in the world is perhaps the smallest in 100 years, and that this small number, by sound farm practices, must keep the world from starvation.

The idea that a big part of the available land in Western Kansas should be used for growing beans was attacked by L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the agricultural college. He asserted that, tho he had received letter after letter suggesting from 50 to 500 acres of beans on a farm, Kansas is not a bean state and probably never will be. Comparative successes in bean growing in Eastern Colorado and Northwestern Kansas in the last two years have encouraged the bean propaganda, he said, but co-operative experiments with farmers in various parts of Western Kansas have proved the crop generally unsuccessful. Soil and climate are both against it. Professor Call suggested that farmers grow merely enough string and shell beans for home use.

Corn and the grain sorghums were advocated by Mr. Call for the region about Hays. Corn is preferable if a farmer is going to put in a rowed crop with normal distance between rows, as corn will leave more moisture in the ground for winter wheat than a sorghum grown in the same way. Corn, furthermore, is a little easier to plant and to harvest. Seed should be obtained from the vicinity.

In favor of the sorghums is the fact that they are more dependable. If they are to be followed by wheat, they should be planted in rows twice as far apart as usual, and the space between rows should be cultivated carefully to keep down weeds. Pink kafir is a good variety. For shorter maturing varieties, milo and feterita are desirable.

An equal division between corn and sorghums was suggested by Mr. Call in planting a considerable acreage. Unless they are wanted for feeding to livestock on the place or a ready market is certain, the forage sorghums are not advised by Professor Call. He pointed out that a strong demand exists for the grain sorghums—kafir, milo and feterita—largely because of their increasing use in the production of human food. Kafir is now selling at a higher price than corn.

Results of tests in growing sorghums were discussed by R. W. Getty, the forage crops specialist at the station. In a four-year comparison of silage yields from three crops, they were found to rank in the following order: Red amber sorghum, Dwarf blackhulled kafir and Minnesota 13 corn. Generally, the sweet sorghums were found to stand first, the grain sorghums second, and varieties of corn third. In a comparison of hay yields, three crops being considered, Red amber sorghum was again at the top, with Sudan grass second, and Kursk millet third.

## Johnson County Notes

BY ROBERT McGRATH

Our flax is just coming up and we are assured of a good stand. We sowed about 3 pecks of seed to the acre. The ground was double disked, first the way the rows ran, then crosswise. Afterwards it was harrowed twice, which left the ground in excellent condition. Flax on this farm made 12 bushels to the acre last year. This flax was sown on land that was planted the fall before to English bluegrass. The English bluegrass winter killed and the flax was drilled in on the old seedbed without it being previously stirred. We had our hardware man ship the seed to Iowa for us and we got \$1.60 a bushel. This made us more money than any crop we had last year and we didn't expect it to make expenses.

We walked across our field of early planted corn today. It is coming up but we cannot tell yet if it will be a good stand. We noticed that the gophers were working in spots, but not to the extent we have seen in other years.

The pastures in Johnson county are looking fine. Most of the farmers have turned in their stock. The pastures in this county are for the most part of Kentucky bluegrass. There are some timothy and clover pastures. Prairie grass pastures are seen no more here. Most of the sod has been plowed up and what was left for pasture was long ago taken by Kentucky bluegrass. We turned our last piece of prairie sod into a pasture two years ago, and it is nearly sodded with Kentucky bluegrass now.

There are several good fields of alfalfa in this county along the creek bottoms, but few on the upland. We sowed 30 acres of upland to alfalfa three years ago. We sowed it in the spring and got a fine stand. Ten acres of this was fenced hog tight; this after the first year had hogs turned in on it practically all the time. We believe we cut a ton to the acre off of all of it, counting the two cuttings, a year for two years. The first cutting in the spring was good quality what there was of it, but the last cutting contained much crabgrass and fox-tail. The wet spring of 1915 proved too much for the alfalfa and the crabgrass crowded it out. We plowed it up that fall. On this ground we have grown 2 tons of clover to the acre and on similar soil we have seen 1½ tons of timothy grown. We believe we shall stay with the timothy and clover.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## 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.

### Draft Horses.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Shorthorn Cattle.

May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan. Polled Durham Cattle.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. June 8—Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan. Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan. Poland China Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Bert E. Hodson of Ashland, Kan., recently bought from C. H. McGath of Hoskins, Neb., the great boar, McGath's Big Orphan, the price being \$1,000. Mr. Hodson's activities in laying the foundation for a great herd of Poland Chinas was the feature of last season's trade. He bought the tops of a number of the best offerings of the season, including the Erhart sale February 22, where he paid \$555 for Beale Wonder, the high-priced sow in Kansas. As a result Mr. Hodson has a splendid collection of sows with litters by a number of the best boars of the breed. Big Orphan, with a selected lot of young stuff, will be shown at the big fair, including the National Swine Show next fall.—Advertisement.

### Lookabaugh's Great Shorthorn Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell at auction May 15, 45 Shorthorns which far outrank any of his previous sale offerings. This is a mark that Mr. Lookabaugh has been driving to for years. The class of cattle cataloged for this sale are the kind seldom offered except at the dispersion of some great herd for the reason that few breeders could afford to part with so many animals of such exceptional breeding qualities. But Mr. Lookabaugh has an unusually large herd and in order to carry out his plans of holding an outstanding sale of outstanding Shorthorns, has cut deeply into his very best. The real value of many of these cattle is very likely to be underestimated sale day, as such Shorthorns have never before been offered at auction in an Oklahoma sale. Mr. Lookabaugh himself is aware of this hazard, but is determined to play the game without a limit. No Shorthorn breeder of the Southwest can afford to miss reading the illustrated catalog of his offering and arrange to be present sale day. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Great Shorthorn Sale at Tulsa.

