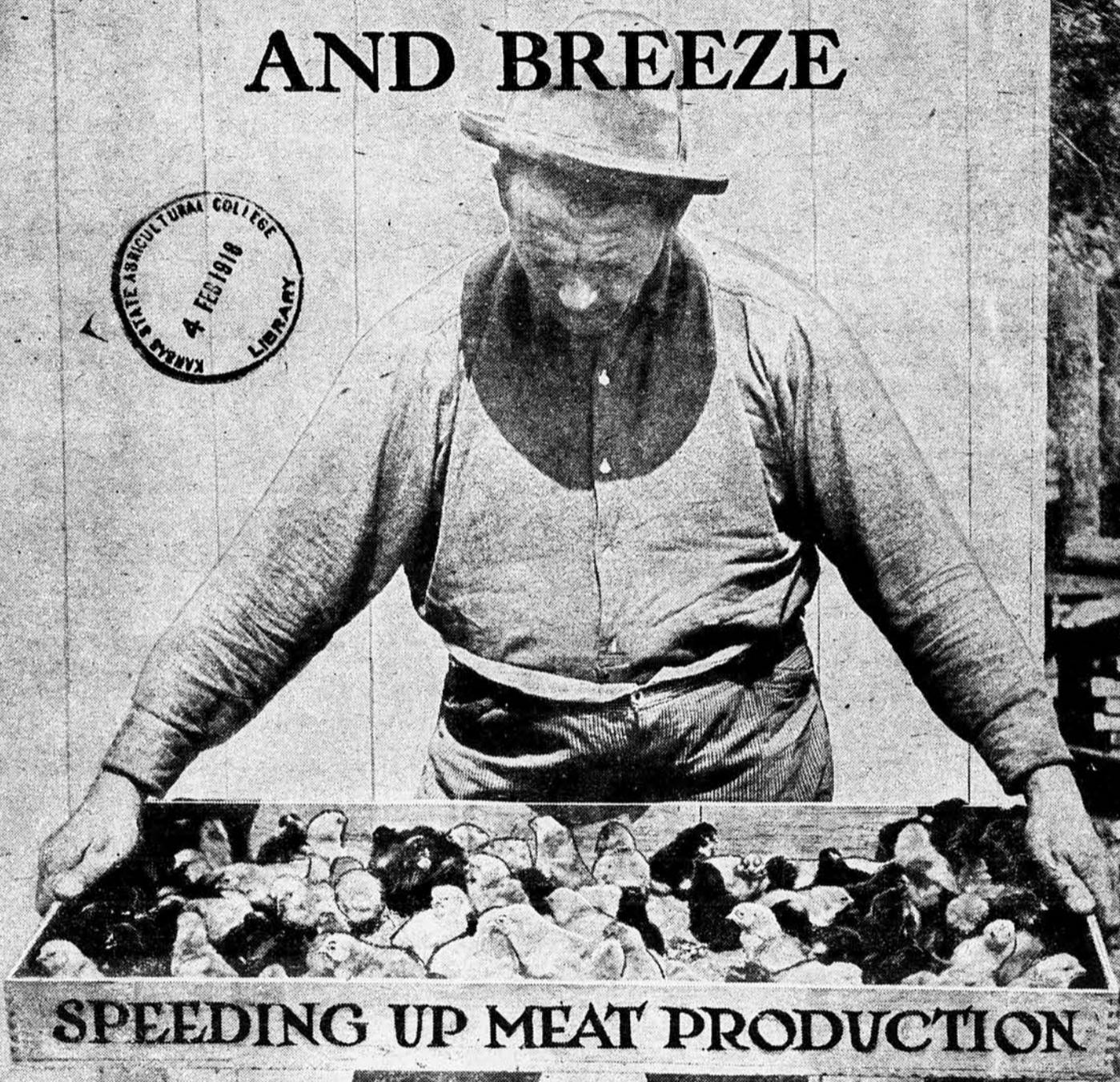


The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



SPEEDING UP MEAT PRODUCTION

KANSAS POULTRY PRODUCTION
INCUBATORS ON THE FARM
FARM POULTRY EXPERIENCES

REO
 "THE GOLD STANDARD
 OF VALUES"

This New Reo Light Four Is a Handsome Motor Car

AT THE NEW YORK SHOW, in January, the Reo exhibit was, to an even greater extent than ordinarily, the mecca of the crowds.

YOU'D THINK, PERHAPS, that at the National automobile show, and especially in the world's greatest metropolis, where dealers and buyers go to see what is latest in construction and design, that the ponderous multi-cylinder machines would attract the most attention.

ON THE CONTRARY, there was vastly more interest shown in the types of cars that are designed to supply that great American need for a practical, economical, five-passenger touring car or three-passenger roadster.

THIS YEAR, more than ever before, buyers are paying less attention to fads and more to practical things. More to cost of upkeep than to first cost.

AND THIS REO—this new Light Four—stood out above all the rest.

IT IS SUCCESSOR to the greatest four-cylinder automobile ever built—that wonderfully efficient, wonderfully sturdy Reo the Fifth, that for eight years maintained its supremacy.

THIS IS A REFINEMENT of that great car. All fundamentals have been retained and every detail has been refined to the last degree.

IN A WORD, this latest Reo represents all that has gone before and just that much more of Reo experience.

THIS IS A REAL CAR—a full five-passenger Light four. Not a skimpy—not a little four.

IT DOES SEAT FIVE full grown adults—you don't have to use a shoe horn to get them in.

BODY DESIGN IS BEAUTIFUL—it is up to the minute in every line and curve and in every detail of upholstery and finish and appointments.

IT IS JUST THE CAR you would specify if having one made to your own order.

FOR HERE ARE COMBINED roominess with economy of operation; beauty in appearance with sterling mechanical quality;

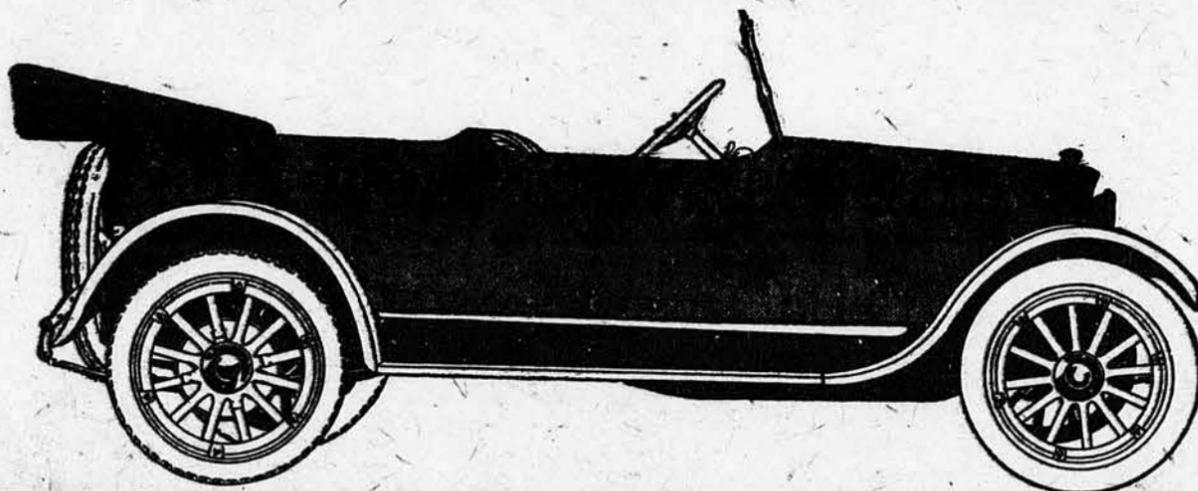
AND LOW UPKEEP—that quality for which Reos have always been famous.

OUTPUT IS LIMITED—must be this year, for we also are doing our part to assist Uncle Sam.

SO YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY. Make your decision—see your Reo dealer and place your order well in advance of the time you will want delivery, else you will surely be disappointed.

TODAY—won't be a minute to soon.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 2, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year



To Increase the Poultry Supply

By G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor

at a standstill. There was not much incentive to order new hatching equipment. Shipments were either greatly delayed or could not be made at all. Such a condition crippled the incubator business during January, but from now on there will not be such unfavorable weather conditions to contend with. Poultry raisers who do not have incubators, or have not sent their orders for new machines, should not give up buying as the four best months of the year to hatch chicks are ahead of us.

In the early hatched broods will be found the best birds to hold over for laying and breeding purposes the succeeding year. So do not make the mistake of selling all of the early chickens as soon as they are large enough for market, and then be forced to keep the late hatched pullets for next year's breeders. The only way to keep up the

of laying hens were shipped to market. This year a special effort should be made to keep the hens on the job of producing eggs. Altho we may not enjoy eating cold storage eggs for breakfast, the fact remains that storing and packing eggs is absolutely necessary during the spring and summer months in order that the millions of consumers may be able to get eggs during that part of the year when the supply of fresh eggs could not possibly supply the demand. Everything indicates that the market price of eggs will be high throughout the year, and I firmly believe that egg production on the farms will be profitable.

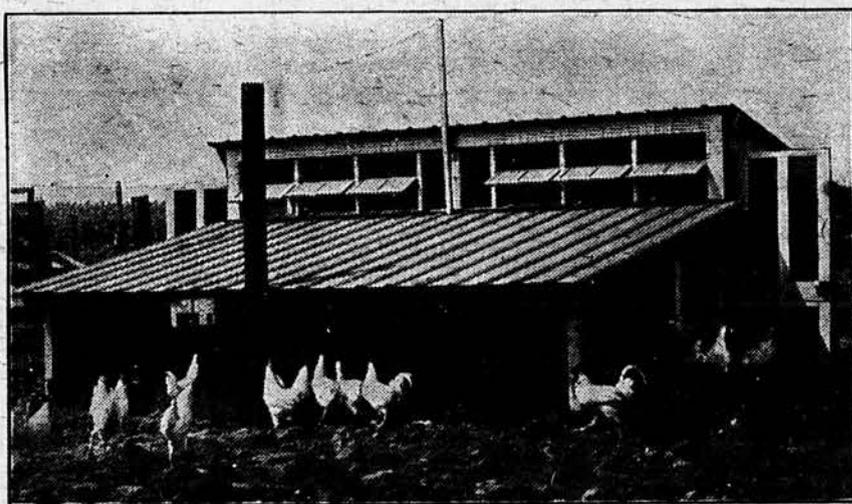
As soon as warm weather approaches great care should be exercised in the gathering and marketing of eggs in order that much of the waste of former years, due to selling eggs that were affected by the heat and partly spoiled, may be eliminated. The production of infertile eggs and getting off more late hatches at the same time will, no doubt, be a little difficult for the average farm poultry raiser to handle under the ordinary method of producing farm poultry. I believe it would pay anyone to yard a dozen of the best hens and the best male from which to obtain eggs to set after May 1. Then all the males should be removed from the free range flock so that all eggs produced during the warm weather would be infertile. Infertile eggs will go to market and into cold storage in good condition. Not only the males used for breeding purposes but also the early cockerels should be separated from the hens.

More Meat by Caponizing.

There is nothing in particular to be gained by caponizing early hatched cockerels. The cockerels from the late hatched broods are the ones that should be caponized, as they grow out and are ready for market at a time when there is not much fresh poultry to be had. Capons are quiet and grow fast and much larger than cockerels, and bring more money on the market. By caponizing the cockerels, more pounds of meat will be produced. That adds to the food supply. Caponizing the cockerels is also a way of guarding against marketing fertile eggs during hot weather.

It should be the desire of everyone who hatches a large number of chicks to raise every one. To do this it will be necessary to have good brooding and housing equipment and give the stock

(Continued on Page 21.)



And While You Are Getting Ready For Those Winter Eggs Build a Scratching Shed. The Hens Will Pay for it This Season.

dustry. And since farm poultry represents the real poultry production of the country and is the backbone of the poultry industry, farmers will find later on that they have benefited and will profit accordingly.

However, do not misunderstand me and think that farm poultry will not be profitable this year. It will be for every farmer who gives his poultry the attention it should have. My desk is covered with letters from Kansas men and women, most of them farm folks, who have no complaint to make. They have had their troubles—plenty of them—and will have more troubles, but everyone who has written me is going after this poultry proposition with a will this year. And that is just why I have so much confidence in Kansas being the leader in this emergency poultry campaign.

There will be plenty of early hatched chicks in Kansas this year, but why quit when the early hatches are brought off? Don't do it. Chicks hatched in May and June will add much to the summer food supply. Most May and June hatched chicks will be developed, or nearly so, before cold weather. That's been my experience. During January we had the worst winter weather that has been experienced for several years. For the greater portion of the month poultry operations were

vigor and size of the stock is to breed from the birds that are hatched early enough to be fully matured before winter.

However, in raising poultry for food, and food is needed every day in the year, the thing to do is to keep on hatching until hot weather. Unless this is done I cannot see how production is to be increased. I realize that this view is contrary to that taken by someone in the office of the United States Department of Agriculture, who in a recent bulletin says to complete the hatching by May 1. I cannot see it that way. Some poultry raisers will, on account of insufficient room or lack of facilities for handling the stock, be compelled to quit hatching after they have brought off two or three broods, but a large proportion of farmers will not find it necessary to quit so early. It must also be remembered that in addition to raising poultry to sell that it is very desirable in connection with food production and conservation for every family to produce poultry thruout the year for home consumption.

Another very important thing that poultry raisers, farmers especially, must bear in mind is that many eggs must be produced. Do not kill or sell a hen that produces eggs. A producing hen will make a profit for her owner. Last spring, right when the hens would produce eggs if they ever would, thousands



Feeding on the Range.

THE WORD went out all over the United States last fall that the production of poultry and eggs must be increased during 1918; that poultry products would be relied on to supply a large part of the meat for the 100 million people of our country, while the growers of cattle, pigs and sheep would be providing meat for our soldiers and our allies in Europe. We now have a good start on this war and the time has arrived when the war's poultry crop must be started in a big way. I am sure that the farmers and poultry breeders of Kansas will be loyal to our government and the cause of humanity in this, the most critical year for us since the beginning of the world war. Kansas has been the leader in many things in connection with the war. Now, let Kansas lead in this important matter of poultry production. I know full well that the average farm flock of poultry is much smaller than a year ago. And I say frankly that this situation is bad, and yet I am not willing to say that it is discouraging. The fact is that even with a small number of fowls on the farms, the outlook for a big production is rather encouraging. But a big production can be brought about only by the use of better equipment, better methods, and better care of both old and young stock. It is because I am confident that these things will be given attention that I say the outlook is encouraging.

Efficiency With the Incubators.

In years past poultry raisers aimed to hatch all the chickens they planned on raising during April, May and June. These three months were considered the natural hatching season and the best time to get the chicks out. With the coming of the incubator, hatching began to be started earlier. One of the great advantages of the use of the incubator is that with it chicks can be hatched and brought to marketable size early. It was pointed out that the early hatched chicks were the ones that brought the most money on the markets and that the early hatched pullets were the ones that developed before cold weather and would make the winter years. As the incubator business grew and incubators came into general use, poultry raisers became imbued with the idea to do all their hatching early in the year, in many instances the chicks being hatched in January. This resulted in the hatching season being changed from April, May and June to February, March and April. And now chicks hatched later than early in May are referred to as being late hatched.

It is absolutely true that chicks hatched early in the year are as a general proposition the most profitable. The incubator manufacturers have been of great benefit to the industry in advocating early hatching and bringing about the change in the recognized hatching season as we have known it for several years past. But we are

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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000
 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. 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 Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. - - - - -
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 Two Years, Two Dollars
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What of the Situation?

Is our government acting efficiently in this war? We are spending huge sums of money in war preparation; are we getting the worth of our money? Are the men who are at the heads of the various war departments big enough for their jobs? Are the boys who have been sent across the ocean to fight in France and the boys who are in the various training camps being supplied with the necessary equipment in the way of clothing, shelter, food and guns?

Are we making the necessary ships as fast as they should be made?

In short are the resources of this country being utilized as rapidly and effectively as they should be and might be? These are the questions that are being asked by thousands of loyal people today.

It is difficult to give intelligent answers to them. The stories we hear are contradictory and confusing. A member of the President's cabinet comes to the front with serene countenance and confident optimism and tells us that everything is moving harmoniously and satisfactorily; that the army is being mobilized rapidly and supplied as rapidly as could be expected and in fact faster than anyone had reason to anticipate. Another member of the cabinet also comes with serene confidence and paints a rosy picture of the building of ships and the efficiency of the navy. So long, indeed, as we listen to or read the stories put out by members of the cabinet we are filled with satisfaction and confidence.

But mixed with these reports are most disturbing and disquieting rumors of inefficiency, of official blundering; of lack of equipment everywhere; of lack of hospital accommodations and deaths resulting from lack of nursing and medical care; of men kept for months in training camps without uniforms and without guns; of pulling and hauling and lack of harmony among those who have charge of the building of ships; of lack of necessary equipment for the army already in France.

So we, who have to depend on such reports as we can get, are torn with doubts.

What is the truth? We wish to sustain the administration. We do not wish to be faultfinders and snarling critics. We know that getting the country ready for such a war as this is a gigantic task and we know that the difficulties are multiplied by the fact that our army must be transported in ships across a wide ocean and that all their food and equipment must be transported in the same way and thru waters where undersea pirates are waiting for an opportunity to sink the ships we send.

We are willing to make allowance for these things, but there is still a feeling that we are not doing so well as we might. There is a dread that our army, made up of the best we have, may be sent to battle not so well prepared as it should be, and that as a consequence boys will lose their lives unnecessarily. We have a feeling somehow that politics and selfish interests are interfering with the main job. The mass of the people just now care little for politics. It is not material to them which political party is in power, but it is of most vital interest to them what those in power are doing in this hour of peril and of trial. I hope that the men who are members of the President's cabinet and who by reason of their positions are directing the war preparations are big enough for their jobs, but my faith in them is considerably shaken.

No man has ever sat in the President's chair who can write finer state papers than President Wilson. His statements of the purposes of this country in this great world crisis are admirable.

But the war will not be won by proclamation or eloquent messages. It is the chief business of the President to select men to take charge of war business who are competent to do the work.

There is growing feeling that in some most important cases the President has failed to select that kind of men. There is a growing feeling that he is not looking for men who are his equals in point of ability but that he desires to have men about him who are his inferiors and who are willing to pay homage to him. In short there seems to be a growing feeling that Mr. Wilson wishes to be supreme dictator in every department.

Possibly this estimate does him an injustice. I hope it does, for it means much in this crisis to have a President on whose judgment the whole country

can rely. — Maybe things are going as well as could be expected. Maybe we are getting the worth of our money, but I have my doubts, at times.

Huns, and East St. Louis

I have the report of the Attorney General of Illinois, Edward Brundage. He conducted the prosecution of the rioters of East St. Louis who mobbed the defenseless negroes of that city and in the most brutal, cold-blooded manner murdered not less than 200 of them.

The reading of this report is calculated either to make your blood run cold or to boil with hot indignation.

We have denounced the atrocities of the Huns in Belgium and France, and no word of denunciation has been too severe, but it must be said that no act of ruthless savagery and cruelty committed by German soldiers in Belgium is worse than the atrocities practiced by the mob in East St. Louis. What makes the matter worse is the fact that the acts of cruelty were participated in by members of the police force and in other cases by members of the state militia, and that in no case did the police force render or even attempt to render aid and protection to the victims of the mob.

"The East St. Louis police force," says Attorney General Brundage, "most of whom were in sympathy with the rioters, did nothing to stop the riot and early in the day word was passed around that the police would not interfere."

Continuing, General Brundage says: Negroes were generally assaulted and knocked down by members of mobs and then shot while on the ground. Some were kicked and stamped with the boots and heels of the rioters. In numerous cases their skulls were crushed with paving blocks, iron bars, and clubs.

Some negroes were dragged on the ground with ropes around their necks.

Three negroes were hung.

Negro children were thrown back into burning buildings.

Numbers ran from their burning homes only to be shot by mobs which had started the fires.

One little negro girl about 2 years old was shot through the breast with a bullet.

One white woman cut the throat of a negro.

A number of negroes were chased to Cahokia creek banks and jumped or were thrown in and when they would arise to the surface the mob would pelt them with clubs and stones until they sank.

A mob of white girls (prostitutes) attacked and beat a number of negro women. One girl would beat them with the heel of her shoe. These girls made a weapon from a table fork which they had attached to a cane, and when the street cars were stopped by the rioters the girls would stick and jab the negroes with the sharp tines of this weapon. A policeman was present when one of these girls stamped on the head of a negro whom the crowd had just assaulted and knocked down.

In a number of cases the mobs would not let the ambulance drivers pick up the wounded negroes, but would make them drive on.

One ambulance was shot into by the mob and riddled with bullets.

One negro who sought safety at the police station was driven out by an officer in the presence of the mayor and shortly afterwards was killed almost in front of the police station.

The mobs broke into the pawn shops and secured guns and ammunition in this manner.

Automobiles went from crowd to crowd passing out ammunition.

Many negroes saved their lives by "playing possum" and lying in the streets as if dead.

One officer of the police when approached by a citizen who asked him to stop the crowd from hanging a negro said, "No, they are only getting what they gave Coppedge and Wadley last night." (Coppedge and Wadley were the two policemen who were killed by the negroes the night before).

The deputy sheriffs were assisting in getting some colored women and children from a burning building, and they appealed to a police officer for help, and he said, "They did not need any help last night."

The two instances that stand out of white men attempting to stop a mob single handed from assaulting negroes are worthy of mention. Waldo D. McClure and a Mr. Stephenson are the two white men. McClure was nearly killed and Stephenson is now in an asylum from injuries received. Both of these men saved the life of a negro, and it is interesting to know that they are both Southerners.

There are numerous instances of where after driving the negroes from their homes the white mobs carried away the belongings of the negroes. At least four white men were shot by bullets intended for the negroes.

No instance has come to light where a really bad negro was killed or wounded. In every case the victim was an old man or defenseless woman or child.

In a good many cases of the assaults committed after noon the victims were not even residents of East St. Louis, as after noon the East St. Louis

negroes had run to cover and the mob began to stop all street cars and take the negroes from the cars. A good many of these cars came from other towns in the vicinity. The following story was brought to light in the trial of the case of the State against Robinson, Dow, and Hanna. (These three defendants are all now in the State penitentiary at Chester.)

Mrs. Lena Cook and husband Ed Cook, daughter Bernice and son Lurizza were on a street car passing through East St. Louis; they were returning from a day's fishing trip. (None of these persons had ever stepped foot on East St. Louis soil.) The car was stopped, and Mrs. Cook's husband was taken out of the car by Dow, an ice man, who beat him over the head with a revolver until he was off the car and then shot him dead by a bullet in the back of the head. The son was beaten but got away and started to escape when he was also killed by a bullet from the crowd. (This bullet went through Lurizza and hit the pavement and killed a white man by the name of Keyser who was standing in front of his hardware store.) Mrs. Cook, who was begging the crowd to spare her children, was then kicked and beaten and pounded until she lost consciousness and was left for dead on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, with large handfuls of her hair which had been pulled from her head lying on the walk beside her. A white man named Stephenson interfered with the mob and tried to save this woman, but the mob turned on him and inflicted injuries which have resulted in his losing his mind, and he is now in an asylum in Chicago.

Dark as is the picture drawn by the attorney general there are some encouraging things in his report.

First is the fact that as a representative of the great state of Illinois he undertook in good faith the prosecution of the rioters. When he went to East St. Louis his life was threatened if he persisted in pushing the prosecution, but he did push it and vigorously. He was told that it would be impossible to secure evidence against the murderers, but he managed to get a good deal of evidence. It was said that no grand jury would return indictments against the rioters but the grand jury did return indictments against 143 and without a dissenting vote. It was then said that no jury could be found that would convict the defendants when placed on trial, but so far there have been more than 50 out of the 143 indicted convicted, and the prosecutions are still going on. Ten of the defendants have been sentenced to 14 years each in the penitentiary and are now serving their sentences. In closing his report the attorney general makes this encouraging and courageous statement: "As a matter of fact law enforcement is picking up fast in this locality and race rioting probably has been cured for some time to come. There is one law in Illinois for all nationalities—whites and negroes, Italians and Greeks, Frenchmen and Englishmen, Irishmen and Germans. They are all entitled to the protection of their lives and property and they will get it."

That sounds encouraging.

Full justice has not been done and will not be done in East St. Louis. Fourteen years in the penitentiary is a very inadequate punishment for the murderers of helpless women and children, but it is at least a long step in the right direction when the perpetrators of these awful crimes are punished at all in view of the unreasoning, vindictive race hatred there was in that community.

Justice in this country is a laggard especially so far as giving protection to the negro race is concerned, but perhaps she will arrive after a while.

The National Water Power

I have here a letter from my old friend, Giff Pinchot, warmly endorsing the administration water power bill now pending before Congress.

Well, I am strongly in favor of developing the water power of the country, and the development should be done in a way that will give the people generally, and not a few speculators, the benefit. It also must be said for my friend, Giff, that he has always and consistently fought for a bill which will develop the water power in the right way.

Here are the principles he has contended for in the development of the vast water power of the country:

1. Whatever retards or restricts the development of public water powers on terms fair to the public is against public policy and hostile to the general welfare.

2. Water belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands.

3. Where public development is not desired, the right to use water power sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound, attractive and profitable investment, but never longer than 50

- 4. In order to protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by federal authority when state or local authorities fail to do so.
- 5. Reasonably prompt and complete development of continuous operation, subject to market conditions, should be required.
- 6. Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people.
- 7. The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property.

This bill, Gif. informs me, safeguards every one of these principles.

If so, then I am for it. There is enough undeveloped water power in this country to more than equal all the other various kinds of power now in use and then some. There is an average flow of more than 1/2 million horsepower in the Kaw River from Junction City to the mouth of the river. There is not less than 10 million undeveloped horsepower in the Missouri River from the mouth of the Yellowstone to where the waters of the Missouri mingle with those of the Mississippi.

Universal Military Training

I am in receipt of another letter from a subscriber, Martin von Zimmerman, of Cushing, Okla., in which he again lands on the editor as follows:

The able editor of the Mail and Breeze, I am again constrained to say, is unfair in his argumentative methods—at least on one subject, Universal Military Training. Not long ago I wrote you letters to put that subject before his readers from a better view-point than the one always taken by the editor. A small part of my first letter (a part easily answered, but which badly misrepresented me, when separated from the context) is printed. When I complained that my letter ought to have been printed in full, the editor generously announced to his readers that he would print my second letter "in full," and then proceeded to do so, after first striking out one sentence, and making seven minor changes, each of which weakened my meaning, or absolutely reversed it.

On one point the editor made a very strong argument against me. I had said that it was the Roman Janizaries that had destroyed the liberties of the Roman people, after the Republic had been overthrown and the Empire established. The editor struck out the words "Roman Janizaries" and substituted "regular army," which is a "horse" of entirely "another color." I have no prejudice against "regular army." The regular armies of France, Britain, and America, and even of Germany, have always been as harmless as spring lambs, except against alien enemies. If the editor does not know that it is the German autocracy that has menaced, and now menaces the world, and makes it "unsafe for democracy," he is not as well informed as editors ought to be; yet he prints, in his editorial, the following paragraph: "Germany has had the most efficient system of universal military training the world has ever seen. It has made the German young men amenable to discipline. It also probably has contributed to their physical health. It also has brutalized them and made Germany a menace to the world."

In those six lines there are five distinct statements, the first three of which are absolutely true; the last two are absolutely and utterly false. If universal military training makes the "young men" of a country "amenable to discipline," and contributes to their general health, how could it brutalize them or "make Germany," or any other country, "a menace to the world?" But Germany "a menace to the world": what has made her? An editor of prohibition Kansas ought not to be for one moment in doubt! The German intellect of centuries has been steeped in alcohol! It has been stated that German men of middle age often consume five to ten quarts of beer at a single sitting! (Young men probably a little less!) I do not know this to be true, from my own personal observation; but I have known enough of the beer-drinking habits of men and women of that nationality to believe the statement to be practically, and even literally true. I lived in New York City twenty-two years, and had ample opportunity for observation, without myself joining in their frolics. Beer-drinking is infinitely more brutalizing than whiskey-drinking, bad as the latter is. I hope the readers of the Mail and Breeze will read over again the statements of the editor noted above, and then, will give the matter a moment's thought; I have no fear they will not see that a military system that makes well-prepared, manly men cannot "brutalize." Every thought and aspiration of the youth in the training camps is of peace, not of war; they do not prepare to slay their fellowmen of other nations and countries, but to defend their homes, their firesides, and their loved ones. A system that makes manly men "amenable to discipline" cannot, without the beer-drinking, bestialize and brutalize. Without the degrading, beer-drinking habit which, among the Germans, begins in infancy, Germany could not now be "a menace to the world." But the editor ought not to waste valuable space discussing the universal military training of our youth. That question, though irrelevantly injected into Secretary Baker's annual report, is not NOW a live question. The ONLY question now before the American people is WINNING THIS WAR; and every word written, or spoken, that minimizes or obscures that one prime object, is hurtful and unpatriotic, whether injected into contemporary discussion by Secretary of War Baker or by the able editor of the Mail and Breeze.

MARTIN V. ZIMMERMAN.

Cushing, Okla., Jan. 15, 1918. Mr. von Zimmerman is a thoroly loyal citizen; of that I have no doubt. He is entitled to the more credit, I think, by reason of his ancestry, for his name indicates that he is not only of German ancestry but has descended from the upper class of that country—not that I think a man of German ancestry has any more excuse for being disloyal than a man of any other blood, but I recognize the fact that we are largely influenced in our beliefs and sentiments by our ancestry. While I have no doubts concerning the loyalty of Mr. von Zimmerman, I am of the opinion that his blood tells in his advocacy of universal military training, and in his assumption

A Personal Statement

Governor Capper Tells of His Candidacy for United States Senator.

I have become a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, prompted I trust, by a sincere desire to serve the best interests of my native state. I am urged to take this step by a belief that I understand what is in the hearts of the Kansas people, that I know how they feel on public questions and that I am in sympathy with what they want done in Washington.

To every true American, the winning of the war is now the one, big, vital thing—more important than the Senatorship or all else. How to accelerate speed in creating and equipping the forces for which there is such urgent need; how to augment our army and navy without paralyzing the industries absolutely essential to their maintenance and the maintenance of our allies; the fixing of the place where each citizen, farmer, mechanic, laborer, clerk, can render the greatest service to the nation and to the holy cause we battle for; the drawing of the line between carping fault-finding and honest, constructive criticism—all these are questions calling for the clearest, straightest thinking, for absolute integrity of purpose, for patriotic statesmanship of the highest order.

The Senatorial term is for six years. Within that time our future, if not our very self-preservation as a people must be decided. The world will be made over, and we Americans will have to do the making over or go into the scrap-heap. In a very real way Kansas and the Big West, in resources and in spirit, have become civilization's hope. And, as I now see it, our national policies immediately after the war will be almost as momentous to us as the war itself. These grave issues will center and be decided in Washington.

If the people of Kansas send me there, I shall go pledged to these things:

To the vigorous and determined prosecution of the war without compromise and until a complete victory for world-freedom and lasting peace is absolutely assured.

To the direct and fair regulating of all big business controlling natural resources and means of transportation and communication, not only for the war, but in the readjustments after the war, and where necessary the actual taking over of them.

To an immediate ending of war-plundering, profiteering, and price-gouging in the necessities of life. No one must be permitted to make money out of this war.

To insist that the general public be represented on all boards and commissions empowered to fix or regulate prices. The fixing of prices of flour, meats, sugar, coal, clothing, farm implements and other necessities should not be left entirely to the men, however patriotic they be, who are personally interested in the industries affected.

To strip all waste, graft and partisan favoritism from the public service, and from war contracts and all other public expenditures.

To work for fair markets and right conditions for our producers, with special taxes for large holdings of land held for speculative purposes.

To fight for a fairer adjustment of the burdens of taxation. Our enormous war debt makes this imperative. Big incomes and excess war profits must pay the big end of the war's cost. To liquidate the war debt, high rates of taxation must be continued on large incomes after the war. This is certain to be one of the hard-fought issues in Congress and if elected, I shall work unceasingly for this policy.

To demand immediate and complete wartime prohibition and the ultimate banishment of the saloon.

To these and lesser measures I shall give unsparingly of my energy and ability. I am aware this is a big contract but it's up to us.

I shall not be able to go out and make an active canvass for the nomination. Kansas and the national government are entitled to my best efforts in war work, and I shall devotedly attempt to deliver them. I must give my time and strength to the duties of my office, regardless that this is the campaign year. With the responsibility of organizing and promoting ways and means for increasing production; with the desire to do everything I can for our thousands of Kansas boys in the army and navy; with our frequent war-fund canvasses, Red Cross campaigns and other war activities, the duties of governor, always numerous, have more than trebled. I have abandoned the management of my own business that I may give my whole attention to this emergency work. I shall have no time for "campaigning."

Meanwhile, as a candidate for Senator, I have three candidates against me—good men—who are making active campaigns, while the forces I have antagonized as governor and publisher already are opposing me with all the adroitness and acumen known to practical politics. This is of course to be expected.

The forces include the quiet but powerful influence of the now desperate element which never has been in sympathy with my aggressive stand for law enforcement and bone-dry legislation; the gas attorneys and others who suffered thru my fight on grafting receiverships and were compelled to let go; the politicians pried loose from useless jobs, and those disappointed in not getting jobs; and a few packers, coal operators, millers, and big business interests that resent my attacks on price-gouging and war-profiteering. These formidable enemies are doing everything possible to prevent my nomination and election to the Senate.

All this means I must depend as never before on my friends. If the people believe I have done good work in the governor's office and will serve them faithfully in Washington, and they wish me to represent them there, they will take a specially earnest interest in my candidacy if I am to have the opportunity. I need the help of every man and every woman who believes in good government, and honesty, and industry, and decency in public affairs.

Anything you can say for me as a candidate to neighbors and friends will greatly help me and will be most heartily appreciated. It would please me very much to receive a letter from you pledging me your support.

Arthur Capper.

that mere assertion on his part passes for fact and unanswerable argument.

Note his assertion that my statement that universal military training has brutalized the German young men is "absolutely and utterly false," also his statement that "every thought and aspiration of the youth in the training camp is of peace and not of war." He acknowledges that the men of Germany have been brutalized but attributes it entirely to their beer drinking habits. Now I have no defense to make for beer. Possibly it has done as much harm as whisky, but the fact is that Germans in this country are generally beer drinkers and that taste does not in this country make them murderers of women and children. Neither would it in the old country. It is their military training that has made them ruthless. They have been trained to unquestioning obedience to military orders and ruthlessness is a part of their military training. It also is perfectly absurd to say that "every thought and aspiration of the youth in the training camp is of peace and not of war." The business of the training camp is to teach men how to fight and kill and kill most expeditiously and effectively.

Again, after devoting more than 800 words to a defense of universal military training Mr. von Zimmerman declares that it is not a subject that should be discussed at all. In other words, as I understand it, this is a question that should be discussed by Mr. von Zimmerman and those who favor universal training but not by anybody else.

I have said that blood will tell. Here is Mr. von Zimmerman, a loyal American citizen fully in sympathy with the aims of this country and her allies in this war, and yet he sticks to the von with a notation that it begins with a lower case v. He has lived long in America and yet here is the pride of the German aristocrat still in his system. He

rails at German autocracy but insists that his opinions should be received without question, which is the very essence of autocracy. He is a Prussian without knowing it. His education, and I take it that he is highly educated, and his long residence in this democratic country have not eliminated what was bred in his bones and what is a part of his ancestral inheritance.

Just a word more about Mr. von Zimmerman's logic or lack of it. He says: "If universal military training makes the young men of a country amenable to discipline and contributes to their general health, how could it brutalize them or make Germany or any other country a menace to the world?" It is just this fact that the German system has made the people of that country amenable to discipline that has caused the trouble. They have been trained to obey no matter how brutal the order. It is said that German soldiers in Belgium actually shed tears when ordered to line up old men, women and children and shoot them down—but they obeyed their orders without protest because they were thoroly disciplined. There is no probability of a revolt in Germany for the same reason. The people are so amenable to discipline that they dare not rise against their military masters. Neither has the matter of health necessarily anything to do with brutality or the lack of it. The most brutal men I have ever known were the most healthy.

The gladiators of Rome were trained athletes. Undoubtedly training contributed to their general health and also they were amenable to discipline, but their training had brutalized them until they killed without compunction. Only an autocracy can build up and maintain a first class military power, because autocracy is based on the principle of making every subject of the autocracy thoroly amenable to discipline.

Turkeys Pile up Good Poultry Profits

Care is Essential, Especially With the Young Birds—You Can Avoid Blackhead by Using the Right Methods

By Mrs. Clyde H. Myers, Woodland Farm, Fredonia, Kan.

THE OFT-REPEATED call for greater poultry production is going to be answered by the farm women of the Mid-West during 1918. Spurred on by that inherent desire to always do her part—and do it well—and the assurance that prices and profits will amply reward her for so doing, she will make 10 pounds of chicken, goose, duck and turkey grow upon the farms where only 1 grew before; she will add hundreds of thousands of pounds of these best of meats to the markets of our own people that more beef and pork may go to our armies and friends across the seas.

Sounds nice, doesn't it? And it rings true.

Along with this greater effort is going to come closer study as to better methods of feeding, breeding and rearing of poultry, each of his own kind.

As turkeys are a strong feature in my kind, I shall touch upon the vital points that have added to my success in producing a nice flock every season, for many years.

More farm women are going to raise turkeys this year than ever before. The high market price, coupled with the fact that the feed bill of the growing flocks of young and the outlay for equipment for them is as nothing, makes this an inviting branch of the poultry business to many farm women.

Use the Right Systems.

And if right methods are used, I know of no fowl that yields so handsome an income, or that there is any more pleasure in raising. However, I do say that there is no branch of poultry raising that requires that particular "know how" that turkey raising does. Almost anyone of ordinary intelligence can raise by any one of the various methods of hatching, brooding and feeding, a nice flock of chickens. But the ones who attempt to raise turkeys with only limited—to say the least—success are legion, simply because turkeys are so different in their nature and needs and will not thrive under the same conditions as chickens.

Some time ago, an eastern poultry paper carried a bold display advertisement headed by the line "500 Turkeys On a City Lot!" and told how this could be done easily on so small a space. This man had goods to sell, of course, and was lying for revenue, purely. But it shows, too, that many persons do not grasp the fact that turkeys are, and by their nature always will be, the fowl of the farm, where the free range, the variety of food and exercise that it affords seem necessary to their vigor and development.

But before I start on methods, I wish to tell of some turkey facts that I learned just recently in talking with the manager of the Aaron Poultry and Produce company of Fredonia, that surprised me very much. And they will surprise many of the readers of this article who live in Wilson or adjacent counties. But they are true.

This man told me that during November he bought 3,600 turkeys, and in December 4,700 head, averaging about 12 pounds apiece, live weight. He paid for nearly all 23 cents a pound. Figuring for yourself, you will see that the farm

women of this section received \$20,000 for their turkey crop in 1917. This company is the chief poultry buying concern for a territory of about 100 miles in radius, including Wilson and parts of its adjoining counties.

This section of the state has never boasted of any special effort in turkey raising. I would estimate that about one farm in four raises these birds.

But just think of it!

If one-fourth of the farm wives of this territory raise in a moderate way a flock of turkeys and reap a harvest of \$20,000, what's the matter with the other three-fourths getting in the game while the "gettin' is good?"

I fancy I hear the various explanations: "O, turkeys are so hard to raise; I never can have any luck with them." Or, "Turkeys rove all over the country and cause neighborhood 'rumpuses!'" These excuses belong to the days when the same persons said, "It doesn't pay to keep chickens—they eat their heads off—they roosted in the trees all winter—and won't lay!"

All of this brings me back to my original text—Methods and management of turkeys.

Turkeys are not hard to raise, nor is there any need of them roving and causing neighborhood trouble, if they are managed rightly. If one uses inbred, immature, or unhealthy breeding stock;



Mrs. Clyde Myers Has Won Many Prizes With Her Fine Bourbon Reds. These are Typical Specimens Found at Woodland Farm.

only roomy yards well supplied with green feed. I use 3-acre yards well set to alfalfa or White-clover for every 20 hens. Four-foot fencing is sufficient if the flight feathers on one wing of every hen are clipped.

Do not use incubators or brooders with turkeys. Raise the young with the turkey mother if possible. If reared with a chicken mother, keep them out in an orchard or some quiet place away from your chicken runs. See that the mother is entirely free from lice. She should have been dusted several times during incubation. Confine the turkey mother a few days until the young are strong enough to follow.

Feed lightly, about four times daily, of curd cheese or moistened stale light bread—the curd is best—mixed with fine-

are not likely to be seriously troubled with them mixing with neighbor flocks.

Then last but not least I must touch upon the breed. The six standard breeds afford a variety to suit every need and taste. I have in my 20 years of turkey experience raised the White Holland, Bronze, Narragansett and Bourbon Red.

For the Christmas Markets.

All are good. But I find in the Bourbon Reds my ideal in gentleness, vigor and beauty, and for that reason I feel that I have accomplished better results with them than I could with any other breed. I know they do not rove so badly, nor are they so given to nest hiding as some. The young at the Christmas market will weigh right up with any, but at full maturity—which is 2 years with turkeys—they do not reach the weights of the Bronze. But as few persons hold market turkeys until this age, this is of no value.

The hens are good layers and the best of mothers, showing great mother sense in the care of their young. As to beauty of plumage, I think them fine in their coats of rich chestnut red with snow white markings of wing and tail.

Success With Turkeys

Turkey raising, as ordinarily engaged in, is a side line upon the general farm. For those persons who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Plenty of range is essential to success.

The most widely known turkey is the Bronze, after which come the White Holland, the Bourbon Red, the Black, the Narragansett, and the Slate.

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock. Birds for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, shape, strong bone, early maturity, and color of plumage.

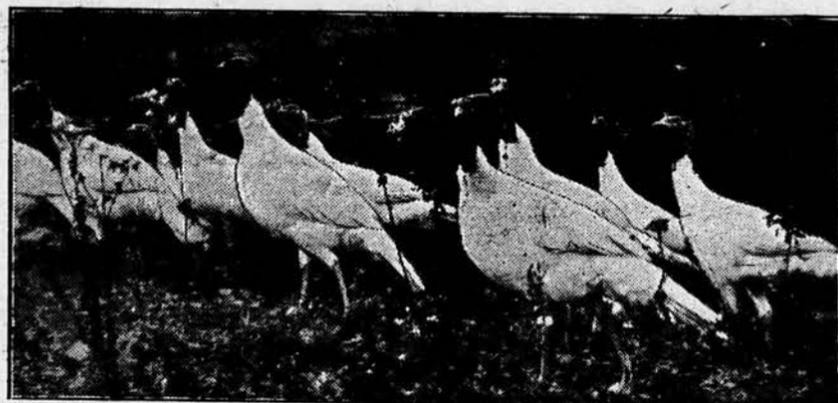
Turkey hens usually will lay about 18 eggs in their first litter, while those that do not have to be set can be broken up on becoming broody and made to lay a second and sometimes a third litter.

The high mortality common in young poult usually is due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold; improper feeding; close confinement; lice; predatory animals; weakness in the parent stock.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. About October 1 it is advisable to begin fattening them for market, giving only a little feed at first and gradually increasing this until the birds are marketed. The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running only from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

Of the infectious diseases of turkeys, blackhead is the most destructive. It is notable that whenever the climate and range conditions are such as to permit of the turkeys foraging for most of their feed from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, cases of blackhead are infrequent. No positive cure for blackhead has been found, but free range and care not to overfeed are important factors in raising turkeys successfully.

Compared with Russia the American melting pot is a simmering tea-kettle.



Turkeys are Becoming Much More Popular in the Middle West. They Convert Feed that Otherwise Would be Wasted into a Valuable Product.

if breeders are kept overfat from heavy grains, rations, or are penned closely; if the broods of young are raised around the chicken runs and coddled and crammed on various feeds or allowed to become lousy, you will find turkeys hard to raise. Truth is you will likely raise none.

But if you follow as closely as possible nature's way with them as to mating, feeding and rearing the young they will thrive and grow in a way that will gladden your heart and your pocketbook. Select for breeders only the most vigorous, active and well matured birds, discarding any that have been sick.

See that the males in the flock are unrelated to the females. This is all important. Feed oats freely and corn sparingly to the breeders. Bran and sour milk are fine for them.

If you yard your hens, do so early in the spring before they begin laying. Use

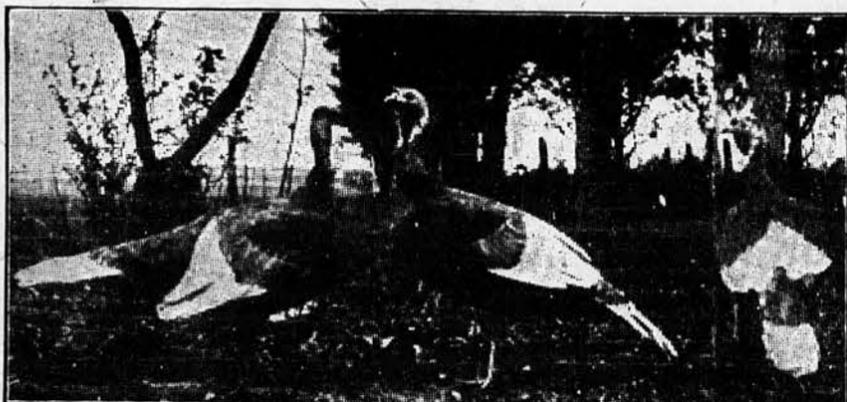
ly cut lettuce. Sour milk is fine for them, but avoid pepper and the various "dopes" you may read about. They no more need pepper pills than a day old baby needs them. At about 10 days, give the brood free range, driving them slowly to some quiet nook in an alfalfa or stubble field; and if you are a beginner with turkeys first watch them for a while and "list to nature's teachings." You will understand then why I say that turkeys are so different from other fowls.

The mother creeps along—very slowly—with an alert eye to detect danger to her brood. And those little ones? How they scatter out, darting here and there, searching for a bug or tender green bit, all so happy and contented, and you realize they have found their natural way of living.

Feed them now about twice daily, adding steel cut oats—not rolled oats—to the cheese, leaving the cheese out entirely after a few days.

If the mother seems inclined to roost far from the premises, drive her in a few evenings and feed the turkeys where you wish them to roost. They will come of themselves after a few drivings and be waiting for their cracked oats—steel cut—supper which they become very fond of. As soon as the young are feathered—at about 4 weeks—place poles and roosts near their feeding place and they will soon fly up to roost.

With the coming of fall and the newly ripened grain, watch that they do not gorge, somewhere, in their daily range and bring on blackhead. I think that is all there is to the bugbear—blackhead in turkeys. Simply a sudden change of diet and too much grain; especially not well ripened grain. If your turkeys have been taught to come home to roost you



A Trio of Prize Winning Bourbon Reds Owned by Mrs. Clyde Myers. Note the Beauty of Form and Plumage.

By Their Offspring Ye Shall Know Them

Utility Value Should be Considered More Carefully This Year With the Individual Birds in Kansas Flocks

By W. A. Lippincott

THERE are three tests of a breeding bird, its appearance, its ancestors and its offspring, and the best of these is its offspring. Birds selected for the breeding pen should not only be the best by test, but also the best by the best test.

Not so very many years ago one of the best Single Comb Rhode Island Red breeders Kansas has ever seen mated up what he considered the finest breeding pens of exhibition Reds that he had ever owned. So choice was he of these pens that he refused to sell eggs from them for hatching purposes at any price. From these pens and from them only he expected to perpetuate his flock for the coming years. And because of the great care used in selecting these few choicest birds he expected to make a long step in advance over previous seasons. Among the pens which he had mated from which to supply customers was one which he called his utility mating. This meant that it was made up of birds that were not good enough to use in the pens from which he expected to rear his own stock, or the pens from which he sold his higher priced eggs. It was a sort of a catch-all pen. It caught all the birds that were not supposed to be very good and it caught the trade of persons who were unwilling to pay a good price for quality, yet did desire to buy eggs of some sort for hatching.

Much to the chagrin of this breeder, whose name is well known among the poultrymen of Kansas, the offspring of his choicest pens were unsatisfactory. Fortunately for him there was one time during the hatching season when he did not have enough of his choice eggs to fill his incubators. In order to keep the trays running some of them partly full he filled the trays with eggs from his despised utility matings, thinking that he would raise the chicks that hatched for eating purposes. Much to his surprise, it was from among the chicks hatched from these eggs that he picked his show birds the following fall, and he told me personally that he spent between \$150 and \$200 railroad fare traveling about buying up birds from customers who had purchased eggs from his utility mating.

The meaning of this experience for the poultry breeders of the West, which is not an isolated one by any means, is very clear. You can no more tell with certainty by the looks of a bird how

he will breed than you can tell by the looks of the time honored toad how far he will jump. It was said in the beginning that there were three tests of a bird's breeding value, its looks, its ancestry and its progeny. The birds that went into this breeder's choicest pen "looked" all right. I doubt if there were any that appeared better within the borders of the state. These birds also had ancestors that had won in the best of the western shows, and no one could say that their ancestry wasn't all right. But as the first and last object in breeding is to produce high class offspring and these birds failed in this particular they could not be called good breeders. This brings me to the point of this whole story, which is that the only way to judge the breeding powers of any bird is by the character of its offspring. Both the appearance of the bird and its ancestry may help us somewhat in deciding what its progeny may be like, but the acid test is the progeny test. No bird can be said to be a first class breeder until he has proved it by producing first class offspring.

Science recently has told us that high egg production cannot be transmitted from mother to daughter, but that it is transmitted from sire to daughter. While the following facts taken from the experimental records at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station do not prove that this is the case, they certainly do show that egg production may be transmitted thru the male. A mongrel farm hen was trapped and found to lay 122 eggs, which is unusually good for a mongrel. She was mated with a White Leghorn male from a high producing family, and her daughter laid 161 eggs. This daughter was mated to another White Leghorn male from a high producing family, and one of her daughters laid 194 eggs. She in turn was mated with a White Leghorn male from a high producing family and one of her daughters which was trapped laid 260 eggs, which would be considered a good record anywhere.

In a similar manner a mongrel farm hen which laid 90 eggs was mated with a Barred Plymouth Rock male from a high producing family, and one of the daughters which was trapped laid 120 eggs. This daughter was in turn mated

to another Barred Plymouth Rock male from a high producing family, and one of her daughters that was trapped laid 175 eggs. She in turn was mated to a Barred Rock male from high producing blood lines and from this mating was secured a daughter that laid 250 eggs. Using high producing males for three generations improved the egg production in these individual cases by a little more than 100 and 150 per cent, respectively.

This station has a considerable number of records of this sort from which these two have been selected by way of illustration, and which will be published in bulletin form at some later time. These are used here to illustrate first, that egg production may be very markedly increased thru the use of males from high laying families, and second to call attention to the fact that the only way one has of knowing a rooster's production value is thru the egg records of his daughters.

Of course, the dairy cattle breeder has recognized this for a long time. He judges the value of a bull that he is considering for the head of his herd by the milk production of the daughters which this bull already has sired. And when the dairy breeder finds a bull that can beget high producing daughters he hangs on to him like grim death for as long as it is possible to use him in his herd. The poultryman on the other hand usually behaves a good deal like the poor peasant who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. When he does get hold of a good breeder or a pair of breeders, or even a pen, he feels that the next year he must put young stock in his breeding pens, discards the older birds as having served their time, and stakes his future on young and untried fowls.

It is no wonder that poultry breeding is looked upon more or less as a hit or miss, sporting proposition rather than as a substantial business comparable with that of breeding other lines of livestock. That was the trouble with the Rhode Island Red breeder spoken of at the beginning of this article. If he had hung on to the particular birds that produced his choice individuals and had used them for three, four, five or even six years he could have gone on getting

more individuals like them. In the meantime he could have been cautiously testing out some of their sons and daughters to see which ones would prove to be as good breeders as their parents. Now it was very unfortunate for this breeder that he had not made use of the trapnet during the breeding season and did not know from what particular birds from his so-called utility mating his good birds of the following generation came. This pen had been made up of a considerable group of females with which there were several males running. It is probable that most breeders know what pen a given bird comes from and what particular male headed that pen, but the very fact that some of the offspring of this pen are good and others not so good ought to suggest that some of the hens in the pen were proper mates for this male and some were not.

To know with certainty, not only what male, but also what female mated with him was responsible for a given result, one must make use of the trapnet and the pedigree tray. If the breeders of other lines of livestock had followed the hit or miss method of breeding that most breeders of poultry have in the past, our larger purebred animals would not, in all probability, have reached their present high state of perfection. And not until poultry breeding is put on a pedigree basis so the breeder who is seeking an increased egg production can tell from his records not only what the mother of a given bird produced, but also what the mother of this bird's sire, and in fact all of the female ancestors produced on both sides for several generations back, will the farmer be able to secure from the breeders of this and surrounding states what he has a right to expect, namely cockerels that will improve the egg production of his flocks.

Do not understand me to say that there are no such breeders now. There are a few here and there, but the few there are cannot begin to supply the present demand for cockerels from high producing families. To produce such cockerels in all the more common breeds is not only good business, but it is patriotic as well, as there is no surer method of permanently increasing the food supply so far as eggs are concerned than to breed up flocks with regard to egg production.

Shipping Hatching Eggs by Parcel Post

Care is Required in Working up a Good Trade, but it is Interesting and Profitable Work

By Mrs. George L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

A FARMER'S wife who owns a flock of purebred chickens has many possibilities opened to her.

If she wishes to supply eggs for her trade she will find that the purebred flock lays eggs of more uniform size and color than will the flock of all mixtures. These points count, too, when one is selling eggs to an exclusive market.

Or if she wishes to go to a little more trouble and work, there is a large field open to her in selling hatching eggs. When a flock of purebred chickens is in the neighborhood the birds always attract more or less attention, and the first thing one knows there will be calls from the neighbors to supply them with hatching eggs. Folks these days don't expect to get their hatching eggs for the same price that market eggs are sold for. If they do, they should not for when one goes to the trouble of keeping the flock pure, introducing new blood and breeding with egg production and color in mind, then certainly such eggs are worth much more than eggs from any and all kinds of chickens.

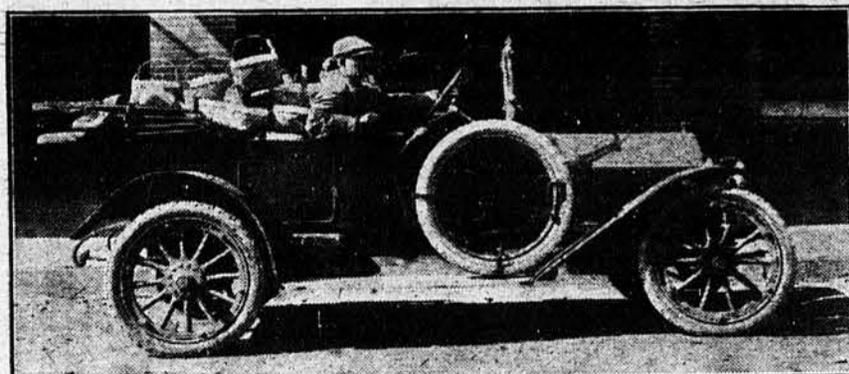
The farm woman who wishes to sell hatching eggs cannot depend on the

neighborhood trade to make her much money. She must spend some money at first advertising the eggs for sale. Altho she may have the best chickens on earth, still folks won't know about it, unless she lets them know by advertising. Just where to place these adver-

tisements so they will bring in the most orders is a puzzle to many persons. We have found now after advertising hatching eggs for several years that the farm papers are the best advertising mediums anyone can use. These farm papers reach into the homes in-

terested in better chickens, while daily town or city papers go to many folks who are not the least interested in chickens. Some papers seem high to advertise with, but these advertising rates are based on the circulation the paper has, so if a paper that has 200,000 circulation charges more a word than a paper with 25,000 it is only right. A safe paper to advertise with is a paper that is popular in your state. When one is first starting out in the business of selling hatching eggs he will find that the majority of orders will come from his own state. However, after he has gained more reputation then orders will come in from states far and near.

Many folks wait until too late in the season to start their advertising. We have found that advertising started in February is a good investment. At this time farmers have more time to read their paper than later in the spring, when work is rushing. In the late winter and early spring they will look over the advertisements in the paper and write for the different catalogs. They decide right then from whom they will order eggs and often



Hauling Eggs to Town for Shipment to Five States from the Farm of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Russell.

To Eliminate the Bad Eggs in Kansas

Sell Only Those Which You Would be Willing to Have Represent You on Your Friends' Tables

By Frank M. Chase

HALF OF those eggs you sold me last Saturday were rotten," said the irate housewife, addressing the proprietor of the corner grocery store. "It will be a cold day when I buy any more eggs of you."

"Very sorry, madam," replied the groceryman. "We'll send you a half-dozen more to take the place of those you could not use."

This was all the redress the justly irritated woman had hoped to obtain, but she was far from being satisfied. She probably meant exactly what she said, too, when she told the groceryman that cooler weather would come before she purchased more eggs at that particular store. She might try other stores, to be sure, but the chances would be little better for obtaining unquestionable eggs. The upshot of the matter is that she decides to get along with just as few eggs as possible until cooler weather, when the average quality of eggs is higher. This, of course, tends toward decreased consumption, the effect of which is felt more or less by every individual connected with the poultry industry.

Rotten Egg an Insult.

In the entire poultry business there is not a more disgraceful feature than the continual traffic in unwholesome eggs. The rotten egg that is sold to the housekeeper is not only an insult to her, but also is a reflection upon the integrity of the man who sold it, and upon the egg industry as a whole. Yet from the producer to the retailer this traffic goes on, every link in the chain apparently vying with the rest to see who can pass on the most poor eggs to the next fellow without being caught. And when any particular handler is confronted with evidence of having dealt in this disgraceful fashion his unflinching alibi is that the preceding handler in the egg line is to blame. Thus the buck is passed on back until at last it reaches the farmer who, in the end, bears both the stigma of having originated the rotten egg and the acceptance of a price low enough to permit the egg handlers to carry the burden of traffic in unwholesome eggs without loss.

For a Larger Production.

In these days of food scarcity every patriotic citizen is interested in increased production of food. A larger production of poultry products is specially desired, as they not only add to the total pool of food but also can be increased quickly. Poultry and eggs, too, may be substituted largely for some of our least plentiful meat foods, such as beef and pork.

One of the best ways to increase the production of a certain kind of food is to increase its consumption. Increased production that is brought about in this manner is steady and lasting, a real contribution to the industry involved. A worse drag on the poultry industry than the rotten egg does not exist. Because of the extraordinary demands on our food supply the rotten egg is less patriotic than ever before. It is worse than a food slacker; it is an unmitigated enemy in the food camp.

Many Bad Eggs Sold.

The farmer is not the sole guilty party in this bad-egg matter, nevertheless, he does frequently market eggs that he should bury instead. A government inquiry conducted among country storekeepers in October showed that only 25 per cent of their eggs obtained from farmers would rank as "firsts," and that 60 per cent were "seconds," the remaining ones belonging to the various classes of egg disrepute known to the trade. In actual money the loss caused by deterioration of eggs from the time they are laid until they reach the consumer is 50 million dollars a year. In addition there are enormous intangible losses, such as the loss of reputation by egg dealers and decreased consumption.

As the farmer receives much of the blame for the bad eggs he should make every possible effort to keep his own hands free of guilt in this matter. Then he can reasonably ask that every other branch of the egg trade bear its respective amount of the burden caused by



The City Man Will be Glad to Pay More than Market Price for Eggs Like These Delivered at His Door.

disreputable eggs. Not an egg should be permitted to leave the farm, the owner of which would not be willing to have it represent him on the tables of his friends. He should stop the bad egg at the packing crate. It will pay him to do so. All this means care in the gathering and handling of the eggs; but such is the price of obtaining a reputation for first-class eggs, the kind that bring the extra price and are always in demand.

Four cents a dozen above the market price for ordinary eggs is obtained by about 35 farmers living in Orange township, Blackhawk county, Iowa, simply because they take pains to produce high-class, guaranteed eggs, and sell them under an association name and label. The members of this organization, the Orange Co-operative Egg Selling association, are average livestock and grain farmers who sell about four hundred dozen eggs apiece a year. The additional 4 cents received for every dozen represents practically extra profit over the ordinary method of marketing farm-produced eggs, as the additional expense entailed is but for a yearly membership fee of \$1, cartons, labels and a rubber stamp costing 25 cents. The cartons cost about 3/8 cent apiece and the labels 40 cents a thousand, not enough to constitute a serious objection to this method of marketing eggs.

Every Egg Can Be Identified.

A system of egg identification has been worked out whereby every egg sold under the name of the association can be traced to the farmer who produced it. On joining the association every member receives from the secretary a rubber stamp bearing a letter or other sign, and an inking pad, with which to stamp every egg he sells in the association cartons. Every member has a different letter or sign, but the secretary of the association is the only man who knows which are the letters of the respective members. In this way the personal contact be-

tween consumers and actual producers is avoided, with the elimination of possible friction.

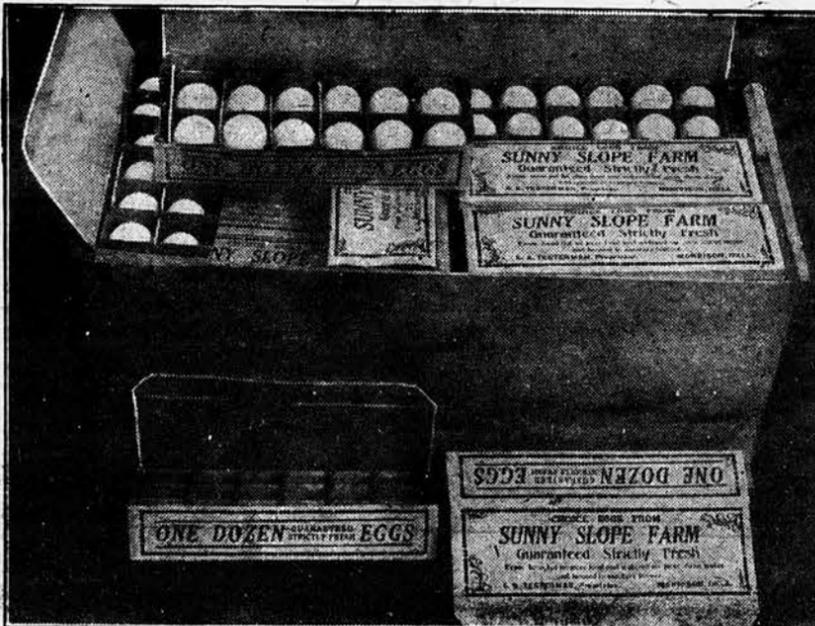
Should the housewife obtain a poor egg—something that very seldom happens in the case of this association—she notifies the storekeeper who sold it. The store replaces the egg and notifies the secretary, who receives and keeps track of all complaints. If too many bad eggs are found coming from a certain member he is informed that he must take better care with his eggs sold under the association name or forfeit the privileges of the organization.

Sold in Attractive Cartons.

Cartons in which the eggs are sold are attractively printed, bear the name of the organization and state that the contents are strictly fresh eggs. They are sealed with red gummed labels, on which a warning is printed against acceptance of the carton if the seal is broken.

The following rules, which might well be followed by every poultryman wishing to produce first-class eggs, are provided for the guidance of the members, having been made a part of the constitution and by-laws of the organization:

- Chickens must be healthy, of good size and not mongrel.
- Plenty of clean nests must be provided.
- Sitting hens must be separated from the laying flock.
- Broody hens must be broken up immediately or transferred to the place where the sitting hens are housed.
- Eggs must be gathered daily in cool weather, and twice daily in very warm or extremely cold weather.
- All eggs must be kept in a cool, dry and well ventilated place.
- A warm kitchen, damp cellar, or in a room where oil, onions or strong, odorous vegetables are kept is unsatisfactory, as eggs readily absorb odors.
- A dry, cool, clean, well ventilated cellar or cave is the best.
- Never wash eggs, as washing spoils their keeping qualities.
- Use very small, dirty eggs at home or market them in regular cases, not in the association cartons.
- Eggs of questionable quality must not be marketed thru the association.
- Always keep the eggs as cool as possible and away from the direct rays of the sun.



Care Must be Used in Selecting Containers—by the Use of Good Methods the Returns from Eggs on Kansas Farms Can be Increased.

Market all eggs at least twice a week in summer and fall, and not less frequently than once a week during the rest of the year.

After June 1, all mature males must be confined or sold, and infertile eggs produced.

Finding a market for the eggs should be the least of the difficulties of an association of this kind, provided it really has a high-class product for sale. The Orange association, the members of which live within a few miles of Waterloo, entered into an agreement with a large grocery store in that city, under the terms of which all eggs sold under the name of the association should be sold to the store agreed upon, and for 4 cents above the market price for ordinary eggs. The members sell their eggs at the store independently, tho the extra 4 cents a dozen is paid only for the eggs sold in accordance with the association rules. The store buying the association eggs also has retailed them at 4 cents a dozen above the price for ordinary eggs, and has had no difficulty in disposing of them at the higher price. A large city nearby, however, is not essential for the successful marketing of eggs in this manner, as they could be shipped to points of demand fully as well as other eggs.

The business of the Orange Co-operative Egg Selling association is conducted by a board of five directors, all active members of the association. They are chosen by the members at the annual meeting and in turn select from their own number a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. The secretary takes care of the correspondence of the association, collects money due it, and orders the cartons and labels. To save expense these are purchased in large quantities and then sold to the individual members at cost in lots as desired. Members may not obtain cartons or labels for non-members, nor may they sell under the name of the association eggs produced by non-members.

Better Methods are Used.

The valuable work of this organization does not end in the obtaining of 4 more cents a dozen for eggs. Prof. H. A. Bittenbender, of the Iowa State college, who organized this association, believes that the increased price for eggs is but an incidental advantage. What really counts more is the interest the association work has developed among these Blackhawk county farmers in better poultry and business methods, and in learning to do things together. The popularity of the association in Orange township is shown by the fact that it now has many more members than when it began actual work February 1, 1915. Men are members of it who once considered poultry solely a woman's occupation and not to be taken seriously by the men on the farm, but the well-bred chickens and up-to-date poultry buildings that are found on the farms of these same men today are sufficient evidence that hens are filling an important part in their respective schemes of farming. As a reward for their closer study of poultry production, too, the members of the Orange association are getting many eggs from their flocks this winter. Not as much can be said of every farming community.

For a Square Deal

I have been thinking of writing Governor Capper for some time to let him know that I am with him in his fight for a square deal all along the line. I admire his stand and hope he will continue to fight the grafters and profit hogs. We, the people of Kansas, are with him heart and soul.

The governor can count on me as one of his loyal supporters for United States Senator or for anything else in the gift of the American people, even for President of the grand old United States. He will run just like a prairie fire in my part of the country. The fight will all be for Capper.

Norcatour, Kan. R. I. Fullerton.

One rat will eat or spoil 4 bushels of grain a year. It costs \$2 or \$3 a year to feed a rat on your place.

Artificial Hatching and Strong Chicks

Careful Methods Will Increase the Average of Success Greatly With Incubators and Brooders—Study the Heat Especially

I HAVE BEEN hatching and brooding chicks by artificial means for more than 10 years, and would raise chickens no other way. In the first place it is much more convenient. I have a 200-egg size incubator, in which I can put from 225 to 230 Leghorn eggs. It would take at least 15 hens to incubate the same number of eggs. I can attend to the incubator in a few minutes and know that the eggs are not being chilled; while it takes quite a while to tend to 15 setting hens, besides looking after them several times a day to see that none are off the nest.

I usually set my incubator the middle of February, so that I have two hatches come off in March. I prefer the early hatched chicks, as they thrive much better than chicks hatched in the warmer months, the cockerels will be ready for market when prices are best, and the pullets will begin to lay in the fall, and if cared for properly, will lay all winter. Besides, by setting eggs early, and using eggs from the winter layers, I have built up a winter laying flock. In caring for the incubator, I follow the directions I received with my machine, and only one person regulates or looks after it.

After the chicks are hatched, I remove them from the incubator and put them in wool lined boxes, putting no more than 30 to 40 chicks in a box, and spread a cloth over them and set in a warm place. I leave them in the boxes for 36 to 48 hours, after which I put them in the brooder, which has been warmed previously. I have the brooder in a little house in which I have a stove and plenty of litter on the floor. Warmth, exercise and cleanliness, with plenty of feed and water are the essentials for success with chicks.

Now as to the feed: I feed them when about 36 or 48 hours old. They will become restless and not wish to stay in the boxes. This, I think, is a sign that they are hungry. The first feed is rolled oats, sand and water. I feed rolled oats every other feed, the other feed being a good grade of chick feed. After a few days I begin to throw the feed into the litter to make them scratch and so get exercise. I feed five times a day, as regular as possible, until they are about 4 or 5 weeks old, then three times a day. I gradually teach them to eat kafir and corn chop so that I do not feed the chick feed after they are 4 weeks old. I always keep wheat bran before them, also plenty of water and milk. Two or three times a week, I put a little permanganate of potash in the water, enough to color it pink; as a preventive of disease. The water and milk are given in chick fountains, so the chicks cannot jump into the water and get themselves wet.

I prefer brooding chicks by artificial means for several reasons. The incubator never refuses to set if properly cared for. I can hatch the chicks as early as I wish. The chicks are never bothered with lice. They always return to their house when frightened or a rain storm comes up. There are no hens to step on and kill part of the chicks. The hens can be laying and paying for their feed, instead of hatching and brooding chicks for several weeks. And I can care for 175 to 200 chicks as quickly and easily as one old hen and her brood.

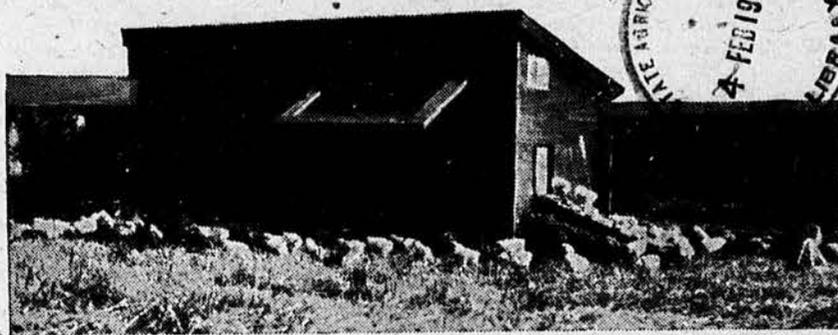
Mrs. D. A. Wohler.

R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

Success With an Incubator

Our first year in poultry work thoroly disgusted us with hens that sat as they pleased, often leaving eggs to chill at hatching time, or fought in their nests and broke eggs and tramped little chicks, and brooded mites and lice. Before the next hatching season, a new incubator of standard make stood in one corner of our basement store room.

We set our incubator up and adjusted the regulator—in ours a thermostat—exactly according to directions with the machine. After making sure the incubator was perfectly level, we filled the tank and pipes with warm soft water, as hard water is destructive to the copper, then we adjusted the damper



A Brooder House for Rearing Incubator Chicks in Use on a Kansas Farm. It is Built Next to the Scratching Shed.

until it stood as directed when the thermometer registered 103 degrees.

After the temperature had been 103 degrees for several hours, the tray was filled with choice, fresh eggs, carefully chosen as to size, shape, and smooth shells. In several hours the thermometer again rose to 103 degrees and was kept at that mark for 10 days, when the heat was increased gradually, until at hatching time it was 105 degrees.

After the second day the eggs are turned every morning and evening, until the nineteenth day. Some persons mark the eggs and turn every one over, but we take out a dozen or more eggs from the center of the tray, roll the others about into the vacant space and then place the eggs which were removed about the outer edges of the tray. This is a good method if the eggs are well rolled about. Cooling is an important factor in incubation and if it is neglected, it often results in poor hatches. After the first week, the eggs should be cooled every time they are turned, for 15 or 20 minutes in a cool room and 20 to 25 in a warmer room.

As infertile eggs tend to lower the temperature, the eggs should be tested, and the infertile ones removed. In testing, eggs which contain life show a dark spot, with veins running from it, while infertile eggs are perfectly clear. It is a good plan to test at seven and 14 days, or for one test, at the tenth.

The incubator lamp should receive careful attention. If it is filled every night while the eggs are cooling, one feels surer the heat will be even during the night. After filling, wipe off any oil on the bowl and trim the burner straight across, then clip each edge, so the flame will be round and not smoke the chimney.

In warm weather a shallow pan of water under the tray supplies moisture, and at hatching time, if no drops of water are on the glass in the door, a turkish towel wrung from hot water and laid over the eggs helps very much.

Do not open the incubator while hatching is going on, except for a moment once in a while, to remove shells, which may slip over piped eggs.

The chicks should be removed to a brooder, where they are kept very warm, but not fed, for at least 36 or 48 hours, according to when they are hatched.

Barn litter and bran mixed with sand are scattered over the floor of the brooder and water is given in the little fountains, which feed from a Mason fruit jar. One jar is filled with buttermilk. Their first feed is the infertile eggs, from the incubator. They are boiled hard and broken to bits. Little chicks should be fed five times a day, all they will clean up, of commercial chick feed, rolled or steel cut oats, cracked corn or kafir, soaked bread crumbs, coarse corn bread or clabber cheese. An exact ration or feed is not necessary, but do not over-feed. Keep plenty of fresh water by them, and keep the brooder warm. In season, green onions, alfalfa leaves or grass blades can be thrown in the litter and they supply needed exercise.

If chicks are placed in clean coops when they outgrow the brooder, no lice will bother, but if they do get a start, grease the chicks with salty lard. Thoroughly cleanse the coops and apply a crude carbolic acid solution—1 part acid to 3 parts kerosene—with an old paint brush.

Before setting the incubator again, air it thoroly and clean it with strong ammonia water.

If your incubator is regulated properly, it requires very little attention, and while it hatches chicks by the dozen, old biddy sings and lays the egg, which is truly "golden" at this time.

Mrs. Bert Brickell.

Marion, Kan.

Watch the Heat

When I am ready to set the incubator, the first thing I do is to fill the tank with hot water gradually till it is full and when the heat gets up to the right temperature, I put in the eggs, which are as fresh as I can get them. I always start the machine in the morning and by bed time I usually have the regulator adjusted about right. After the third day, I begin turning the eggs by taking a few out of the tray and rolling them around with the palms of my hands. They should be turned twice a day and if too warm, air about 10 or 15 minutes, being careful not to let them get too cold. On the nineteenth day, I put a paper on the tray under the eggs to keep the tray clean during the hatching and quit turning the eggs. On the fourth day after I set the incubator, I put a



John Ivan Giaretha of Cheney and 122 Chicks; the Incubator is Filled and on the Job Again in Increasing Kansas Poultry Production.

saucer under the tray with water in it for moisture and keep it there during the whole time.

When the eggs begin to pip if I think they are not pipping fast enough, I wring a cloth out of warm water and spread it over the eggs and close the door and leave it on for 10 minutes and then take it off. This sometimes helps the chicks to get out. I take chicks out of the incubator as fast as they hatch and are about dry and put them in boxes lined with cotton or woolen cloth and spread a warm cloth over the top. Let it come down over their backs a little. I always leave a little corner of the box that I don't cover, to supply air for the chicks.

I put only 25 or 30 in a box, as they smother so easily in cold weather. I fill a jug with real warm water and put it in the middle of the box at night to keep the chicks warm. They will hover up around it. I don't feed them anything till they are about 2 days old, then I give them some sand or burnt egg shells mashed up fine and a little rolled oats, crushed up fine, till they are about 2 weeks old.

Keep the boxes clean. I have had fine success this way with my chickens and very seldom have white diarrhea among my chicks. I disinfect their boxes with a little carbolic acid every once in a while, and also put a few grains of permanganate of potash in their drinking water, which should be clean and fresh. The screenings of kafir is fine for young chicks. We always fan ours and clean it for seed and feed the screenings to our little chicks. It is cracked and is fine for them.

Be careful not to let the chicks chill while they are young. They should be kept warm for the first few days. I think chilling is the cause of much diarrhea. Feed plenty of grit and dry food. Never give little chickens wet food, and keep them warm and dry.

Mrs. O. F. Thornton.

Holcomb, Kan.

Good Results at Hartford

I have operated an incubator for 15 years. For six years I ran from two to three for seven months in the year, beginning the first of February, setting until the middle of July. I run them for profit, but I dearly love the work. I have studied the work of the incubator, so that I can hatch strong, healthy chicks, that will live and grow fast after hatching, and not weaken and die as I have had many persons tell me about them doing, or die in the shell at hatching time. Out of 1,100 hatched in 1917, I had only 16 die at pipping time.

I sold 700 as baby chicks. One hundred went to Colorado. Reports came back after three months of the loss of only six.

The most important thing is to have eggs from a healthy, well-mated flock, no matter what breed, so the machine contains eggs no more than 10 days old—the fresher the better. The eggs should be kept where they will not chill or dry out in early spring or become too warm in summer. The incubator must be well regulated. Run it two or three days with paper on the egg tray with the thermometer resting at the top end on an empty spool so it won't lay flat down on the paper. Be careful to keep the heat an even 101 to 101½ degrees on the egg tray. I run mine in a room which can be heated by a stove. I do not like a cellar or basement unless warmed by a fire.

When everything is ready remove the paper from the egg tray, place the eggs in very closely with the large end upward—not standing on end—but put in nicely. I place a small mark like this (x) on the upper side of the eggs, so when I turn them I am sure of turning every one over. Now place your thermometer on the eggs with the top of the bulb resting even with the top of the eggs, running at 101½ to 102 for the first seven days. Do not turn the eggs until the evening of the second day. If set on Monday do not turn till Wednesday evening.

I open the machine three times daily (Continued on Page 46.)

Boys Who Knew How

New Club Members Should Study the Winners' Stories

By Earle H. Whitman, Assistant Manager

MANY of the boys in the Capper Pig Club for 1918 now are entering their sows in the new contest. Most of them, of course, have had experience in feeding and taking care of hogs, but there always is something new to learn, and every boy who belongs to this year's pig club should read



Clarence Kiefer

carefully the stories of the prize-winners in last year's contest. Clarence Kiefer of Atchison county won fourth prize in the contest for 1917 with an excellent record. Let him tell you how he did it:

"I brought my sow home February 12, and began keeping feed records at once. I fed shelled corn, 1 pound a day, until May 15, when I increased the corn to 2 pounds a day. I took her out of the contest May 25. She had been in the contest 102 days, and had been fed 112 pounds of corn, which at the contest price amounted to \$1.40. I got a chance in January to buy the corn for 90 cents a bushel. At this market price the 112 pounds fed my sow cost \$1.80.

"I fed my sow shorts, mixed in water, once a day from February 12 to May 25. The contest price of the shorts was \$1.20. The sow received alfalfa hay at the rate of 1 pound a day until April 22. The alfalfa cost 70 cents at contest prices. I put my sow on good bluegrass pasture April 25. I took her off the pasture May 25, as I wanted to wean the pigs and have my sow ready to raise a fall litter. The total cost of feeding my sow from February 12 to May 25 was \$2.96 at contest prices, \$4.65 at market prices.

"My sow farrowed 12 fine pigs March 25 and saved 10 of them. As soon as the pigs would eat and drink I began counting the cost of their feed. I started with shelled corn, 1 pound a day, and gradually increased the amount until October 1, when my corn was all fed. I fed 448 pounds of corn, which amounted to \$5.60 at contest prices. Figuring it at what I paid for it, the total cost was \$7.20.

"I fed the pigs daily 1 pound of shorts, mixed in skim milk, gradually increasing the amount to 6 pounds a day. I continued feeding 6 pounds a day until November 1, when I stopped feeding skim milk. During that time I fed 600 pounds of shorts. At contest prices, the cost was \$7.20, at market price it amounted to \$12.50. The pigs got 500 pounds of skim milk from May 25 to July 5, making a total of 1800 pounds, at a cost of \$4.50.

Pigs Had Bluegrass Pasture.

"I began feeding tankage to my pigs July 17. I started with 4 ounces a day and increased to 8 ounces until September 17. The 25 pounds of tankage fed cost 69 cents at contest prices.

"The 10 pigs were turned on bluegrass pasture May 25, when they were 2 months old. On August 10 one of them choked to death on oats. The cost of pasturing this pig for two months and 15 days was 37½ cents. On October 1 I took the nine pigs off the pasture, as it was not good. The total cost for pasture was \$2.25.

"My pigs got oats from July 25 to September 14 at the rate of 5 pounds a day. Then I increased to 6 pounds a day until September 18, when I had fed all of my oats. At contest prices the cost of the 288 pounds of oats was \$3.60. At the market price of 50 cents a bushel the cost was \$4.50.

"On October 1 I began feeding new corn at the rate of ¼ bushel a day, dividing it into two feeds. Up to October 28 I fed 280 pounds, at a contest price of \$2.80. I increased the corn to 1 bushel a day on October 28, still dividing it into two feeds, and continued at this rate until November 17. During this time I fed 1,400 pounds of corn,

which amounted to \$14 at contest prices, making the total cost for new corn \$10.80. At the market price of \$1.12 for new corn, the cost was \$26.88.

"In taking care of my pigs I put in good, clean bedding every few days, and cleaned the pen and burned the cobs. I think a clean pen and bed make up half the feed.

"I have enjoyed the Pig Club work just fine, and have had a good time, too. We had our first meeting at the home of our county leader, Bill Brun. He asked us down and four members were present. The next meeting was at Roy Shaw's at Farmington, and three of us were there. The third meeting was at my place on March 25. When I got up and went to the barn that morning I sure was surprised to find that my sow, Capper's Choice, had farrowed 12 fine pigs, so I called up Bill Brun and Albert Bishop and asked them to come. Harry Pulver phoned that he was coming, so we had a meeting and a fine day.

"Our next meeting was with Albert Bishop. We took our dinner and went to the timber where we had a wienie roast and went swimming. The next meeting was at Bill Brun's, where we had a fine time. I had the boys come to my home in July, and after dinner we went to a ball game, and took a swim, too. The next meeting was our big picnic, when Mr. Case and his daughter took dinner with us. We had fried chicken and ice cream and cake. The poultry club girls were with us, too.

"I went to Topeka in September to attend the Kansas Free Fair. Was there three days. Mr. Capper and Mr. Case sure showed us boys a great time. In the same month Roy Shaw invited us all to his place for a big watermelon eat. The melons sure were fine.