In and around Tulsa, Okla., is centered a group of Shorthorn enthusiasts that have attracted the attention of Shorthorn breeders throughout the United States. They have been in the business only a short time but they have topped many of the best Shorthorn sales of the best breeders in the land and they have acquired a large number of the best breeding cows and heifers that money could buy. They have come together in this first sale with a contribution from their several herds. F. A. Gillespie & Sons, whose show record at the International at Chicago last year attracted so much attention, will contribute 15 head; a number of these are bred to or have calf by the champion Maxwellton Commander. I. E. Crosbie sells eleven head most all bred to Newton Sort by Imp. Right Sort. Col. C. E. Suppes & Son, John T. Kramer and W. S. Fears all have equally high class consignments. If you want either female breeding stock or herd bull material here will be found an unusual opportunity for the kind you want. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address Sale Manager, S. B. Jackson, in care of Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

If you are interested in Herefords without horns you should look up the display ad of

Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., in the Hereford section of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are closing out their entire herd of Polled Herefords, private sale. Just at this time they are offering 20 choice cows and heifers and they are making close prices to move them at once. It is their desire to give their entire attention to Holstein cattle and for this reason they are making special prices on the Herefords. Note their ad in this issue and write, or better go at once and see the cattle.—Advertisement.

### Olson's Big Joe Pigs.

O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan., is starting his advertisement again in the Poland China section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering some choice fall gilts, September farrow, open, or he will hold and breed them to Olson's Big Joe, a big massive boar that will weigh easily 1,000 pounds at maturity. He was sired by Big Joe, out of a Long Wonder dam. A part of the gilts are by Bell Mont, by Bell Mond Jumbo, by Long Jumbo, the Iowa grand champion in 1913. These gilts have never been crowded, but are in good growing condition and will be priced worth the money. Write at once if you are interested. Mr. Olson has a nice crop of spring pigs.—Advertisement.

### Albright Offers Poland Chinas.

A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., is a Poland China breeder well and favorably known to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Many of them have given Mr. Albright orders several times and he has never had a single complaint, which is remarkable for that long in the mail order business. At present he is advertising September boars and gilts. The boars are ready for service and the gilts will be sold open or held and bred to one or the other of the herd boars. Mr. Albright has a nice crop of spring pigs, sired mostly by Waterville King, by Waldo's Supreme. Fifteen of the September boars offered are by Kansas Tom, by Big Tom, Loneragan's well known boar. There are 20 gilts the same age and breeding. They will be sold at prices that are very reasonable.—Advertisement.

### Nielson's Berkshire Boars.

J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan., is a pioneer Kansas breeder of Berkshires. He has bred and exhibited some good ones and his farm has been western headquarters for good Berkshires for a number of years. Commencing with this issue, he is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some fall boars of good values. They are extra choice individuals and have been well grown. Some of them are by Rob Robinhood 2nd, by Rob Robinhood, the first prize senior yearling at the American Royal in 1912, weighing 720 pounds at 18 months old. The dam of some of these boars was first prize winner at the Kansas State fair in 1913 in the under 4 months class, and her dam was first in the aged class at the same place the same year, after raising 8 spring pigs. Here is real value if you need a herd boar. You will get your money's worth if you deal with Mr. Nielson. Write today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

### Moser's Choice Duroc Jerseys.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., is the well known Duroc Jersey breeder. He gets his mail at Goff, Kan., but his annual sales are held at Sabetha, Kan., because of the better facilities for taking care of his visitors and because of the better railroad facilities. This spring Mr. Moser has 100 spring pigs and from these and his fall gilts will be drawn his fall and winter offerings of boars and gilts. November 7 and bred sows February 7. The 100 spring pigs are as good as we have seen anywhere. They are sired by two good boars of excellent blood lines. Highview's Chief Col., by World's Fair Col. and out of Fond Memory of Idlewild 9th and bred by Harry Browning, is a great sire as well as individual. Defender's Top Col. by America's Top Col. is another great boar in the herd. He is out of a dam by old Defender. America's Top Col. was Morton's three times champion in Indiana. At present Mr. Moser has nothing for sale. Everything in the line of tops is reserved for his annual sales at Sabetha. Remember these sales.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Wm. B. Nider, Hampshire breeder, Jansen, Neb., has about 40 spring pigs, sired by Nider's Choice, son of Cherokee Pattern; also some by Paulsen's Star 72nd.—Advertisement.

Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb., breeder of Durocs, has his usual fine line of spring pigs. They are nearly all the get of his good herd boar, Golden Illustrator, with a few good litters by boars to which sows were bred bought at sales during the winter.—Advertisement.

Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb., have 170 spring pigs, sired by their great breeding boars, Illustrator 2nd, Joe Orion 5th and Jack's Friend. The farm is red with pigs that show they are having the care of men that know how and are willing.—Advertisement.

Proett Bros., at their farm near Alexandria, Neb., are taking care of 60 mighty choice little Durocs. They include one very fine litter, sired by the great Pathfinder, their dam is a Proud Col. sow. Two litters are by King's Col., one of them out of a Pathfinder sow; the other out of a sis-

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

## Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

### Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

### IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sters, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

**GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**



**SHEEP.**

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** Yearlings and two square bell, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

**BERKSHIRE PIGS** Best of Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

## Fall Boars

September boars that are right in every way. I can pick you a herd boar out of this lot if you write quick. Good value for your money.

**J. M. Nielson**  
Marysville, Kan., (Marshall County)

**CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.**

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS** Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

**O. I. C.—BRED GILTS, SPRING PIGS**  
Both sex. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

**O. I. Cs.** Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for March and April pigs. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

**O.I.C. Summer Boars** and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs. **F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas**

**CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS**  
Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices. **J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI**

**FEHNER'S O. I. C.** Herd headed by the \$5000 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fechner, Higginsville, Mo.

**"PREPAREDNESS"**  
Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. J. Greiner, Box 8, Billings, Mo.**

## Kansas Herd Kansas Improved Chesters

Size, Bone, Quality. Immured and Shipped on Approval. 15 last of September boars that are actual tops and real herd header material. Some select gilts same age bred or open. 100 spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Out of big prolific sows and sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Write for prices and descriptions.

**ARTHUR MOSSE, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas**

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

**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.**

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

ter to the gilt bred by Proett Bros. and sold later as a bred sow for \$400. She was sired by their principal herd boar, Gano's Masterpiece, sire of many of the spring pigs. One good litter was sired by Joe Orion 6th.—Advertisement.

J. C. Boyd & Sons, Virginia, Neb., well known breeders of registered Durocs, have about 60 spring pigs. All of them, except three litters, were sired by their good breeding boar, Crimson Model. One good litter is by Pathfinder and one by King's Col. The Boyd Durocs are noted for their great scale and strong backs.—Advertisement.

Wm. McCurdy, the big Poland China breeder at Tobias, Neb., has his usual big bunch of choice pigs. Over half of them sired by his great boar, Maple Grove Big Bob, a son of Sleever's Big Bob. They are out of the big sows that have made McCurdy Poland's popular. Other pigs are by his big half ton boar, Maple Grove Black Orange.—Advertisement.

J. H. Proett & Sons, veteran Duroc Jersey breeders of Alexandria, Neb., have about 60 of the best pigs ever seen on the farm. They include litters by Pathfinder, Joe Orion 2nd, Big Lincoln Valley Chief and King's Col Longfellow, one of the biggest boars of his age going. Proett & Sons are building a new hog barn and sale pavilion, all of which indicates prosperity.—Advertisement.

J. L. Carman & Son, Poland China breeders of Cook, Neb., have 60 mighty good spring pigs all but two litters sired by their big boar, Long Henry, a boar of great size and quality and carrying the blood of A. Wonder, Blue Valley and Big Victor. The Carmans have just erected a big new hog house and in other ways preparing to devote more time and energy to the breeding business.—Advertisement.

Ira Boyd, new Duroc Jersey breeder, at Virginia, Neb., has saved 55 spring pigs nearly all sired by the herd boar, Ideal Model, one of the smoothest boars now in service. One good litter is by King's Col., one by King's Golden Wonder and one by Crimson Model. Mr. Boyd also breeds Percherons and has at head of his herd a splendid stallion, bred by J. C. Robison of Kansas.—Advertisement.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son of Alexandria, Neb., have a fine lot of Duroc Jersey pigs of spring farrow, largely sired by their herd boar, Top Col's Chatter. Most of them are out of big sows that carry the blood of Big Lincoln Valley Chief. They have some good litters out of sows bought at the big eastern sales the past winter. One of these was sired by Pathfinder.—Advertisement.

Von Forell Bros., the wide-awake Poland China breeders of Chester, Neb., have about 50 good spring pigs, many of them of early farrow and now almost ready to wean. These pigs are nearly all the get of their big herd boar, Orphan Sure. A few litters are by Jumbo Bob, the good son of the grand champion boar, Caldwell's Big Bob. Jumbo Bob has made a great growth and is fast developing into a real herd boar.—Advertisement.

Dave Boesiger, successful breeder of registered Durocs at Cortland, Neb., has saved about 75 good pigs, most of them sired by his mammoth big boar, Kern's Sensation. These pigs are out of extra big, well bred sows. Some litters are by Mr. Boesiger's other herd boar, King's Col. Again, perhaps the best son of King's Col. The dam of the great boar, Col Uneda, still in Mr. Boesiger's herd, has a litter by Kern's Sensation.—Advertisement.

The Twin Elm Stock Farm, at Tecumseh, Neb., is the home of Registered Shorthorns, Percherons and Durocs. L. H. Ernst, proprietor of this farm, is a son of the late Wm. Ernst and grew up in the stock business. The magnificent young bull, Type's Model, a son of Cumberland Type, stands at the head of the Shorthorn herd. He is a brother to the \$2,300 International champion. Mr. Ernst has about 60 choice pigs, of the best strains and the Percherons are of the best.—Advertisement.

**Ayrshire Bull Calf.**  
Louelland Farm located at Alta Vista, Kan., offers for quick sale a very highly bred young Ayrshire bull. This calf is a splendid individual in every way and handsomely marked. He was sired by Marquis of Loveland, a bull of great merit and having a record of merit dam. The dam of calf is a magnificent young cow coming direct from imported stock. She is a daughter of Garland of Melrose, the greatest heifer sire ever owned at Loveland Farm. This calf is being sold in accordance with the policy of this firm to sell all bulls when calves with the idea that they do better and are

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**Bancroft's Durocs**  
Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

**Fall Boars and Gilts** by Garrett's Critic B. also a few gilts bred for fall farrow to Gano's Golden Model. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

**F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.**  
Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.  
Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7  
All tops reserved for these sales.

**DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY**  
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrater, Crimson Wonder and Golden Red. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas**

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**  
Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immuned. Address, **W. W. TRUMBO, FEABODY, KAN.**

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. **SEARLE & COTTE, HERRITON, KANSAS**

**July and September Boars**  
sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169709, G. M. S. Defender and Illustrater II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

**Duroc-Jerseys**  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

**Jones Sells On Approval**  
100 March and April pigs at weaning time. Out of 600 and 700 pound sows and by approved boars in blood lines and individual merit. **W. W. and L. C. Jones, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**  
**Fashionable Stock Place**  
Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. **V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.**

**Old Original Spotted Poland**  
100 March pigs out of mature sows and sired by big half ton kind of herd boars. A few fall boars for sale. Pigs in pairs and trios. **ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS**

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**  
Fall gilts bred to order. Fall boars all sold. March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Pedigree with every pig. **Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Hiley County)**

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS**  
Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and War's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address **F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS**

**SIZE AND QUALITY**  
Big Type Poland China fall boars and gilts. **E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS**

**Private Sale**  
A few gilts bred for July farrow. Also July boars and am booking orders for spring boars by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.**

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS**  
for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTOWN, KANSAS**

**Missouri's Best Polands**  
**Real Herd Boar Prospects and Show Gilts.**  
To be a success as a breeder you must have an outstanding boar. We are offering some of the greatest prospects the breed has ever known. Come and see them. **Joe Young, RICHARDS, MISSOURI** **Joe Sheehy**

**POLAND CHINA GILTS**  
September last farrow. For sale open or bred to your order. Sired by a half ton boar, by Big Joe, and out of big mature sows. Farmers' prices. Write at once. **O. J. OLSEN, HORTON, KANSAS**

**Poland Chinas**  
Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please. **L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

**Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas**  
300 March pigs for sale on approval. All to be recorded free in the S. P. C. record association. Average in litter nine. Can sell boar and four gilts not related. All sired by three of the best boars in the west. Pigs out of 600 and 700 pound mature dams. I can start you in the business. Address, **R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan. (Republic County)**  
Ship over Rock Island and Burlington.