"The last of September Bill Brun and I took our pigs to the Effingham fair. We were there three days. Harry Pulver invited us down to his home at Valley Falls, where we had a Pig Club meeting and took in the Jefferson county fair. The next meeting was at my place, all members present but one. The last meeting was at our county leader's home. All members were there and had a fine time."

With this good care and feed Clarence produced 1,709 pounds of pork at a total cost, figured at contest prices, of \$48.59. His net profit was more than \$300. Atchison county made an exceptionally good showing in last year's contest. With seven Poland pigs in the contest, Bill Brun produced 1,520 pounds of pork. His net profit was \$266. Harry Pulver, a Duroc breeder with 6 pigs in the contest, produced 655 pounds of pork with a net profit of \$87.80. With a Poland sow and five contest pigs, Albert Bishop had a pork production of 798 pounds and a net profit of \$97. Roy Shaw produced 840 pounds of pork with his Poland sow and five pigs. He finished with a net profit of \$120.

"Out in Clark county Arthur Salyer, who tied with Harry Tuthill of Saline county for fifth prize, had some very unfavorable conditions to contend with in his contest work. Despite the shortage and high prices of feed, however, Arthur turned in an excellent report. The story of his work is interesting:

"Born, December 13, 1916, on the Salyer Ranch 5 miles west of Ashland, Kan., 10 fine sows, with an average weight of 5 pounds. How's that for a start in the Capper Pig Club for 1917?"

"The sow weighed 395 pounds when the pigs were farrowed. One pig died soon after it was farrowed, leaving only nine to produce my pork. One day when the pigs were a month and a half old I turned them out on pasture. It was about all they could do to keep up with

the sow. I let them stay with the sow until she weaned them. On August 10 I sold the sow for \$64.40.

"I turned the nine pigs out now and then to buffalo grass pasture. They stayed in good condition on this and what else they could pick up about the place. I fed them as little as I could and yet give them at least a fair chance.

"I kept this up until the contest lacked only about two months of being over, then I began to shovel the feed to them plentifully. With this they got in good condition. Then I began to sell them. I sold one October 31, two on November 10, two on November 17, and two more on November 28. All of them were sold by the pound and brought a total of \$183.50. Besides these, I had two left which would bring me about \$60 on the market.

"I produced 1,500 pounds of pork, which on the market today would bring \$249. It cost me \$72.07 to feed my sow and pigs at contest prices, making the average cost a pound 2.2 cents. I figure I have a profit of \$151.

Producing Pork Isn't All.

"I have had a delightful time in the Capper Pig Club for 1917. The club caused me to make many friends and supplied me with lots of amusements. It helped me, in a business way and gave me a round sum of ready cash. And, now, for all of this I wish to thank Governor Capper and Mr. Case and all club members for their kind regard and service, and for the lessons I have learned.

"I am a very grateful patriotic pork producer in the club, and I wish the 1918 club even greater success than the 1917 club has attained."

It was a disappointment when only two of Arthur's partners made reports on their contest work. Jesse Tindall, with five Duroc pigs in the contest, produced 815 pounds of pork. Jesse came thru with a good profit, but failed to give accurate figures on it. Elvin Zane had bad luck with his sow and had to depend on a late litter for his pork. He kept his contest records faithfully, tho, and showed a pork production of 250 pounds and a net profit record of \$68.

With a production of 1,669 pounds of pork and a net profit of \$223, Marion Bratton of Miami county came very near being among the prize winners. As his report was one of the best sent in by an O. I. C. breeder, I want every boy to have a chance to read it.

"I tried to get into the Capper Pig Club in November, 1915, but was too late. I sent in my name again in October, 1916, and soon afterward the recommendation blank came. The morning I received this I got on my pony and rode to Lisle, Mo., to get the mail carrier to sign, then I went to one of my neighbors, and then to Drexel, Mo., where the banker signed. I sent back the recommendations on the afternoon train. In a few days I received a letter saying I was a member of the Capper



Marion Bratton

Pig Club. I certainly was glad to hear that.

"My father took the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I kept watch for advertisements. After a while I wrote to several men, breeders of O. I. C. swine. After answering an advertisement of F. J. Greiner at Billings, Mo., I chose my sow from his herd. She was three days and three nights on the road,

and was very nearly starved when I got her home, December 31, 1916.

"I put her in a small pasture containing about an acre and a half. She had a cozy little hog house, 6 feet by 6 feet, for her sleeping quarters. I fed her scalded bran every 3 hours, increasing the feed every time I fed her. I gave her table slop and shorts, also. About a week afterward I began to feed corn and she began to increase in weight. I entered her in the contest January 1, 1917. I fed her corn and table slop and shorts until March 1, then I began feeding scalded bran, table slop and shorts. I kept this up until she farrowed, and then for 20 days after that. Then I began feeding corn again.

"I put my sow in her pen the evening of March 10, and the next morning papa told me that there was a surprise in the pig pen for me. When I got to the hog house I walked in and saw seven white pigs cuddled close to their mother. One of the seven pigs lived 12 days and then died, so I had only six pigs left.

"From April to June 1 I fed corn, table slop and shorts. I fed wheat, oats and corn in June and July. I put my pigs and sow on pasture May 1. In July and August I fed old corn, table slop and shorts. I fed new corn from the last of September to December 13.

"I gave one male pig the name of Whitman, and sold him October 27, 1917, for \$35. I sold another male December 8 for \$40. The name of this pig was Capper. I still have one male. I sold three gilts to papa for \$40 apiece. I have my sow and seven fall pigs and one male hog, and a profit besides. I have produced 1,669 pounds of pork at a contest cost of 4.7 cents a pound.

"Governor Capper has given me a good start. The Capper Pig Club is not only one of the most wonderful clubs for the production of pork, but it's sure to give a fellow some good business training, and it brings a lot of new friends. It's fun keeping books, and it's good arithmetic, too. I have enjoyed this year's work, and I think that we can do still better another year. I have lined up for the 1918 Capper Pig Club."

There wasn't a slacker in Miami county, and every boy's report is well worth reading. Francis Crawford was among the prize winners, and his story will be printed later. Francis had seven Poland pigs in the contest, with a pork production of 1,500 pounds and a net profit of \$240. Clark Jenkins, county leader, had five Polands. His pork production was 1,205 pounds, with a net profit of \$210. With a contest litter of five Polands, Bernal Pontious produced 1,297 pounds of pork and reported a net profit of \$150. Vincent Sterbenz had another O. I. C. entry, and with 10 pigs produced 1,625 pounds of pork. His net profit was \$236.

Incubation of Turkey Eggs

Turkey hens and chicken hens are used ordinarily to incubate turkey eggs, altho incubators are quite generally used where turkeys are raised on a large scale. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that there are on hand a number of eggs that should be set before any of the turkey hens are thru laying their first litter and become "broody." In such case and also when it is desired to have the turkey hens lay a second or third litter, some of the eggs have to be incubated under chicken hens or in an incubator. About a week before the poults are to hatch a sufficient number of turkey hens should be allowed to sit to take all the poults hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the chicken hens and allowed to hatch the poults themselves, or at night a newly hatched poult can be slipped under a turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poults and by morning she will take it.

Turkey hens are very close sitters, and if managed properly they are the surest means of hatching turkey eggs that can be used. Incubators, however, are quite as successful with turkey eggs as with chicken eggs. Poor hatches are a very frequent cause of complaint among turkey raisers, and this is quite often due to crowding more eggs under the hens than they can cover properly. One egg too many means that every egg in the nest probably will become chilled at some time during the four weeks of incubation. Turkey hens cover from 15 to 18 eggs and in some cases more, depending on the size of the hen. Chicken hens of the general-purpose breeds cover from eight to 10 eggs.

An Interest in Guineaas

Kansas Has More of These Noisy and Profitable Birds

By Andrew S. Weiant

GUINEAS are becoming more popular every year in Kansas. They are producing excellent profits; the highest prices for guinea fowls are paid in the large Eastern markets. Guinea raisers, who are near these markets, or who have developed a trade among private customers receive prices that make this industry very profitable. One poultryman located near a New England summer resort has raised as many as 400 guineas in one season, selling them in August, when they weigh about 1 pound apiece, at \$1.25 a pair. Wholesale prices in New York usually range from 75 cents to \$1 a pair for dressed spring guineas weighing 2 pounds to the pair, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair for those weighing 3 to 4 pounds to the pair. Old guineas are not wanted and seldom bring more than 50 or 60 cents a pair.

In the city markets of the Middle West the demand for guinea fowl is small, and the prices are correspondingly low, the average price received by the producer being from 20 to 30 cents apiece. The ordinary retail price for guineas in St. Louis and Chicago usually is about 75 cents, and in New York \$1. On the Pacific coast very few guineas are raised and only occasionally can they be found even in the largest markets.

Breeding Stock and Eggs.

The demand for guinea fowls as breeding stock is considerable, most of them being sold in pairs and trios. Breeders of the purebred Pearl, White, or Lavender varieties who have a reputation for high-class birds usually have little difficulty in disposing of surplus stock at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.50 a pair and from \$3 to \$5 a trio. The demand for eggs for hatching is greater than for breeding stock. From 75 cents to \$1 for 15 eggs from purebred birds is an ordinary price. During the last few years a limited market for guinea eggs has developed among commercial hatcheries which have an outlet for a few day-old guinea chicks along with their ordinary chicks, ducklings, goslings, and turkey poults. One hatchery near Boston has sold as many as 2,000 guinea chicks in one season, the eggs being purchased from an extensive breeder in Ohio and shipped by express in crates containing 360 eggs apiece.

Several species of wild birds known as guinea fowl are found in Africa, and derive their name from Guinea, which is situated on the West Coast of that continent. From one of these wild species the common domesticated guineas are descended. They have long been domesticated, having been raised as table birds by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and were introduced into this country by the early settlers. In Africa, where there are still many wild flocks, they are highly prized by hunters as game birds, and in England they sometimes are used to stock game preserves. Even in this country a few flocks left to shift for themselves have become so wild as to afford excellent hunting.

The Domestic Fowl.

Domesticated guinea fowl are of three varieties—Pearl, White, and Lavender. The Pearl is by far the most popular. It has a purplish-gray plumage regularly dotted or "pearled" with white and is so handsome that frequently the feathers are used for ornamental purposes. The White guinea fowl is of pure-white plumage, and the skin is somewhat lighter in color than in the Pearl variety. Lavender guineas resemble those of the Pearl variety, except that the plumage is of a light gray or lavender, regularly dotted with white instead of a dark or purplish gray dotted with white. By crossing the Pearl or Lavender varieties with the White, what is known as the "Splashed" guinea is produced, the breast and flight feathers being white and the remainder of the plumage being Pearl or Lavender. Crosses between guinea fowl and other poultry, particularly chickens and less commonly turkeys, are not unknown, but such birds without exception are sterile.

The young guinea chicks are very at-

tractive, those of the Pearl variety resembling young quail. They are brown, the under part of the body being lighter than the rest, while the beak and legs are red. The first feathers are brown, but these are replaced gradually by the "pearled" feathers until at about 2 months of age the brown feathers have disappeared completely. About this time also the wattles and helmet begin to make an appearance.

As yet no standard of perfection has been set for guinea fowl, the birds not being recognized by the American Poultry association. They are exhibited at poultry shows thruout the country, however, and most of these shows offer prizes for the best birds. In judging guinea fowl, the points regarded as most important are good size and uniform color. White flight feathers in the Pearl and Lavender varieties are the most common defects. In weight, guineas average from 3 to 4 pounds at maturity for both male and female.

Mating in Pairs.

Guinea fowls in the wild state mate in pairs, and this tendency prevails among the domesticated guineas, too, provided the males and females are equal in number. As the breeding season approaches, one pair after another separates from the remainder of the flock and ranges off in the fields in search of a suitable nesting place. Once mated in this way, the male usually remains with his mate thruout the laying season, standing guard somewhere near the nest while the hen is laying and ready to warn her of any approaching danger. However, it is not necessary to mate them in pairs under domestic conditions to secure fertile eggs, and most breeders keep but one male for every three or four females. When mated in this way the hens are more likely to lay near home, and several usually lay in the same nest, thus making it much easier to find the nests and gather the eggs.

Most guinea raisers allow their breeding stock free range of the entire farm at all times, and this helps to keep the birds strong and vigorous. During the winter the breeders should be fed a grain mixture of corn, wheat, and oats twice a day, and where no green feed is available on the range at this time of the year, vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, and cabbage, should be substituted. Animal feed is essential to best results and can be supplied by feeding meat scrap or skimmed milk. Given free range, where the supply of natural feed during the winter and early spring is ample, the guineas can be left to pick up a considerable part of their feed. Free access to grit, charcoal, and oyster shell is necessary thruout the breeding and laying season. Avoid having the breeders too fat, but keep them in good firm flesh.

While guineas can be kept in the best breeding condition upon free range, still they can be confined, if necessary, and satisfactory results obtained. One extensive guinea raiser has confined as many as 45 hens and 15 males in an acre pen thruout the breeding and laying season and been successful. This pen is inclosed with a wire fence 5 feet high and the birds are prevented from flying over by clipping the flight feathers of one wing. Within the pen is a grass pasture with bushes here and there where the hens make their nests by scratching out a bowl-shaped hollow in the ground. The winters being severe, a roosting shed is provided, having a cleated board reaching from the floor to the roosts for the wing-clipped birds to walk up.

Guinea Eggs.

As profitable egg producers guinea hens cannot compete with ordinary hens, but during the latter part of the spring and thruout the summer they are persistent layers. The eggs are smaller than hen eggs, weighing about 1.4 ounces apiece, while eggs of the common fowl average about 2 ounces apiece; consequently guinea eggs sell at a somewhat lower price. There is no special market for guinea eggs.

Guineas usually start to lay in April. From 20 to 30 and often more eggs are laid before the guinea hen becomes broody, at which time she can be broken of her broodiness easily by removing the eggs from her nest, when she will soon begin laying again. If not allowed to sit, guinea hens will continue to lay thruout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 and in some cases 100 eggs during the season.

The wild nature of the guinea hen asserts itself in her nesting habits. Instinct demands that the nest be well hidden from all enemies, such as crows, dogs, skunks, opossums, rats, foxes, coyotes, and other predatory animals. If the hen becomes frightened by the intrusion of some enemy, or if her eggs are removed from the nest, more than likely she will change her nesting place to a safer location. For this reason she should not be disturbed while she is on the nest, and the eggs should not be removed without leaving a few nest eggs in their place. If a number of eggs are removed at one time, half a dozen left in the nest usually are sufficient to keep the hen from seeking a new nest. If the eggs are gathered every day, two or three usually are enough to leave as nest eggs. It is unnecessary to remove the eggs with a spoon or to scrape them out with a stick, as is sometimes done to prevent the hand from coming in contact with the nest and leaving a scent. After the eggs are gathered they should be handled with as little jarring as possible and should be set while fresh, never holding them more than two weeks if it can be avoided.

The Incubation.

Ordinary hens are used commonly to incubate guinea eggs, but guinea hens, turkey hens, and incubators also can be employed successfully. The usual sitting for a guinea hen is about 14 eggs, for a hen of one of the general-purpose breeds such as a Plymouth Rock, 18 eggs, and for a turkey hen, about 24 eggs. The incubation period for guinea eggs is 28 days, altho frequently they start hatching on the twenty-sixth day and are all hatched by the end of the twenty-seventh day.

If the nest in which the guinea hen becomes broody is safe from any disturbance, she may be trusted with a sitting of eggs and more than likely will hatch out every egg that is fertile, provided all hatch at about the same time. As soon as the guinea chicks begin to leave the nest the hen will leave with them, and any eggs that are late in hatching are ruined unless they are placed in an incubator or under a broody hen before they become chilled.

Guinea hens usually are too wild to be set anywhere except in the nest where they have become broody, and often such a nest is unsafe. Because of these disadvantages and the fact that guinea hens do not make the most satisfactory mothers for guinea chicks, ordinary hens are most often used to do both the incubating and the brooding, at least until late in the summer, when the guinea hens often are allowed to sit and raise a brood without much attention being given them; Broody turkey hens, when not needed to incubate turkey eggs, often receive a sitting of guinea eggs, and they hatch them quite as well as ordinary hens and also are able to cover more eggs.

Artificial Incubation.

Incubators are used as successfully in hatching guinea eggs as in hatching hen eggs. They are operated in exactly the same way for either kind, except that the thermometer is lowered sufficiently to make its relative position above the guinea eggs similar to its former position above the hen eggs.

Little has been done in the way of brooding guinea chicks artificially. They are naturally of a wild nature and require free range to grow into strong, vigorous birds. Nevertheless in one case a New England poultryman hatched 200 guinea chicks and succeeded in raising about 125 by brooding them in exactly the same way as common chicks in a

hot-water brooder house. On bright warm days the chicks were allowed to run in a yard about 50 by 100 feet, which had been planted to corn, and thus afforded some green feed for them to pick at. This yard was inclosed by a 5-foot wire fence of 1-inch mesh, with 2 feet of 1/2-inch mesh around the bottom. The guineas began flying over the fence when they were about 6 weeks old, and from then on they had free range and were allowed to roost in the trees. Other poultrymen who have tried brooding guinea chicks artificially report utter failures, sometimes due to white diarrhea, and at other times the birds seem to become weak and die from no apparent cause except too close confinement.

Natural Brooding of Chicks.

Ordinary hens make the best mothers for guinea chicks. Given warm, dry weather and plenty of range, turkey and guinea hens can be used successfully, but should a rain or heavy dew occur, the mother turkey or guinea hen is likely to drag the chicks thru the wet grass and many are lost from becoming wet and chilled. Neither turkey nor guinea hens can be induced to seek the shelter of a coop at night and during storms, but will remain out in the fields to hover their broods, wherever they happen to be when nightfall overtakes them.

Guineas are fed in much the same way as chickens, but they require less feed, as they are natural rangers and can be trusted to find enough seeds of weeds and grasses, bugs, insects, and green vegetation in the fields to supply much of their living. For the first 36 hours after hatching no feed is required, as the sustenance from the egg is sufficient to nourish them for this period. The first meal may consist of a little hard-boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs, or bread may be soaked in milk, squeezed partly dry, and fed in small bits. Clabbered milk also is very good. Three times a day is as often as they need to be fed, one feed consisting of clabbered milk or the bread and egg or bread and milk mixture, and the other two of chick feed. If the coop is placed in a field or pasture where green feed is available, the guinea chicks can secure this for themselves; otherwise, sprouted oats, dandelion leaves, lettuce, or onion tops cut fine should be furnished. Water, grit, and fine oyster shell should be before them always.

By the end of the first week the young guineas will be finding enough worms and insects to take the place of the egg or milk feed, so this may be eliminated and chick feed given morning and night. If clabbered milk is available, however, it can be continued with excellent success, since guineas are very fond of variety in their ration and it is conducive to quick growth. As the birds grow older, whole wheat, oats, and cracked corn can be substituted gradually for the chick feed.

When guinea fowl are from 6 to 8 weeks old they will leave their coop and start roosting in some near-by tree or other roost that may be provided for them. They prefer roosting in the open, but if they have been raised with a hen they can be induced to follow her inside a poultry house and roost there. It is advisable to have them become accustomed to going in a house or shed of some sort, for otherwise it is almost impossible to catch them when they are wanted for the market. Guineas, even after they are grown, will not allow the mother hen to leave. When she goes to her nest to lay, they follow and wait near by until she is ready to leave again. This attachment affords an easy method of controlling the natural wild instincts of the guinea fowl and makes raising them under domestic conditions much simpler.

Mites and Lice on Poultry

Lousy hens won't lay. Uncle Sam will tell you how to rid your hens of lice in an easy and cheap manner. Write to L. W. Burby, Extension Poultry Husbandman, Manhattan, Kan., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 801, Mites and Lice on Poultry. It explains the different varieties of mites and lice and what to use to kill them. It has been found that sodium fluorid is the best method of killing poultry lice. It is cheap and can be applied in pinches over the fowl's body in 10 places and will be effective. If your local druggist doesn't carry sodium fluorid in stock, he will procure it for you.

The only profitable way to feed a horse is to give it all it needs.

Poultry Shows for Farmers

Educational Work is Increasing Egg Production

BY W. H. WARD
Nickerson, Kan.

WHILE TRYING to get a little help from the Kansas legislature last winter for the advancement of the poultry industry in this state, one of the lawyer members said that money put in the hands of a poultry association was in the hands of a sporting gang and did not do the farmer any good. Let us see.

More than 30 years ago, when I first began to breed good poultry, I bought a pen of fine Light Brahmas, some of the best in Kansas. When I paid \$10 for a cockerel to head the pen many of my friends thought I was crazy.

I began to go to the shows and mix with men who were breeding the different varieties and found them men of intelligence, and as honest as the general run of men, and they were striving to build up the business. They talked better birds and more eggs, just as we do now, and they paid good prices to get good birds to breed from.

Women Were Interested.

I soon found out, while attending the shows, that farm folks, especially the women of the farms, visited the poultry shows, and that they were interested in improving the farm flocks of poultry. They showed their interest by asking many questions, which the poultry breeders were always glad to answer. In a few years, these same farm women were taking care of the grocery bills with the earnings from their poultry, and finally succeeded in getting the men folks to fix up the chicken houses to give the hens a better chance.

It was what they saw and learned at the poultry show that convinced them that there was money in better chickens and that there was a difference in the laying qualities of hens. Farmers bought good cockerels at the fall fairs and winter shows, and by so doing improved the quality of the farm flocks. They soon learned that buyers of market poultry paid more a pound for the heavy hens, and that encouraged the farmers to look around for better males, and they went to the shows to get them.

By attending the shows and talking with the men who study poultry breeding for the best there is in it, the farmers soon discovered that it cost no more to raise a 5-pound chicken than it did to raise a scrub weighing only 3 pounds.

The farmers received many benefits from these shows, while the men who got up the shows often did not get half as much out of them as they put in. But they liked the work and exhibited their birds for the enjoyment they got out of it.

Now for the fellow that the lawyer spoke about. Who pays the big price for the bird that has a record for eggs, and who puts on the show and stands back of the expense? I have been mixed up in the show business for many years and outside of some hard work I never knew anyone to get anything else out of it. How many farmers have paid \$10 for a setting of eggs to get a few heavy layers? How many farmers have used trap nests and many other things that have brought into existence the 200-egg hen?

All persons will have to admit that

these yearly gatherings, whether it be the poultry exhibit at the fall fair or the mid-winter poultry show, have a tendency to draw the farmer's wife, and in late years I have noticed the man of the farm becoming interested in better poultry and more eggs, until today all over the land the farm flocks are better, and we now find that some of the leading exhibitors at poultry shows are farmers. When I get an inquiry now for a cockerel the writer usually wishes to know the egg record of my stock. The hen that does not lay more than 75 eggs a year—and that was a good one a few years ago—is not worth keeping. This situation has all been brought about by the man who "puts up" for the poultry show.

Will the wise lawyers whom we send to Topeka to make our laws tell you that the men who are looking after the state fair are a gang of sports? No. The men who exhibit their fine stock are farmers, and it is becoming so with all kinds of fine poultry. The shows are in the same relation to your year's work as is the school examination to the year's work for the boy and girl in school.

Order Now!

Freights are congested. Shipments are slow. Don't delay placing your order for incubators, brooders or farm machinery. You run the risk of disappointment and loss if you wait until the last minute. You help the government by promptness.

Order Now!

Your work is tested and the best wins and you go home with the feeling that the next time you will do better.

Farmers have learned that in order to get heavy egg production they must use cockerels bred from heavy laying females. The selection of the cockerel is just as important as the selection of the dairy bull. These things have been learned at the poultry shows. While a few breeders have made a little money, many have not held their own on account of the many expenses they have. The fancy breeder must yard his stock and pay big prices for his breeding birds and for feed. Not many farmers can afford to pay \$1,500 for a bull, but a farmer can get a calf sired by such a bull for a great deal less. The same thing is true in buying a cockerel to breed from.

A Real Vision.

Today 50 per cent of the exhibitors of poultry are farmers who got the vision at some poultry show. We need more farmers interested in the poultry associations. Everyone should get back of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association with his membership of 50 cents a year, and when the legislature

convenes next year, see that your representatives get behind a bill that would put the Kansas poultry industry on an equal with the industry in our neighboring states.

Help the poultry shows and attend them when you can, hear the talks by men who have studied the business and you will be well paid. Don't rush thru the show room, but stop and talk with the breeders and ask questions, for none of us are ever too old to get new ideas. The day is here when the man who uses his head is the man who gets the most out of his business. The poultry show of today is one continual lecture if attended with the right view. Send 50 cents to Thomas Owen, secretary, Topeka, Kan., and become a member of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association. You will be helping the Kansas poultry industry and yourself.

War Problems Were Studied

A deep, patriotic interest was taken in the meetings during Farm and Home week last week at Manhattan. It is mighty obvious that Kansas farmers are planning to do their best this year to help increase farm production. The needs of our country and the allies were given much study by the visitors. The feature of the week was the address by Paul Perigord, a lieutenant in the French army, on Wednesday at chapel.

"You are the hope and energy of mankind," said Lieutenant Perigord. "You are the United States, but you are not as yet the united people of the United States."

"We know in France we are all soldiers of righteousness. There is only one party and that is the party of victory. All must belong to it so long as the war lasts."

"There is the duty of self-sacrifice. You haven't practiced it much yet. I heard a man actually boasting because he had invested in two Liberty bonds at 4 per cent—a good business investment. Don't tell me that you have not a boy to send—are they not all your boys?"

"As democracies, we are still willing to believe in the redemption of the German people. We must not hate them—we must be greater and broader than Prussian aristocracy."

"Americans of German descent should be the first to enlist because they would be fighting against what their forefathers fled from. German people in the United States should be first to help free their kinsmen from autocracy and militarism."

The Will to Win.

"If America had failed to enter this war she would have been dishonored forever. The stars and stripes—the symbol of justice and freedom not only for the United States but for all nations—would have been handed down to the next generation defiled, stained and dishonored. Now it can still remain the purest and most beautiful flag in the world, and Americans can sing of the 'home of the brave and the land of the free' truthfully."

Lieutenant Perigord, who took part in many important battles and who now is representing the French High Commission, first came to this country as a Catholic priest to devote himself to missionary work in the Northwest. He later took post-graduate studies in the Universities of Chicago, Columbia and Minnesota. When the declaration of war came, he was putting the final work on a thesis which he was to present to the faculty of the latter institution as the requirement for his degree.

A United Effort.

The necessity for a united effort was mentioned by many speakers, especially by H. J. Waters and Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of rural economics in Harvard university. "A democracy may be just as bad as an autocracy, depending on the kind it is," said Doctor Carver. "It may be made up of undisciplined persons, or it may be the kind of democracy in which every person does just as he pleases regardless of anyone else—then it is not worth saving."

"The world as it is now constituted is an unsafe place for undisciplined democracy. The world has always been ruled by disciplined people, and of these there is more than one kind. First, there is the discipline of the benevolent despot, and a disciplined autocracy will always rule over an undisciplined democracy. The other discipline comes from within—this is the discipline of the true democracy. It is a law of the universe that discipline rules, and there is no

going against the laws of the universe."

In a football team, every player does not play for himself but for the whole team, pointed out the speaker, and so it must be with a nation. The disciplined man subordinates the lesser needs of the individual to the larger needs of the group, and thus a disciplined people has the essential team work. Democracy will win in the present war only if the devotees of that democracy will so sacrifice that good teamwork is accomplished.

Governor Capper urged a greater respect for the opportunities of the country. "The young man who has pluck and ginger can win in Kansas—and win on a Kansas farm," he said. "There is magic in the little word, 'work.' I wish to appeal to the older folks to give the young people more of a chance. I believe that every boy and girl on the farm should have something he can call his own—something to keep him interested in the farm and something which will train him in a business way."

Efficient Training.

"If I had my way every girl in Kansas would be trained to bake, cook and sew. One of the finest things the agricultural college is doing is to train girls to take care of themselves."

"The biggest mistake a boy or girl can make is to pull away from a Kansas farm and go to a city. No state in the Union offers greater opportunities than Kansas."

There were many talks along the lines of increased production. The main appeal of the speakers was for a careful study of the local conditions, and a realization of the fact that we are in abnormal times, and that this must be taken into consideration in planning the farm work. A man must be "on his toes" every minute of the day if he is to get the best results.

Boys and girls took much interest in the work of the week. A contest was held in judging sorghums; the winners were Cecile B. Paine, Admire; second, Orffa Railing, Dodge City; third, Grace Bonnerlin, Dodge City. The winners in judging corn were Cyrus S. Akin, Louisburg; second, Cora Hunt, Americus; and third, Raymond Bonnerlin, Dodge City.

Help in Raising Poultry

You can obtain any or all of the following publications free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

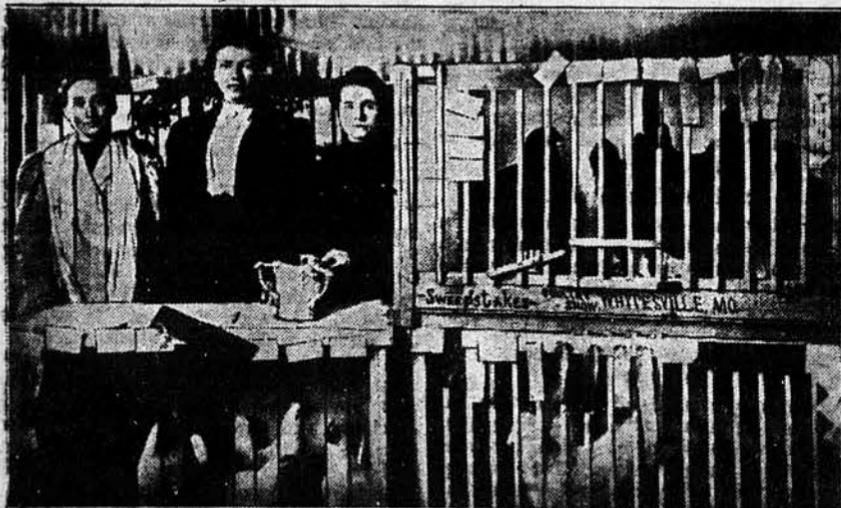
- Standard Varieties of Chickens. (Farmers' Bulletin 51)
- Poultry Management. (Farmers' Bulletin 287)
- Successful Dairy and Poultry Farm. (Farmers' Bulletin 355)
- Capon and Caponizing. (Farmers' Bulletin 452)
- Hints to Poultry Raisers. (Farmers' Bulletin 528)
- Important Poultry Diseases. (Farmers' Bulletin 530)
- Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs. (Farmers' Bulletin 562)
- Poultry House Construction. (Farmers' Bulletin 574)
- Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs. (Farmers' Bulletin 585)
- Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens. (Farmers' Bulletin 624)
- Simple Trap Nest for Poultry. (Farmers' Bulletin 632)
- Squab Raising. (Farmers' Bulletin 634)
- Duck Raising. (Farmers' Bulletin 697)
- Goose Raising. (Farmers' Bulletin 767)
- Mites and Lice on Poultry. (Farmers' Bulletin 801)
- Standard Varieties of Chickens: 1. The American Class. (Farmers' Bulletin 806)
- How the Produce Dealer May Improve Quality of Poultry and Eggs. (Separate 296 from Year Book 1912.)
- Thanksgiving Turkey. (Separate 700 from Year Book 1916.)
- Back Yard Poultry Leaflet. (Secretary's Miscellaneous.)
- The Chicken Mite, Its Life History and Habits. (Department Bulletin 553.)

"30th Annual Meeting"

The Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas, in their Thirtieth Annual Meeting at this city today, elected I. F. Talbott President, V. Goodsheller Vice President, C. F. Mingenback Secretary, and B. F. McGill Treasurer. H. W. Ruble, Sedgwick Co.; B. F. McGill, McPherson Co.; J. J. Wilson, Kiowa Co.; J. W. Laybourne, Osage Co.; Julian H. Brown, Harvey Co., were elected to three years' term of Director. And Eugene C. Mingenback was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Corlett of Harper, Kan.

The report made to the Association shows \$83,000,000 of insurance in force. Cash resources \$550,000, with a membership of 44,000 policy-holders. The Company is a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been doing business in Kansas for thirty years. It is managed by a Board of Directors selected by the policy-holders annually.—Advertisement.

The man who called the silo the "prop of the dairy" wasn't very far off.



No Kansas Poultry Show Can be Successful Without the Loyal Support of the Farm Women. Three Prize Winners at a County Show.

Why Not Keep the Records?

Excellent Profits Can be Made from the Poultry

BY MRS. L. N. AMBLER
Cheney, Kan.

AFTER reading several articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a year ago, I decided to keep a record of my 60 purebred White Leghorn hens and find out how much they would clear for me above expenses in one year.

I kept a daily record of all eggs collected, all eggs sold, all chickens sold, all feed bought, and put a market value on all feed fed off the place. This did not include, however, what waste they picked up on the place in the way of wheat and kifer around the stacks after threshing and cleaning up, what was picked up around the barn, milk and the like for these were things that would not otherwise have been sold.

The fact that most all of the stock and horses were kept at my father's place almost 1/4 mile away made it necessary to feed more grain than otherwise would have been needed because there was such a little waste here where only a few colts were kept.

At the Start.

On February 1 I began to keep my record. On hand were 60 hens and pullets, two 110-egg incubators, and a chicken house far from ideal. No special value was placed on these at the time because they would all be here at the end of the year.

Both incubators were set early in February regardless of the high price of eggs, and each was set three times. This got the chickens up to a good size before the extreme heat of summer, thus lessening trouble with mites. Also it made fall layers of the pullets, since it is the early chicken that lays in the fall. Late chickens not matured enough to lay before cold weather will not lay till spring, and it is the winter eggs and high prices that make the chickens pay best.

Out of the incubators were hatched from 90 to 97 chicks each setting, with one exception. Most of one incubator of chicks were lost with bowel trouble due to allowing the temperature of the incubator to run too high and too low. The temperature must be kept comparatively even to insure strong chickens. Despite the bad luck with these two incubators of chickens, about 400 chickens were raised all by hand and without a brooder. This year, however, a brooder is to replace much hard work and worry.

The First Two Weeks.

In raising chickens much depends on the first two or three weeks after hatching. The high cost of feed was not considered when starting my chicks last spring. Rolled oats, sour milk—not sweet milk—water with a few drops of carbolic acid in it, and sand are all they had the first week. After that they were fed some chick feed and gradually other feeds were added.

The older chickens, however, were fed what grains could be afforded and obtained cheapest in this locality. The ration was then, balanced somewhat with bran, shorts and sour milk.

In the winter when bugs were not available and meat scraps were very high and much of the time not obtainable, cracklings were purchased at the meat market at a low cost. To these were added a little water and they were heated on the stove and then ground thru a food chopper. This mixed with bran and shorts made a pretty good substitute for the commercial meat scrap. Little chicks like it too and will fight over it as over angle worms, but must not be fed too much of it. Occasionally my husband would bring in a rabbit or two and this gave the chickens additional protein so much needed in egg production.

Feed Was Expensive.

While on the whole the year's work has been very satisfactory, one big mistake was made which I feel caused my records to fall down somewhat. Feed was so high, and the fall grown chickens ate so much that it seemed more feed could not be afforded. At threshing time a strawstack was placed close to the chicken house and for a time the chickens were left to rustle for themselves. This proved very good for the hens but to the growing chickens

wheat did not supply the necessary food to keep them developing. The result was that they stopped growing so rapidly, and during the molting season there were scarcely any eggs produced, when the pullets should have been keeping up the supply. After the effect of the wheat on the growing chickens was realized they were again fed other grains, and it was surprising how rapidly they developed and began to lay.

At present the chickens are being cared for as best they can be considering the cold, snowy weather. It is hard on them to be shut in so close but we are getting a few eggs. They are being fed corn and oats in straw to make them scratch, and also bran, shorts, ground oats and corn, meat in a mash and what milk can be spared. Their ear-lobes are very yellow, which means, to the Leghorn owner, eggs as soon as it warms up.

Good Rations.

As to the amounts of the different feeds to put together in a mash, one can get an idea from bulletins on chickens, or often in the Farmers Mail and Breeze rations are given. One must use his own judgment in considering what grain he is feeding.

The daily records which were kept would take up too much space to show all of them, so I have condensed the egg production and sales to monthly records, while the expenses I have put into a yearly record. The following will show what 60 hens have produced and what it has cost to produce it. It covers from February 1, 1917, to January 15, 1918.

| | Eggs. | Egg Sales. | Chicken Sales. |
|------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| February | 569 | \$10.70 | |
| March | 980 | 17.44 | |
| April | 1,021 | 26.22 | |
| May | 1,116 | 30.50 | |
| June | 749 | 20.64 | \$10.50 |
| July | 777 | 20.40 | 9.74 |
| August | 696 | 13.80 | |
| September | 11 | | 4.25 |
| October | 38 | | |
| November | 451 | 12.83 | |
| December | 846 | 22.80 | |
| January 15 | 212 | 9.10 | 2.20 |
| Totals | 7,174 | \$184.43 | \$26.74 |

| Expenses. | | |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| Corn | ..... | \$ 35.95 |
| Chick feed | ..... | 4.85 |
| Roller oats | ..... | 4.00 |
| Oyster shell | ..... | 2.00 |
| Corn chop | ..... | 16.35 |
| Bran | ..... | 11.45 |
| Eggs | ..... | 4.13 |
| Shorts | ..... | 5.60 |
| Oats | ..... | 3.20 |
| Cracklings | ..... | 3.00 |
| Other feed | ..... | 20.84 |
| Coops | ..... | 3.00 |
| Kafir | ..... | 20.00 |
| Other supplies | ..... | 5.00 |
| | | \$139.37 |

| BALANCE SHEET. | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| | Dr. | Cr. |
| Expenses | \$139.37 | |
| Egg sales | | \$184.43 |
| Chicken sales | | 26.74 |
| Total | \$139.37 | \$211.17 |
| Balance | | \$71.80 |

The record shows the balance in money actually handled, which leaves a clear profit of a little more than \$1 to the hen. Besides this, however, I have left as profit 125 pullets, and we had all of the chickens and eggs we wanted to use during the year. If these were given a value the final balance would be somewhat larger. To start this coming year there are on hand the original stock, plus 125 pullets, besides the cockerels, and let me assure you that there will be a record kept; for isn't it worth while to see at the end of the year the result of your year's work, or at the end of any month to see where one stands?

About the Minorca Chickens

The Minorca appears to have been kept in Spain for a long time, and it is probable that the Minorcas found in this country came originally from that source. As the name would indicate, they are commonly supposed to have been natives of the island of Minorca. The importations to this country probably were from England rather than directly from Spain.

The Minorca is the largest of the Mediterranean or egg breeds. It is characterized by its size, its length of body, and the large comb and long wattles. The Minorca shows a long back which has a noticeable slope from the shoulders downward to the base of the

tail. The underline of the body is also noticeably long. The tail is rather low carried and is well spread. The Minorca also has long shanks and is well up on the legs, showing the hock and part of the thigh. The breast is prominent and well rounded. In general the Minorca is a more angular-looking bird than the Leghorn, as it does not have so smooth a curve where the back and tail sections join.

The comb of the single-comb varieties is unusually large. In the male it is erect and has six evenly and deeply serrated points. The blade of the comb has a tendency to follow the neck. In the female also the comb is large and six-pointed and is lopped. The front of the comb, instead of being straight as in the case of the comb of the Leghorn female, folds to one side and then the remainder of the comb droops to the other side of the head. The comb of the male of the rose-comb varieties is fairly large, square in front, and terminating in a well defined spike which has a tendency to follow the neck. The rose comb of the female is practically the same as that of the male in shape, but, of course, is smaller, altho rather large for a female.

The skin of all varieties of Minorcas is white. This is a distinct drawback from the standpoint of the production of market poultry in this country, as the popular demand is for fowls with a yellow skin. The black and dark slate legs and toes of the black varieties, and the white or pinkish white legs and toes of the white and Luff varieties are likewise a drawback from a market point of view, as the popular demand is for yellow-legged fowls.

The standard weights of the Single Comb Black Minorca are: Cock, 9 pounds; hen 7 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 7 1/2 pounds; pullet, 6 1/2 pounds. The standard weights of all of the other varieties of Minorcas are:—Cock, 8 pounds; hen, 6 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 6 1/2 pounds; pullet, 5 1/2 pounds.

Information on the Egg Breeds

An excellent bulletin on The Mediterranean and Continental Classes of Chickens, Farmers Bulletin No. 898, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It will be sent free on application. Every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who is interested in any of these breeds should send to the department for a copy.



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For a Greater Tractor Show

An Increase in the Number of Exhibitors Makes Additional Space Necessary This Year at Kansas City

THE BIG exhibition building to house the Third Annual National Tractor show, to be erected on the Plaza just east of the Union Station at Kansas City will be larger than originally planned. The officials of the Kansas City Tractor club, under whose auspices the National Tractor show will be held during the week of February 11 to 16, have been deluged with applications for space. Hundreds of manufacturers and dealers will be represented and the rush for space has necessitated enlarging the original plans so that the huge structure will cover 50,000 square feet. The list of exhibitors was printed last week in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Guy H. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Tractor club, is a busy man these days, inasmuch as he is handling practically all matters pertaining to space reservations. "The show this year promises to be the greatest exhibition of tractors, tractor accessories and power farming machinery ever held in the United States," Mr. Hall states. "Practically all the big manufacturers of tractors and tractor accessories have reserved space for the Third National show, and it seems now as if we would be compelled to decline a number of applications we have received in the last few days. The fact that we have decided to add 10,000 square feet of floor space to the original plan of 40,000 square feet is an indication of the interest aroused and the vastness of the show this year."