**Spotted Poland China Boars**  
25 spotted Poland China boars and 15 gilts. November farrow. Well spotted, well grown, out of big litters and out of big mature sows. Good growing condition but not fat. Also a few Hampshire boars same age. Farmer's prices. Write at once. **C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kan., (Clay County)**

**Elmo Valley Herd IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS**  
25 Oct. and Nov. Boars sired by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley. Out of big mature sows. Real Herd header material, well grown, stretchy boars that have been grown right. Farmers prices to move these good boars in 30 days. Can ship over Superior branch, Santa Fe or main line Missouri Pacific. Write at once. **J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)**

# Judy & Sons' Semi-Annual Sale of Polled Durham Cattle, Draft Stallions, Duroc-Jersey and Poland China Bred Sows

In their own big sale pavilion, **Kearney, Nebr., Thursday, May 24, 1917**

## REGISTERED STALLIONS

10 big drafty heavy boned, stylish fellows. Representatives of the leading draft breeds, selling at prices that farmers can pay and make big profits.

## DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAMS

40 head in all. 25 good sappy, blocky bulls of good colors, in age from 12 to 16 months. 15 choice heifers and young cows bred to the great bull Shaver Creek Lord Jr., champion of Iowa 1915. Heifers sired by a 2400 pound bull.

## BRED SOWS

25 Duroc bred sows.  
25 Poland China bred sows. Fed and handled for best results.

10 choice fall boars. The best of breeding.

This stock represents the natural accumulation of our herds raised on our four big farms. Everything has been fed and handled with a view to future usefulness. The sale will be held rain or shine in our big new sale pavilion. Write early for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend should send bids in our care to Jesse Johnson.

Auctioneer: Col. Joe Shaver

**W. T. JUDY & SONS, KEARNEY, NEBRASKA**

Fieldman: Jesse Johnson



## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

## Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for Big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

**W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 518 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Purebred Hampshire** boar pigs. Herd breeders. \$25.00. N. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**



**Pinon Hampshires** I have a few pigs of both sexes, farrowed March 9 to 11, for sale during May at \$10 each. Immunized. Can ship by either Santa Fe or Union Pacific railroads. **W. C. FARRIS, BARNARD, KAN.**

## Hampshires of Quality

A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell. **F. R. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**



**Shaw's Hampshires** 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Walter Shaw, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.**

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

## Louellaland Ayrshires

FOR SALE: A choice three months old bull calf, sired by MARQUESS OF LOVELAND and out of a cow sired by the great bull GARLAND MELROSE, her dam imported. Fine markings and an extra choice individual. First check for \$100 buys him.

**Johnson & Matthews, R. F. D. 1, Alta Vista, Kansas**

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**FOR SALE** 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

## GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf.

**Overland Guernsey Farm**  
Overland Park, Kansas

Dispersion Sale  
DAIRY CATTLE

I will sell my herd of high class dairy cows at Fairies Farm, 2 mi. S. W. of Washburn College and 4 mi. S. W. of Topeka.

**Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at 1 o'clock sharp**

My herd consists of 26 head of cows and heifers largely grade Guernseys; the result of 5 years careful selection and breeding. There are a few grade Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns. These cows are a superior lot as I have always endeavored to buy and keep only the best, discarding the inferior ones to the butcher.

I will also sell some choice pure bred Berkshire gilts, sired by Pathfinder 3rd, 218383, the grand champion Berkshire boar of Kansas, and bred for fall farrow.

My complete dairy house equipment is also for sale privately, consisting of steam turbine bottle washer, boiler iron washing vat, steam sterilizing oven, Wright bottle filler.

**R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## Higginbotham Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that is making good A. B. C. records, where every cow is given a chance to make a good official butter and milk record, and where they are backed by the best blood lines of the breed. Now have several good bulls, from cows with records from 14 to 24 pounds of butter in seven days. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Resville, Kan.**

**Description, Pictures and Records** of twelve Friesian bulls six months old and younger. Increase your production, my average of 22 head, all I have in milk is 1 lb. of fat per day, many over six months from calving. **Geo. C. Fredrick, R. 3, Kingman, Kan.**

Maplewood Farm  
HOLSTEINS

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.

Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

**W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.**

always easier handled if they grow up on the farm that is to be their future home. As usual the price is a third less than would be asked by any eastern breeder for bulls of equal individuality and breeding. The first check for \$100 buys this calf. He will be recorded and transferred without cost to the party buying him.—Advertisement.

## The Woods Bros. Horses.

The Woods Bros. company of Lincoln, Neb., are among the largest importers, breeders and dealers in draft horses in the United States. They specialize in Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Many of our readers will remember the splendid specimens of these breeds shown by this firm at the Kansas State fair last year. In a recent letter they say they have had a splendid trade the past season. They still have a few very high class horses on hand. If you need an outstanding horse in your community write this firm at once. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

## Offers Fall Duroc Boars.

Robt. B. Steele, Duroc Jersey breeder of Falls City, Neb., has for sale 20 good strong Duroc Jersey fall boars, sired by Disturber of Idlewild and Gano Model, a great son of Col. Gano. These boars are out of sows that topped the leading bred sow sales of the country a year ago. Mr. Steele has a pair of as good sires as can be found in any herd in the West. One of them, Sensation Wonder 3d, was Jr. Champion at Nebraska State fair last year and headed first prize young herd at same fair. The other boar, King's Col. 31st, is a son of the great breeding boar, King's Col. These boars are the big, strong, high backed, heavy-boned sort that trade is now demanding. Mr. Steele has 115 spring pigs sired by these boars and some good litters out of sows bought at good sales the past winter. Write Mr. Steele for description and prices on the fall boars.—Advertisement.