Farmers thruout the West and Southwest are alive to the importance of selecting their tractors before the shortage in steel becomes more pronounced. Most of the tractor manufacturers have not worried very much about materials until lately. "It will be possible for every farmer who wishes a tractor to get one," according to E. J. Anderson, president of the Kansas City Tractor club. The development of the farm tractor in the last few years will be shown in the various exhibits to be displayed at the coming show. A few years back, farmers looked upon tractors with about the same point of view that the average layman looked upon the advent of the automobile. A few years ago, farmers did not realize that the farm tractor would win its way so quickly and become the most important equipment for the modern farm. The development of the tractor has been more rapid than the automobile. Today an efficient farm tractor probably is the only means of solving the problem of the shortage of farm labor.

An Educational Value.

It is expected that this show will have the greatest educational value. The shortage of farm help, the increasing shortage of good farm horses, the high prices of feed which might better be used for starving nations, and the government's insistence on farm efficiency this year, bring the farmer, the implement dealer and the tractor manufacturer face to face with the same serious problem. We are told that food will win the war, and to the farmer we must look for food. In the production of food, power is a determining factor, especially power for the work of seedbed preparation. The whole country needs more dependable farm power than can possibly be supplied by animals or human beings. The tractor is capable of supplying this needed power.

While it is essential that every tractor possible be manufactured during the present year, it is just as essential to keep every tractor already sold in working condition ready for day and night service whenever needed. It will avail but little for a dealer to deliver a tractor to a farmer unless this farmer can be sure of getting his work done with it. An investigation made recently discloses the fact that more than 50 per cent of what the farmer calls tractor disadvantages or troubles are due solely to a lack on his part of sufficient working knowledge to keep the tractor in good running order. Troubles which are of almost no consequence are unintentionally neglected until they develop into major difficulties, causing a lay-up of days at critical times in farming operations. This year of all years the country cannot afford to have any tractors laid

up from this cause. The government demands the utmost efficiency from men and machines to win the war.

The shortage of farm help, which necessitated the use of a tractor in the first place, automatically makes it harder to keep tractors already sold in running order. Many farmers say that they cannot hire competent tractor operators. This makes it necessary for the tractor owner himself to acquire a working knowledge of his machine in order to keep it in good running condition or to be able to tell someone else how to so keep it and operate it.

Another factor is rapidly assuming a serious aspect. The implement dealer has already felt its handicap. The farmer will undoubtedly feel it during the coming year. We refer to the traffic situation. It will be increasingly difficult to maintain an efficient repair service if repair parts must come from any distance. It is a wise dealer who stocks repairs early and a wise farmer who orders early, but a still wiser farmer who so equips himself with a knowledge of his machines that repairs will not be needed. The very surest way of eliminating these delays, which are bound to occur this year because of the congested freight condition, is to eliminate the necessity for the repair part, and we venture to say that in 90 per cent of the cases a repair part would not have been needed if the tractor owner had known how to correct the so-called minor troubles which only became serious when neglected.

For More Food.

All of these factors—shortage of help, lack of power, necessity for more food production and conservation, and congested traffic conditions—have led many of the tractor firms to hold schools for teaching the technique of tractor farming to anyone interested. In a large sense the Kansas City show is the post-graduate school of them all—it is the common meeting ground of everyone interested in the business. Every Kansas farmer who can possibly do so should attend.

The World Shipping Situation

Striking figures on the present shipping situation with regard to the submarine menace have been published by the Patriotic Education society. The following facts are outstanding:

Total ocean-going vessels now afloat number about 30,000 having a gross tonnage of about 45 million tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totaled about 8,783,080 tons and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

The enormous war needs for munition ships and troop ships added to those bottled up in neutral harbors leave a relatively small number of ships for carrying food.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of materials, and the American ship supply is only beginning.

This grim condition places additional stress on the importance of sending to Europe foods of concentrated nutritive value and those most urgently needed—especially meat, wheat, fats and sugar.

A Reward for Efficiency

I am glad Governor Capper is a candidate for United States Senator. I feel sure he will receive more votes in Doniphan county than any other candidate. I shall be glad to do anything I can to bring about his nomination and election. We shall be sorry to lose him as governor, but are pleased to see him advance and hope to see the day when he will be President of the United States. A. B. Swartz. Denton, Kan.

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When Planting the Garden

Consider the Season in Which the Vegetables do Best

BY J. C. WHITTEN

THERE are some vegetables which do better if started when the weather is cool. They will make a growth at slightly above the freezing point, and they will endure more or less freezing without serious injury. Such species should be planted as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. Among these are the following: onions, garden peas, sweet peas, parsnip, spinach and salsify. In Central Kansas, these may be started in February or early March.

Another group which can be planted only slightly later, perhaps about the middle of March, consists of lettuce, radishes, parsley and chard. These may be followed in late March or early April with carrots, beets, spring turnips and potatoes.

The next group, which may be planted between the first and the middle of April, consists of sweet corn, and early garden beans. A still later group comprises those which will not make a growth until the soil is warm, and which often will be killed by a slight frost. This comprises lima beans, okra or gumbo, cucumbers, melons and cantaloupes. The latter should not be planted until May or early June. They are vegetables which will not only be killed by frost, but if cool evenings prevail after they come up, they will, even tho not literally killed, be so stunted and injured by the cold as never to make satisfactory plants. This attention to planting so as to give every species its proper temperature is one of the most important points in successful vegetable growing.

Certain plants should be started in the hothed or coldframe and transplanted to the open field at the proper season. Cabbage, cantaloupe and early celery seeds should be started in late January or early February. For success the cabbage and cantaloupes should be set in the open field during the last week in May, if possible; early celery should be set in the open in late June. Late cabbage and late celery may be started in April and transplanted to the open field in July. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers and egg plant should have the seeds started in February or March. Tomato and sweet potato plants should be set in the open field after danger of frost is over, which will be in late April or early May. Peppers and eggplants should not be set in the open field until late May or even early June if the spring is cold. Like lima beans, these two species require a very high temperature for their growth. If they are started while the soil or weather is cold, they often will be permanently stunted.

A Succession of Vegetables.

Some of the vegetables mentioned heretofore mature quickly, last but a short season and a succession of them should be grown in order to have them fresh for the table at all seasons. Among those vegetables which should be planted once a month for succession are lettuce, beets, peas, carrots and radishes.

Radishes soon become pithy, woody and strong after they have reached a proper size for the table. It is better to make repeated sowings a month apart.

Lettuce soon goes to seed after it has reached its best maturity for the table, so young plants should be kept constantly coming on. Beets, particularly in this climate, become woody with age and lose their crispness and sweet flavor. Those to be started for winter should not be planted earlier than the first of July. Carrots are a delicious garden vegetable when young. One reason why they are not grown more for winter storage is because they usually are planted in early spring, and by autumn they become so woody as to be unpalatable. Carrots for keeping over winter should be started in July. Turnips for winter use should be sown broadcast in late July. The soil should be given good cultivation, several weeks previous to sowing, to kill the weeds and to retain moisture to sprout the turnip seeds.

While it is feasible to start some of these short season crops late for a winter supply of vegetables, it is equally as important to plant those which need a long season for maturity, such as onions, parsnips and salsify, as early as possible. Vegetables to be good should be pushed as rapidly as possible after they are planted. They should be given frequent and thorough cultivation so they will make a continual, rank, succulent growth. It is necessary to stir up the soil as early as feasible after every rain to prevent the formation of a crust, and to aerate the soil.

Give Thoro Cultivation.

Weeds should never be allowed to get a start. Once a garden of small vegetables becomes infested with weeds, it may be more troublesome and expensive to clean them out than the vegetables are worth. Furthermore, vegetables that struggle for a time in competition with weeds or in a crusty soil are frequently so weakened in their growth that they may never give satisfactory returns. To facilitate the best handling of garden soil and early planting, the land in this climate should be plowed in the fall. Winter freezing flocculates the soil, rendering it mellow and workable in early spring. The higher points of the surface of autumn plowed land will dry out so as to facilitate harrowing and planting in spring long before unplowed soil can dry out deep enough for proper plowing.

Barnyard manure is the best garden fertilizer. It not only supplies essential plant foods, but it also makes the soil mellow, porous and easily worked, and prevents the crusting of the surface and renders the land more drought resistant. Where soils are firm and compact below, subsoiling usually is desirable.

To Aid in Pruning

An excellent book on pruning has just been issued by the Orange Judd Co., 315 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. This is the Principles and Practices of Pruning, by M. G. Kains. It consists of 420 pages, and the price is \$2, postpaid. It will be helpful to every Kansas farmer who is interested in increasing fruit production.

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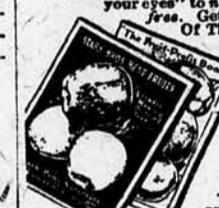
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Fuel from the Farm Woodlots.
Stove Wood at \$6 a Load.
Alfalfa Sells at \$20 a Ton.
Poor Corn This Season.
A Demand for Seed Oats.
Kafir Bundles at 7 Cents Apiece.
Books from the Burlington Library.
A Satisfactory Outlook for Hogs.

SNUG winter weather has been our portion for the last week and today it is still clear and cold. It thaws a little at noon and the warm sun makes the stock feel good. It is not bad weather on either man or beast and the wheat is covered with enough snow so that I think it has taken no harm at all from the zero weather. The fuel question is the most pressing one and even that is not bad in a country of timbered creeks and hedged fields.

We find many trees to be cut along the creek which are too large for the buzz saw and too heavy to handle up to the platform even if the saw were large enough to cut thru them. We have been cutting these tree trunks up with our old ribbon blade crosscut saw which has been in use for many years and which has more than one tooth missing. At our last job of sawing with it we concluded that a new saw of better make and pattern would in a short time pay for itself so yesterday we got it at a cost of \$4.50, nearly 40 per cent more than such a saw would have cost two years ago. A new ax also cost \$1.75 as compared with an ante-war cost of \$1. It costs something to work up the wood on one's own farm but we are glad to have it to work on.

The fuel shortage is felt more in the towns than in the country. Few farms are more than a short hauling distance from some timbered creek where wood of some kind can be procured by anyone who can swing an ax. Many farms also have heavy hedge surrounding at least part of the acreage and all persons know there is no better wood than hedge, green or dry. In Burlington \$6 a load is being paid for wood, the load being an ordinary 26-inch wagon box full of sawed stuff just as it comes from the timber. This is rather dear fuel to burn alone but many persons are glad to be able to get it. Such wood burned in connection with coal makes the best of fire. A man with a woodlot close to town and who is equipped with help and a good buzz saw and engine can make good money supplying wood at \$6 a load.

It seems as if we shall get no cars in which to ship hay before work begins on the land. Because of this we have started to sell some alfalfa hay loose at the barn. The quality of this hay is of the best, being green and fine stemmed. It was put in the barn direct from the field without any rain falling on it. The man who took out the first load said that at the price—\$20 a ton—it was the cheapest feed he knew of especially for calves, young cattle and horses. Horses will winter in fine condition on such hay without any grain. We have more of the hay than we can use; there is plenty of good corn and kafir fodder for the stock cattle and straw enough to keep their racks full until warm weather comes.

The calves we are feeding are doing well on a ration composed of alfalfa hay and kafir fodder for roughness and mixed ground corn and cob and whole oats for concentrated feed. We are feeding lightly on grain so far and aim to make as much gain as possible on alfalfa. We expect to feed these calves until next May because we do not expect to see an extra market for corn-fed cattle until that time. There is a very large number of cattle being fed on soft corn in the main cornbelt and most of these cattle will be sent to market inside of the next 60 days.

Considerable corn has been sold here during the last 30 days, most of it going at the market price of \$1.25 a bushel for corn of fair feeding quality. Much corn is not worth this for feeding, especially that which was late; such corn comes far from weighing out and cattle and hogs fed on it can scarcely satisfy their appetites in such cold weather. I saw a load of fair looking corn sold in town this week; it should have weighed

out 45 bushels according to the bulk but the actual weight was not quite 37 bushels. In a good corn year a 26-inch wagon box usually will weigh out from 28 to 29 bushels here and I have sold loads of that size which weighed more than 30 bushels, but that was in the days when we raised real corn. Let us hope that those days will come again soon.

All farmers agree that there is every indication of the soil being in the best condition this spring it has been in for many years, and we thot it was in fine condition last spring, too. Since then we have had nothing to put the soil out of condition; on the contrary, the dry season and the frost this winter have improved the texture even over that of one year ago. We need considerable moisture this spring, it is true, but that can come in a hurry when it gets ready.

There is a big inquiry for seed oats already. My mail during the last week has brought inquiries for several carloads, and all men wish the Texas Red variety. There also is a very large home demand for seed and it now appears that the oats acreage in this county will be the largest in years. We already have an acreage in wheat fully 100 per cent greater than one year ago, and some good judges place the wheat acreage in this county at three times what it was in 1917. At any rate, the small grain acreage will be large for this county, which will not be bad for a region which has been "corned and kafired" to death for the last 20 years.

A farmer last week took a load of kafir bundles to town for which he received \$10 a ton. This kafir did not mature seed but had the immature heads on it, which made it very good feed.

Altho there has been much snow in the east and west roads we have, by picking our trail, been able to get to Burlington easily in the car. This has given us weekly access to the public library there and has enabled us to pass the long winter evenings without regret. This library is for the use of both town and country; the town pays taxes to keep it up and in lieu of the taxes every country reader pays a small fee of 25 cents every three months. Think how much enjoyment and instruction can be secured for only 25 cents, and then wonder why it is that any country family within driving distance of this library remains without a subscription. A subscriber is allowed to retain a book two weeks but if by reason of storms or bad roads the book cannot be returned in time—the librarian is glad to renew for another two weeks. I count among the things which make life worth living on the farm these winter days, first our daily mail service, and next the privilege of drawing on the library at Burlington for the best literature published.

Many farmers thot that the ratio promised by the government in fixing the price of hogs at the market cost of 13 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of pork was meant to apply to this winter's supply. I did not so consider it when I read the circular sent out by the United States Bureau of Markets; it applies to the hogs raised this spring and fed during next summer and fall. If that ratio were to be applied at present we would be getting \$16.25 a hundred for hogs locally instead of \$15.25, the price paid for a car shipped from Gridley this week. I imagine that if the government can keep its promise in this matter that hogs will sell very high next summer and fall for I expect to see corn sell for \$1.50 a bushel locally before May 1. That would mean hogs at \$19.50 at our local market. No one need fear that an "overplus" of fat hogs will result within the next year or that large supplies will tend to bring down prices. Strange as it may seem, the more hogs there are fed next summer, the higher the price is likely to go. The more hogs there are fed, the more corn will be eaten and the more corn there is eaten, the higher the price of corn will be. So that if the government fixes the ratio of 13 bushels of corn to every 100 pounds of pork, the higher corn is the higher hogs are bound to be,

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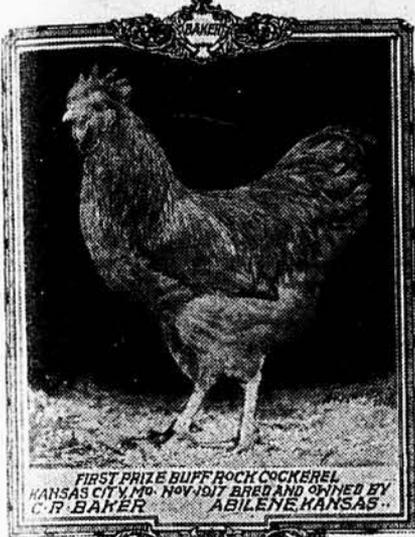
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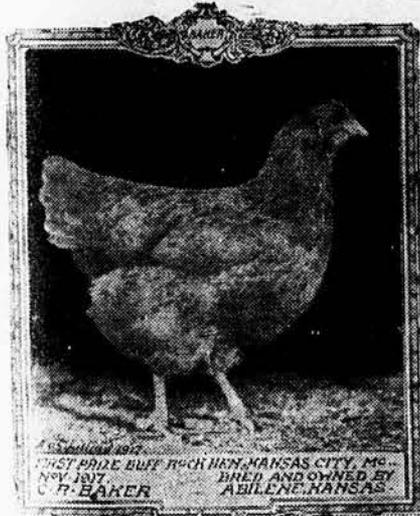
Combining exhibition and egg producing qualities in one and the same fowl is a question that has been discussed pro and con by poultrymen for some time. Some breeders say that it can be done, while others are saying that such a combination is impossible. The



FIRST PRIZE BUFF ROCK COCKEREL
KANSAS CITY, MO. NOV. 1917 BRED AND OWNED BY
C. R. BAKER ABILENE, KANSAS.

fact that some breeders are succeeding along this line of endeavor, while others are not, makes it appear that it is largely a question of ability on the part of the breeder. Herb Wilson of Bolton, by the use of trap-nests, has built up a heavy laying strain of standard, exhibition Single Comb Buff Leghorns. His hens that approach nearest to standard requirements are his best egg producers.

C. R. Baker of Abilene has accomplished the same results in breeding Buff Plymouth Rocks. Every bird in his flock is tested by measurements for prepotency and capacity for production.



FIRST PRIZE BUFF ROCK HEN, KANSAS CITY, MO. NOV. 1917 BRED AND OWNED BY
C. R. BAKER ABILENE, KANSAS.

Many of his hens have records of 200 eggs a year apiece and better. Every male used for breeding purposes is a descendent of a known heavy layer. At the same time, these egg-bred birds win the highest honors in the best shows in the United States.

The illustrations herewith are of a cockerel and hen, bred by Mr. Baker for egg producing qualities, and each was a winner of first prize at the "Heart of America Poultry Show" at Kansas City in November. Other Kansas breeders also have succeeded in their efforts along this line. This matter of producing exhibition high-producing poultry is the most important thing in poultry breeding.

Information About the Rats

A considerable effort is being made in killing rats on many Kansas farms. With the high price of grain this winter it is more important than usual that these pests should be destroyed. You might get some helpful information from these Rats and Mice, Farmers Bulletin No. 806, written by David Lantz, a Kansas man, which can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Why not send for your copy today?

The Simple Life

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously.

We have a victory to win.—Hoover.

The 4-Drive Tractor

The greatest development among Tractors! The 4-Drive Steel Tractor has Power Applied to All 4 Wheels. It will out-pull any Tractor of equal engine power. It will climb any hill. It will climb a perpendicular ditch side or wall until it topples over backwards. It's easy to control—just like an automobile. It makes a short turn regardless of its length. Turning radius, 4 feet, 9 inches. Gets close into corners. Walks through creeks, marshy land—on side hills, over stumps and through sand. Note that the body is level when one front wheel is traveling 18 inches higher than the other. Very low ground pressure—less than 8 lbs. per square inch. Will easily pull 3 14-inch plows, inches deep, and a double disc in back of plows. Will handle 18-ton Rock Crushers, Thrashing Machinery and all heavy or light belt work. You must see it.

Power Applied on All 4 Wheels

Power is applied on all 4 wheels. No wheel can go dead in ditch or waterway. Will ford creeks 4 feet deep. Operates successfully in swampy, terraced rice fields where even the caterpillar can't travel. 4-wheel driving power eliminates weight, gives more traction, reduces ground pressure, and gives more draw-bar pull than mere 1 or 2-wheel drive Tractors. No lost power pushing dead weight of front wheels. The 4-Drive Steel Tractor's front wheels pull while the 4-Drive Steel Tractor's back wheels push. Saves fuel because all 4 wheels are working with equal power, and Timken Tapered Roller Bearings are located wherever power is transmitted.

Pulls and Plows More

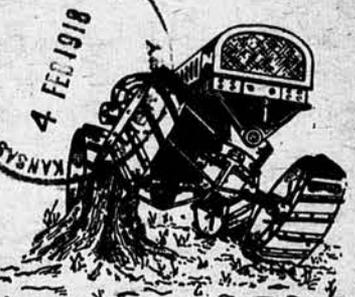
In heavy gumbo or soft bottom land, in rough or hilly fields, in crossing ditches and going through mud holes, all 4 wheels on the 4-Drive Steel Tractor are pulling. It pulls 10 times its weight. (Government Army Test.) Lighter in weight than any Tractor on the market of equal Draw-Bar Pull. It will pull three 14-inch plows and trail a double disc at the same time. With a 4-Drive Steel Tractor you can plow, drag, disc, drill, roll, prepare seed beds, sow seed, harvest, thresh, shell crops, haul several loaded trailers to market and heavy road machinery. It's equal to 10 mules on any farm.

On the Belt The 4-Drive Belt Pulley operates at 3 speeds forward and reverse. Plenty of power to thrash, run an 18-ton Rock Crusher, engage cutter, pump water, "buzz" wood and do all the stationary engine work of the farm at low cost.

Easy to Operate The 4-Drive Steel Tractor is as easy to operate as any automobile. Anyone, a girl, who can drive an automobile can operate a 4-Drive Steel Tractor strictly a one-man machine.



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Specifications

Steel—Built of Steel throughout.
Wheel Hubs—(Not Cast Iron.)
Turning Radius—4 ft. 9 in.
Carburetor—Kingston 52 in. off ground.
Transmission—Muncie 3 speeds forward and reverse.
Motor—Waukesha cylinder-type heavy duty 4 1/2 in. Bore 5 1/2 in. Stroke.
Bearings—Timken Tapered Roller Bearings wherever power is transmitted. Ten of them used.
 radiator—Copper Perfor. Frost Proof.
Gears—Drift Gears Ganshous Cut Chrome Nickel Steel Bevel Gears, Brown-Lipe-Clapin Cut Nickel & Chrome Steel.
Worm—Timken-Davis-Brown Worm and Worm Gear.
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For Horses—And Refined for Man. has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for over 40 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone and the many other hurts that come to horses. Read this letter from John Freezer, Henryton, Md.

"I recently used Kendall's Spavin Treatment on a colt that had been kicked. Before I had used half the bottle the swelling was all gone and he has completely recovered. I also find it good for bruises, sores, burns and colds on the chest."

Get Kendall's Spavin Treatment at any druggist's. For horses \$1.10 bottle—6 for \$5.50. Refined for man, 55 cts.—6 for \$2.75. "Treatise on the Horse"—Free from druggist, or write to

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE



Turn all-year cheap pasture into high-priced beef! Rich, abundant grass and year round pasture are a big advantage to the stock raiser when he buys good land cheap, as he can in Eastern Oklahoma along the M.K. & T. Ry.

The mild, short winters here demand little shelter for stock, and many of these new, low-priced farms will pay for themselves with one good crop of corn, wheat or oats. Here's just one of these Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains: 140 acres, Mayes county, two miles from good town; nice, smooth land, 75 acres in corn and oats, remainder in native blue stem grass; oats on 50 acres made 52 bu. per acre in 1917, and the land costs only \$15 per acre. Eastern Oklahoma offers a wonderful combination of advantages. U. S. Agricultural Dept. reports it "exceptionally favorable for agriculture." More annual rainfall than in Iowa and Illinois, early plowing, long seasons, and soil adaptable to great variety of crops. Many owners are discovering oil. The Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau has no land for sale; it has listed a number of farms for farmers looking for low-priced land that will bring them big returns.

FREE GUARANTEED FARM LISTS and booklet, contain illustrated description of farms. Write to **MKT** R.W. Hockaday, Colonization Agent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1507 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

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Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our **FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR** by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then, if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it send it back. **MORE COMPANY, 331 More Building, St. Louis, Mo.**

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With the Home Makers

Women, Have You Heard the Call?

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

IF ANY OF the women who attended the excellent Farm and Home Week program at the Kansas State Agricultural college January 21 to 26 went there feeling that they could do nothing more than they were doing to help their country win the war, they changed their minds before they started home, for each woman then felt that she hadn't begun to know the meaning of sacrifice and conservation.

"Women have a bigger part to play in this war than in any war in the history of the world," one of the speakers said. "Whether there shall be enough food for our soldiers and our allies depends to a great extent upon the women of America. The home is the second line of defense, and upon the mothers of the land falls the burden of rearing stalwart young men to take the places of the men who fall in battle, and carry on the great reconstruction work after peace is declared. A great many of the important industries could not operate if it were not for the help of the women and girls and the demand for women laborers is increasing steadily. It is the patriotic duty of every woman to listen for the call to service and to respond cheerfully and promptly to every call just as the soldier is compelled to do."

In a message direct from the French front, Lieutenant Paul Perigard of the French army said, "The boys of France are so brave because they had mothers or wives or sweethearts who said, 'Be strong! Be brave! I love you but I would rather not see you again than to have you come home defeated.' That is the spirit of patriotism that is going to win the war and I'm sure that's the spirit of the American woman, too."

Don't be a Slacker.

"The boys will be ashamed of you if you do not do all the administration asks," continued Lieutenant Perigard. "They must feel that the whole nation is backing them. If dissenting voices are heard, the boys will go over the top of the trenches just the same, for they are brave boys, but they will go over with agony in their hearts. They will say the folks at home do not care, and we are giving ourselves and everything we have for liberty and justice."

"I have met several women in the last few weeks who have not begun to comprehend what this war means, and others who have very practical ideas of saving food but do not carry them out," were the opening words of Miss Margaret Haggart in an earnest appeal to the women to get in line and have meatless and wheatless days and save the foods the administration asks them to save. "If General Pershing's soldiers hesitated and refused to obey when he commanded them to go forward and take a trench like some of the women in America are doing when asked to conserve food, there would be no trenches taken."

"What the United States is Doing Toward Conservation" was the subject of an address by Miss Frances L. Brown. She told of the work of the Food Administrator—how the manufactories are limited to 70 per cent of the present receipts, how bakeries must use 20 per cent substitutes in breads and 30 per cent in pastries, how the consumption of sugar has been cut down, and so on. Then she spoke of the work of the fuel administration in conserving fuel and how the government is conserving life thru its Red Cross work, the Council of National Defense, Liberty loans, soldiers' insurance and various other measures.

What Kansas is Doing.

"Kansas has the reputation of doing its share in every worthy cause, and it is living up to this reputation in the present crisis," Miss Stella Mather said

in telling what Kansas is doing toward conservation. "Of the 4½ million dollars appropriated by congress for the home demonstration work, Kansas' share is about \$40,000. With this amount emergency demonstration agents are being placed in the larger cities and counties thruout the state.

"The work of the emergency demonstration agent has been outlined into projects as suggested by the central office at Washington," Miss Mather explained. "There are 12 of these projects: food production, economical use of special foods, food preservation, conservation of special foods, elimination of waste, health and diet, community betterment, clubs, conservation of clothing, housing or shelter, conservation of money or thrift, conservation of fuel. I had the pleasure of being with the Marshall county agent at two of her demonstrations not long ago. There were 85 women at one meeting in Frankfort and



Food Administration Seal. Housewives are Being Asked to Conserve More and More Food for the Allies and Soldiers.

nine the next day in a country home.

"Before our agents began their work such statements as these were heard, 'Hoover or no Hoover, I'm going to use butter in cooking, as long as butter is obtainable,' and 'Why can't cornmeal be sent to the soldiers instead of our having to use it all?' Now we hear statements like this: 'We always butchered three hogs for our year's supply of pork but this year we butchered only one and put the other two on the market.' Another woman who had been extravagant in the use of fats reports the custom of using only ¾ of the amount of fat her recipes require.

"The agents are teaching their people that this is a war to be won by individual service. We may think that what little each of us may be able to save will make no difference in the long run but what each of us saves along with what the other 109,999,999 individuals are able to save will result in the conserving of the total amount asked for by our government. It may mean a sacrifice on the part of some persons but until every one of us can say we have saved and sacrificed for America, we shall be unable to say we have served America."

Keep Physically Fit.

It is very essential that every woman keep herself physically fit in these strenuous times, was the message of Miss Loula Kennedy, who said: "How to keep well means improving the physical condition and building up the vitality as well. Four things are essential for living the fullest life—air, food, prevention of poisons, activity and rest. Make up your mind to keep well. It is within our power to control our health. Greater strength, greater endurance, happiness, usefulness, beauty—all have to do with a healthy body."

"We have been told a great deal about the necessity of food production and animal production in the last few years but very little about caring for the child and conserving human life," said Miss Eula B. Butzerin. "The birth rate has decreased from 33¼ to 50 per cent in some of the foreign countries. Infant mortality from 2 years and under has increased from 50 to 98 per cent due to the milk famine; and the countries where this is true, realizing that something must be done, are now supplying the mothers and babies food and supplies in order to conserve life. It is time Americans were waking up, also. It is said there are at least 400,000 children and babies under-nourished in New York city alone.

"Every community should have a visiting nurse who would get in touch with mothers with babies and expectant mothers," continued Miss Butzerin. "The community may feel free to call upon the visiting nurse at any time. She works in co-operation with the doctors and makes as many calls as are needed.

She gives lectures in the school on hygiene and personal health."

In his talk on "How the Rural Community May Help in the Conservation of Health," Dr. J. C. Montgomery, county health officer of Manhattan, said: "It is a new thought in the minds of many men that the care of the body and cleanliness of surroundings are very considerable factors in the comfort, safety and even the life and health of their fellowmen. Preventive medicine teaches that we must not only safeguard our own bodies against infection and keep our own surroundings clean for our own sakes, but quite as much for our neighbor's sake. A great responsibility rests upon you as citizens and parents and a well organized health department which has absolute control and authority over the four great public routes of infection—public water supplies, public food supplies, public milk supplies, and flies—should have your loyal support."

Farm and City Women Enlist

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Farm women and city women will unite their efforts to make the work of the Kansas Women's Farm and Garden association a success.

"We want every city woman to know that her interest in the association will be appreciated and that she is eligible to membership," said Mrs. Theodore Saxon, president. Then with her enthusiasm for the work keyed to a high pitch, Mrs. Saxon continued to explain the purposes of the club.

The chief object of the association will be to enable women to co-operate in furthering agricultural and horticultural interests thruout the state. The officers expect to have county and district organization well under way by February 26, when the second meeting since the association was formed will be held in Topeka. The organization will be in session three days, from February 26 to 28.

In every county a county chairman will be elected, who will preside at meetings and whose duty it will be to select suitable persons in every township to organize garden clubs. Women who wish to help the farmers will register at a designated point; classes will be formed and they will be given agricultural instruction. These groups of women so organized will be known as units and will go to the farms together to help harvest the crops. They will live in camps which will be supervised and each camp will be provided with two or three housekeepers who will have no other farm duties.

A short trial, Mrs. Saxon thinks, will overcome the prejudice of farmers to women workers whom they will find more reliable and conscientious than the average day laborer. Outdoor life and the fellowship of the camp will be a welcome change to the city woman. Mrs. Saxon advocates wearing a uniform which should consist of a middy blouse, bloomers and golf stockings. The English uniform is a belted smock, coat, knickerbockers and gaiters. The women will receive the same compensation as men.

Any person interested in the object for which the association is formed may become a member of it upon payment of dues in advance. Active membership is \$2, \$1 of which is to be sent to the national association; contributing membership is \$5, and life membership, \$25. The officers are: Mrs. Saxon, president; Miss M'Edna Corbet, vice president; Mrs. A. D. Folker, secretary; Miss Louise A. Krigbaum, treasurer.

Some of the principal talks at the February meeting will be: "Why I Stay on the Farm," Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie; "War Feed for Poultry; Poultry for War Feed," Mrs. Charles Luengene, Topeka; "Horticulture for Women," Mrs. Elsie V. Arthur, Kansas City, Kan.; "Some of the Values of Farm Life for Women," Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Topeka; "Drive Your Work That It May Not Drive You," Mrs. Frank Pomeroy, Topeka.

Christmas and the Red Cross

American and French soldiers in hospitals and in the trenches in France, and thousands of children in the war zone, received the aid of the American Red Cross in celebrating Christmas.

The American Red Cross provided for a Christmas party and entertainment in every American base hospital, and a Christmas tree in every ward where there were sick and wounded American soldiers and sailors. Every American

soldier had a Christmas bag containing tobacco, soap, shoestrings, wash cloth, towel, toothbrush and large handkerchief filled with candy.

Christmas trees were arranged for at some of the training camps. One hundred thousand socks containing gifts were given to the French soldiers in the trenches, and 50,000 Christmas bags were distributed among the wounded.

In two towns the American Red Cross hospitals arranged Christmas parties for the children. The first real old-fashioned, before-the-war kind of Christmas since 1913 was prepared for children of French refugees, cripples and tuberculosis soldiers by the American Red Cross. After three Christmas-less years, the children of the devastated region had almost forgotten to put out wooden shoes, which the French place where American children hang stockings. The American Red Cross sent books, toys, bunnies, dogs and balloons for 1,300 children near Ham, Nesle, and Noyon. It provided for the distribution of toys sent by an American newspaper, to 6,000 children, and sent 30 boxes of toys and clothing to 2,000 refugee children south of Verdun.

Extensive preparations were made to bring Christmas cheer to children in many other districts, and to give useful presents to refugees and sick in hospitals thruout France. Christmas fetes were arranged in 15 tuberculosis hospitals, at one of which the soldiers acted a play of their own construction in honor of the American Red Cross. Games and comforts have been sent to 12 schools where war cripples are being trained for new trades. The Society of Friends distributed ¾ of a ton of American Christmas candy to children in 20 villages where the Quaker groups gave Christmas tree parties.

A Book for Mothers

An interesting pamphlet entitled "Milk as a Food for Children" is being prepared by the United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. Every mother should send for it. It costs nothing and will be ready for distribution February 15.

Patterns for Spring Wear

Children's one-piece dress 8653 is to be slipped on over the head and is slashed for a short distance below the collar and laced up with a colored tape. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

There are two gores in ladies' skirt 8652. It has two inverted plaits at each



side of the back and front. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Ladies' and misses' pajamas and cap are included in 8657. The garment is high waisted and the closing is at the center front. Sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches waist measure.

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

Swat the early fly.

How to Dress Chickens for Market

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Some town readers who noted our objection to the difference in price of live chickens and dressed ones have informed us that there is no law against farmers dressing their poultry and thus securing the better price. We know there isn't, but it is quite a task to dress chickens. Many who feel competent to dress fowls for home use hesitate to dress them for shipment or sale, fearing they may not be wise to all the "tricks of the trade."

We have some relatives in the north who are in partnership with a Chicago commission merchant. During the warm weather they ship thousands of pounds of live poultry. In the winter months they find it more profitable to dress the poultry and ship it in boxes and barrels. The feathers pay the expenses of dressing and the extra price secured is profit. In answer to a set of questions they have sent us the following pointers:

They see that all fowls dressed are well fed and well watered. They find the well-watered stock presents a brighter appearance. The early frost that practically killed all the corn in that section has caused most chickens to be marketed when poor. For that reason, the dressing part of the business is omitted this year.

When ready to kill fowls they leave them without feed for 24 hours. An empty crop makes a better appearance and prevents souring. The fowls are killed by cutting across the roof of the mouth. They are left hanging until the blood has drained out. Chickens and all other fowls are not deprived of their heads or feet. The legs are picked while dry and the chicken is dipped into water not quite boiling-hot by being held by the head and feet. Care is taken not to dip the head, as hot water discolors the comb and gives the eyes a sunken appearance.

After the chicken has been dipped up and down five or six times in water about 175 degrees Fahrenheit it is removed and feathers and pin feathers carefully rubbed off to prevent breaking the skin. One trick of the trade is what is called "plumping." This is accomplished by dipping the newly dressed chicken in hot water, not quite boiling, for 10 seconds. The dressed chicken is then placed on a shelf to cool. The shelf is a better place for it than hanging from a nail. The latter position draws the muscles of the breast.

All white chickens are dry picked immediately after killing. The feathers are more easily removed while the body is warm and the dry feathers are much more salable. These white feathers or body feathers are mixed with goose feathers and used largely in making pillows. Ordinary chicken feathers bring 4 cents a pound but the white ones bring 14 to 16 cents a pound.

All turkeys are dry picked. This is more easily done when the turkey is warm. The tail feathers are removed by giving them a twist. These feathers are kept separate from others, laid straight and shipped in boxes. They are used in making dusters, and so forth. The feathers on the wings are also saved, those having two sides being most desired. Good tail feathers sell for 25 cents a pound. Body feathers sell for 8 cents a pound. Prices for white turkey feathers are much better. Tail feathers, clean and dry, sell for 50 cents a pound, and body feathers for 40 cents. These are probably used in millinery creations.

Ducks and geese are scalded as chickens are. The feathers are left on the head and neck for 2 or 3 inches. The trouble found in picking ducks and geese is that scalding is rather a slow process. Sometimes a blanket wrapped around the duck or goose will aid. These fowls are plumped in the same way as chickens. It is not an easy task to rub off down but the professional dresser of poultry does not singe it off. Of course the feathers picked from live geese sell for more—white feathers are quoted at 70 cents a pound and mixed or gray feathers at 52 cents a pound.

For us to dress chickens for market would demand a change in our usual way of doing the work. We find it easiest to cut off the wings, feet and legs, then loosen the wind-pipe, gullet and crop and cut back the length of the body. We can then easily remove the whole digestive tract. The remainder of the body is cut up into pieces of convenient size and shape. It is a problem to know how best to pack a chicken in a fruit can when canning. One has to

consider not only appearance and compactness but also the fact that she will some day wish to remove the pieces without tearing. Giblets, we are told, should not be packed. Chicken is the one meat that may well be packed raw and canned with the one handling. Three hours and a half in a homemade hot-water canner is the time given. We should not neglect to state that a teaspoon of salt is placed in each quart can and enough boiling water to fill the can within an inch of the top.

How Much Do Babies Cost?

"How much do babies cost?" said he
The other night upon my knee,
And then I said: "They cost a lot;
A lot of watching by-a cot,
A lot of sleepless hours and care,
A lot of heartache and despair,
A lot of fear and trying dread,
And sometimes many tears are shed
In payment for our babies small,
But they are really worth it all."

For babies people have to pay
A heavy price from day to day;
There is no way to get one cheap.
Why, sometimes when they're fast asleep
You have to get up in the night
And go and see that they're all right.
But what they cost in constant care
And worry, does not half compare
With what they bring of joy and bliss,
You'd pay much more for just a kiss.

Who buys a baby has to pay
A portion of the bill each day;
He has to give his time and thought
Unto the little one he's bought.
He has to stand a lot of pain,
Inside his heart and not complain,
And pay with lonely days and sad
For all the happy hours he's had.
All this a baby costs, and yet,
His smile is worth it all, you bet.
—Edgar A. Guest in the Detroit Free Press.

Make Soup from Left-Overs

Soups offer an excellent way of utilizing odds and ends of vegetables and especially left-overs and parts which otherwise would be wasted. Vegetable soups or purees are made by boiling potatoes, beans, peas or other vegetables until soft, mashing them thru a sieve and then heating with a little liquid (water, milk, stock or combination) and flavoring.

Milk soups which are really milk thickened and flavored with some vegetable, fish or other food, and perhaps thickened still more with a little flour, are both nutritious and appetizing and furnish an excellent means of using skim milk.

The Colorado Agricultural college gives the following recipe for tomato soup: Cook 2 cups of tomato, 1 teaspoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1/2 teaspoon of paprika for 10 minutes, then remove from the heat and add 1/2 teaspoon of soda. Scald 3 cups of milk with 1 slice of onion. Rub 2 tablespoons of butter with 3 tablespoons of flour, add a little milk to make a white sauce, and combine with the scalded milk. Cook for a few minutes, strain the tomato mixture slowly into the white sauce and serve at once.

You May Have the Best Books

There is no reason why every family in the state may not have good books to read when books can be had for the asking from the Kansas traveling libraries commission. Form a reading club in your community of at least eight members and have its secretary or a representative of a local library or of the school district send to this library commission for 50 books. These books may be kept six months which gives everyone a chance to read the books they are interested in. The fee is only \$2 so the cost for each person would be very small.

Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, State House, Topeka, is secretary of the Kansas traveling libraries commission and all letters should be addressed to her. An application blank will be sent to be filled out, and when this is returned with the fee of \$2, the books are sent. In sending in the application one should state the class of books desired, and also include a list of the authors.

Good Mincemeat

I use part of the heads, tongues and hearts at butchering time for mincemeat. I cook the heads in plenty of water with the hearts and tongues until the bones can be taken out. Then I chop them fine with a good supply of peeled and cored apples. Add 1 pint of molasses, 3 cups of sugar, a small amount of chopped suet, 1 box of dried currants, 2 boxes of seedless raisins cooked, 4 tablespoons of cinnamon, 1/2 of a nutmeg, 1 quart of vinegar. Heat thoroughly and can. Mrs. Clara Winter, Cherokee, Kan.