## Big Pure Bred Stock Sales.

W. T. Judy & Sons, extensive breeders of draft horses, Polled Durham cattle and Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs will hold a big stock sale May 24. The offering will be composed of strictly good useful breeding stock raised and developed on the four big Judy farms. It is as good and in fact just the same sort of an offering as went into their March sale, when 24 bulls averaged almost \$200. Twenty-four bulls are being cataloged for this sale. They are of serviceable age and good colors, many of them real herd bulls. Most of them were sired by Kalona Duke, a half brother to Shaver Creek Lord, the present herd bull and junior champion at Iowa State Fair in 1915. The fifteen choice heifers that go in because of the unusual demand, will all be bred to Shaver Creek Lord. The 10 stallions that go in are of the principal draft breeds. Good clean limbed young fellows that are sure to sell at reasonable prices. Fifty brood sows bred for late spring and summer farrow and fed right to save big litters. These sows are all recorded and represent the best families of the Duroc Jersey and Poland China breeds. Readers who are interested, should write at once for catalog and mention this paper. If too busy to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of the Judys at Kearney, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska Herefords Sell High.

The strong demand for well bred Herefords was proved at the H. Gaudreault & Son sale held at Farnam, Neb., April 13. The offering was good but a big part of it especially the females were sold without any fitting, but this fact did not detract from their value as the buyers saw it and the good breeders and ranchmen of Western Nebraska bought the entire offering of 65 head for \$28,080, an average of \$432.15. The bulls, 23 in number, averaged \$452.82 and 42 females averaged \$117.24. The sensation of the sale was the herd bull Beau Baltimore. He was purchased by E. W. Wilson of Long Pine, Neb., for \$2500. W. H. Karre of Wellfleet, Neb., was a heavy buyer and topped the females, buying a heifer sired by Beau Mischief 47th at \$1000. Sherman Griffith and A. B. Laster, both of Cambridge were heavy purchasers. Other buyers were: R. B. Tabenheim, Amherst, Neb.; Geo. Rustrum, Farnam; E. C. Wood, Sumner; B. E. Holcomb, Arapahoe; E. V. Graf, Farnam; Frank Harris, Amherst; L. Ray, Chappell; C. R. Pickrell, Moorefield; August Springer, Bertrand; H. Alsworth, Cambridge; H. Mercer, Campbell; Chas. Jameson, Amherst; C. Wieke, Ludell, Kan.; Fred Schroeder, Bertrand; Lewis Lehman, Farnam; Ballamy Co., Paxton, Colo.; T. A. Burns, Farnam; Ray Markley, Farnam and J. P. Tholmola, Farnam.—Advertisement.

## Among Nebraska Swine Breeders.

Theodore Foss, of Sterling, Neb., has over 60 choice Duroc Jersey spring pigs, about half sired by his big 500 pound yearling boar, Giant Col., a son of King's Col. Others are out of sows bought at leading sales last winter. George Brown, Poland China breeder at Tecumseh, Neb., has saved 90 pigs from eleven sows, all sired by the herd boar, Big Hero. They are out of big sows by such boars as A. Wonder, Big Bone 2nd, Big Bob Wonder, Lengthy Look and other good sires. A. Z. Blinde, Poland China breeder of Johnson, Neb., has about 60 choice spring pigs sired by his herd boars, Nebraska Chief, Big Chief and King Rexall, with some litters by such sires as Black Cloverdale, Tom Cavett's herd boar with dam of litter by the \$1000 Big Price. F. H. Preston, Duroc Jersey breeder at Burhard, Neb., is raising about 60 choice spring pigs mostly sired by his excellent young boar, Peerless Model, carrying the blood of the Golden Model and Good E Nutt families. The sow herd carries considerable illustrator blood. Two litters are by a son of Royal Col. and one by a son of Illustrator 2nd. One of the Duroc Jersey breeders of Nebraska that does things is John C. Simon of Humboldt. Mr. Simon was a heavy buyer at the best sales held last winter, buying 15 bred sows at an average cost of \$135. The 15 sows are raising 100 pigs and they were sired by eight different herd boars that are well known in Duroc circles. They include, Pathfinder, King's Col., Fancy Model, Col. Uneda, Deets's Illustrator 2nd, Crimson King and Critic B. He has recently bought a fall boar for \$500, a son of W. M. Putman's great boar, King's Col.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Any of our readers who have a desire to own one of the best Poland China boars in the state should see the fall boars at

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 8 to 4 weeks old, \$30, crated for shipment. **BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES** 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.**

**High Grade Holstein Calves** 12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas** Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.** I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

## Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.

**H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

## PECKS' HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy young springing cows and young calves. Also registered yearling bulls. Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed.

**M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.**

## 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.**

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

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## MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

We have for sale 60 two and three year old high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen in May and June. 100 yearling heifers that will freshen this fall. Hope is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe and main line Missouri Pacific. Come and see these heifers.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls. Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,

**HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.**

## Eshelman's Holsteins, Abilene, Kansas

Having never used other than pure bred bulls in our herd and having been very particular in the purchasing of all females added to our herd from time to time, we are able to offer some especially attractive, high grade Holstein cows and heifers, including a number of heavy producing cows, some springing cows, springing heifers and bred heifers. We believe the most satisfactory way to buy producing cows is to have access to their record of production.

As Members of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association we are glad to be able to give you an Official Report of the Amount of Milk Produced and the Butterfat Test of Each Cow or Heifer in Milk. This we are sure will assist you to buy more intelligently. We are sure this class of stock will be much higher in price in still greater demand, and harder to get later.

The Delivering Facilities Here are Ideal, as shipments can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Wire, phone, or write A. L. Eshelman when you come or call at the **RIVER LAWN FARM, one mile south of court house. A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.**

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

## 300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

## 60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.**

Registered  
Herefords

10 coming yearling bulls; well bred and well grown; 8 cows and heifers, 3 with calves at side, 3 bred. All priced to sell.