Save on coal bills with IDEAL heating



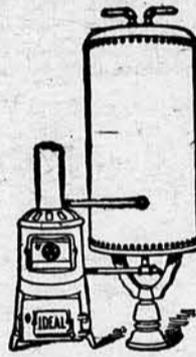
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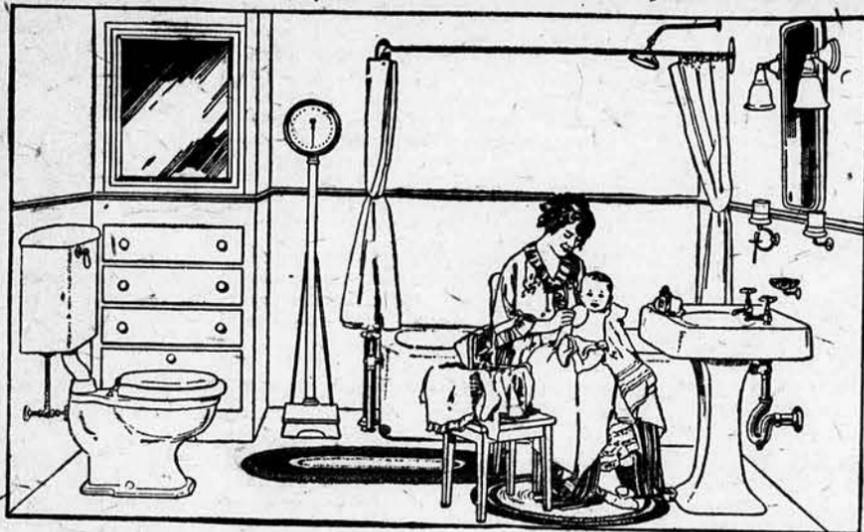
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Young Kansans at Work

February is a Favored Month

BY LUCY G. WHITWELL

MANY YEARS AGO, there was neither a January nor a February on the calendar. In fact, it was not until 672 B. C. that a Roman emperor added them. At first, February had 29 days but later on the Emperor Augustus took one of them away to add to August, the month named for him. The Saxons called February "Sprout-Kale," because cabbage sprouts at this season.

February 14 probably is its oldest and most widely celebrated holiday. It seems to be a very old notion that the birds choose their mates about this time. Probably from this arose the custom of the young man choosing a maiden to be his valentine, or special loving friend, thruout the year. How the day came to get its name is not certain. St. Valentine seems to have had nothing to do with it. He was a bishop of Rome who was put in prison because of his faith. He healed the daughter of the prison keeper and was later clubbed and then beheaded. He was buried in a church in Rome where one of the gates was called Valentine's Gate.

The first account of a valentine that we can find was written on February 14, 1667, in "Pepys's Diary." He says: "This morning came up to my wife's bedroom little Will Mercer to be her valentine, and brought her name writ upon blue paper, in gold letters done by himself; very pretty and we were both well pleased with it."

The words, gallant and valiant, both come from the same Latin word, valens, which means strong. Then there is the Norman word, galantin, that means a lover of the fair sex. It was sometimes pronounced valantin, so perhaps that is the way the name came to us. Valentines are the missives or letters sent by lovers of the fair sex. The church fathers did not wish their young people to follow the old heathen custom of the festival of Juno. At this festival the young women's names were put into a box and drawn out by the young men. The young woman whose name was drawn was to be the young man's valentine for the year.

Another day long observed is Candlemas Day, or Groundhog Day, on the second day of February. The English, Greek and Roman churches all observed the day as the anniversary of Christ's presentation in the temple. There had been a heathen festival about this time, as the month of February was dedicated by the heathen to the infernal gods. Proserpine, one of the goddesses, was supposed to have gone with a light to search for her daughter who had been carried away by the ruler of the lower regions. The church fathers gave candles to their followers, first blessing them in honor of the Virgin Mary. These were carried by the congregation in a procession on that day.

The groundhog story comes to us from Europe. There it is said "the badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas Day and when he finds snow walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining he draws back into his hole." Since the badger is little known east of the Mississippi the same performance is credited to the woodchuck or groundhog; thus the day receives its name.

February is an important month in American history, for it gave birth to two of our greatest men. February 22 is observed annually as the birthday of the man "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen," George Washington. Ten days previously comes the birthday of the humble rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln, destined to lead his nation thru one of its most trying times. Then the fifteenth is the anniversary of the blowing up of the Battleship Maine, in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American war.

Ponto Remembered

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

Ponto, our big brown bull dog, was one of the stolid unexcitable dogs so common to his kind. It was rarely he displayed any emotion other than his great love for his master. Contrary to the usual opinion in regard to bull dogs he was not cross to strangers. Tho he was

unused to children, there being none in our home at that time, he was very fond of them. If a small baby cried in his presence he was very solicitous and wanted to interfere because, you see, he always thought some of us were hurting the child.

We had one neighbor who possessed a camera and a little girl. For some reason, she was eager to get a picture of her little girl in the act of placing a sunbonnet on Ponto. Ponto objected to the proceeding, tho he was usually fond of having his picture taken and would sit up as long as we desired in any position we might place him. The woman and her child came over, day after day, and took as many as a dozen exposures but never could get Ponto to hold up his head and look as she wished. Winter



He Refused to Wear a Sunbonnet.

came on and she gave it up. The next summer she got out the sunbonnet and the camera and came over one day to try again for the coveted picture. Ponto saw her coming and took but one look at the bonnet and the camera, then bolted for the top of a haystack. No amount of coaxing or scolding would bring him down. He groveled in the hay, as much as to say: "You have made a fool of me often enough. You are not going to start that this year." We dragged him down by force and pulled him to the house but could never get him on to his feet. She had to be content with the picture as you see it here. See how disgusted he appears.

The east is east and the west is west,
And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great judgment seat.
But there is neither east nor west,
Nor border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Tho they come from the ends of the earth.
—Kipling.

Some Speed

Teacher (explaining problem): "If six boys eat a barrel of apples in 12 days, then 12 boys will eat them in six days."

Bright Youth: "Then, I suppose, if one ship crosses the ocean in 10 days, 10 ships could cross it in one day."

Do You Know These Motor Cars?

The names of four automobiles are represented in this puzzle picture. Send the answer to the Puzzle-Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers, neatly written.



The answer to the puzzle in the January 19 issue is Caruso. Prize winners are Emmett Jones, Great Bend, Kan.; Gerald DeLong, Burlington, Colo.; Lois Edson, Olathe, Kan.; Mary Ward, Hutchinson, Kan.; William Lansing, Wichita, Kan.

Applications Are Pouring In

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary

APPLICATIONS for membership in the Capper Poultry club for 1918 are pouring into the office every day. Girls all over the state are eager to get into the club. Filing an application, however, does not constitute membership, for after that is done the applicant must secure recommendations and there's where the opportunity for display of real pep comes in. It's the girls with pep who are desired for Capper Poultry club members—those who are going to hold out until December 14, 1918. "I hope we get a good lively bunch of girls and not any slackers, as one or two like that will spoil it all," said Myreta Schmidt of Lincoln county. Who is Myreta Schmidt? you ask. No, perhaps you haven't heard of her before. She is one of the new members of the club for 1918, and she's a hustler, too. She is already trying to complete the membership of her county. She has also written for the poultry bulletins

avoided. "We played games to get acquainted," wrote Freda Shade, at whose home the meeting was held. Freda had planned a new game which proved very interesting. Each girl was given a slip of paper and was asked to form as many words as possible from the name, Capper Poultry club. Then the rules of the new club were explained, and after the club business, more games were played.

Here's what Agnes Wells of Meade county, who is one of the two girls in the club raising Light Brahmas, has to say about her breed of chickens:

The reason I chose Light Brahmas for my club work is because they are large—the hens weigh from 6 to 10 pounds and the cockerels from 8 to 12 pounds. They sell well and if you want something to eat, one chicken is enough for a good meal.

They are excellent layers. They lay most in the winter and early spring when eggs bring a good price. One of our storekeepers told papa that ours are the largest eggs he receives. Last April we had 45 hens and we got 787 eggs, an average of more than 18 eggs to the hen.

Another reason for choosing Light Brahmas is because they are so gentle

for breeding that has ever had sickness in any form. Eggs from fowls that have free range are more likely to hatch strong chicks than the ones that are kept confined, especially if they are confined most of the time. The fowl that has had free range, and is only penned during the breeding season, should produce strong eggs. Eggs intended for hatching should be gathered in several times a day during cold weather, or the germ might become weakened from getting cold. The egg should not be kept too near a fire, but should be kept between 50 and 60 degrees.

As a rule, eggs should never be kept longer than 10 days before setting. The sooner they are set after being laid, the better. A fresh egg will hatch several hours sooner than one that is a week old. Fewer chicks will die in the shell where fresh eggs are set, and, as a rule, the chicks possess more vitality.

After eggs are a few days old, they should be turned every day. They may be packed in small pasteboard boxes as they are gathered, and the boxes turned over every day. Of course, this turns the eggs over, without handling every egg. We usually wrap an egg in paper before placing it in the box.

All dirty spots should be removed carefully from the eggs with a damp cloth, before setting. All extra large or very small eggs should be discarded; also all the ill-shaped and rough-shelled eggs. Only eggs of uniform size should be used. Chicks might hatch from other eggs, but they are likely to be deformed. —Farmers Guide.

Experience in Raising Geese

I kept two pairs of Toulouse geese last year. They laid 78 eggs. They began laying in February and quit in May. I kept the eggs in the cellar and turned them once every day until I set them. I set the 78 eggs under chicken hens and 59 goslings hatched.

When they were about 1 day old I put them in a board pen, where there was plenty of short grass and weeds growing. I kept plenty of pure water and sand or fine chaff before them. I kept them in the pen until they could run around and then I let them stay in the yard and orchard.

I fed kafir twice a day in the morning and evening. I fed them what they would clean up good. They will learn to eat it when they are 2 or 3 days old. When they are older they will eat corn. I fed them corn when they were about feathered and let them run on grass until I sold them.

I let the chicken hens stay with the goslings as long as they would remain and kept them in a dry, warm box or coop. I never let them out in the rain or dew until they are about feathered because they will chill if you do.

I raised 53 geese out of 59 and sold 50 of them for \$64.62. We picked the goslings when they were fully feathered and then about every seven weeks until selling time. I sold \$20 worth of feathers, but we usually keep them for our own use. Feathers are selling at from .75 cents to \$1 a pound here.

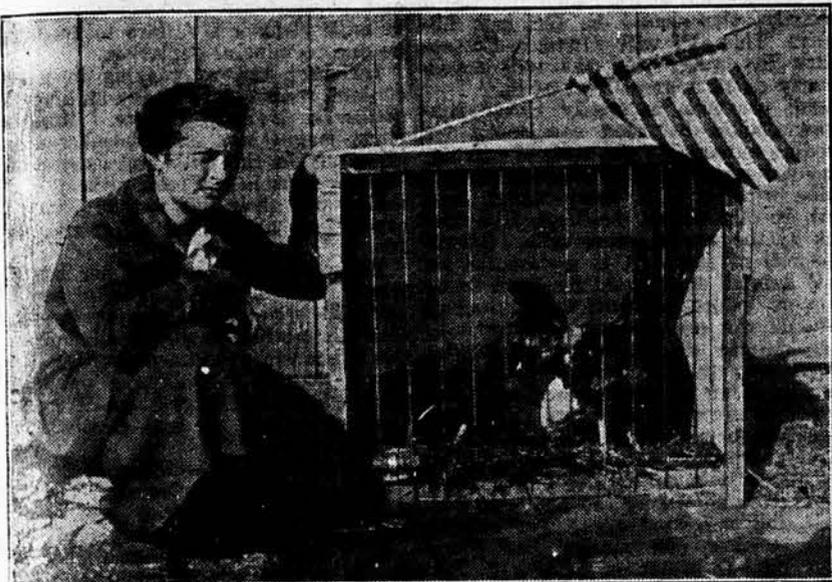
Miss Ethel Raymond,
R. 2, Altamont, Kan.

To Increase the Poultry Supply

(Continued from Page 3.)

the best of care. With just a little effort every brood coop can be put in condition to make the chicks safe from storms, rats and skunks. Hatching the chicks is important, but raising them is far more important. As soon as the chicks are old enough to hustle for themselves put them in colony houses that have been placed in the orchard and out along the corn field. This will give the young stock ideal runs where they can pick up much of their feed while they are destroying insects that would prove injurious to fruit and crops. This also affords plenty of shade for the chickens, which is important in hot weather. Then, too, by getting the growing stock out away from their original quarters and away from the poultry house used for the adult fowls, the young chickens not only have a better chance to grow and develop, but you have a much better opportunity to start the later hatched chicks right and keep them growing when they are not crowded back by the earlier hatched chicks.

The horse that lacks action, strength or endurance is curtailed in value no matter how stylish he may be.



There are Two Reasons Why Letha Emery is Raising Chickens—She's a Patriot, and She is Realizing Profits.

because she wants to learn all she can about poultry, now that she has started into the business of raising chickens. The following lines express some more of Myreta's ideas:

Record keeping will be fun;
Watch us make the club boys run;
Watch us win a worthy fame,
Working, winning in the game.

Speaking of those poultry bulletins, dozens of girls are writing that they find them helpful and are putting many suggestions to practical use in the care of contest and farm flocks.

Achison county girls have just held another meeting that was full of pep and enthusiasm. The program opened with the hymn, "America"; Thelma Kiefer recited "The Dying Soldier"; Ella Bailey gave a musical selection, "America First"; there was a reading by Ruth Dawdy; music, "Seven Little Chickens," Mable Weaver; recitation, "The Hen and the Wheat," Lillian Brun. And then the mothers took part in the program by telling their experiences with incubators. After this came the club yell. And you should hear that club yell of the Achison county girls! They mean every bit of it. After the program Mrs. Brun, who was the hostess, served a dainty luncheon.

Stafford county held a meeting recently, too. All of the members were present and several other girls were in-

You don't have to run them down to get one—just walk out and pick him up. And last, (and least, too, I suppose) I think they are the prettiest chickens I ever saw.

Here's a pair of prize winners belonging to Letha Emery of Crawford county. Letha decorated the pen with a flag to show that she's a true patriot. That's one reason she is raising chickens. There are other reasons, too. She's realizing profits and she's going into the business of raising chickens in a business-like way. "I have sold some of my pullets," Letha wrote a few days ago. "Mamma bought them and gave me \$1 apiece for them. I invested \$5 of the money in a 50-egg incubator. So, you see, I am getting ready to hatch some chickens. I still have four cockerels to sell. They are good ones, too."

Saving the Hatching Eggs

Good eggs are the foundation of every successful hatch. A good hatch cannot possibly come from bad eggs, and I believe there are more poor hatches caused by using a poor quality of eggs than from any other one thing.

The breeding stock should be vigorous, to start with. Weak scrubby stock will lay eggs with weak, scrubby germs which hatch poor, and the chickens are hard to raise. No fowl should be used

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

Signed Age

Approved Mother or Guardian

R. R. Postoffice Date

Age Limit 10 to 18.



Blame that Poor Coffee on the Peddler—

SOME peddlers are "fly-by-nighters!" They sell a cheap coffee at a big profit and then make a quick getaway. That's probably why your coffee is often flat, muddy and bitter.

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is sold only by grocers. Our special process takes out the dust and chaff—leaves nothing but full-strength coffee that promises full flavor and keeps that promise in a delightfully fragrant, amber-clear liquid. Try a pound.



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AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS
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Big demand now for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything.
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121 N. Topeka Avenue,
WICHITA, KAN.



Keep Cow Troubles in the Background

Your dairy can be healthy and profitable with but little care and expense on your part—if you just exercise the same "first aid" principles as you would use in your own family. Do not wait until a cow is non-productive; the intelligent use of Kow-Kure will prevent the diseases that sap her life and vigor.

Cows frequently need medical attention, and in most cases you can supply the need yourself with the aid of KOW-KURE—just as thousands of the best dairymen have been doing for over twenty-five years.

Kow-Kure has made many a poor milker profitable. Do you have a cow that is worth the expense of a package of Kow-Kure to prove for yourself what it will do? This well-known cow medicine has a positive action on the digestive and genital organs—a preventive of disease and a sure, quick remedy for such common cow ills as Abortion, Barrenness, Scouring, Lost Appetite and bunches. Used before and after calving, Kow-Kure is a sure preventive of milk fever and Retained Afterbirth.

Kow-Kure is sold by druggists and feed dealers; 55c and \$1.10 packages. Send for free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vermont

Money from Dairying

Treating Milk Fever

The modern veterinary practice has removed much of the oldtime terror of milk fever, it is well to be prepared for it in case it does come, as early treatment is more effective than late. Like most diseases, however, it is better to prevent it than to cure it, and by proper care most cases can be prevented.

The animal should be fed very sparingly for at least a week before parturition occurs, and for the same length of time afterward. It has been found that most milk cows that have milk fever are plethoric. That is, they have an over-fullness of the blood vessels, with a density of the blood above the normal standard for that liquid. This plethora may be avoided by causing the animal to drink a great deal of water and by feeding a sparing diet. If the animal does not drink sufficient water normally, she should be fed salt liberally. This salt will stimulate the appetite for water and she will consequently drink a great deal of it.

Rich pastures, especially clover pastures, should be used cautiously for breeding animals at the time of calving. Such animals should not be confined in stalls with a high temperature, and their bowels should be kept free and open by the use of epsom salts. One to 2 pounds of this salt is a dose for an adult animal, and should be given 24 to 36 hours before parturition is expected.

Should the cow be attacked by milk fever, despite efforts to prevent it, the disease may take either of two forms; the congestive or acute form, and the torpid or more chronic form. In the congestive form there is sudden dullness, languor, drooping of the head, uneasy movements, increased pulse beat, raised temperature shown by the hot head and horns, and congested eyes. The animal grows weaker and finally lies down either on her breast or side, with her head in her right flank or stretched on the ground.

As the disease advances insensibility develops, the pupils of the eyes are greatly enlarged and there is apparent blindness. Touching of the eye produces no winking, and sticking the flesh with pins or knives results in no movement of any part of the body. Total unconsciousness and paralysis develops and the animal soon perishes.

In the torpid or less acute form, the symptoms come on more slowly, but are practically the same as in the congestive form, except that there may not be congestion of the brain, as shown by the hot head and horns.

Formerly the treatment for this disease was bleeding, purgatives, stimulants, cold blankets, and other things. None of these methods was satisfactory and from 50 to 70 per cent of all animals attacked died. It was found that if the udder was injected full of air or oxygen practically all cases recovered, so we now have a practical and cheap remedy for this fatal disease.

If sterilized air is injected into the udder practically no case will be lost. Any common air pump will do for injecting the air. There are syringes or pumps made for this purpose, but in an emergency a bicycle pump serves the purpose well.

Procure a milk tube and insert it into the front end of the conducting tube of the pump. Cut the rubber conducting tube of the pump and connect it back together with a piece of glass tubing, the cane stem of a pipe or some other hollow material. Into this piece of glass tubing, or whatever else is used, insert some clean, absorbent cotton and drop a drop or two of 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or creolin on the cotton inserted in this tubing, connecting the cut ends of the conducting tube with the pump. This sterilizes the air that passes into the udder.

The pump, milking tube, and all other instruments used in injecting the air into the udder should be boiled for 20 to 30 minutes before being used, and after being boiled should be further disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or creolin.

The teats and udder of the animal should be cleansed and washed with a 3 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 5 per cent solution of creolin; the milk tube inserted and the air pumped into

the udder until it is entirely filled. When the quarter is filled, a broad ribbon or tape should be tied around the teat and the air left in the udder for 5 or 6 hours. Each quarter of the udder is filled with air in the same way. If improvement is not visible within 2 or 4 hours, a second injection should be administered.

When Cows Don't Get Minerals

Dairy cows fed the usual winter rations cannot produce large milk yields without loss of minerals from their skeletons, says Dr. E. B. Forbes, of the Ohio Experiment station, basing his statement upon investigations of the department of nutrition. From his results he advises dairymen to give the high-producing cow feeds rich in minerals, especially calcium, magnesium and phosphorus. A gradual shrinkage in milk yield or a failure to breed may be due to mineral depletion.

Different rations varying in mineral content were fed to heavy-milking Holsteins in his experiments. More calcium, magnesium, and phosphorus were given off in the milk and excreta than were present in the feed, altho the cows maintained their live weight during the experiment, and stored sulfur and nitrogen.

The cow must draw on her bones to supply this deficiency, because her capacity to produce milk in much greater than her ability to digest minerals. At the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that in 110 days a dairy cow, fed a liberal ration, yet one deficient in lime, gave up 25 per cent of all the lime of her skeleton.

The farm feeds which are richest in the minerals are the legumes, especially clover and alfalfa. Grain feeds are all deficient in the most important mineral nutrient, lime. Lime also may be added to the ration in the form of bone flour, or as calcium carbonate.

Cows Respond to Fresh Air

Operating a dairy in a dark, foul, germ-infested stable is like growing hot-house plants in a cellar; it yields a sickly product and curtails the income of the operator.

The greatest confederates of disease are darkness and contamination; its greatest enemies are sunlight and fresh air. Not only that, but environment has a marked effect upon the nervous temperament of the cow. She responds as faithfully as a child to kind treatment and cheerful surroundings. She becomes untractable and unprofitable in the dank, unwholesome atmosphere of a filthy stable.

Perhaps we can't all afford complete modern equipment such as is found in many great certified dairies, but there's no excuse for making our cows miserable and unprofitable by excluding from our barns such free elements as sunlight and pure air. Glass is practically as cheap as barn siding, and plenty of large, well-placed windows should be provided, one for each animal if possible.

The best system of ventilation to install depends largely upon the type of barn in which it is to be used. As a rule the fresh air inlet flues should open into the barn at the ceiling, always in front of the stock. The vent flues for carrying off the impure air should be located behind the stock, thus keeping a gentle current of fresh air constantly circulating thru the stalls from front to rear. The lower ends of the vent flues should be near the floor, and the upper ends should extend at least two feet above the highest point of the roof.

Anyone who expects to build or remodel a barn, however simple in design or inexpensively equipped, may easily have it modern in the matter of lighting and ventilating systems.

Prefers Home Raised Cows

Kansas farmers must soon learn that they must breed and produce their milk cows instead of trying to buy good cows. If our farmers would purchase a herd sire of merit and produce their own dairy stock they would be much better pleased with the results.

Marion County.—John H. Potter.

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

The use of collar pads is humane. Again, your horses will do more work if properly protected by the right kind of pad. TAPATCO is the right kind.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

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Send No Money. I have just made arrangements with the manufacturer of these rings to take over their entire output and am going to give them away FREE and POSTPAID to the readers of this paper. All I ask is less than one hour of your time. Show your patriotism—be the first in your neighborhood to have one. Write TODAY for particulars—just say, "I want one of your 'America First' rings." Address: C. C. FRENCH, Mgr. 251 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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West Chester, Pa. Chicago San Francisco

Holsteins, and High Yields

This Dairy Breed is very Popular in Kansas

BY H. F. DAVIS

IN THE LOW countries bordering on the North Sea, especially in Northern Holland, Holstein-Friesian cattle have been bred for centuries. The land is rich and fertile and pastures are exceptionally good. Different names have been used to designate the breed, both in Europe and America, among which the following are the more common: North Hollander, Holland, Netherlands, Holstein-Friesian, Dutch, Dutch-Friesian, and Holstein. The last is the name usually used in this country, although Holstein-Friesian is the official name.

The Dutch settlers in New York probably were the first to import individuals of the Holstein-Friesian breed, but the first importations of which records exist were made between 1857 and 1862 by W. W. Cheney of Massachusetts, and many of our present-day animals are descended from these importations. For a time the trade in imported Holsteins flourished, but in recent years very few animals have been imported, owing largely to the quarantine which, on account of contagious animal diseases, has been in effect a large part of the time against continental countries.

Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years, owing in a great degree to the increased demands of large cities for market milk. Cattle of the breed are most numerous in the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States, with the Middle Western and Pacific sections next in order. With the exception of the Jersey, there are more Holstein cattle in the United States than of any other dairy breed.

A universal characteristic of the Holstein-Friesian cattle is the black and white color of their coats. The sharply defined and contrasting colors of jet black and pure white give them a very striking appearance. Although either color may predominate, black below the knees is objectionable. Purebred animals with any red or gray in their coats are ineligible to registry. In disposition Holsteins are docile, even tempered, and not excitable. They are large consumers of feed, especially roughage, and do best when plenty is readily available.

The Holstein is the largest of the dairy breeds. It has a large, bony frame, which often is smoothly covered over all parts. Cows at maturity vary in weight from 1,100 to 1,800 pounds (average about 1,250 pounds); bulls range from 1,500 to 2,600 pounds (average about 1,800 pounds). The calves usually are thrifty and vigorous at birth and make a rapid growth. The birth weight varies from 70 to 110 pounds, in some cases exceeding even the latter figure. Heifers reach maturity in frame at about 4 years, although increases in body weight occur up to 6 or 7 years of age. As a breed the Holstein shows good constitutional vigor. The breed has been criticized for irregular udders and sloping rumps, but these defects are being improved.

In order to show the general characteristics which the breeders consider desirable, the scale of points for cows, revised and adopted in June, 1904, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is given below:

Holstein-Friesian Cow.

The Discredits relate entirely to the method of application agreed upon by the inspectors in order to secure uniformity of work. The abbreviations are as follows: vs, very slight; s, slight; m, marked; vm, very marked; e, extreme.)

- Head: Decidedly feminine in appearance, fine in contour. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Forehead: Broad between the eyes, dishing. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Eyes: Of medium length, clean and trim, especially under the eyes, showing facial veins; the bridge of the nose straight. Discredit, s 1/4, m 1/2, e 1/2.
- Muzzle: Broad, with strong lips. Discredit, s 1/4, m 1/2, e 1/2.
- Ears: Of medium size, of fine texture, plentiful and soft, the secretions oily and abundant. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Ears: Large, full, mild, bright. Discredit, s 1/4, m 1/2, e 1/2.
- Horns: Small, tapering finely toward the tips, set moderately narrow at base, dorsal inclining forward, well bent inward, of fine texture, in appearance waxy. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Neck: Long, fine and clean at juncture with the head, free from dewlap, evenly and smoothly joined to shoulders. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Shoulders: Slightly lower than the hips, line and even over tops, moderately broad and full at sides. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Chest: Of moderate depth and lowness, smooth and moderately full in the brisket, full in the foreflanks (or thru at the heart). Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Crops: Moderately full. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Chine: Straight, strong, broadly developed, with open vertebrae. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Barrel: Long, of wedge shape, well rounded, with a large abdomen trimly held up; (in judging the last item, age must be considered). Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Loin and hips: Broad, level or nearly level between the hook bones, level and strong laterally, spreading out from chine broadly and nearly level, hook bones fairly prominent. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Rump: Long, high, broad with roomy pelvis, nearly level laterally, comparatively full above the thurl, carried out straight to dropping of tail. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Thurl: High, broad. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Quarters: Deep, straight behind, twist filled with development of udder, wide and moderately full at the sides. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Flanks: Deep; comparatively full. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Legs: Comparatively short, clean and nearly straight, wide apart, firmly and squarely set under the body; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 1.
- Tail: Large at base, the setting well back, tapering finely to switch, the end of the bone reaching to hocks or below, the switch full. Discredit, s 1/4, m 1/2, e 1/2.
- Hair and handling: Hair healthful in appearance, fine, soft, and furry; the skin of medium thickness and loose, mellow under the hand; the secretions oily, abundant, and of a rich brown or yellow color. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Mammary veins: Very large, very crooked (age must be taken into consideration in judging of size and crookedness), entering very large or numerous orifices, double extension, with special developments, such as branches and connections. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Udder: Very capacious, very flexible, quarters even; nearly filling the space in the rear below the twist, extending well forward in the front, broad and well held up. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Teats: Well formed, wide apart, plump and of convenient size. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 2.
- Escutcheon: Largest, finest. Discredit, vs 1/4, s 1/4, m 1/2, vm 3/4, e 4.

From the point of view of milk production Holsteins average higher than any other breed. The percentage of butterfat, however, which averages lower than that of any other dairy breed, tends to counterbalance the advantage of a greater production. The butterfat of Holstein milk is in the form of very minute globules, and for that reason, the cream does not rise so rapidly on the milk. The small globules are an advantage because the milk is not likely to churn in shipping.

Holstein milk has little color, and its percentage of butterfat, according to the average test of some strains of the breed, is 3 per cent.

It is impossible to determine accurately the average production of the breed, but an average of all the cows that have completed a yearly record for the Advanced Registry to February 19, 1917, will give some indication of the breed's production. Three thousand two hundred and twenty cows averaged 14,622.7 pounds of milk testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The 10 highest producers of the breed whose records have been completed to February 12, 1917, are given in the following table:

| Name | Pounds of milk in a year. |
|--|---------------------------|
| Lutsche Vale Cornucopia 110505 | 31,246.9 |
| Winnie Korndyke Cornucopia De Kol 101449 | 31,034.2 |
| Tilly Alcartra 123459 | 30,451.4 |
| Queen Plebe Mercedes 134610 | 30,230.2 |
| Royalton De Kol Violet 86460 | 29,949.6 |
| Lilith Plebe De Kol 93710 | 29,599.4 |
| Creamelle Vale 73357 | 29,591.4 |
| Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 354367 | 29,053.2 |
| Rauward Count De Kol Lady Pauline 94261 | 29,000.7 |
| Riverside Sadies De Kol Burke 70708 | 28,826.4 |
| Average | 29,622.34 |

The families of Holsteins are very numerous, and it is difficult to determine which are the more important. Probably the following are among the more widely known: Aagie, Abbeker, Artis, Beets, Burke, Butter Boy, Car-

Ten Highest Butterfat Producers.

| Name | Pounds of milk. | Pounds of butterfat. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514 | 27,761.7 | 1,205.09 |
| Finders Pride Johanna Rue 121083 | 26,405.7 | 1,176.47 |
| Finders Holligan Fayno 14551 | 24,512.3 | 1,116.05 |
| Queen Plebe Mercedes 134610 | 30,230.2 | 1,111.58 |
| Ona Button De Kol 115839 | 26,761.2 | 1,078.44 |
| Maplecrest Pontiac Appliation 141158 | 23,421.2 | 1,075.44 |
| Banostine Plebe De Kol 90441 | 27,704.4 | 1,058.34 |
| Royalton De Kol Violet 86460 | 29,949.6 | 1,036.45 |
| Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646 | 25,787.5 | 1,017.77 |
| Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d 66991 | 25,318.0 | 1,017.28 |
| Average | 26,965.03 | 1,090.89 |

The families of Holsteins are very numerous, and it is difficult to determine which are the more important. Probably the following are among the more widely known: Aagie, Abbeker, Artis, Beets, Burke, Butter Boy, Car-

(Continued on Page 54.)



THE NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Will Give You Greater Capacity, Longer Wear, Better Service, Bigger Value

THE bowl of the New De Laval has greater capacity for a given size and a given speed than any other. The experience of thousands and thousands of users has proved that a De Laval will outlast and outwear any other make.

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Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

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More calves have been raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal than on all other milk substitutes combined.

100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves. It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use.

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and credit period on a new 1918 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our big catalog and special offers. Take your choice from 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous "RANGER" line. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1918 price offers. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions and Factory-Direct-to-Rider prices and terms. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our liberal terms on a sample to introduce the new "RANGER" line. Equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at our usual prices. Write Today.

MEAD Cycle Company
Dept. 5177 Chicago

Investment \$50, Profit \$453

Patriotic Pork Production Proved Profitable

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

EVERY boy who reported his year's work naturally is eager to see his story appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. "This ends my story which I hope some day all my friends may read," is the way Lawrence Houghton closed. Lawrence's wish is gratified because he won a prize, but in addition to the prize winners, we hope to print many more letters thruout the year.



Lawrence Houghton

Lawrence, who won third place in the contest, sent one of the most interesting stories filed for competition. Here it is: "My father has been a subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for years and ever since I have been able to read, I have, with great pleasure, read this good old paper," says Lawrence.

"About the last of October, 1916, father was reading his paper and asked why I did not enter the Capper Pig Club. I sent at once and our manager, John F. Case, immediately sent me the blanks. "It was no little task for me to ask for recommendations for we had only lived in Greenwood county a little over a year. We boys do not spend much time in town, and I felt that I did not know the ones that were expected to sign my papers. But thanks to the banker, the postmaster and my neighbor for treating me so kindly; they signed my paper without a question.

"I always have been interested in pork production for my father has allowed us a pig for our own spending money each year. With the small bank account I had, I decided to borrow the money of Arthur Capper, which I did. I shall, with pleasure, remember the first note I ever have given and paid was to Arthur Capper, our governor.

A Registered Sow.

"I purchased a registered Poland China sow, weighing 236 pounds for \$50 of Fred B. Caldwell. I began keeping a record on January 1, which has been a pleasure to me, for I never had considered the cost of feeding before."

"In January and February, I fed a very little corn with plenty of shorts and bran, 2 parts bran to one of shorts. I first built a good house for my sow and had her feeding and sleeping quarters clean at all times. Each day I gave her a clean bed and used lime freely to purify the pen.

"I found that my careful attention was needed, so March 7 I phoned to my uncle, who had always had success in hog raising and we sat up part of the night. On March 8, seven baby pigs, four males and three females weighing 4 pounds each, had arrived.

"I fed a light diet of shorts and bran slop with clear warm water to drink, for several days. Then later I began to feed more corn and to get the slop where I could teach the little porkers to eat as soon as possible. I would have fed more milk if I could have had it, but as I only had a small amount of that, I fed slop freely. As our alfalfa was

killed out and was later plowed up for corn, I only had pasture for a short time, which has made a more expensive record for me.

"I sold two of the males at 4 months old, each weighing 147 1/2 pounds. I had been feeding and preparing these for the fair, but decided to sell them and received \$100 for the two. I was still feeding, the other two when a month later, I sold them for \$100, weighing 215 pounds each. I kept my pigs growing from their first days. Always had plenty of drinking water and regular meals. I made them my friends and could always call them to any place and put my hands upon them at any place or time. I always fed my pigs and sow according to the condition they were in.

Another Year.

"I did not raise a fall litter, so I have a larger gain on the sow and she is in better condition for another year.

"I have the sow weighing 505 pounds. I sold one gilt November 17, weighing 225 pounds, for \$100. I have two gilts and the mother left, valued at \$65, \$75 and \$150. I have produced 1669 pounds of pork at an actual cost of little more than 4 1/2 cents a pound, and a contest price of a little more than 3 1/2 cents a pound. After paying my note of \$50, interest, \$3 and \$81.60 for feed, I have \$165.32 on hand besides two registered gilts and my contest sow which at market price would bring \$159.48.

"If I do not win a prize in the contest, good luck and good will to the boys that win. We cannot all win, but we all have won and are patriotic pork producers, loyal to our country.

"I have pleasant memories of our meetings at the state fair, and our banquet by Arthur Capper. The kindness and patience of John F. Case, our manager, for prompt attention to our welfare will long be remembered by me, as a prize not lost but won. Thanks to the ones who signed my papers and no less to the friends and neighbors who from time to time wrote to me and gave me words of encouragement. The good times I had at our county meetings from time to time shall not be forgotten. Some day I expect to be a pork producer equal to the best in Kansas, and I will owe it all to these who have given me assistance.

"This ends my story which some time I hope all my friends may read."

Good Breeding Stock.

In addition to winning third prize of \$15, Lawrence had one of the best profit records in the entire club. With his Poland China sow, he had seven pigs entered in the contest. He produced 1669 pounds of pork and gave his net profit, over actual feed costs, as \$453.32. This fine record was made possible by sales of breeding stock and increased value of the sow. He refused \$100 for her.

Lawrence was not the only Greenwood county boy who made good. Donald Day had an O. I. C. entered. He had nine pigs in the contest, produced 1975 pounds of pork and gave his net profit as \$150.37. His pigs were sold on the market.

Audrey Downing had a Poland en-

tered, but the pigs came late. He had four pigs in the contest, produced 480 pounds of pork, and he gave his net profit as \$88. All three boys have lined up for the 1918 club work. In a letter received from Audrey Downing, recently, he said this, "I am proud of the fact that Lawrence Houghton won third place in the contest. Watch Greenwood county boys go after the prizes this year. If you will let me know how many boys are needed to complete the membership, I will go out and hustle." That's the winning spirit.

F. C. Gookin, one of the best boosters for the club, and the man who gave the Chester White prize pig last year, is going to join the colors. Mr. Gookin was much pleased to find that Nathaniel Cowan, a boy living in his own county and one who had purchased a sow from him, had won the Gookin prize pig. The gilt which Mr. Gookin will deliver to Nathaniel will be worth \$50. The breeders surely have shown a most generous spirit. "I am sure that this club work is one of the best things that can be conducted to interest boys on the farm," says Mr. Gookin and he tells us that when he comes back from France, he will be in line to boost again. Capper Pig club folks are proud of the spirit of patriotism shown by the boys and men who have been interested in our work.

I must urge every club member to pay his 50 cents insurance fee as soon as the sow is entered, for unless the fee is paid no insurance will be in force. Adolph Heller and his father, A. Heller, of Riley county have lined up in the father and

Time-Now To Do It

"Adopting resolutions" as a method of solving difficult problems is thoroly American. And Western particularly. Nevertheless, the resolutions adopted by the Kansas War Council want to be taken seriously. They go straight for the individual citizen, to get down to brass tacks and obey the government, cut out the wheat bread and the fats and meat, as required, and quit talking any more about it.

The resolutions also call for a card index in every county of every individual, showing his attitude toward the war, his war activities, his subscriptions and contributions, his financial standing and his occupation.

Such resolutions mean business. We must save more wheat and more meat for the Allies. They have been fighting desperately while we have been taking things comfortably, for three terrible years.

son contest. Adolph was leader for Riley county last year and was rightfully proud of the fact that he and his team mates won the county prize. I believe that Heller & Son will be top notchers when the awards are made. We now have 18 entries in the father and son contest, which will provide plenty of competition, but we hope to have more. I can't think of anything finer than a partnership of this kind.

Certificates of achievement are being sent to those who sent in a report. Diplomas of honor have been mailed to all prize winners and one additional honor diploma was sent which I am sure you will be pleased to hear about. Lionel Holm of Lincoln county lost his sow and pigs but he kept in the contest to the end and showed as much pep as any boy in the club. After his contest pig died he secured a pig and kept on keeping records. I believe that Lionel was entitled to as much honor as Harley Dawdy who won first prize and showed more than \$350 profit. "I hope to do better in the contest this year," Lionel reports. Dad and I are going to keep records on everything on the farm this year, so you can see I will be busy. Keeping records in the club work has caused many fathers and sons to decide that they would find out what the farm paid them. It's a business proposition.

As Earle Whitman told you last week our club has met with a great loss. There was no more likable boy in the club than Seba Butts of Point Rocks, Merton county, who died last month as a result of an accident. There were only two boys in Seba's county, but Seba showed just as much pep in county leadership as if the membership had

been complete. His letters always were full of good cheer. "Merry Christmas! I said it first didn't I?" is the way he began a letter to me on Christmas day. Seba was 18 years old. I feel the loss of this boy almost as much as if he had been a member of my own family. I like to think of Seba as one of our soldier boys who was filling the place in the ranks at home. This has been the first death in the club family since we began the work more than two years ago.

Better hurry and line up for the 1918 work. Many counties lack but one or two members to be eligible for the \$100 county prize. Will you allow yours to be left out?

Feed and Care of Ewes

BY L. SHINGLEDECKER

The number of lambs and the amount of wool produced next spring will depend upon the care of the breeding ewes now.

The ewes should be allowed to run on pasture as long as possible. Now that pasture has become dry and scarce, some other feed such as alfalfa hay, silage, corn fodder, or straw should be added to the ration. The sheep should be provided with dry, well-ventilated quarters, and care should be taken not to confine them too closely, nor have their quarters too warm.

Sheep should be turned out where they can get plenty of exercise. A large field or pasture where corn fodder or other feed is scattered makes an excellent place in which to give them exercise. It would be desirable to put this rough feed half a mile or even a mile from the barns, making the sheep walk out and back every day. The feed boxes and doors should be arranged and constructed in such a way that crowding would be avoided because crowding may cause some of the ewes to lose their lambs.

Ewes should be given plenty of feed to keep them in a good, thrifty condition. It is well to go over the flock from time to time to determine the condition of the ewes. The thin ones should be separated from the rest of the flock and should be given a little extra feed in order that the sheep will be in uniform condition. Care should be taken not to get the ewes too fat. This is as bad as having them too thin.

The kind and amount of feed to give the breeding flock will depend on the kinds of feed on hand. Where alfalfa is plentiful the ration may consist chiefly of this feed. The addition of a small amount of silage is preferred, however. In feeding silage to sheep care should be taken not to overfeed. Two to 3 pounds daily is plenty. Never feed silage that is moldy or frozen.

Where the ewes are in good condition a ration consisting of alfalfa, silage and some other roughage is sufficient. If the ewes are thin a little grain should be added, from 1/2 to 1 pound daily being sufficient. Plenty of clean, fresh water and salt should be before the sheep at all times.

Loans From the Land Banks

During December \$9,309,959 was paid out to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgage loans. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul closed loans during the month amounting to \$2,605,200. The other banks made loans as follows: Spokane \$1,838,695; Houston \$972,544; Berkeley \$728,200; New Orleans \$612,150; Louisville \$521,500; Omaha \$452,700; St. Louis \$418,945; Springfield, Mass., \$417,850; Baltimore \$253,700; Columbia, S. C., \$252,175 and Wichita, Kan., \$236,300.

On January 1 the total amount of money actually paid out to farmers since the establishing of the Federal Land Banks was \$39,112,115. This represented 18,154 actual loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to January 1 was \$243,622,295. The total amount of loans approved by the Federal Land Banks was \$121,500,406.

The grand total of loans actually closed are divided by Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Wichita | \$7,641,200 |
| Spokane | 7,295,310 |
| St. Paul | 7,022,300 |
| Berkeley | 2,532,900 |
| Louisville | 2,303,400 |
| New Orleans | 2,246,485 |
| Omaha | 2,249,180 |
| Houston | 2,117,890 |
| Baltimore | 1,852,600 |
| St. Louis | 1,649,515 |
| Columbia | 1,170,520 |
| Springfield | 1,125,205 |

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

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

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date

Age Limit 12 to 18

A Big Place for Tractors

No one can doubt the value of the farm tractor for use on the farm where conditions are such that the tractor can be worked economically. The labor situation has opened up a large field for the application of mechanical power to farm work, and as a result farming is speeding up. More work is being done in a shorter time and at a lower cost and with less human labor. As is true in the case of all great inventions the tractor has had to undergo its periods of ridicule and suspicion until passing thru its various stages of evolution it has arrived at the goal of its purpose. Its performances have changed a doubtful and prejudiced population to one of admiration.

Agricultural experts thruout the country are advising deeper plowing. Land that has been plowed year after year to a depth of 4 or 5 inches must necessarily be weakened by this time. With the tractor as deep a seedbed as is desired can be prepared and the soil torn up to a depth to satisfy the greatest demand of the advocates of deeper cultivation. The plows meet no condition of soil which is impossible to the tractor. It will break and turn the hardest baked or the most intractable soil. Batteries of equipment may be hitched behind and plowing and harrowing be accomplished in one operation. When the ground is ready to be plowed and the season conditions demand quick action the tractor will work day and night, week in and week out, and never get tired. Those tasks which are exceedingly laborious and tending on both men and teams are but play for the tractor. This power has come into its own in the clearing of land suitable for cultivation and tractor users today are cultivating greater areas and producing bigger and better crops than they ever did by horse power.

Plowing exhibitions, and much that has been said and written about the tractor, have perhaps led many farmers to believe that this power is not of much use except for plowing. But there are many other kinds of work the tractor is doing. In harvesting hay and grain on many farms the tractor pulls the machinery, it will pull two grain drills, run the silage cutter, work on the roads, pull stumps, draw a train of wagons loaded with farm products, run grinding machinery and saw rigs. One farmer told me the other day he found his tractor to be the very best woven wire fence stretcher he had ever used. The more a man uses a tractor the more jobs he finds it will do.

In hot weather horses must be rested, which means a loss of time, while the tractor goes right along and needs no rest and in the spring it is not "soft" and weak because of a long winter's idleness, but is "hardened" to the hardest work at any and all times. Flies do not bother it and it never gets sick. It always has its harness on ready for work. When idle the tractor is not consuming high-priced feed and does not require an expensive barn in which to stay, but it should have a good shed and be well protected from the weather. On an average, good horses cost about \$200 a horse power, while a good tractor averages less than \$100 a horsepower. Of course, there are many good places where and in which horses can be better used than the tractor, and I do not consider it wise for one to dispose of all his horses and try to depend wholly on mechanical power, but where the tractor can be used economically there is no question of its value.—Farmers Guide.

A Husking Record

So far as we have been able to learn, Roderick Moore, who recently returned from Colorado to the home of his parents southwest of town, is the champion corn husker of this county.

He secured a job of husking the corn on the Blubaugh farm, which was 3 miles from his home, and traveling that distance to his work every morning, for six days in succession, he averaged 120 bushels. On the last day he worked he gathered corn to the amount of 154 bushels and 20 pounds and on those figures he was paid at the rate of 6 cents a bushel, which is a guarantee of the correctness of the figures.

The field of corn on which he made this record produced at the rate of 45 bushels to the acre. If there are any corn huskers who have exceeded Roderick's record we shall be pleased to secure the facts and figures for publication.—Halstead Independent.

How to Buy Your Pullman Ticket

Pullman tickets may be purchased at 2,950 offices throughout the country, or they may be purchased from the Pullman conductor on the train.

One Pullman ticket entitles you to a berth (accommodating two people) at night, and a double seat in daytime. Two Pullman tickets entitle you to a whole "section," or two berths and two double seats facing. All Pullman tickets entitle holders alike to the conveniences and comforts of the car and the services of the porter.

The price of a Pullman ticket varies with the distance traveled, but in general it is about the same that you would pay at a moderate priced hotel.

The purchaser of a Pullman ticket must first have his railroad ticket, which he buys from a different official employed by the railroad. The Pullman ticket should be stamped on the back with the date of departure.

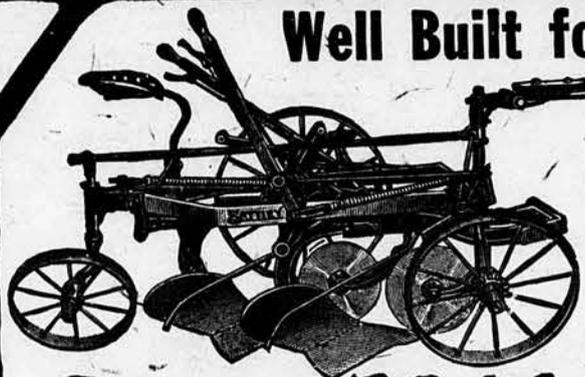
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A Shortage of Seed Corn

The supply of seed corn is not enough for planting all of the Kansas fields unless it is conserved carefully. Unless you have plenty of seed you had better get your supply at once. If you have your own seed corn it would be an excellent idea to test it to make sure that it will germinate. The farmers are becoming alarmed over the seed corn situation; this is well reflected in the local papers. Here is what the Hiawatha World said recently:

The best farmers are pointing out that first grade seed corn will be scarce this year. The necessity of having nothing but the best seed is apparent in these war times. So much of the corn did not mature fully that the greatest care should be taken in selecting seed. All grain suitable for seed purposes should be conserved, as it will be in demand. It will pay if the corn growers start selecting their seed corn right now. Then it should be tested thoroughly. Only the best of seed is fit for this high-priced Brown county land. Poor seed makes a great waste.

The Concordia News says, in telling of the situation there:

Farmers are pretty badly worried over the seed corn proposition. They are all on the watch for seed corn and good seed is mighty scarce. One man who raised corn last year that averaged 40 bushels to the acre informs this paper that not more than five ears out of a day's shucking will be fit for seed. Seed houses are now quoting it at from \$7 to \$10 a bushel.

This is the report in the Kinsley Graphic:

Seed corn will require special attention this season to preserve its vitality. This is the statement of Prof. C. C. Cunningham of the department of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Nearly all the corn in Kansas failed to mature properly, and most of it contains an abnormal amount of moisture. Corn that is not thoroughly dry is injured easily by freezing. To insure good seed for 1918, farmers who have failed to select their seed corn should pick it out at once and store it in a dry, well ventilated place, preferably where it will not be subjected to low temperatures. A vacant room in the house, the attic, or any other place where artificial heat can be applied or freezing avoided is an ideal place to store the corn for the drying process. The principal object is to dry the corn before it is subjected to freezes.

A day or two of work spent in selecting and properly caring for seed corn now may be the means of avoiding much extra work in securing a good stand of corn next season.

There is considerable seed in Bourbon county, but it is not all being saved. Says the Ft. Scott Tribune:

The farmers of Bourbon county are hauling the best of seed corn by the thousands of bushels to the railroad tracks and elevators. A. F. Turner of the agricultural college, who was here recently, says there will be the greatest shortage of seed corn in years next spring and that all the seed corn in this county should be saved. He says there are but two counties in Kansas which raised corn suitable for good seed last year and Bourbon county is one of these.

The Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois corn crops were damaged by early freezing and there will be very little seed corn in these states for next spring's planting.

Mr. Turner saw corn being hauled to market in Ft. Scott that would be in good demand for seed corn next spring at a high price. He says the farmer who isn't saving every ear of good seed corn is missing one of the greatest opportunities that has come to him in many a year, and also is doing a wrong to his country in this crisis.

Here is the situation around Lenora, according to the News:

It has been many years since Kansas has faced such a shortage of good corn, kafir and sorghum seed as exists at present.

In a large part of the state practically no seed was produced this season and in other parts where seed was produced the amount was small and the quality not of the best. Usually good seed of kafir and sorghum can be obtained in Oklahoma or Texas but this season it is as scarce in these states as in Kansas. In fact, seedsmen from Oklahoma and Texas are locating the good seed that they can obtain in Kansas for shipping to their states for spring planting.

The seriousness of the situation is increased by the fact that there is very little old seed of corn, kafir or sorghum available this year. Good seed was scarce last year and in many localities, especially in North-central Kansas, practically all the good old seed was used for planting the 1917 crop.

Because of the general scarcity of seed, steps should be taken at once to conserve all grain suitable for seed purposes.

This general report is offered in the Concordia Kansan:

Kansas faces the worst seed corn condition in 30 years and the worst sorghum seed condition ever known, according to Dean W. M. Jardine, director of the experimental station of the Kansas State agricultural college. "From 20 to 36 western and central counties will have to import seed corn, a treacherous practice in normal times and doubly so this year because the eastern counties may not be able to supply all that is needed," he said. "The scarcity of sorghum seed is even more acute as the early October frosts damaged 50 to 75 per cent of the crop."

"The states about us are in a worse plight than we are as regards seeds. Farmers having seed corn or sorghum should not feed it to livestock, but reserve it for seed."

The local seed is better than that imported from a distance. If you will make an effort it is possible you can secure the seed you wish in your home community. If not, write to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., for a list of Kansas farmers who have good seed. Also study the display and classified advertising of the seed corn growers in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Prompt action is necessary.

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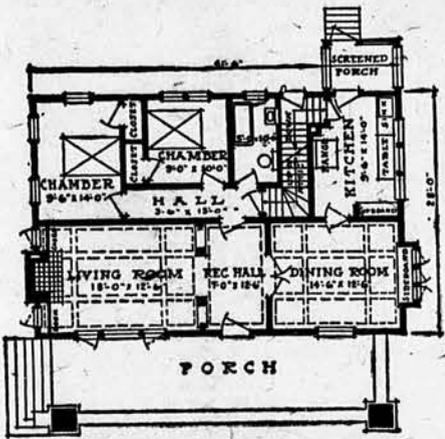
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LEPAGE'S GLUE

HANDY TUBES
WILL MEND IT

Importance of Egg Production

BY BOB R. SLOCUM

Egg production doubtless is the leading branch of poultry keeping, and, in addition, is a very important agricultural activity. According to the last census the eggs produced annually in the United States number more than 1,591 million dozens. Eggs, of course, are produced wherever chickens are kept, and by far the greater part of the egg crop comes from the general farm, yet large so-called egg farms have been developed with the main purpose of producing eggs for market. The largest of these egg farms and the greater number of them are located near the markets which pay a premium for white eggs; and for this reason, together with the fact that eggs are desired primarily, the breeds kept are those known as the egg breeds, such as the Leghorn, Campine, Minorca and Ancona. The Single Comb White Leghorn is undoubtedly the most popular and the most widely kept variety of the egg breeds. These breeds comprise the Mediterranean and Continental classes, as given in the American Standard of Perfection. The egg breeds frequently are found on general farms also, particularly in those sections near markets preferring a white egg, and where considerable flocks of poultry are kept.

These breeds are smaller than the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, and for that reason they do not make a particularly desirable table fowl and are not in as good favor with the poultry packers as the larger general-purpose breeds. Surplus cockerels, however, turned off as broilers when they weigh from 3/4 to 1 1/2 pounds find a ready market.

The egg breeds in general are characterized by their activity and sprightliness, and are of a much more nervous



A White Leghorn Cock; First at the Indianapolis Show.

temperament than the heavier breeds. It is necessary to work and move quietly among them to avoid frightening them. They are more difficult to keep in confinement, and where their quarters are fenced, 6 or 7 foot fences are used. Clipping the flight feathers of one wing will keep them from flying over the fence. They mature more quickly than the heavier breeds, but if hatched early, they often begin to lay so early in the fall that they go into a molt like the old hens. This of course checks their egg production. It is the custom of some egg farmers to hatch early chicks for the purpose of obtaining eggs during the fall, expecting these early birds to get into a molt and depending upon later hatches to supply eggs during the late fall and winter.

Chickens of the egg breeds, because of their greater activity, are fine foragers, and when they have free range they will cover a very large area and pick up a considerable amount of feed. Fowls of these breeds do not have the same tendency to become overfat as fowls of larger breeds, and tho they respond to careful feeding they are not so quick to feel the bad effects of over-feeding. Because of their smaller size they do not eat as much as fowls of the larger breeds.

All of the egg breeds are classed as nonsitters—that is to say, they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. Occasional individuals will show broodiness, and will even bring off a hatch of chicks; but they are not dependable for this purpose. Where egg breeds are kept it therefore is necessary either to depend upon hatching with incubators and brooding with heated brooders or else to keep hens of a broody breed for

the purpose of hatching and brooding the chicks.

All of the egg breeds are clean legged or have shanks free from feathers and have white or creamy white ear lobes. They are close-feathered fowls, being tighter in this respect than the Plymouth Rocks, but not so tight as the Games. All of them also lay white eggs of good size, and as a class they are reputed to be excellent layers.

The Mediterranean class includes the following standard breeds and varieties:

| Breeds. | Varieties. |
|------------------|--|
| Leghorn..... | Single Comb Brown. Rose Comb Brown. Single Comb White. Rose Comb White. Single Comb Buff. Rose Comb Buff. Single Comb Black. Silver. Red Pyle. |
| Minorca..... | Single Comb Black. Rose Comb Black. Single Comb White. Rose Comb White. Single Comb Buff. White Faced Black. |
| Spanish..... | Single Comb. Rose Comb. |
| Blue Andalusian. | |
| Ancona..... | Single Comb. Rose Comb. |

The Continental class includes the following standard breed and varieties:

| Breed. | Varieties. |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Campine..... | Silver. Golden. |

Guinea Fowls

Guinea fowls are growing in favor as a substitute for game birds, with the result that guinea raising is becoming more profitable.

The birds usually are raised in small flocks on general farms, and need a large range for best results.

Domesticated guinea fowls are of three varieties, Pearl, White, and Lavender, of which the Pearl is by far the most popular.

Guinea fowls have a tendency to mate in pairs, but one male may be mated successfully with three or four females.

Guinea hens usually begin to lay in April or May, and will lay 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to sit they will continue to lay thruout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs.

Eggs may be removed from the nest when the guinea hen is not sitting, but two or more eggs should be left in the nest.

Ordinary hens are used commonly to hatch and rear guinea chicks, but guinea hens and turkey hens also may be employed successfully, altho they are more difficult to manage.

Guineas are marketed late in the summer, when they weigh from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds at about 2 1/2 months of age, and also thruout the fall, when the demand is for heavier birds.

Good Poultry in Leavenworth

The Leavenworth Poultry association has selected the week of December 9 to 13, 1918 as the time for holding its next exhibition. This winter's show, held the first week in January, was the largest and best in the history of the association, there being nearly 800 birds on exhibition. Charles M. Swan of Lansing, who has filled the position of secretary and manager of the show for a good many years, will continue to look after the affairs of the association during 1918.

Will Save Your Chicks

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

Real Service for Kansas

We have been reading Governor Capper's papers for a number of years and find them to be the best papers we have ever taken.

I wish to say that if Arthur Capper were to run for President of the United States myself and family would give him seven votes. He has done more for Kansas than all the other governors put together.

G. W. Ward.
Lawrence, Kan.

The pig has stood abuses that would have exterminated any other farm animal.

Farmer Makes \$1,782.91 from Poultry

Mrs. Geo. Russell, a Missouri farmer's wife, writes: "Last year I kept 365 Brown Leghorns the 'Quisenberry Way.' My cash sales were \$1,782.91." Geo. Hatch, Calif., says: "Following your teachings I turned \$275 worth of feed into \$967 worth of eggs." For a small cost we furnish our Practical Poultry Correspondence Course to farmers and poultry raisers, let them use it one year. If they do not increase their profits 50% and are not satisfied, it does not cost them one cent. Thousands succeeding with our methods. Write today for bulletin on "How to Cut the Cost of Feeding," and 72 page free book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." Send 10c to cover mailing costs. No obligation on your part. Write American Poultry School, Box 906, Leavenworth, Kansas.—Advertisement.

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

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

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Will Farm the Food Everyone Says It Will

Poultry Answer Problem?

Let Me Tell You Why

By H. H. JOHNSON



Farm and Home readers, here's your opportunity—let me help you get started



H. H. JOHNSON
"The Incubator Man"

At the convention of the American Poultry Association in Milwaukee last October, it was said that poultry will prove the biggest factor in answering the world's food problem. The meat shortage was never as serious and the demand was never so great as at this time.

Chicago, Washington, New York and other large cities are having meatless days to conserve the supply.

Poultry is the only logical answer to this situation. As a meat proposition, nothing can beat chickens. It takes practically two years to produce beef, about a year for mutton, and nine months for pork. Chickens can be raised and marketed in four to five months, or if preferred, can be kept and become layers in five to six months.

With these conditions, it's plain to all of us that poultry is due to play a big part in feeding our armies, and ourselves as well, this coming year. But while beef, pork and mutton is short, there is also a shortage of poultry and that's where the shoe pinches. Farmers have been selling off their poultry. Laying stocks have been reduced. And, of course, prices have been climbing, so if one does no more than raise enough chickens for their own use, it will be probably more than they could get from the market.

I can not see where poultry raisers will have anything but a big success this year. If you are now raising chickens, I would say raise more chickens. If you are raising no chickens, now is the time to get started. Raise at least your own chickens and help to cut living expenses.

The man or woman with a good stock of layers should make money. At this writing eggs are selling at high prices in eastern city stores and this a long way above cost of production. Some city folks expect to pay one dollar a dozen for eggs before the winter is over, and this is not surprising, considering the shortage of laying stock.

But it's poultry as meat that's the main point. Nothing takes the place of meat for any great length of time with satisfaction. And with the present meat shortage, and with the National Food Board advising every one to eat more fish and poultry, to conserve beef and pork for our armies, I don't think I am asking you to take a gamble in raising more chickens.

The point is, the world wants more poultry, and whether it's for patriotism or profits, there are big



If you haven't an incubator, get one. The first hatch usually pays for the machine, and you can't help but make the price of the machine in chickens. Get an Old Trusty and make several hatches this year.

prices to be had. I have now been dealing with poultry for about twenty-six years and I have never known of a bigger opportunity for poultry raisers than this year.

I have special plans for users of our machines this year. If you would like to add another income to your farm, write and let me tell you how easily you can do it.

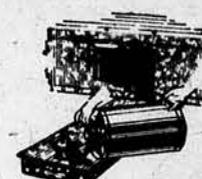
What Do You Get in an Incubator?



Let Me Tell You What 26 Years' Experience Says You SHOULD Get

WITH eggs worth close to a nickel apiece—with the world calling for more poultry, and paying top notch prices—and with your time worth many times the price of the incubator, I don't think you want to experiment this year, Neighbor. You cannot afford to take chances.

First of all, you want a dependable machine. You want a chick from every hatchable egg. Next, you want a simple machine, easy to operate, easy to understand, economical of oil, and next you want long service. Send me your name and address and



Big oil drawer saves refilling. Prevents lamp from going out.



Handy thermometer saves stooping—saves eggs. Easier watching.



Strong egg tray with cleats to make tray self supporting when drawn out.

Get this ABC of FREE Poultry Raising

and see you how well Old Trusty answers your need this year. Old Trusty is the pure-bred of hatchers. It was invented by a practical engineer and poultry raiser and is built by workers of long experience. There are reasons for Old Trusty being different, and this difference in construction makes the difference in your profits. Note the illustrations. But these are really little points. Old Trusty's good points are in its thorough construction. EVERY part is as good as its best part. Think of how good it must be to have 750,000 owners.

Send for our book and get the special plans I am making for our 1918 customers. Good money making ideas on poultry raising. Our book is our catalog of Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders but 100 of its 108 pages deal with profitable poultry raising. Send for copy. Yours very truly,
H. H. Johnson, "Incubator Man"



The Famous Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder

Annual Catalog

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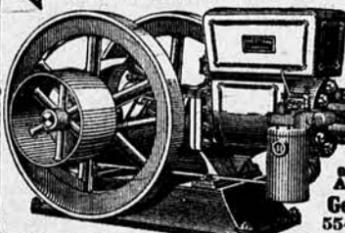
Have you used an incubator and have you been successful?.....

Do you live in town or on the farm?.....

Have you had any poultry troubles?.....

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Kerosene Oil, Distillate, Gasoline

With my Kerosene engine, you get more power from 8c Kerosene than your neighbor can get out of his engine with 20c gasoline—and OTTAWA Engines are easy to start—easy to operate—no batteries—no cranking.

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It puts a sparkling polish on windows, mirrors, cut glass. Cleans and beautifies fine furniture, floors, woodwork. Brightens up everything of metal—preventing rust and tarnish. Try on your gas range and nicked bathroom faucets and fixtures.

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The Fancier and the Farmer

BY RALPH SEARLE



There is an old adage to the effect that "politics makes queer bedfellows." So also does war. It is the war that has brought the poultry fancier and the farmer poultry raiser to view each other in a new light. In many cases the fancier and the farmer have felt that they had nothing in common. The farmer regarded the fancier's efforts as "all fuss and feathers," with no practicable value. The fancier, on the other hand, held the farmer's "scrub chickens" in high derision.

And both were in a measure right. In times past, the efforts of many fanciers undoubtedly have run entirely too much to form and feathers, and not enough to utility qualities. Many, perhaps a majority, of farmers have been totally indifferent either to fancy or utility qualities. "Chickens is chickens" has been their motto, and scrubs and standardbreds all looked alike.

Under the stress of wartime conditions, the viewpoints of both are changing. The fancier is no longer a fancier—in the sense in which that word formerly was used. While he still loves to study both form and feathers, he has been forced to a realization that these attributes must, and can, be combined with utility qualities, such as heavy egg production, meat, early maturity and constitutional vigor. And to these ends he is now devoting his time and energy. In other words, he is taking his place in the army of food producers beside the purebred stock breeder and the professional seed grower.

The farmer poultry raiser also has seen a new light. He is finding that there is as much difference in hens as there is in cows—that some are "patriots," while others are "slackers." On all sides he is being presented with indisputable evidence that he has "overlooked a bet" when he failed to pay more careful attention to his poultry department, and when he assumed that any old chicken was good enough for him. He is being shown that a good variety of standardbred poultry, handled properly, will yield greater returns on the investment than any other class of livestock. And he is being impressed deeply with the further fact that as a patriotic citizen he can add to the world's food supply more rapidly by increasing his poultry production than in any other way.

The result is that he is looking for the best grade of "seed poultry" just as he is looking for the best grade of seed corn or seed oats. And right here is where the fancier-breeder and the farmer-poultryman suddenly awake to the realization that they have interests in common.

The average farmer—and in this article we really mean the farmer's wife—has neither the time nor the inclination to trap-nest his hens, pedigree his chicks, do the culling and keep the records that are the delight of the fancier. Yet this work must be done if breeding birds are to be secured that will increase the egg production of the flock, improve their table qualities, and add to their profit-making ability. The natural and reasonable thing to do, then, is for the farmer to go to the fancier for his "seed poultry" in the form of cockerels, baby chicks or eggs for hatching. In this connection he should take the same business-like position that he does in purchasing his seed corn, namely, that the "best is none too good," and he should be willing to pay accordingly.

"It is an ill wind that blows no good." We cannot get away from the fact that the war, with all its horrors, also has had a beneficial effect in many branches of human activity. One of these benefits is the new relation suggested.

Strong Fertility in Eggs

The first requirement in producing good eggs is strong, well-matured parent-stock free from any disease, and as the old darkey said, "Hit's the feed and not the breed that makes the profit in poultry." I am speaking of the American class now. I use pullets hatched in March or early April and 2-year-old hens. A great mistake is made in pushing pullets and hens thru the months of October, November and December. A pullet hatched in March, if properly taken care of, is at her best at about 11 months.

And now we are ready about January 1 to begin our year's work. We go carefully over our stock and mate up our pen. I like to use 2-year-old hens and a good strong cockerel. I prefer hens up to standard weight and not such a large male. A big, extra strong, overgrown male will make more weak chicks than anything else. Take a nice, well-matured, active male. During the idle months I use lots of soaked oats as it makes strong bone and muscle. After culling I put with a cock seven to nine females and with a cockerel 11 to 13.

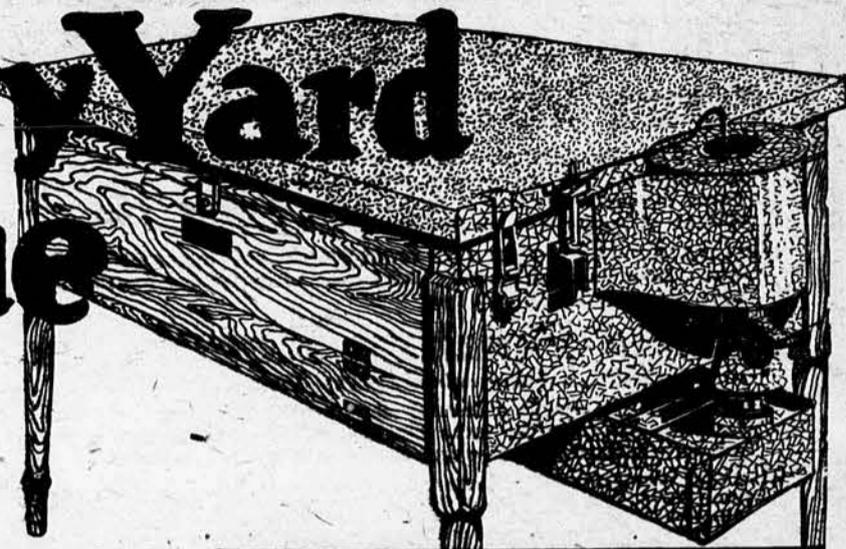
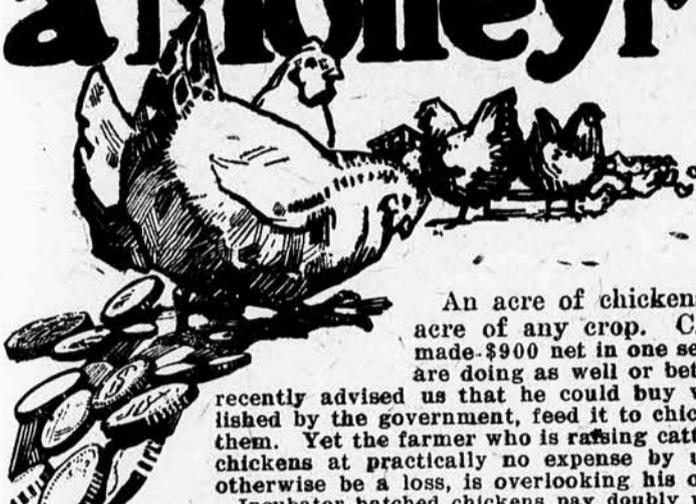
I take every one and with a pair of sharp shears trim carefully all down from around the vent above and below, on both sexes. Place in pens to get used to each other. In about 10 days your eggs will all be fertilized. I feed very little corn during the breeding season, keep bran before them all the time and give a feed of sprouted oats once a day, and a mixed feed in a deep litter about 4 o'clock. I have tried this method for several years, and last year it was a perfect success. Out of the first 85 eggs, I took out two infertile ones. I used hens for hatching and in some instances got 13 and 14 chicks, and in a few hatches I got 15 chicks out of 15 eggs.

The trouble with eggs hatching when hens have been forced thru these months—October, March and December—is that their vitality is all run down. This produces weak germs and what chicks do hatch are weaklings and do not have the vitality to live and grow. Now take it from me and get busy with your shears and trim your fowls and it surely will make a great difference in the hatch. And raise all the chickens we can and help save the meat. In this way we can do our bit and help put Sammies along—and help to win the war.

Ginette & Ginette.
Florence, Kan.

Food pledge cards in the windows of 10 million American homes bespeak a mighty, concerted effort that will be felt beyond the seas.

Your Poultry Yard a Money Mine



An acre of chickens makes more money than an acre of any crop. C. H. Bivens, Jackson County, made \$900 net in one season from 500 chickens. Others are doing as well or better. A successful poultry raiser recently advised us that he could buy wheat at double the price established by the government, feed it to chickens and still make money from them. Yet the farmer who is raising cattle and hogs, and could be raising chickens at practically no expense by using his range for what would otherwise be a loss, is overlooking his opportunity.

Incubator hatched chickens pay doubly well because you have them in the early spring when broilers bring big prices and when they can forage their own feed, not only saving you money but helping destroy the grasshoppers and other insects that otherwise would injure your crops. Chickens turn waste into profit.

WOMEN whose men folks are at war or who wish to supplement the husband's income—men who are tired of hard farm work—poultry raising this year offers an unbeatable opportunity. The high price of meats means that you will get more for your poultry and eggs than ever before. There is always a spot cash market. Go into the business right—use business-like methods. Don't depend upon the hatching whims of hens—make sure of having broilers during the season of high prices by using an incubator that will

Hatch Every Hatchable Egg—SURE

90-95 and 100-per cent hatches are common with this machine because the Safety Hatch is built so mechanically perfect that it is just a question of whether the eggs are fertile. Hot Water Patent Circulation System with Oakes reliable regulator insures even temperature in the egg chamber from

the time the hatch is started until the chicks pip the shell. Heavy Double Walls of best kiln-dried Cypress interlined with heavy felt and air space and covered outside with galvanized steel, make the egg chamber as weatherproof as a plastered house and protects it against temperature changes.

WHAT THEY SAY OF SAFETY HATCH



FINE HATCH FROM OLD EGGS

Enclosed is a picture of 82 good healthy Barred Rock Chicks from 87 fertile eggs. Part of the eggs were saved over two weeks. I had no idea of such good results. The SAFETY HATCH is an incubator that can be depended on.—(Mrs. S. E. Pratt, Emporia, Kan.)

98% HATCH—ALL LIVING

My hatch taken off Sunday morning; got 94 chicks out of 96 fertile eggs and all are living today.—(A. C. Graham, Lawrence, Kansas.)

BEST HE EVER USED

After using several different makes of incubators I wish to say that the SAFETY HATCH is the best machine and easiest operated of any I have ever used.—C. C. Hunter, El Reno, Okla.

154 DUCKS FROM 156 EGGS.

The man who is in charge of my poultry yard, informs me that he has made his first experiment and from 156 duck eggs he has taken 154 ducks. He is a man of experience with incubators and pronounces this far superior to any he has ever used. We will be on the market for more soon.—R. W. McFerron, Dallas, Tex.

EASY TO MAINTAIN TEMPERATURE.

I wish to compliment you on the fine incubator which you have and the ease with which it is kept at the same temperature, besides the sanitary features and its being practically fire proof, it has all other incubators beat in hatching out the chicks without any drying out in the shells. I used — for about ten years and no matter how much moisture one uses at hatching time, with this machine, as with other makes, they dry in shell; but this is not the case with the SAFETY HATCH if directions are followed. I have just hatched out 59 chicks out of the sixty pullet eggs placed therein. Eugene H. Joffre, Dallas, Texas.

91% FIRST TIME

On my first hatch with SAFETY HATCH, our first experience with any incubator, we got 114 chicks out of 126 possible eggs. The machine was opened often during the hatch.—R. Attaway, Fletcher, Okla.

STILL LIKES SAFETY HATCH

I bought your incubator in 1913. I think it is a fine and reliable machine. I have praised your incubator highly here.—(Mrs.) H. L. Simpson, Kenton, Okla.

95% FIRST HATCH

My first hatch was the best I ever had. Out of 75 fertile eggs we got 71 chicks. My second hatch is just finishing.—Rex D. Jones, Lexington, Okla.

WANTS MORE SAFETY HATCHES

Please send me your catalog. I want as many as three more by next season and probably before. I have an — but expect to sell it for I don't like it as well as I do the SAFETY HATCH.—J. W. Tabb, Mt. Park, Okla.

Safety Hatch

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Get a Reliable Brooder

It's just as important to raise chicks as to hatch them. The Safety Brooder is not a cheaply thrown together clap-net affair. It is built of Louisiana Red Cypress the same as the Safety Hatch incubator and has the same copper coil heating plant as the incubator. The heat is uniform throughout the brooder and the chicks do not become suffocated through crowding around a heater. Lamp is kept out of weather to conserve heat yet entirely removed from chick compartment positively insuring pure moist air that is neither too damp nor too dry. The brooder is divided into two compartments with varying temperature to prevent weakening the chicks by overheating. The Safety Brooder will pay for itself in the higher percentage of chicks raised. There is no heat so satisfactory for hatching or brooding chicks as a hot water circulation provides.

thickness that can't warp, check or crack. The legs are extra heavy to prevent the vibration which often saddles eggs and spoils hatches. There are two layers of wood with a lining of felt and a non-conductive air chamber which keeps out cold and makes the Safety Hatch proof against sudden temperature changes. The outside of the cabinet is cased with galvanized metal which makes it fireproof and also increases its durability. There are two doors, the inner one being of glass so that the eggs can be inspected without exposing them to draft. The doors are hinged to break in the middle so that they are out of the way when the incubator is being cleaned. These many features show why hatching in a Safety Hatch is as simple as mathematics—a chick from every hatchable egg. Good dealers sell the Safety Hatch because they know it gives greater satisfaction, under all conditions, than any other incubator.

Metal Cased Vibration-Proof Cabinet

The Cabinet has double walls of life-lasting Cypress surfaced to 13-16" making a wall of nearly 2" total thickness that can't warp, check or crack. The legs are extra heavy to prevent the vibration which often saddles eggs and spoils hatches. There are two layers of wood with a lining of felt and a non-conductive air chamber which keeps out cold and makes the Safety Hatch proof against sudden temperature changes. The outside of the cabinet is cased with galvanized metal which makes it fireproof and also increases its durability. There are two doors, the inner one being of glass so that the eggs can be inspected without exposing them to draft. The doors are hinged to break in the middle so that they are out of the way when the incubator is being cleaned. These many features show why hatching in a Safety Hatch is as simple as mathematics—a chick from every hatchable egg. Good dealers sell the Safety Hatch because they know it gives greater satisfaction, under all conditions, than any other incubator.

FREE BOOKS

Send the Coupon Now for Our Catalog and "Evidence" Our Book of Letters from Dealers and Users. Copper, galvanized sheet metal, lumber, labor, everything that goes into the manufacture of an incubator was never as high in the history of the Nation yet we have advanced our price only \$3.00 since we first began making the Safety Hatch incubator. We offer an incubator that is all value. Safety Hatch Incubators and Brooders are sold only through high class dealers who back the machines with our GUARANTEE, but if your dealer does not handle it, we shall ship you a machine on receipt of price. Send the coupon for our illustrated catalog and "Evidence" a book crammed full of letters from enthusiastic dealers and users. Get these two books—learn how to hatch chicks right.

THE MORRIS MFG. CO.
822 E. RUSSELL ST., EL RENO, OKLA.

CATALOGUE



Be Sure to Get a Safety Hatch Brooder to Raise Your Chicks

THE MORRIS MANUFACTURING CO.,
822 E. RUSSELL ST., EL RENO, OKLAHOMA.
Please send me free copies of your illustrated catalog and "Evidence," your book of letters from users and dealers.

Name

Address

Get 100% Efficiency From Your Feed

The U. S. Food Administration predicts a 40% to 50% reduction as compared with last year's poultry feed prices. But you cannot afford to waste a pound of feed. You are wasting it—losing good dollars—if your fowls are not digesting it perfectly.

Perfect digestion prevents feed waste and increases production. Your birds will get the full benefit of everything they eat and earn bigger profits if you use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

America's Original Guaranteed Poultry Tonic and Conditioner

It assists digestion in a natural way—tones up the entire system—sharpens the appetite—stirs sluggish egg-producing organs into activity—makes hens lay—turns loafers into steady producers.

Used and recommended by leading poultry authorities. Pres. T. E. Quisenberry, of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, uses it at his great experimental farm. He says:—"Pratts Poultry Regulator is used every day in the moist mash, except when salts or sulphur are fed. We use this as per directions furnished with the Regulator." It will pay you to follow the advice of this recognized authority.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

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A BOOK that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only), for a Dime in coin or stamps. **GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 41, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS.**



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 Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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THOUSANDS of farmers living in every part of the United States save 25% to 33 1/2% by taking advantage of my low factory prices. For many years my low prices for highest quality fence have saved to farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their savings this year bigger than ever.

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Only the best wire used. Only the best wire workers employed. Ottawa fence is heavily galvanized. Withstands all weather conditions. Flexible tie insures most even stretching over rough ground, giving upstanding fence utmost durability. Quality first, last and all the time—that's our motto. If it is not just what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect.

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 Send your name and address now and I'll mail you postpaid my Free Book of Wire Mill Bargains—164 different styles at factory prices. See how much you will save.

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21 1/2 CENTS A ROD for a 36-inch Hog Fence; 31 1/2¢ a rod for 47-in. Fences. Low prices Barb Wire.

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Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us 10¢ for a 3-months' subscription to the Household. The magazine contains 20 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Household, Dept. 737, Topeka, Kan.

Poultry Houses and Equipment

That part of the farm equipment allotted to poultry on most of the farms of Kansas is so sorely neglected and so dilapidated that it is a wonder that any revenue whatever could be obtained from the poultry on such farms. Some of the houses are the bare branches of the trees and some are even worse than that, as a makeshift of a house that is full of cracks is worse than no house at all, and yet you will hear farmers with this kind of equipment standing on the street corners and saying there is no money in keeping poultry. These same farmers will say there is money in cattle, hogs, sheep or other farm animals and if on being asked how they are kept, will say, "I have a good warm barn for them and use good feed and make money from them." But at the same time they allow 200 or 300 hens to shift for themselves and roost in worse than no houses and expect them to fill their egg basket and make money for the owner.

True some of the farms are equipped with fairly good houses and the fowls are given somewhat better care and on these farms the owners say there is some money in chickens. We would not attempt to say that there is any one best house. The principal features are plenty of sunshine and fresh air without a draft directly on the fowls.

A house that meets the requirements of most localities is as follows: Allow about 2 square feet of floor space a bird for the smaller breeds and 2 1/2 square feet of floor space a bird for the larger breeds. The roof should slope only one way, toward the north. This gives a larger space facing the south for sunlight. The house may be built 12 or 14 feet square or it may be built either width and as long as desired to accommodate the number of fowls to be kept. It should be 8 feet high in front and 5 1/2 feet in the rear. Take for instance a house, 12 by 12 feet. The door should be placed near the south side of one end, and both ends except the door should be made air tight. The south side or front of the house should have a window at each end with two sash to each window, using rather small lights—about 8 by 10 inches is a good size. Between these two windows, and near the bottom of the front should be built a ventilating system, using slats sloping up toward the interior, similar to those used in barn cupolas. These should be about 3 or 4 feet long and about 2 feet wide. In extremely cold weather burlap should be tacked over this ventilator on the inside. Directly above this another ventilator should be placed near the top and may consist of a board 6 or 8 inches wide and 4 feet long, hinged at the top and pushed out at the bottom to keep rain from beating into the house, as the house must be kept perfectly dry to insure the greatest success.

The interior of the house may be arranged to suit the owner. If a concrete floor is used a layer of tar paper

should be placed beneath the top layer to insure dryness. We prefer a wood floor and it should be high enough from the ground to keep the rats from working up the earth and rotting out the floor as well as making it damp. The drop board should be placed in the north part of the house and the roosts on top of this board, the height depending on the breeds to be kept.

The nests may be placed under the drop boards or at one side. The dry mash hopper may be placed in the center or at one side but all inside equipment should be placed up from the floor far enough to allow all the floor space to be utilized for scratching, and the floor should be kept covered to the depth of about 1 foot with clean, dry straw.

Poultry kept in this kind of a house and fed properly will make a profit for the owner.

E. H. Inman,
 Fredonia, Kan.

A Bulletin for Poultry Teachers

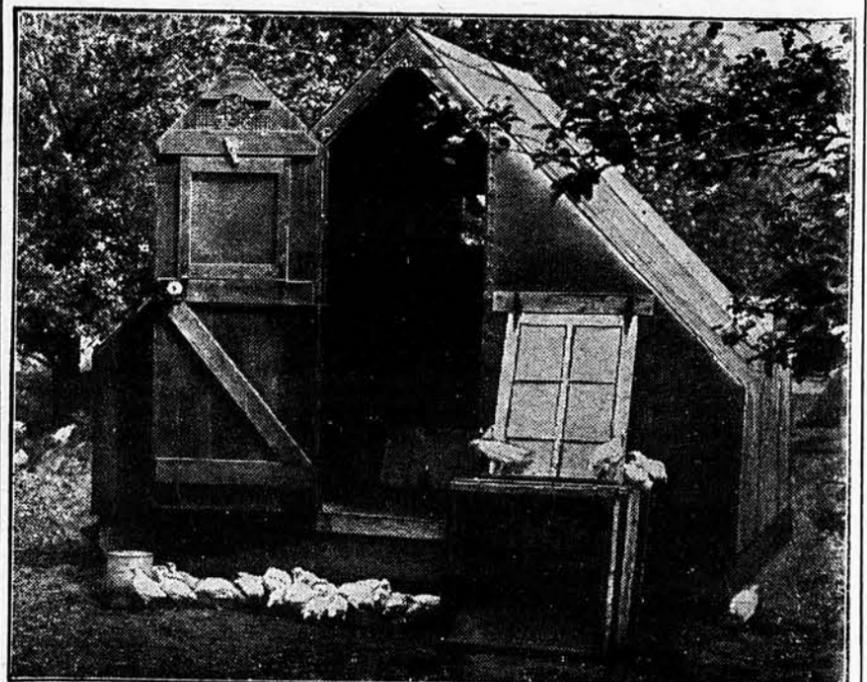
To aid teachers of poultry husbandry in secondary schools in presenting the poultry raising opportunities to their classes, a specialist in the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a teachers' guide on the raising of ducks, geese and turkeys. Suggestions are made as to methods of presenting these subjects both in the class room and in the laboratory, and study outlines calculated to help the teacher and student to correlate the home work with the work at school are given. The bulletin known as States Relations Service Document 57, will be mailed free on request, while the supply lasts, to instructors or administrators of high school agriculture on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wonderful Egg Producer

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

He who is unthankful for little would be thankless were much given him.