**FRED O. PETERSON, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.**



## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Hereford Bulls

For sale—2 extra good young bulls of choice breeding 1 polled, 1 horned. Extra large for their age. Recorded. I am short on pasture and will make close prices for quick sale. Address **J. H. GOERTZEN, HILLSBORO, KANSAS**

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention The Farmers Mail and Breeze

## Polled Hereford Herd

We are closing out our entire herd of Polled Herefords at private sale. At present we offer twenty choice Registered Cows and Heifers. In order to move these cattle at once we have reduced the price on the entire lot to Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars. Come quick if you want these cattle for they are worth a lot more money. They are in fine condition.

**Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.**

HEREFORDS  
At A Bargain

40 Registered Hereford cows, 25 calves at foot, balance to calve soon. These cows are 3 to 9 years old. Price \$150 to \$300, calves thrown in.

10 bull calves, 12 to 24 months old, strongly Anxlety bred, among them are calves good enough to head the best herds. Price \$100 to \$300. Address

**C. W. McCune, Olivet, Kan.** Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Hampshire Hogs.





## HORSES.

**Team of Percheron Mares** for sale. Recorded in the P. S. of A. Blacks; with size and bone and showy. Bred to foal in October. **R. W. BENFIELD, 610 S. SANTA FE, SALINA, KANSAS**

**Stallions and Jacks**

A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

**Raise More Beef**

Mr. Farmer and Mr. Cattle Raiser, you will increase your beef output by using registered Shorthorn bulls. The Shorthorn is the great improver. Mr. Dairyman, select your bull from a Shorthorn strain showing a milk tendency. The calves from him will sell readily and at higher prices and the milk flow will be maintained. Use only purebred registered bulls. We will help you secure them.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.**  
13 DEXTER PARK AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Scotch and Scotch Topped**

Bulls for sale. Reds and roans. An unusually choice lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped yearling bulls at prices within the reach of all. Farm at Pearl station, Salina branch Rock Island. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Address, **C.W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.** (Dickinson County)

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. **O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**MORRISON'S RED POLLS**

Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**

Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hailoren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

**Smoky Hill Galloways**

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

**Smoky Hill Ranch**

**E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.**

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**ANGUS CATTLE** 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. **Berkshire Hogs** **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.**

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**

Herdheaded by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

**For Sale by the Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association of New Castle, Ind.,** twelve registered bulls ready for service. Address **Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Orville O. Carpenter, Sec'y., New Castle, Indiana**

**Denton's Angus**

10 Great Angus heifers for sale, 12 to 14 months old. The kind not often found for sale. Prices will suit.

**W.S. Denton, Denton, Ks.** (Doniphan County.)

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Sultan at the head of the herd. **O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

**Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale**

100 Registered **Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride** 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Registered Jersey Bulls** Excellent Breeding. **Percy Lili, Mount Hope, Kansas**

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS** **R. J. LINSCOTT, BOLTON, KANSAS**

**JERSEY CATTLE**

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas oats; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year. **S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

the J. R. Young farm, near Richards, Mo. There you will find an array of fall boars and gilts that are hard to beat. They will weigh above 300 pounds and have the quality of the show type. If you want to buy a real herd boar or a gilt that you can win with this fall, take the first train to Richards.—Advertisement.

## World Beater Durocs.

James L. Taylor, owner of the Red, White and Blue herd of Duroc Jerseys at Olean, Mo., is specializing in his advertising on service boars and weaned pigs. The offering is sired by champion boars and out of 700-pound show sows. He will make bargain prices on any of this stock. If interested note his ad in this issue and write him for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

## Polled Durham Bulls.

One of the best herds of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle in the state is owned by C. M. Howard of Hammond, Kan. The cows are large and represent the best lines of breeding. The herd is headed by Forest Sultan, a Miller bred bull, sired by Sultan's Creed, the most noted bull of the breed; selling at public auction for \$2,200. The dam of Forest Sultan is 21 Miami Victoria, a pure Scotch cow for which Mr. Miller paid \$450 before she was of breeding age. She is strictly a dual purpose cow. Mr. Howard has bulls for sale at all times. If interested write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Laptad's Hog Sale.

Fred G. Laptad's 9th sale drew a number of breeders and stockmen from a distance, but there were not as many local buyers as there have been at former sales. The offering was exceptionally good. Rule Bros. had charge of the sale and did splendid work. The Polands averaged \$40 and the Durocs \$37.25. E. W. Baker, of Lincoln, topped the sale on a Poland China boar at \$70. Other Poland buyers were: A. G. Shaw, Vinland; John Helm, Baldwin; J. M. Sloanacher, Lawrence; F. W. Freese, Sibley; N. R. Chitwood, Osawkee; Thos. Quinland, Perry; John Calvin, Williamstown; Fred Sulter, Perry; J. D. Henry, Lecompton. The Duroc buyers were: A. L. Johnson, Lane; C. F. Cooper, Lawrence; O. F. Talker, Linwood; J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo.; J. F. Fluke, Stanley; C. A. Cristy, Lawrence; J. T. Huey, Linwood.—Advertisement.

**Interest in Capper Pig Clubs**

It will not be denied that Governor Capper of Kansas has been instrumental in causing the enactment of a great many progressive laws in his state. A man of untiring energy and original intellectuality, he continually emphasizes the wisdom of practical social activities. It would require too much time to call attention to even a limited number of these, but because of the up-to-date progressiveness of this man and the people who have thought with him, Kansas has taken high rank among the sisterhood of states.

Governor Capper is the originator of the "Pig clubs." A small boy's letter is eloquent of the influence this man has had with the lads of his state. The little fellow wrote: "Governor Capper trusted me and I could not fail."

Fine records have been made by the "pig club" members. The plan was this: The governor lent something more than \$2,000 to Kansas boys last year, taking their personal notes. This money was paid out for purebred sows. The notes were made payable in one year, with 6 per cent interest. When the notes came due, every dollar had been accounted for. How is that for honesty? And these boys, with an average investment of \$30.65, paid for the contest sows and cleared more than \$75 each. And this money became their very own.

A number of cash prizes were awarded for the best records. Some of the boys made an average of more than \$120, not including the prize money. Fifteen boys among the number made more than \$100 each.

Nothing very big about it, but it is common sense business. In the first place the boys were put on their honor. Not one failed. In the second place, they were induced to learn all that they could about a particular business.

They learned that care and industry are important. They realized the sense of responsibility and the pride of ownership. They had something to look forward to and work for. Incidentally, Kansas bids fair to have vastly improved the breed of its hogs.

It is safe to say that those boys will not stop with this experiment. They have learned that they can honestly make money. Having earned it, they will appreciate its value. Altogether, we think the governor deserves credit for his "pig club" idea.—Dayton, Ohio, Herald.

**Mixed Metaphor**

"I'm up a tree," admitted the bolting senator; "but my back is to the wall, and I'll die in the ditch, going down with flags flying and, hurling defiance at the foe, soar on the wings of triumph, regardless of the party lash that barks at my heels." He looked up as the he meant it, too.—Philadelphia Ledger.



Coming 2 year old registered Belgian stallion, my own growing, weight 1720 pounds.

I take good care of my young horses and my coming 2 yr. old stallions are growthy enough to do quite a little service and develop into No. 1 horses. I also have 48 big, heavy 3, 4 and 5 yr. stallions ready for heavy stand. Young registered fillies, also mares with colt by side and bred again. I make a specialty of extra good ones. Over 100 head to pick from. Terms if it will accommodate you.

**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES**

The good ones are cheap enough when you buy from the grower.

**Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa** Just above Kansas City

Reds,  
Whites  
and  
Roans

**Park Place Shorthorns**

Scotch  
and  
Scotch  
Topped

**Two Imported Herd Bulls In Service**

Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. Newton Friar assisted by Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, and Roan Major, one of the strongest bred milking Shorthorn sires in America. His two full sisters have 13,000 pound records now.



Our large herd of breeding cows represent the leading Scotch families and several of the best milking strains.

Do you want a young bull ready for service? I can show you a number of real herd headers, Scotch or Scotch topped; others the farmers' kind and at farmers' prices.

A splendid lot of Females from which to select. Cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at foot; some by imported sires and others bred to imported sires. Special prices to those wishing several females with bull to mate.

Freight prepaid, man sent in charge, and safe delivery guaranteed on lots of ten or more. Bring your neighbor and Shorthorn judge along. We can please you. Visitors always welcome.

**Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas**

PHONE, MARKET 3705 or 2057

302 BITTING BUILDING



# Oklahoma's Greatest Shorthorn Sales

## 95 Head

Sales that merit the attendance and should attract Shorthorn admirers throughout the United States.

## 95 Head

## Lookabaugh's Greatest Shorthorn Sale

**Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, May 15**

**45 HEAD** of The Most Select and Superior Breeding Females and Outstanding Herd Bulls ever bred by Pleasant Valley Stock Farm.

**30 FEMALES** of the Most Fashionable and Reliable Families with calf at foot and rebred or safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, Watonga Searchlight, or Avondale's Choice.

**A Great Feature of This Sale Is the Cows and Heifers Bred to Fair Acres Sultan**

**The Cows Include Such Grand Individuals As**

**MAXWALTON JEALOUSY 2D** by Avondale, out of Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan; second dam, Imp. Jeanie, by Count Arthur, with a superb bull calf at foot by Watonga Searchlight.

**MAXWALTON AVERN** by Boquhan's Monarch, out of Anagathie, by White Hall Count, second dam, Imperial Avalanche 2d, mother of Avondale by Mescombe, with a roan herd header prospect at foot by Fair Acres Sultan and rebred to the same sire.

**HALLWOOD LAVENDER 3D**, by Village Flash. This noted show heifer was grand champion female and first for best beef animal at Kansas City Show, 1916.

### Seven Imported Shorthorns

**IMP. GAY ROSAMOND** with Imp. red herd bull prospect at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.

**IMP. GRACEFUL 29TH**, with Imp. red bull calf at foot and safe to Fair Acres Sultan.

**IMP. BARONESS DEAN** with Imp. red heifer calf at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.

**IMP. DUNE LANCASTER 2D**, bred to Fair Acres Sultan.

**CUMBERLAND'S GLADSOME** by Cumberland's Best, out of Gladsome 6th and full sister to the \$1650 heifer in the Saunders June sale, safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan.

**GLADSOME 6TH**, mother of both Cumberland Gladsome and her \$1650 sister, also sells safe to Fair Acres Sultan.

**LADY CUMBERLAND** by Cumberland's Best, out of Lady Douglas 5th a few crosses from Imp. Lady Douglas, the mother of Cumberland's Last, safe to Fair Acres Sultan.

### Six Great Herd Header Prospects

**PLEASANT DALE'S CHOICE**, a white son of Avondale's Choice, out of Pleasant Snowball, junior and grand champion at National Feeder and Breeders' show, goes in this sale. Words fail to describe his wonderful bull character. He should head some extra good herd.

**PLEASANT DALE 4TH**, a roan son of Avondale's Choice, out of Maxwellton Avern 2d, by Boquhan's Monarch is also fit to head any good herd. He is a half brother of the top bull in our last spring sale.

**PLEASANT FAIR ACRES**, a roan son of Fair Acres Sultan, and out of Crimson's daughter.

**WATONGA HEADLIGHT**, a red son of the Watonga Searchlight, out of Imp. Lavender Bloom, mother of the highest priced calf in South West American sale, 1915.

**JEALOUSY'S LORD**, a red son of Belle's Searchlight, out of Maxwellton Jealousy 2nd, by Avondale, next dam, Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan. She out of Count Jeanie by Count Arthur.

**DIAMOND FANCY**, by Diamond Goods and out of a Queen of Beauty dam.

### Ten Remarkable Young Cows and 17 Heifers

Including Maude 48th, a Marr Maid, out of an imported dam, showing heavy to Avondale's Choice; Lady Amaranthist, out of Imp. Amaranthist, showing heavy to Fair Acres Sultan. The other eight are of equal merit and most all showing heavy in calf. The heifers are coming two-year-olds, eleven of which are roans of select Cumberland breeding and most all bred to Fair Acres Sultan. Among the six choice red heifers is Gloster M., by Fair Acres Gloster and tracing to Imp. Duchess of Gloster. The others trace to Marsh Violet, Blossom, Secret and Blink Bonny tribes.