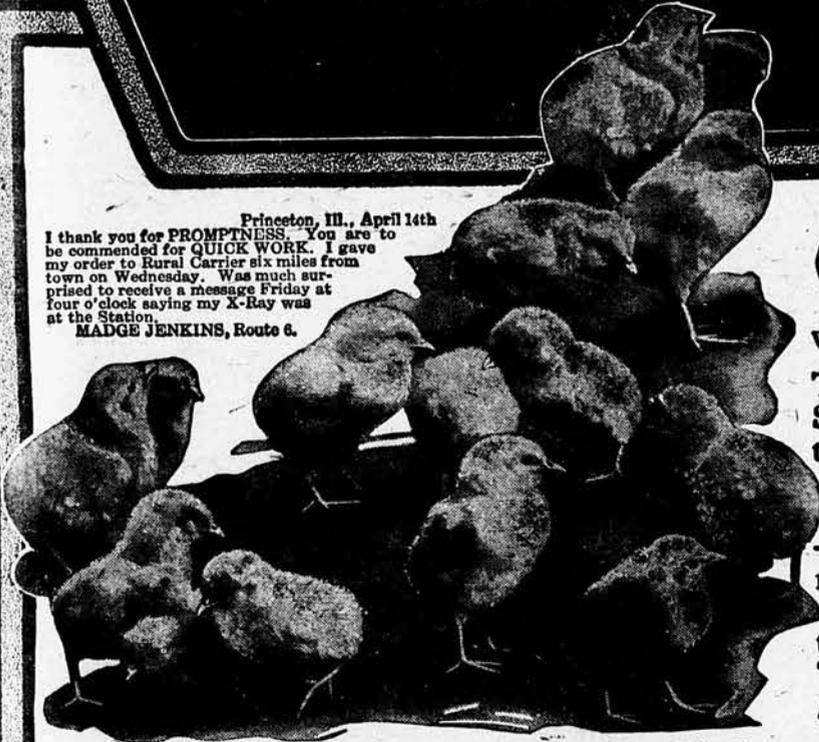
Sunlight and Health for Chickens



The Orchard is an Excellent Place in Which to Raise Chickens—The Trees Supply Shade and Protection From the Wind.

Act Quick! Get Your Share Of This \$600,000,000.00 In 1918!

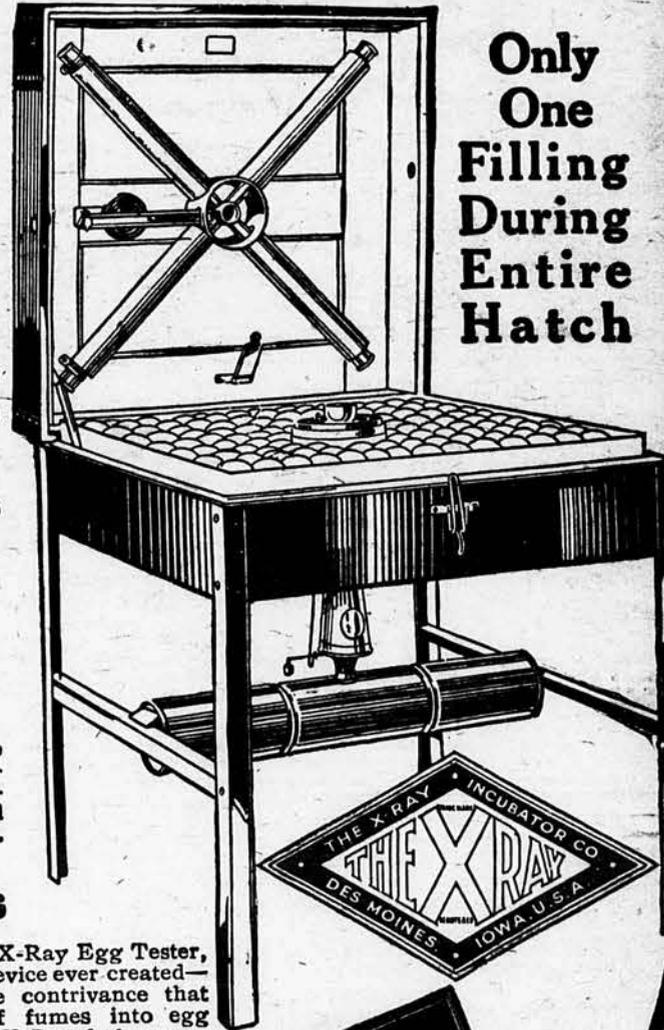
Princeton, Ill., April 14th
 I thank you for PROMPTNESS. You are to be commended for QUICK WORK. I gave my order to Rural Carrier six miles from town on Wednesday. Was much surprised to receive a message Friday at four o'clock saying my X-Ray was at the Station.
MADGE JENKINS, Route 6.



ONE Hundred Million more pounds of poultry than last year! An untold number of Billions More Eggs! In all, \$600,000,000 (Six Hundred Million Dollars) worth of poultry and eggs more than was produced in all 1917!

That's what is **NEEDED!** That is what the entire United States and all Europe is ready, *willing*, **EAGER** to pay top prices for. The U. S. Food Bureau and Dept. of Agriculture asks every farmer—every poultry raiser—every home owner to double—treble—quadruple their poultry flocks. To do this is patriotism. To do this will be *highly profitable*.

Poultry and egg prices won't—*can't* come down. The demand is far greater than the supply. Chickens are easily raised the X-Ray Way. The waste stuff from kitchen or garden makes excellent chicken rations. Poultry will do well, grow well and lay well on rations consisting of 75 per cent green feed (such as turnip and beet tops, cabbage leaves, old lettuce and cull potatoes), and the balance cracked corn or other grain products. And—if you get the right start—an *early* start—you can get your share of this *extra* \$600,000,000 poultry money. Get a



Only One Filling During Entire Hatch

1918 X-Ray Incubator Shipped Express Prepaid by Us to Practically All Points

This is the famous one-gallon oil—one filling during hatch incubator. Fill the big oil tank of the X-Ray Incubator—light the lamp—in fifteen minutes the temperature in hatching chamber is exactly right—other incubators

require four to five hours. (The lamp's flame is scientifically adjusted by the X-Ray Automatic Trip. The flame is automatically decreased or increased as needed. No wasted heat, no "cooked" eggs—none chilled.

Combines 20 Hatch-Increasing Improvements

The 1918 X-Ray Incubator has X-Ray Handy Height Feature, with deeper lid that conserves the heat and saves oil—X-Ray Quick Cooling Egg Tray, built of heavy galvanized wire mesh—X-Ray Nursery Tray that gives better footing for the chicks, provides ideal sanitary conditions, makes a perfect "drying-

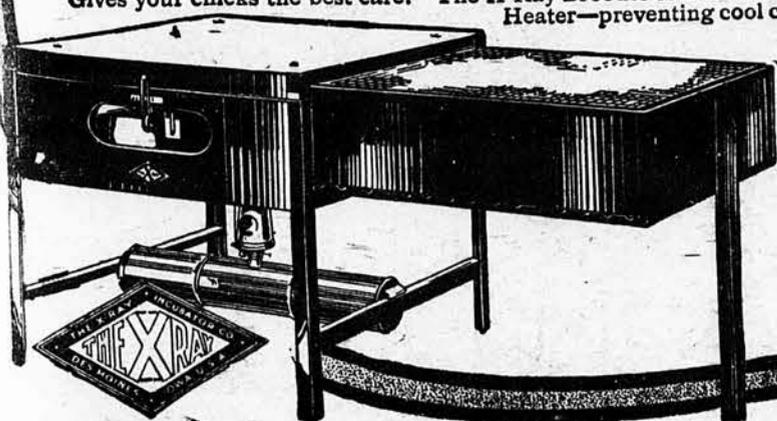
out" place for new-born chicks—X-Ray Egg Tester, the simplest, surest fertility test device ever created—X-Ray Gas Arrestor, the simple contrivance that absolutely prevents entrance of fumes into egg chamber. Investigate this 1918 X-Ray before you invest a penny in any incubator.

Post Yourself! Send the Coupon Today for FREE BOOK!

A handsome, helpful volume—filled from cover to cover with vital poultry-raising facts—*truths* that point out the path you can follow to bigger hatches, sturdier chicks, *sure* poultry success. You absolutely *need* to read this book. It will post you—protect you against making mistakes in buying a hatcher. Send your name and address today. Ask for 1918 Book No. 47B.

The Great Chick Saver—The 1918 X-RAY BROODER

Gives your chicks the best care. The X-Ray Brooder is built this year with the famous X-Ray Duplex Heater—preventing cool corners and thus preventing the chicks crowding together and injuring themselves. Equipped with X-Ray Gas Arrestor, avoiding possibility of fumes entering chick chamber and affecting chicks' health. Canopy top over exercising room to protect chicks from draughts and excessive sunlight. Read the 1918 Book and learn *all* about this Brooder.



X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY
 Department 47B
 Des Moines, Iowa



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 Send me at once Free Copy of your 1918 X-Ray Book No. 47B.

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Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you want—that's what you will get with my Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit—and I can prove it.

The whole story is in my big book, "Hatching Facts" in colors, sent Free. It tells how money is made—what pleasure folks have raising poultry the Belle City way. Get this book and you will want to start one of these wonderful Hatching Outfits making money for you. It is good business and good patriotism to raise poultry this year, and you can make big profits by using my

\$8.95 Belle City Incubator

140-Egg Champion
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

You cannot get a better Hatcher at any price—Hot Water—Copper Tank—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery—Self-Regulating Fibre Board Double-Walled construction that has held the field for over 12 yrs. The kind used by Uncle Sam—leading Agr'l Colleges and over 650,000 of America's most successful Poultry Raisers. Also use my \$5.25 World famous Hot-Water Double-Walled, big, roomy, 140-Chick Belle City Brooder—guaranteed to raise the chicks. When ordered with Incubator, both only \$12.95.—Freight Prepaid East of Rockies—allowed towards Express and to points beyond. My

Special Offers Provide Ways for You to Make Extra Money.

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can have poultry in abundance, as shown here. Order now or write today for my big Free catalog "Hatching Facts"—the most practical guide to success with poultry. A postal will do. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Brooding the Young Poults

If Care is Used the Turkey Crop of Kansas Easily Can be Increased at a Good Profit

THE AVERAGE number of poults raised under ordinary conditions in Kansas is about 50 per cent of those hatched out, or about seven poults for every turkey hen. By far the greater part of this loss occurs when the poults are quite young, that is, under a week old. Seldom are any lost after they are a month old, unless there is an outbreak of disease. The high mortality among young poults is mainly from the following causes:

- (1) Exposure to dampness and cold.
- (2) Improper feeding.
- (3) Close confinement.
- (4) Lice.
- (5) Predatory animals.
- (6) Inherent weakness, the result of carelessness in selection of parent stock.

With the exception of predatory animals all these causes are removed easily. Experienced and careful turkey growers are able to raise a much higher per cent of the poults hatched.

As soon as the hatch is completed and the poults begin to run around outside the nest the hen and brood are ready to be removed to the coop provided for them. The coop should be built to keep out rain; it should be well ventilated, capable of easy movement, and be sufficiently roomy for a turkey hen to stand erect and walk about. There should be a separate coop for every hen and brood, and the coops should be scattered about the farm in such places as are drained easily and where natural feed, such as tender, green vegetation, grass, clover, alfalfa, and other green feed—and insects, particularly grasshoppers, can be found. By moving the coop every day the ground will be kept clean and opportunity will be given the mother hen and poults to pick up fresh, green feed inside the coop. Plenty of exercise is essential if the poults are to thrive.

Keep Them Dry.

At all times, when rain or dampness does not prevent, the poults should be allowed to run in and out of the coop at will. Too much stress cannot be given to the necessity for exercise, and the only way to provide for this is to allow the poults at every possible opportunity to range for feed outside the coop. During a long-continued rainy season it is better to allow them to run out of the coop whenever it is not actually raining, even tho the grass is somewhat damp. By confining the mother hen to the coop, she will always be ready to hover the poults whenever they run to her, which they will do if they become chilled. The greatest care should be taken to keep the interior of the coop dry and for this reason it is advisable to choose a sandy slope where the water runs off quickly and where there also is protection from heavy rains. If necessary, the mother hen can be confined to a roomy coop for a week or more, provided she is properly fed and watered, and the coop moved to fresh ground daily.

Allowing Free Range.

If the weather is warm and dry, as frequently happens when the poults are hatched late in the season, no shelter is required, as they do better in the open; but it is advisable to keep them within a fenced inclosure for the first three or four days until they are strong enough to follow the mother. Weather conditions being favorable, the hen and brood can be given free range after the third or fourth day, but care should be taken to



A Pair of 2-Year-Old Chums.

keep them out of heavy dews and to protect them from rain for the first two or three weeks. After this, early morning dews or light showers followed closely by warm sunshine will do little harm, as the poults soon become warm and dry. If cold, damp weather sets in, however, they will need to be kept in dry quarters, for nothing is more fatal to young poults than wet and cold.

As to Turkey Habits.

Young turkeys usually remain with the mother hen until about October or November, when the males ordinarily separate from the females and range by themselves. When two turkey hens with broods of about the same age are turned out on free range together they will remain in one flock, and as this makes it easier to hunt them up and care for them it is advisable to turn out two or three hens with their broods together when they are given free range. It is not a good plan to have more than this number of young poults in one flock, however, as they may all try to crowd under one or two hens to be hovered.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. When on free range the poults are busy searching for feed most of the day. Here there is no overfeeding and lack of exercise, such as the poults are often subjected to by those ignorant of their wants. If the range is plentifully supplied with green feed, grasshoppers, and other insects and if the weather is favorable, then the best plan is to allow the poults to feed themselves. It usually is advisable, however, to have them come home at night, and if driven up and fed at a certain place every night they will soon learn.

Careful About the Feed.

When, on account of rainy weather or unfavorable range conditions, it is advisable to raise the poults by the coop method, more care must be given to their feeding. For the first two days after hatching, poults require no feed, the yolk of the egg which they absorb before breaking out of the shell being sufficient to maintain them for that length of time. Access to clean drinking water and a little coarse sand and green feed to pick at is all that is needed until the third day. Beginning with the third day, the poults should be fed according to the quantity of natural feed they are able to pick up outside the coop. They should always be hungry. To feed all they will clean up several times a day removes the cause of searching for feed, so that little exercise is taken and indigestion is sure to result. When natural feed is scarce, or when the poults have to be kept from ranging outside, they should be fed lightly about five times a day. If allowed to run outside the coop where they can find insects, seeds, and green feed, they need not be fed oftener than two or three times a day.

Successful turkey raisers use many kinds of feed, some of them being:

- (1) Hard-boiled egg chopped fine and corn-bread crumbs for the first week, and then whole wheat and hulled oats.
- (2) Stale bread, soaked in milk and squeezed dry, for the first few days, and then common chick feed.
- (3) Clabbered milk seasoned with salt and pepper, and corn-bread crumbs.
- (4) Equal parts "pinhead" oats, whole wheat, and cracked corn.
- (5) Cracked wheat.
- (6) Cornmeal and wheat bran mixed in the proportion of 3 to 1 and baked into bread.
- (7) Bran or middlings one-half, cracked Egyptian corn one-quarter, wheat and hulled oats one-quarter.

Skinmed milk and buttermilk are quite often fed with excellent results.



Gobble, Gobble, Gobble.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

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

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

Built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pastboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.

The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care of temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger. Not cheap, but cheap in the long run. Catalog free.

Queen Incubator Co. Lincoln, Nebr.

YOU SAVE from \$7.00 to \$15.00 On Every Harness

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1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

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BUY LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

Boys' overalls like men's. Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Fl. Scott, Kansas.

Greatest Incubator

DISCOVERY IN 50 YEARS

SOFT-HEAT TUBELESS

Natural Soft Warmth of Hen and Absolutely Uniform Temperature Over Eggs Attained for First Time in Artificial Incubation, in Marvelous New Porter Incubator.

We want you to know about this wonderful machine. Designed and built by original inventors of center-heat hatcher. Lid a complete radiator plate. Combination hot water and warm air heat. Automatic control of moisture, heat and ventilation. No responsibility on the user. Nothing like it ever before made. A postal today brings you our

Big, New FREE Book

Explains the common sense principles and 26 superior features—only one filling of tank and less than gallon oil—no gas or bad odors—eggs turned without removing tray—no hydrometer, etc.—No trouble or worry—more and better chicks. Don't waste your time and eggs on ordinary hatcher. Send at once for our handsome illustrated book—FREE.

Porter, Bond, Jr.
PORTER INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 29, Blair, Nebraska

The Stork Incubator

The "Stork" keeps eggs warm by contact—just like the hen's body. Entirely different from all others and absolutely correct in principle—its nature's way. Every fertile egg will hatch a strong, healthy chick. Investigate this incubator and avoid expensive losses.

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Ducks and More Ducks

We have bred the Buff ducks, formerly called Buff Orpington ducks, for the last five years and have found them to be very profitable and the least trouble of any of our poultry.

They are large, general purpose ducks weighing from 6 to 9 pounds, and are very hardy and vigorous. The young ducks are active insect hunters and grow very fast and will weigh from 5 to 6 pounds when 2 months old. They make the most delicious roasts and pies. While they are very valuable as quick meat and feather producers, their egg producing qualities are by far the most important.

They are good layers of big white eggs and lay steadily from January until September. Then they rest while molting for several weeks and lay again in the fall if not allowed to grow too fat.

The reasons why these ducks have proved so profitable is that we have a good pure strain and advertise the eggs for hatching. Unlike most poultry they are not troubled with insect pests—this saves labor. They do not require fine houses as they prefer to roost outdoors except during zero weather or deep snows, when any kind of a shelter will do—this saves lumber and carpenter bills. They seldom get sick—hence there is scarcely any loss from illness. They are light feeders and good foragers. A great many persons imagine that the chief business of a duck is to eat, get fat and grow lazy and, possibly, lay a dozen or two eggs during the warm spring weather.

Of course, ducks will eat more than is necessary if fed all they want. While this is the way many flocks are handled, it is the wrong and expensive method and not the profitable one.

Ducks will gather most of their living eight or nine months of the year if allowed to do so. By this method they will produce lots of eggs, and this is the profitable way to manage ducks. They should convert waste and things of little or no value into profit. They are splendid birds for gathering up insects and larvae, both on land and in the water. They destroy obnoxious weeds, and are good gleaners in a field after harvest.

In caring for the laying duck, it is of utmost importance that the feeds have a sufficient proportion of protein. This is supplied by animal foods, such as milk, lean meat scraps or insects, green feed, bran and shorts. Do not allow the layers much corn; in fact we omit it altogether. A duck that lays an egg must have materials from which to make large quantities of protein, but does not require much fattening food. The layers must have plenty of cracked oyster shells to supply materials for shell formation. Our Buffs are light feeders, yet, with proper care, they lay an egg apiece nearly every day.

Here is the simple way we care for our laying ducks: We keep them yarded during the night and until about 9 o'clock in the morning.

There is a low, open-front shed on the north side of the yard fronting the south. On the dry ground that forms the floor of the shed we keep a supply of clean straw, in which the ducks make their nests and deposit the eggs. About 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning we feed a bean and shorts mash, made crumbly with skim milk. Occasionally, we add a little salt to the mash.

They lay at night or early in the morning. In an hour or two after feeding we let the ducks out of the yard, and they immediately go to a pond of water in the pasture, where they remain all day, swimming and diving around for insects, fish, frogs and crabs. Often during the day they leave the water and browse in the grass and weeds. At about sunset they come to their yard and all for their evening meal. They are creatures of habit and soon learn to go through a regular routine every day.

Sometimes, for a change, we feed boiled kafir or boiled milo, but they prefer the bean and shorts mash. We keep a box of oyster shells in their yard, and you would be surprised to see how large a quantity of shells they devour. But the more shells they eat the more eggs they supply, so we do not complain.

It certainly is very interesting and satisfactory to gather up a large bucketful of nice white eggs every morning. Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, Stillwater, Okla.

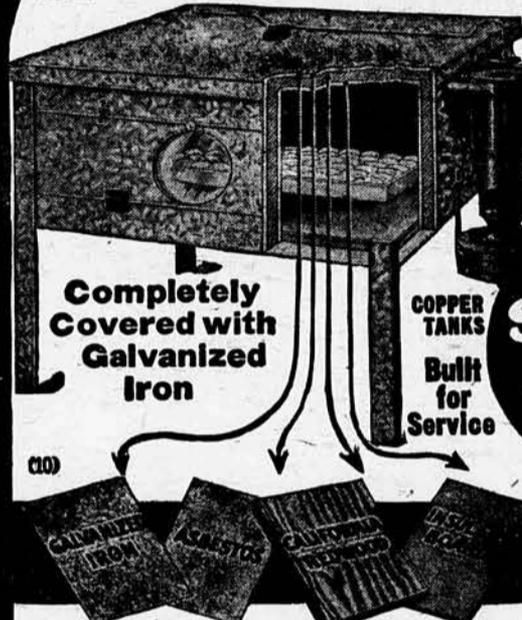
Honey and sirups instead of sugar will make victory just as sweet—and bring it much sooner.

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If you are going to buy an Incubator this year, it will save you time and money to order an Ironclad first. Why not own an Ironclad outfit when for only \$12.50 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (east of the Rockies) both of these famous reliable machines, fully equipped, set up ready for use.

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You have nothing to risk. We will send machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory, send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise. If we didn't the publishers of this paper would not carry our advertising.



Completely Covered with Galvanized Iron

COPPER TANKS Built for Service

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150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

When an incubator is constructed of material of this kind it gives you the strongest and most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink, or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering—giving you a machine that will last a life time. Don't class this big, galvanized iron covered dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap thin metal and painted, like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in their natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad Specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boilers, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, complete book of directions, and many other special features fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement and save time.

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It tells how Ironclads are made. A valuable book for poultry raisers.



Both Machines \$12 Only Freight Paid

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

10 Year Guarantee Think of it! These two UNBEATABLE Wisconsin Machines—both for only \$12.00—freight paid east of Rockies. Don't take chances. Find out what an incubator is made of before buying. Catalog and sample of material used sent free.

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Wisconsin are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks, self regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. Biggest incubator bargain of the year. Send for our new 1918 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail. 180-Egg Incubator and Brooder both \$14.75 **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY Box 111 Racine, Wis.**

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Write for Radio-Round catalog. Tells what hundreds of owners have done. Shows what you can easily do without previous experience. This new hatcher is revolutionizing poultry profits for over 10,000 owners throughout the country. Get Free Book by return mail. Write Postal NOW to Radio-Round Incubator Co., 102 Roger St. Wayne, Nebr.

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Every married woman who reads this should send for our big catalogue and poultry book today! There are big profits raising poultry, bigger profits than ever, because of war prices for chickens. This book tells you how you can make money sure. How to secure valuable poultry feed cheap. It's no trouble to raise chickens or ducks or turkeys when you have a Sure Hatch. Safe and durable. Lasts for years. Hatches sound, sturdy chicks. Makes big, sure profits. Thousands of wives are getting big independent profits every year with Sure Hatch.

Here is what Mrs. Thomas Tucker of Illinois, says:—"I write you a few words in regard to the Sure Hatch I purchased from you nine years ago. It certainly has been a sure hatch for me and I don't think I can farm without it. I have always had good hatches." We have hundreds of letters like this. Read them in our big catalogue. See how others have made big profits with Sure Hatch. You can do as well or better. The big poultry book tells you how. Lots of valuable money making information, all about raising and caring for poultry. Get this book today—sure.

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BIG POULTRY BOOK FREE

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300,000 Owners of Sure Hatch—20 Years Experience

Don't waste time and money experimenting. Sure Hatch chicks make money sure because they are strong, sturdy and healthy. The hen herself can't raise better nor anywhere near as many. Sure Hatch is easy to operate. The children can take care of it—it's so safe and simple. Will last for years. It will pay for itself many times over in a year. Some wives have made 1000% profit the first year—over ten times the cost of the incubator.

It's Just as Important to Raise Chicks as to Hatch Them



The Sure Hatch Fresh Air Colony Brooder raises all Sure Hatch chicks hatched. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe, enduring. Costs less than 6 cents a day to operate. Saves little chicks from cold, smothering, etc. Raises all Sure Hatch chicks.

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SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Box 14, FREMONT, NEBR.

Better Results in Hatching

Incubators are Becoming More Popular in Kansas

BY MICHAEL K. BOYER

UNTIL the farmer took up hatching eggs in incubators and raising the chicks in brooders, he contributed a very small proportion of table poultry toward meeting the demand of the markets. Even yet there are some farmers who either rely altogether upon the hen, or hang on to crude artificial methods rather than be up-to-date and secure such as will give better results with a considerable saving of labor and anxiety. I do not wish to advocate any particular system or make of machinery, but rather to influence farmers to give consideration to improved methods, so they may be able to contribute more largely to the call of Uncle Sam for more table poultry. Without a doubt the farmer is best fitted to engage in this work, especially as it can be made a most profitable winter occupation.

With the march of improvement, it has become a settled fact that poor results rest more largely with the man in charge than with the incubator. A lack of knowledge of the laws of incubation, in short, inexperience, is the main cause for the most of the failures that come to those who use the artificial methods. But what the farmer must consider most carefully is the brooding system. The old time brooders were mere boxes with lamps underneath, sending forth a strong bottom heat. They required close watching to keep them from catching on fire, and if they escaped that calamity, they were pretty sure to bring on cases of leg weakness, bowel troubles, chills, colds and other misfortunes that could slaughter youngsters about as fast as the incubators could bring them out.

Many Incubators are Used

But today we have more improved machinery and the student has received a more practical insight to the requirements of the egg. The first incubator was placed on the market about 1847 and since then rapid strides have been made. It is said that today there are more than 100 manufacturers of incubators in this country, and as many as 240,000 incubators have been sold in a year. These machines of the present day are working under three different systems: heating by diffusion, heating by radiation, and heating by contact.

Special directions are sent out with every incubator, which are gotten up to fit that particular machine. These directions cannot, as a rule, be relied upon to operate any other. The general principles, however, are the same in all machines, but every inventor knows what are the important points in successfully operating his invention, and for that reason it is always the safest to follow his advice in running his invention, at least until the operator is convinced he has found some opening for improvement. Conditions have a whole lot to do with this. The same directions that would operate a machine successfully in a cellar would not necessarily do for one run in a room above ground. In the same way operating an incubator along the coast is quite different from one farther inland. It is impossible to have rules that will fit all conditions, and therefore considerable common sense and good judgment must be employed.

Mr. Nix thinks that incubator operators do not use enough thermometers in their incubators. He says that he uses four in operating a machine, keeping one at the front and one at the back of a tray. This will give one a chance

to measure the heat in all parts of the machine before putting in the eggs. Should he find a hot place back or in front of the incubator, he gently shifts the machine, and, as a rule, it will even up. Should the warmest place be in the center, during the entire hatch keeps the thermometer there, and governs the temperature accordingly, as the eggs are never injured until the temperature rises above 106 degrees. This temperature is taken by the thermometer lying on top of a fertile egg.

Turning the eggs during incubation prevents the blood vessels growing in to the shell. Some persons believe in shuffling them, basing their belief on the fact that the old hen rolls the egg around in the nest considerably. The shuffling is done by lifting a few eggs and then with the fingers having a general mix-up with the eggs. It is unnecessary that the egg be turned completely over.

Getting to the subject of brooding, strike a subject that is not handled easily. In probably no branch of poultry work is there such a difference of opinion as in the manner in which chicks should be reared. Some persons prefer the long brooder house with the pipe system, top or bottom heat; others like the individual brooder run by kerosene and still others, and their ranks are growing, will have nothing but coal burning stoves. By the latter system from 100 to 500 chicks, and sometimes more, are brooded under one cover.

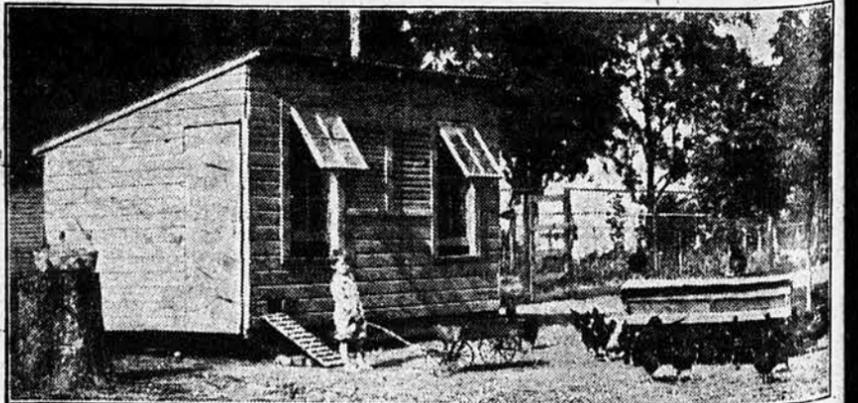
The brooder has not as yet reached the stage of perfection as has the incubator. It seems to be a much harder problem to solve. But the systems of today are far in advance of the methods employed in the earlier days. Great progress is noted, and there is evidence that before many years perfection will be reached in the artificial mother as has in the hatching machine.

Some brooders work satisfactorily during the daytime, but at night there seem to be more or less trouble with them, often causing the attendant to get out of bed at all hours to investigate and regulate them. Should the heat go down, the chicks will crowd, sweat and catch cold, resulting in clogging at the vent, loose bowels and leg weakness.

Brooder Heat.

What should be the brooder heat? There seems to be a great difference of opinion. In changing chicks from the incubator to the brooder, I have the heat of the latter at about 90 degrees in the start, gradually reducing as the chicks grow, until when the chicks are 3 weeks old—weather conditions also considered—I find 70 degrees amply warm enough. The reduction should not be made during severe cold weather.

During the summer chicks need no heat in the brooders during the daytime, but there should be a moderate temperature at night, at least for the first week or two. No thermometer is needed in the brooder after the chicks are placed in it. Observation is the best test; if the chicks crowd we know they are not comfortable, and need a little more heat, but when they scatter about the brooder and are content, we know that heat is about right. Another indication that there is insufficient heat in the brooder is when chicks are continually "crying." When comfortable, the little ones are either quiet or they give a sort of satisfied chirp.



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No Mending Needed

You will save money and wife will save stitches if you buy



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Backed by 25 years of success—and the strongest guaranty ever written. Twenty big points for success. Write today for catalog. Poultry Lessons FREE to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. A complete course—well worth \$25—insures success—tells how to save on feed—get top-notch prices, etc.

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Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be proud to wear.

SEND NO MONEY

I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you post-paid, 16 packages of high-grade post cards in Holiday, Patriotic and other designs to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours' easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

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10 Patriotic Cards Free We will send 10 lovely colored post cards free to all who send us 10c for a 3-mo. subscription to the Household Magazine. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 10-C, TOPEKA, KAN.

Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post

(Continued from Page 7.)

will place their orders long before they wish the eggs to set, so they will be sure of getting them when they need them.

When inquiries are coming in, they should be answered at once and all the information that is asked for should be given. The prospective customer is more likely to buy if he receives an answer at once, that is well written and to the point. It is poor policy to over-estimate the value of your stock, for the basis of all profitable business is satisfied customers, so do not lead them to expect more than they will receive. When an order is received, get it off at once, for nothing pleases a customer much better than to have his order filled immediately. If it is impossible to fill the order as soon as it is received, either because you are short of eggs, or for any reason in fact, then write the customer a card, tell him you have received his order and will ship on or about a certain date. He will then know his order has been received and won't be disappointed by not receiving the eggs at once.

As we are often asked how we pack eggs for parcel post shipment I will tell you readers as some of you may wish to pack eggs and not know just how to go about it. After trying several kinds of packages we have found that the ordinary market basket makes a satisfactory way. Every egg is wrapped in soft paper, and then the bottom of the basket is filled with excelsior. A layer of eggs is placed on this, being careful to have a layer of excelsior between the basket and eggs. The eggs are placed in closely and then another layer of excelsior is placed over them and another layer of eggs is added, and so on until the required number is in the basket. It is then filled and rounded off with more excelsior and covered over with a muslin top. This top is cut 2 or 3 inches larger than the top of the basket. Slits are made at the handles so it will tuck in well. With a silver knife the cloth is tucked up under the rim. By using care the top will fit on smoothly and so tight that it is next to impossible to pull it off, but for absolute safety, tacks are placed around the rim of the basket. We have shipped eggs to all parts of the United States and in not one instance has the basket ever come open. Practically all of the thousands of eggs we sent out last year were sent by parcel post. We also pay all the postage charges. Our advertisements tell you that we pay the postage. We find it much better to do this, for then the customer will send in his order and not be worried about what the postage will be. He knows when he sends his order that there will be no more charges and the eggs will be delivered right at his door with the rest of his mail. Parcel post reaches into every nook and corner and folks who would not think of sending for eggs by express will order by parcel post. That trip to town to the express office on perhaps almost impossible roads kept many folks from ordering before parcel post came into effect.

I almost forgot to tell you that the words hatching eggs are painted in big black letters across the muslin top. This paint is made by mixing 10 cents' worth of lamp black and 1/2 pint of linseed oil and 1/2 pint of coal oil together. We use a small paint brush to write the words with. The address together with our return address is written on a tag and is tied securely to the handle of the basket. We live away from the rural route so we take all our eggs to town in the automobile. You will note in the photograph the car packed with eggs. We sent out 1,000 eggs that day to five states.

Last year our flock was composed of 500 Single Comb Brown Leghorn hens, and it gave a profit of \$1,050.42, or a little more than \$2 a hen. The cash sales from the flock were \$2,142.75, but feed was high last year and we had to pay it all, as our crops were a failure the year before on account of the drought. Then we had our advertising and catalogs to pay for, but with \$1,000 profit from a flock of farm hens we felt repaid for our efforts.

Farm machinery is the artillery of agriculture. In what condition will your "field pieces" be for the spring drive?

One and one-tenth per cent less winter wheat was sown in Kansas last fall than in 1916.

More eggs!



Help your hens "do their bit"

War prices will mean big profits to you this winter if your hens lay well. It will pay you to look after your hens now. Don't let the moult drag on—nature's course is too slow when eggs mean dollars.

Dr. LeGear U.S. (In Surgeon's robe)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College (1892). He has had 26 years' experience in treating stock and poultry ailments. Nationally famous as a prize-winning poultry breeder. Every Dr. LeGear Remedy is the Doctor's own prescription, based on his long practice and experience.

In the National Egg Laying Contest at the Missouri Experiment Station, hens given a daily tonic made much the highest record in egg yield and quick moult, giving official proof that a tonic pays. Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder is a tonic which helps hens through moulting, strengthens the hen's whole system, and stimulates the egg producing organs.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder

Helps hens and pullets to lay early

It is Dr. LeGear's own prescription, used successfully in his 26 years of nationally famous poultry raising experience.

Don't wait—buy a package from your dealer today. If it doesn't produce results, the dealer is authorized to refund your money. Sold in 25c and 50c packages; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50, and 100-lb. barrels, \$9.00.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders aid digestion and assimilation, correct wormy conditions, etc. Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer (Powder) is guaranteed to rid your hens of lice. Try it.

Dr. LeGear's Remedies are sold by the best dealers—never by peddlers. Ask your dealer for them; and a free copy of Dr. LeGear's 112-page Stock and Poultry Book. If your dealer's supply is exhausted, send us his name and we will supply you.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.

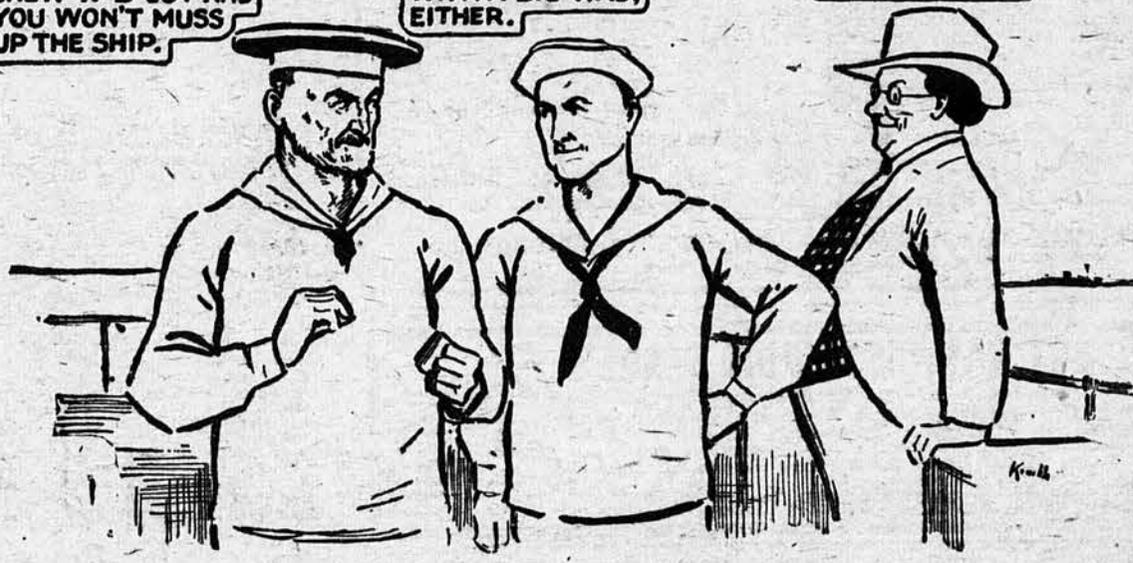


THE OLD SAILOR AND THE RECRUIT

ON SHIPBOARD YOU GOT TO BE NEAT! CHEW W-B CUT AND YOU WON'T MUSS UP THE SHIP.

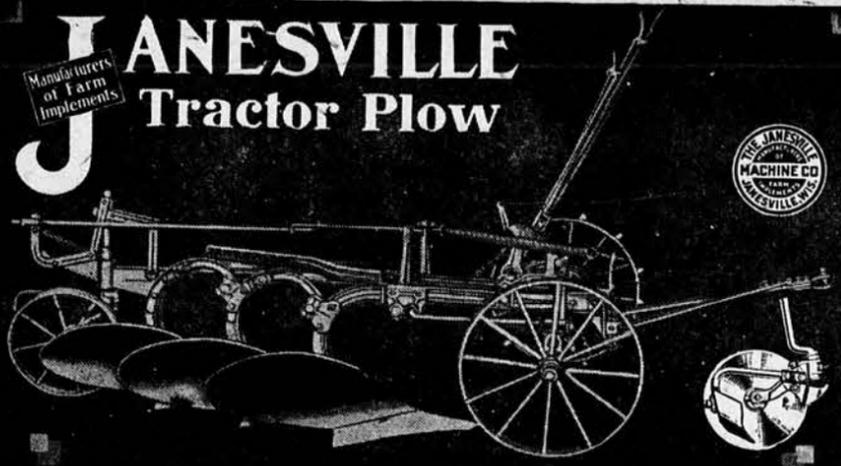
AND THEN YOU DON'T MUSS UP YOUR FACE WITH A BIG WAD, EITHER.

THAT'S THE IDEA—A SATISFYING AND CLEAN CHEW!



JANESVILLE Tractor Plow

Manufacturers of Farm Implements



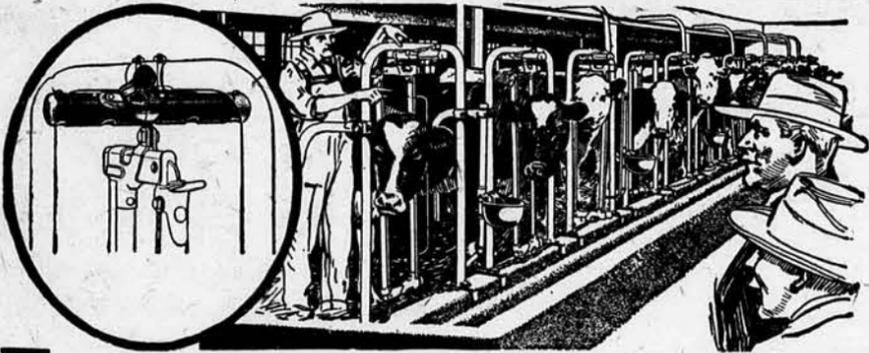
"The soil curls over as it did behind the team"

"When I bought my tractor I was glad to know I could get the same kind of plowing that I always got with our Janesville Horse Plow," says Will Clark of Janesville, Wis. "I wanted the Janesville Single Ball because I knew the same feature that saved pull on the horses would save fuel behind the tractor. I got it in your new tractor plow and the soil curls over as it did behind the team."