"No breeder except with a large herd like Mr. Lookabaugh's could afford to part with so many cattle of such exceptional merit."—A. B. Hunter.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS

**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma**

AUCTIONEERS—JONES, HERRIFF, HURT AND ODELL.  
FIELDMAN—A. B. HUNTER.

## The First Great Shorthorn Sale at

**Tulsa, Okla., Wednesday, May 16**

**50 Splendid Shorthorns** **42 Females**  
**8 Bulls**

**Selected From the Herds of**

**F. A. Gillespie, J. E. Crosbie, C. E. Suppes & Son,  
John T. Kramer and W. S. Fears**

**F. A. GILLESPIE SELLS 15 HEAD:** 10 females, four of these are bred to, or have calf at foot by Maxwellton Commander, grand champion at Denver, Ft. Worth and Oklahoma City, three cows with calf at foot sired by Fair Acres Stamp and Rosedale, others bred to Type Marquis, two yearling heifers, one by Hampton's Spray out of a dam by Imp. Callynie and Imp. Butterfly 41st, a white of January 20th, 1916, bred by George Campbell, Scotland, got by March Storm. The five bulls are fourteen to twenty months old, real show and herd bull prospects, got by such noted sires as Hampton's Spray, Cumberland Again, Sir Hampton and White Hall Rosedale. The offering is from such select tribes as Violet, Secret, Victoria, Lavender, Lovely, Sweet Maid, etc.

**J. E. CROSBIE SELLS 11 HEAD:** 10 cows, 6 of these bred to his Canadian bull, Newton Sort by Imp. Right Sort and out of Imp. Newton Jealousy 5th, the others are bred to Diamond Fancy and Choice Goods by Clan Alpine. Choice Goods topped the 1917 sale at the Southwest American Livestock Show. Special attractions in the Crosbie offering are Lady Dorothy 2d, by Oakland Star out of Maxwellton Dorothy 2d by the famous Avondale. The second dam of this good cow is Imp. Lady Dorothy 40th, bred by John Marr, sired by the famous Bruce bred bull, Luxury. Victorian Era, a roan, calved Sept. 19, 1913, bred by A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., got by Nonpareil Courtier out of a Cruickshank Victoria dam. The tribes represented are Victoria, Jealousy, Roan Ribbon, Marr Dorothy, Lily, etc.

**C. E. SUPPES & SON SELL 12 HEAD:** 10 females including 3 yearling heifers, 6 cows and heifers bred to Missie's Last by Sultan Standard and out of Imp. Scottish Missie. Mr. Suppes also lists Queen of Villager, a white of April 2d, 1915, got by Imp. Villager, out of a Duchess of Gloster dam, she is safe in calf to Rosewood Marshall, one of the good young bulls of the sale. 2 bulls are listed, a white junior calf by Master of the Dales, out of a Secret dam. And Rosewood Marshall, a mossy coated thick fleshed red of March 22, 1916. He is a real herd bull prospect, of fashionable breeding, sired by Imp. Proud Marshall, his dam, Imp. Cathay, a Campbell Claret. Such well known tribes as Secret, Duchess of Gloster, Marr Emma, Young Mary, Fashion, Campbell Claret, etc., are represented in the offering.

**JOHN T. KRAMER CATALOGS SEVEN HEAD:** including Champion Calceo, a promising herd bull prospect, calved December 4, 1915, sired by Imp. Rasper Champion, out of a Calceolaria dam by Fond Memory, his second dam, Imp. Calceolaria 16th. Three yearling heifers sired by Victor Magnet, Orange Marshall and Mr. Kramer's chief herd sire, Premier Stamp by Sultan Stamp by White Hall Sultan, out of a Cruickshank, Victoria dam. Three young cows of most fashionable breeding, sired by Villager Jr., Waverly, and Selection. These are safe in calf to the service of an imported Duthie bred bull. The tribes represented are Clara, Mary Ann of Lancaster, Duthie Evangeline, Campbell Bessie, Cruickshank Rosemary and Gazelle.

**W. S. FEARS LISTS 5 FEMALES:** 1 imported cow (heifer calf at foot imported in dam). This cow is rebred to an imported bull, 1 Bra-with Bud cow with a roan bull calf at foot, 1 Mary Ann of Lancaster cow with a heifer calf at foot, 1 Butterfly cow sired by Good Count, she is a half sister to Fair Gift, senior champion at the 1916 International and Sultan's Violet by Classical Sultan by Victoria Sultan by White Hall Sultan, out of a Violet Bud dam by Snowstorm by Snowflake.

A number of the Shorthorns offered in this sale are entered in one of the strongest shows ever held in the Southwest and will be passed upon by a judge of national reputation. The premium list for Shorthorn classes is \$3,000 and is open to the world. Attend the Lookabaugh sale May 15th, the Tulsa sale May 16th and the Mid-Continent Livestock Exposition at Tulsa, May 16-19. \$15,000 in cash prizes. Competition open to the world.

FOR CATALOGS ADDRESS

**S. B. Jackson, Manager of Sale, Tulsa, Okla.**

AUCTIONEERS—JONES, HERRIFF AND HURT.  
FIELDMAN—A. B. HUNTER.

**Note: Special Pullman service from Watonga to Tulsa sale. Write or wire S. B. Jackson, Tulsa, Okla., for reservation.**





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A PAIR of Fisk Tires on *your* car will prove that you can't buy more real dollar-for-dollar tire value—that "when you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist." All Fisk Non-Skids have the same style traction tread—strong, actually non-skid and exactly right for the conditions you find on country roads. Buy at least one pair! Better yet, make your *complete tire equipment* Fisk. Begin right now to learn what real tire satisfaction is.

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go there any time, *whether you use Fisk Tires or not*, and make use of the only uniform and complete Free Tire service in the country. There is no charge at any time except for supplies and actual repairs. Take the first opportunity to get acquainted with *Fisk Service*, Fisk Organization, Fisk Methods and Fisk Products.

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