Here is "something better" in a tractor plow. The frame is flexible and allows each plow just enough of a "floating" movement through the soil to take away the pinch at the plow points. Lighter draft—saves gas. The coulters in front of each plow slice the top of the furrow and turns the trash under the soil. Use two or three bottoms. Third bottom can be taken off and replaced as needed. Power lift—so simple that any part can be replaced at any blacksmith shop. Can be set to turn 12, 13 or 14-inch furrows without changing plow bottoms.

Send for the Janesville book. **THE JANESVILLE MACHINE CO.** 48 Center St. Established 1859 Janesville, Wis.

Our line includes Janesville Horse and Tractor Plows, Planters, Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Listers, Hall-locks Weeders and Seeders.



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Long cows—short cows—and all sizes between—the STAR Adjuster makes STAR Steel Stalls instantly fit each animal. One simple turn of a lever lengthens or shortens the cow bed to suit. And the entire operation takes no longer than it does to lock a stanchion.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Leap Year.

Will you please explain fully the leap years? Why are they eight years apart?

Up to the time of Julius Caesar, the Roman calendar was in a state of confusion owing to the fact that the Romans counted 360 days as a year, while it actually required nearly 365 1/4 days to complete the annual journey of the earth around the sun. At that time the Romans did not know that the earth journeyed around the sun, but they did know that it took a little more than their year to complete the round of the seasons. As a result of this discrepancy between the actual year and the Roman year the seasons got out of joint with the civil calendar. When according to the civil year it should have been summer it was still winter, and when the official reckoning said that it was winter the season was still early in the fall.

Julius Caesar remarked to his associates: "To hades with this kind of a year! A man doesn't know when to shed his winter underwear and come out in a spring suit. I am going to change this business and start a new deal." He started in by making his first year 445 days long to let the real year catch up with the civil. Then he divided the months, making the first, third, fifth, seventh, tenth and twelfth each 31 days long and all the others 30 days long except February, to which he gave 29 days, and gave it an extra day every fourth year. He also changed the beginning of the year from March 1 to January 1. This made the average of the Julian year 365 1/4 days, which exceeded the true year by 11 minutes and 13.95 seconds. The calendar established by Julius Caesar remained in vogue for 1,600 years with one change. When Augustus had his job as Roman emperor the Senate decided that it was too bad that August should have fewer days than July, which was named in honor of Julius Caesar, therefore one day was clipped from February and added to August, giving August 31 days and February 28.

The difference between the true year and the Julian year gradually shifted the equinox back toward the beginning of the year. In 1582 Gregory XIII was Pope and he decided to take a fall out of the Julian calendar himself. By that time the equinox had gotten some 14 days out of plumb. Gregory arbitrarily clipped 10 days from the calendar and fixed the date of the equinox at March 21. He made every year divisible by four a leap year except the centesimal years which were only leap years when divisible by 400. Thus the year 1600 was a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not. The year 2000 will be a leap year.

The reason for skipping these centesimal years was this: The exact length of the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. To allow a full extra day every four years is an error of a trifle more than 11 minutes. By cutting out all centesimal years except such as can be divided by 400 there is still a very slight discrepancy, but it is so small that it will only amount to one day in 3,325 years, and at the end of that time it won't make a particle of difference to any of the present readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze whether there is a day lost or not.

A Title.

A buys a farm from B and gets a contract stating that the title is clear except a certain mortgage and also gets a warranty deed from B. After five years A sells the farm to C. C finds that the title was not clear. The land had been transferred 15 years before without the assent of certain heirs. A had to bring an action to quiet the title. Can he come on B for the expense of quieting the title and damage? J. E. T.

Yes. B must defend the title to the land and indemnify A against damage and claimants, up to the amount of the consideration named in his deed.

Draft Classification.

I have a boy 23 years old; he was raised on a farm and knows nothing else; and he can handle all kinds of farm machinery and livestock. We live on a 160-acre farm and this is the only boy at home. He went to one of the best lawyers in the county with his questionnaire and I accompanied him. The lawyer said that his place should be in class 3, but that the county board might change that and put him in class 4 or 2, but said they could not put him in class 1. The board, however, placed him in class 1. Now does this board know better than the lawyer or have the members an ax to grind? Two of our nearest neighbors made affidavit that

the boy was as represented in his answer to the questionnaire. What is the use of troubling neighbors by getting them to go miles to town to make affidavit if the affidavits have no weight? The neighbors know the boy but the members of the county board know him not. SUBSCRIBER.

I would think from what you write that the lawyer was correct in his opinion as to where the young man should be classed, but the members of the county board had a legal right to classify the young man. They are not the final judges, however, of the matter. He has the right of appeal to the district board, and might even carry the matter up to the President of the United States.

Rights of a Wife.

Can a wife get any of the property when she and her husband separate when her name is not in the deeds? SUBSCRIBER.

I do not understand just what is meant by this question, and cannot answer it definitely without knowing the facts.

1. If the wife leaves her husband without fault of his that ends his obligation to give her any support.
2. If the husband forsakes his wife and refuses to support her he may be arrested, tried and convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary.
3. If the husband and wife are separated by a decree of divorce, the court granting the decree would determine on the division of the property.
4. If the deed to the real estate is in the name of the husband the wife can acquire a share of it only at his death or by an order of the court.

Registration.

We are called Germans but in reality we came from Holland ancestry. Our forefathers used to live in Germany but afterward moved to Russia and there my grandfather and father were born. What I wish to know is whether they are required to go under the registration that is to come off February 4. REV. JOHN A. KOEHN, Montezuma, Kan.

To begin with the writer is mistaken in supposing that a new registration has been ordered for February 4. The only registration so far ordered is that of last June. It is quite probable that Congress will provide for the registration of all young men as soon as they reach the age of 21, but that has not been provided for as yet.

All male residents of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31 were required to register June 5, 1917. Those not citizens of the United States were required to register as well as citizens, but they were designated on the registration books as aliens. If any of the young men between the ages of 21 and 31 failed to register they laid themselves liable to arrest.

Is Entitled to Damages.

A wrote to B asking for the price and description of Polled Durham cows. B answered describing two cows, 3 and 4 years old, with calves by their sides. A made a trip to B's farm October 9 and bought these cows without handling them. B showed pedigrees for cows 3 and 4 years old, saying they belonged to these cows. The cows were in poor flesh. B shipped them to A a few days later. A examined the cows two or three weeks later and found that one cow has a 10-year old mouth. A wrote B asking him to forward pedigrees but said nothing about the age of the cows. B has not sent the pedigrees. The wives of A and B were the only persons present at the time of trading. What recourse does A have and how should he proceed? H. T.

If A is able to prove what you state he cannot only collect damages from B but might have B prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. There is only one way in which he can collect damages and that is by bringing suit and getting a judgment. The burden of proof will be on him to show that B made false representations about the cows. He should go to the best lawyer he knows and state all the facts he is able to prove. If he cannot prove enough facts to make a case, and the lawyer is honest and knows the law, he will tell him so and keep him out of an expensive and useless law suit.

Write to Albaugh and Godard.

I should like to have information in regard to the American and foreign Red Cross society and also the Y. M. C. A. I should like to have all the information from an historical point of view and what they are actually doing now. O. W. P.

Any one desiring detailed historical information concerning the Red Cross, American or foreign, should address a letter to Morton Albaugh, Topeka, Kan. If you desire information concerning the Y. M. C. A. write to A. A. Godard, Topeka, Kan.

To Sell the Meat.

Can one legally butcher and sell the meat from hogs of his own raising? J. E. B.

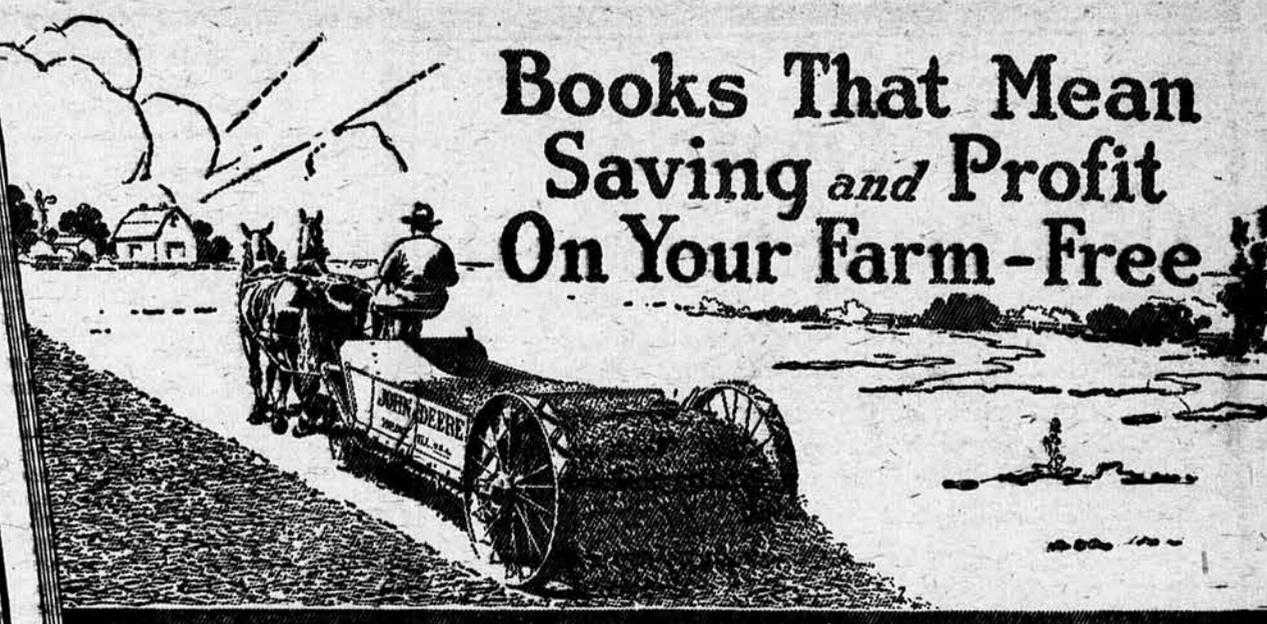
Yes.

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**How One Man And
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While it always has paid to use a John Deere Spreader, this year it will make bigger profits than ever before. Extra bushels, extra tons mean extra profits this year.

The John Deere Spreader makes bigger crops possible. It enables you to fertilize more land with the same amount of manure. It spreads the manure evenly. Every foot of the ground is covered and you control the distribution to suit the soil or crop conditions. The John Deere Spreader makes top dressing practicable, which you know has proven unusually profitable. It enables you to utilize barn-yard manure economically and profitably.

The John Deere Spreader is a real time and labor saver which means much to you under existing farm labor conditions. Due to its unusual construction and extreme simplicity, it will give more years of satisfactory service at less cost per year to operate.

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The beater drive is strong and durable. It has the same principles and is as simple as a triple-gear horse power. The gears are enclosed in a dust-proof case. They run in a bath of oil. No dust or dirt can reach them.

It is easy to load from the front to the rear. You see where every forkful of manure goes. It is only 38" to the top of the box. A boy can load it.

High drive wheels are used. The draft has not been sacrificed to make an easy loading machine. Mounting the beater on the axle made this unnecessary. High drive wheels save horse flesh.

Unusually simple—no clutches—no chains. The simplest spreader built. Only about half the castings on it necessary on other spreaders. No clutches

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It's an easy running spreader. High drive wheels, roller bearings at both ends of the beater, ball-bearing eccentric apron drive, revolving rake and even distribution of load, all help to make the John Deere a horse saver.

A boy can operate it. A boy old enough to drive horses can operate the John Deere Spreader as easily as you can. Tell him where to set the feed lever and he can easily put the machine in and out of gear. That's all there is to it.

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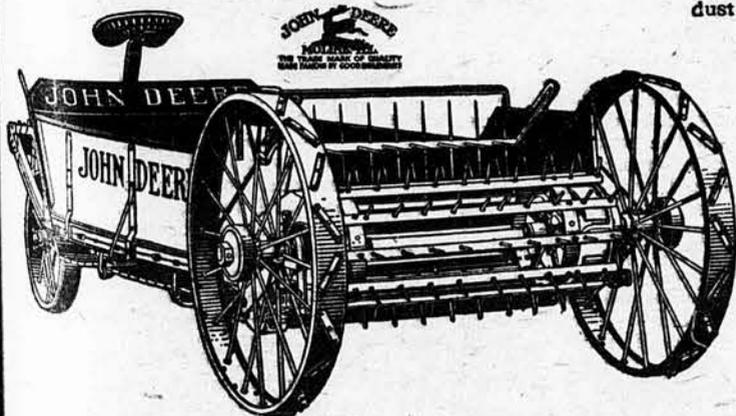
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The Briscoe—99% factory built—is 100% right. The famous Half-Million Dollar Motor—with further-refinements—further power-yielding features—gives 25 to 30 miles easily on thinner mixture.

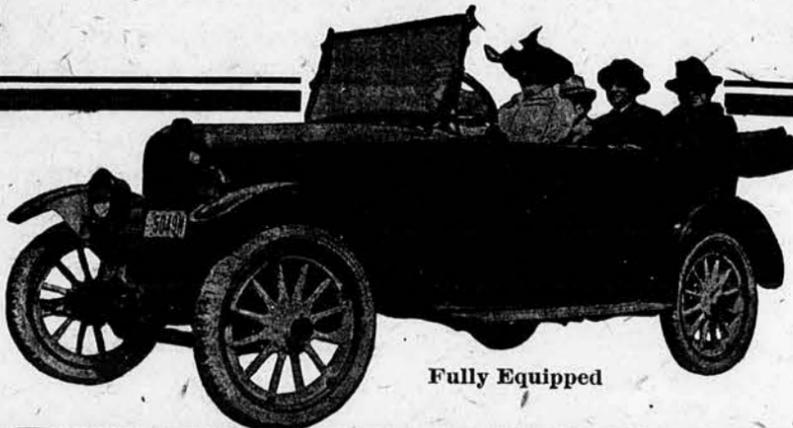
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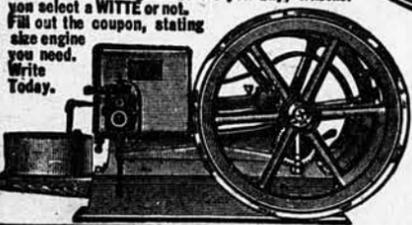
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Tobacco in War Times.

I do not trouble your column as a usual thing tho I always read it. I have been a subscriber for many years, but have never asked anything. Now I wish just one thing explained to me. Why is it that cigarettes and other modes of using tobacco, formerly condemned by the medical profession, are granted a special dispensation for the period of the war? Is not tobacco just as harmful to a soldier in his twenties as to a student of the same age?

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

To tell the whole truth about the matter this question has caused me no little wonder, too. I am helped in my reply by Dr. Evans of the Chicago Tribune, who has just published some facts in his "How to Keep Well" department. It seems that the opinion that tobacco should be granted a special dispensation during the war is not unanimous. A good many of the soldiers have been invalidated because of "irritable heart," and the constant use of tobacco has been blamed for it.

A British surgeon used some soldiers who smoked as a basis for certain studies on the subject. Some of the men were among the heart sufferers, and others were apparently healthy. Each subject smoked four or five cigarettes—no great number for a regular smoker—as a test. Please note that these men were regular smokers, used to it as a daily performance. There was a marked increase in pulse rates and a raise in blood pressure in all cases. Those who

A Price Shackle Destroyed

Fire has destroyed the million-dollar meat packing plant of Swift & Company in South America. This will occasion no grief to western stockmen. The plants built by the packers in South America were established that they might use Argentina's cheap beef as a club to still further compel western livestock men to knuckle down to packer-fixed prices for American cattle. With this tariff-free beef, should the American producer rebel and decline to sell his livestock at ruinous prices to the packers, the packers could still fill their contracts and declare large dividends while they let the home producer keep his cattle to eat their heads off as well as the head of their stubborn owner.

But doubtless the American consumer will be taxed to build another and possibly a larger plant to replace the one destroyed, unless as is likely to happen, this war shall bring about a new system of doing business with big business.

were healthy averaged six beats a minute increase; those who had irritable hearts averaged nine. The increase started about the time the subject was thru with the first cigarette. Those who were well felt no bad effects, but those whose hearts were affected, in some cases, felt short of breath, and had some palpitation, pain and oppression in the region of the heart.

My deduction from these tests is that smoking is harmful to a man at any time. The harm may not be very apparent; he may conclude that it is more than balanced by the pleasure he derives and that he is a mighty good man despite his habit. My contention is that he is a better man without it and that many men are injured seriously in health by it.

I place the habit, in a certain measure, right in line with the practice in some armies of serving a supply of spirits to the soldiers before being ordered "over the top." It does not stimulate; it paralyzes. By paralyzing certain of their senses for a brief period, they are more inclined to make a bold rush forward. But what is the ultimate effect? The paralysis is bound to affect the body and brain as a whole. It dulls the finer qualities of manhood. It lessens resistance and weakens endurance. Physically and spiritually it destroys the men's wind and they are less able to show the staying qualities that make for ultimate success.

As to the last question: I think not. A soldier, being much in the open air, will scarcely feel the ill effect of tobacco

to the extent that it will be felt by a student at his books. That does not excuse it, however. We have no excuse for it. It is just a matter of "he likes it; let him have it."

Dreams.

Just as soon as cold weather comes on, I find that I don't sleep comfortably. I have bad dreams. I feel oppressed. I almost hate to go to bed because my nights are so bad. Often, I have sweats, tho not regularly. I don't have any cough or anything the matter with me that way that I know of. In fact, I am in good health. Yet I have these bad nights and don't have them in mild weather. What is your explanation? G. E. M.

There may be deeper matters affecting your health than you suspect. My first thought, however, judging wholly from the symptoms you mention, is that you are protecting yourself too much against the cold. Disturbed and troubled dreams often come from too great a weight of bedding. Your sweats may be from the same cause. I suggest that you sleep in a cool room with good ventilation, and that you have warm clothing, rather than heavy bedding. Sleeping in a close room will give you a bad taste, restless sleep and disagreeable dreams. Wear woolen stockings at night to keep your feet warm, and you will find that you can keep warm without using such a weight of bed clothes.

Frozen Feet.

My father, who is 58 years old, has frozen his feet quite badly. Please tell me the proper treatment for frozen feet.

JANE L.

The best treatment, of course, is to keep them from freezing. It is not always easy. I have known cases of persons having their feet frozen while sleeping at night, so badly as to produce gangrene. Once the feet are nipped, it is important to establish a good circulation before applying any heat. The worse they are frozen, the more important this is. The reason is that artificial heat will hurry the circulation before the tissues are ready to receive it and will result in the death of cell tissue. That is why we rub frozen parts with snow. Cold water is as good, and the water may be warmed gradually as the circulation returns.

After-treatment of frozen parts is somewhat the same as the treatment of burns. You relieve pain by wrapping the part in a snug bandage and giving it good support in a slightly elevated position to favor circulation. It is then a matter of resting and waiting. If really frozen, a dry gangrene sets in and amputation of dead tissue is necessary.

M. J.: 1. Yes. Bad tonsils and pus at the roots of the teeth either one may cause rheumatism. 2. An X-ray of teeth will cost from \$5 to \$10. 3. In your condition a few weeks of rest is advisable and might clear up some of your many symptoms, so the real trouble would stand out better. 4. You will get excellent care at the St. Francis hospital.

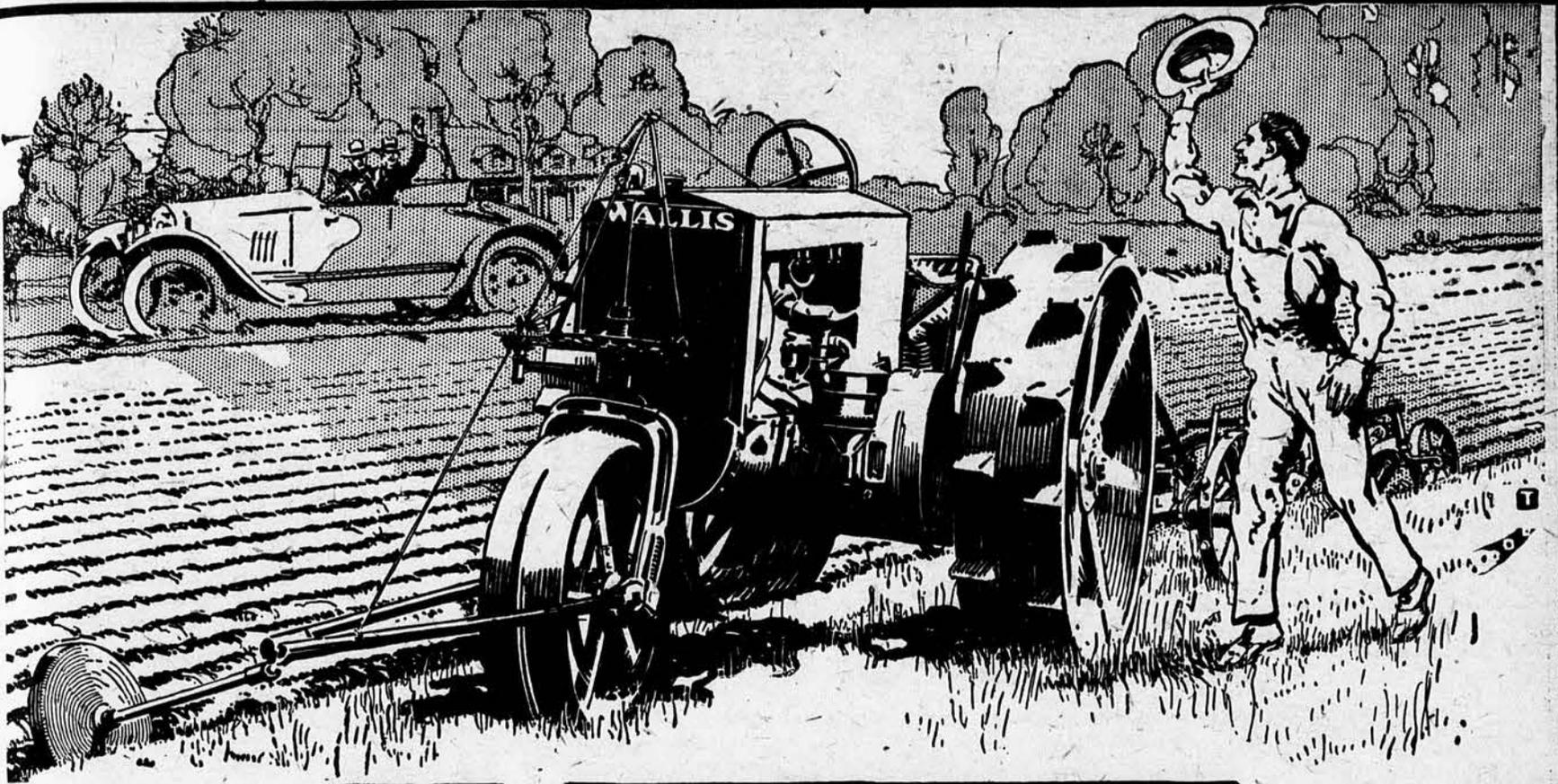
Interested: Your symptoms indicate a local injury or strain to the median or ulnar nerves. It does not lead to a general paralysis. The treatment is rest.

A Reader: Eat any food that agrees with you. There is no special diet in catarrh. You make a mistake in taking a "heart tonic," for two reasons. One is that you don't know that your heart needs a tonic, and the other is that you don't know if that particular "tonic" is safe for you to take. I think the reason you bruise so easily is because your veins are in poor condition. You may have a real heart trouble, but it is too serious a matter for self-treatment.

A Record from Osage

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze for December 15 appeared a report taken from the book accounts of Mrs. C. N. Bailey, residing near Lyndon in Osage county. This report covered a period of 11 months from January 1, 1917, to December 1, 1917, and showed the income from Mrs. Bailey's poultry during the 11 months, and the expenses in connection with the poultry for the same period. We now have the report for the full year which shows the total receipts to be \$1,529.92, and the total expenses \$653.08, leaving a net profit of \$876.64. Mrs. Bailey had 275 standard bred Barred Plymouth Rocks January 1. The income was from the sale of eggs for hatching and for market, for day-old chicks, and stock for breeding purposes and for market. Included in the expenses is one item of \$440 for feed, all the feed required for the poultry during the year being figured at market prices. The balance of the expense is for hatching, labor, advertising and incidentals. This shows what can be done with a flock of well-bred poultry on a Kansas farm.

The more one pays for education the better he appreciates it, but this is not saying that the highest priced schools give the best education.



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The Tractor Years Ahead of Its Time

PROGRESS is always marked by greater simplicity. The simplicity of the Wallis Tractor enables it to combine for the first time in tractor building, the four big essential elements which a farmer requires: — Power, Speed, Light-Weight, Economy.

The Wallis Tractor delivers at the draw bar 74% of the power generated by the motor. The Hyatt test in Texas proves this statement. This is one of the greatest accomplishments of the Wallis idea. From every gallon of fuel the user gets 50% more power than in other tractors which consume 40% to 50% of their power in propelling their heavy weights and in transmission losses.

This great fuel economy is due to three major factors. First, light-weight combined with great strength; second, the transmission gears are drop forged, heat treated, cut and hardened; and third, all moving parts are enclosed and run in a bath of clean oil.

Speed—A Necessity in Plowing

A tractor must be judged not only by how many plows it pulls, but how fast it pulls them. The Wallis Tractor pulls three 14-inch plows from six to eight inches deep under normal conditions at a rate of 2½ miles per hour. This means 10-3/5 acres in a 10-hour day. The aver-

age tractor is designed to pull the same load at a rate of 1-3/4 miles per hour, or 7-2/5 acres per day.

Thus you see the Wallis saves you practically 50% of your time. This is a tremendous item to the farmer whose time for plowing, seeding, and harvesting, is often-times cut short by weather conditions. You know that the days are never long enough to do the work which is to be done. This idea of speed in plowing belongs to Wallis.

Light Weight—A Great Saving in Power

Power and speed are in a large measure dependent upon weight. This Wallis Tractor, which is rated as a 15-30, weighs only 3000 lbs. According to a reliable directory recently published, other tractors in this class weigh from 1000 to 5000 lbs. more.

Power cannot be bought by ton weight. Unnecessary weight is an extravagance.

The power required by heavy tractors to propel their own weight in the Wallis is turned into draw-bar power and speed. We accomplish this epoch-making result by our great simplicity of design, the excellence of material and workmanship in this tractor.

To illustrate where we save a lot of weight:—On the Wallis Tractor there is no frame made up of I-beams, angles, braces and counter-braces. The Wallis frame is a U-section which also serves as the crank case, the oil reservoir, and the transmission case. It is made of 3/16 in. steel boiler plate, rolled into U-section—the strongest known in mechanics. This feature alone does away with many pounds of weight. It further increases the efficiency of the machine because of the easy accessibility to all moving parts.

Remember, too, that it makes a lot of difference with your ground whether you run over it 7000 lbs. or 3000 lbs.

Economy—Determined by Work Done

The Wallis Tractor will give you the greatest return for your money, because with the proper care it will do the greatest amount of work in the shortest time and lasts the longest.

The only way to figure cost is to divide the purchase price by the number of years of service. Purchase price itself bears no relation to the cost. Value is determined by the work which is done.

What every farmer wants to know is how much a tractor can do, and how much will it cost to do it.

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Today the Wallis Tractor is conceded by all to be the most advanced type of tractor offered the American farmers. The efficiency of the excellent design and construction of this machine has been proved by the service which Wallis Tractors are today giving their owners, in the United States, Mexico, England and France. Years from now other tractors will follow our lead; but right now Wallis owners are reaping wonderful rewards from this tractor years ahead of its time.

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PREMIUM No. 95
This is a knife that should find favor with every farmer and stockman. It is almost 7 inches long when open and 3 1/2 inches when closed. Has two blades warranted to contain the best quality crucible steel and manufactured by skilled workmen. Special care being taken in hardening and tempering blades. The knife has stag handles, full brass lined, German silver double bolsters. It is one of the best knives we have ever offered.

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We will send this knife free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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| Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan. | | | |
| RHODE ISLANDS | | | |
| Rose Comb Reds | 49 | 17 | 5 |
| Single Comb Reds | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Rose Comb Whites | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan. | | | |
| WYANDOTTES | | | |
| White Wyandottes | 39 | 1 | 1 |
| Silver Wyandottes | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Marie Hiatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan. | | | |
| ORPINGTONS | | | |
| Buff Orpingtons | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| White Orpingtons | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan. | | | |
| LEGHORNS | | | |
| Single Comb White | 41 | 13 | 8 |
| Single Comb Brown | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Rose Comb Brown | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satauta, Kan. | | | |
| WHITE LANGSHANS | | 7 cockerels | |
| Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welda, Kan. | | | |
| BUTTERCUPS | | 4 cockerels, 2 pullets | |
| Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan. | | | |
| ANCONAS | | 6 cockerels | |
| Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan. | | | |

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

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

Notes from the Shows

While in most cases there were not so many entries as usual at this winter's poultry shows, yet there was the same keen rivalry among the exhibitors, and the same intense interest in quality birds on the part of the patrons of the shows as in former years. Kansas' leading shows were held in January, during the most severe winter weather that has been experienced in Kansas for several years. The bad weather kept a good many exhibits at home, and also prevented many persons from attending the shows. As a whole, the breeders and the officers of the associations are well satisfied. This winter's shows have played a very important part in keeping up the interest in good poultry and in encouraging the breeders to continue their work of improving standard poultry. The more of these shows we can have, the better it will be for the poultry industry.

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association, held at Wichita, was the largest and best show held in the state this season, there being 977 birds on exhibition. This number is only about 60 less than at last year's show. Not so many Wichita breeders were represented as in the several other state shows that have been held continuously in that city for several years. Twenty-nine Wichita breeders showed this year, and 70 from over the state and adjoining states. Secretary Owen said that the show was more representative of the Kansas poultry industry than it has been for a number of years.

As a whole the quality of the birds on exhibition was extra good. Competition in the leading varieties was strong, and in many classes a number of good birds did not get placed. There were 160 Barred Plymouth Rocks, this being the

State show in Topeka, after a lapse of 10 years.

A meeting of the board of managers will be held on Thursday of the week of the state fair at Hutchinson next September.

The Kansas Poultry Federation show was held at Salina. Thru the Salina Chamber of Commerce \$600 in money and the use of a building for the show were furnished. This should have resulted in a large exhibition, but in size the show was a disappointment, as only 444 birds were on display. The extremely cold weather thruout the preceding week probably kept a number of breeders and their birds at home. Admission to the show was free, and the attendance was quite satisfactory all week. Thirty-three varieties of poultry were represented in the show, and of the 444 birds exhibited 86 were Barred Plymouth Rocks, which means that in most classes competition was not very strong. There were, however, some exceptionally good birds on exhibition. The Single Comb Buff Leghorn class was one of the features of the show. It contained 45 birds, most of them fine specimens. This probably was the largest class of this variety ever cooped at any Kansas show. The champion cockerel was the first prize White Wyandotte cockerel, and the best pen in the show was the blue ribbon pen in the White Wyandotte class. The first prize Barred Plymouth Rock pullet was the best pullet in the show.

At the annual meeting of the Poultry Federation, the following officers were elected: President, E. H. Inman, Fredonia; vice president, Herb Wilson, Holton; secretary, D. J. Mackey, Pittsburg; treasurer, Max Sheppard, Salina; organizer, Bert White, Burlingame; executive committee, Ralph Searle, Topeka; C. S. Frary, Ft. Scott; Charles Martin,

Let the Hens Do It

There are two reasons why every Kansas farm family should make a special effort to raise more chickens this year:

The first reason is that the nation will need every dozen of eggs and every pound of poultry that we can produce, to take the place of beef and pork in the national bill of fare;

And the second reason is that—despite the high price of grain—a lively, healthy flock of fowls will pay this year better than ever before.

Start the incubator going early to hatch your next winter's layers. Keep it going late to hatch late fall broilers.

Let the Hens Pay for Your Groceries This Year

largest class in the show. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds came second in numbers. The Buff Plymouth Rock exhibitors were proud of their showing of nearly 100 birds. White Plymouth Rocks were a fine class. The champion cockerel of the show and the best bird (first prize pullet) in the entire show were in this class. There were 112 Buff Orpingtons and about 100 Single Comb White Leghorns. The classes of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes also were well filled. The display of Light Brahmans was small but the quality was extra good.

On Wednesday of show week the attendance was good. Prof. W. A. Lippincott, head of the poultry department of the agricultural college, made a very instructive talk on Poultry Breeding. This was the only part of the lengthy educational program that was carried out, as the blizzard and severe cold spoiled the attendance the remainder of the week.

At the annual meeting of the association, three members of the board of managers were elected. A. J. Waddell of Wichita and F. W. Ford of Caldwell were re-elected. H. L. White of Wichita succeeds Clyde C. Whiteley, also of that city. The members of the board who hold over are: C. C. Lindamood, Walton; Charles M. Swan, Lansing; W. H. Ward, Nickerson; C. K. Whitney, Wichita; Thomas Owen and G. D. McClaskey, both of Topeka. Mr. Ford was elected president to succeed Mr. Waddell. Mr. Ward was re-elected vice president, and Mr. Owen succeeds himself as secretary.

The invitations of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and the Topeka Poultry Breeders' association, to hold the thirtieth annual meeting and exhibition in Topeka, were accepted by a unanimous vote. Therefore, next January the poultrymen of the state will have an opportunity of again meeting at the Kansas

Fredonia; S. J. Markham, Council Grove; John Frederick, Salina; W. M. DeBoer, Ellis; W. W. Pressley, Meade; E. L. Stewart, Wichita. The time and place of holding the next show was left with the executive committee to decide. An effort will be made to organize a show in every congressional district of the state, these district shows to be held prior to the Poultry Federation's state event.

Finding the Hidden Nest

Given free range, turkey hens usually secrete their nests in obscure places, such as patches of weeds, tall grass, or bushy thickets, and often wander a half-mile or more from home before they find places that suit them. To find these "stolen" nests—as they usually are termed—is often a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow a turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, taking care that she does not know she is observed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early some morning soon after they have come down from roost and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then head straight for their nests to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If attractive nesting places are prepared about the barnyard, turkey hens sometimes lay in them. Nests are made easily from boxes or barrels, or by scooping out a little earth in the shape of a shallow bowl and piling brush around it to satisfy the hen's desire for seclusion.

Buff Rocks

Wagon, Kansas City, World's Fair. Two pullets of Mountain Grove laid 229 and 201 eggs each. Get my catalog. E. R. BAKER, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

Real Quality S. C. White Leghorns
Our constant winnings against the best in the country should convince you our birds are as good as the best. Finest kind of stock for sale. Eggs that will produce quality.
TERRY JUNKINS, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Both matings. Cockerels \$2 to \$5 each. Eggs \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30. Utility eggs, \$5 per 100. Won 1st pen at 1918 Kansas State show. Henry Weirauch, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

"Will Win" White Wyandottes
At Kansas Poultry Federation show, Salina, won 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerels, 1st pen, 3rd, 5th pullet, champion cockerel, sweepstakes pen. Kansas State show, Wichita, on 3 entries, 1st ckl, 1st pen, 1st pullet. Choice stock and eggs. F. N. Fink, Salina, Kan.

WINNERS OF RED ALLEY White's laying strain of Kansas State show won all firsts but one—1st ckl, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th hen, 1st and 5th young pen, 1st old pen. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 to \$10; utility eggs, \$1.50 a setting, \$8 for 100. Write for mating list.
H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

WARD'S FINE LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
are the result of 30 years of careful breeding. Birds of finest quality for sale. Eggs for hatching. W. H. WARD, Nickerson, Kan.

Wilson's Buff Leghorns
Winners Everywhere. Ask the Judges.
HERB WILSON, HOLTON, KANSAS.

Single Comb Reds and Buff Rocks
First prize winners at Topeka, Oklahoma City and Wichita. Undefeated in three state shows. The quality is right. Eggs only \$2 for 15.
E. H. INMAN, FREDONIA, KANSAS

Trap-Nested S. C. White Leghorns
Records of 203 to 280 eggs. Won 12 firsts, 3 specialties, 2 sweepstakes and many other prizes at Wichita, Topeka and Holton. Choice chks. Eggs, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 for 15. F. H. Ramsey, R. 4, Topeka, Kan.

White Wyandottes
Winners wherever shown. Trap-nested and record layers. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for free catalog.
Mrs. A. J. Higgins, R. 1, Effingham, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS
1918 winnings—Hutchinson, 1st cock; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pen. Kansas State Show, 2nd cock, 2nd old pen, 5th pullet.
ROY BANNER, Box 109, NEWTON, KANSAS

Barred Plymouth Rocks EGGS for HATCHING From Very Choice Matings.
My birds were prominent winners at Kansas City, St. Joseph and Topeka this season. Have both cockerel and pullet matings and sell eggs from my best birds.
MRS. F. A. PETTIS, WATHENA, KANSAS

Poultry Book Latest and best yet. 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 58 pure-bred varieties. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. This book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

Eggs For Sale from Anconas That Lay and Pay
Have your order booked now. Stock all sold.
D. J. MACKAY, PITTSBURG, KANSAS

Buy From Bonded Breeders

Buy that cockerel, those baby chicks or eggs for hatching from a "Bonded Breeder," and be protected by our \$100 Surety Bond. Tell us what you want in any variety, and we will tell you where you can get it from a "Bonded Breeder."
International Poultry Federation, Topeka, Kansas

Overlook Poultry Farm Quality S.C. Buff Orpingtons
Won 16 Firsts and 10 Seconds At The Leading Shows. 50 Matured Cockerels \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 each. Pens all mated—Ask for free mating list.
Chas. S. Luengene PROP., P.O. Box 1493, TOPEKA, KAN.

Single Comb Red Cockerels for Sale
Full brothers to the pullets that were in First Pen, Greater Chicago Poultry show January, 1918. Price \$3 and \$5 each.
CEDAR GROVE FARMS, LANSING, KAN.

Cowdrey's Champion Rose Comb Reds of Kansas
Just Won Four Firsts at the State Show Held at Wichita, Kan. Results of several years of careful breeding from birds true to Rhode Island Red Type. Color and of a great egg laying strain. A few very nice cockerels for sale. Eggs now ready for delivery.
J. R. COWDREY, R. R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

Won Every First Prize Offered at Kansas City Show. Announced by Judge Dravestell best class he ever saw. Cocks, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Hens, 1, 2; Cockerels, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Pullets, 1, 2, 4; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1; Best Display in entire show. First Prize winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Palace. Get my catalog. E. R. BAKER, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

Do you stand back of the Pledge Card in Your Window?

Does Your Front Window Profess Patriotism and Your Back Door Confess Waste?

Hoover Appeals to All Good American Housewives:

"Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap—it contains fat and the glycerine necessary for explosives. **You can make scrubbing soap at home.**" Are you deaf to this appeal, or are you doing your utmost to help win this war? Join the ranks of the great Conservation Army, don the uniform and **wage war on waste!**

You have pledged yourself to conserve fats—make your own soap with the precious fat you would otherwise throw away. Making soap is a very simple process if you will follow the directions carefully and exactly. You will be delighted with the results—a heap of snowy white bars of soap for which you would have to pay more than ten times the price of your can of Lewis' Lye. Besides all this, you will have the perfect satisfaction of knowing that you are "doing your bit," and backing up the brave boys in the trenches. Remember that your food conservation pledge is just as important as your Red Cross work and your knitting. Be the woman behind the man behind the gun!

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for More Than Half a Century

is the one lye that always produces perfect saponification. It makes a pure soap, with the maximum cleansing qualities. Once you have made your own soap with Lewis' Lye you will never again buy a cake of commercial soap. Soap made at home with Lewis' Lye is free from alkali and dissolves grease in an instant.

Make \$3.25 an Hour at Home

Use just ordinary grease, meat scraps and water for making home-made soap. Fifty cents worth of Lewis' Lye and two hours' time per year will make 100 large cakes of this remarkable soap. Cakes of this size in commercial soap sell for 7c each. And the quality cannot compare with your home-made product. So an investment of 50c and two hours' time produces \$7.00 worth of soap. Your saving is \$6.50—\$3.25 an hour—in your own home! Do you know of any other way to make such great savings?

But be sure to use Lewis' Lye.

Best for All Purposes for Which Lye Is Used

Keep a can of Lewis' Lye on hand at all times. Use it to soften hard water. It will take half the drudgery out of house-work.

Use it to keep your drain pipes clean and odorless. It is truly a wonderful disinfectant. It completely destroys the vermin in outhouses.

You will find scores of daily uses for this valuable household necessity. But household work is not its sole use.

Any first-class grocer can supply you with Lewis' Lye. Or he will gladly get it for you.

Get your can of Lewis' Lye today.

Write for Booklet "The Truth About a Lye"

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

PHILADELPHIA . . . PA.



Take no chances—Be sure of success in soap making—Use Lewis' Lye and one of these two famous Prize Winning Recipes

Mrs. Robinson's Famous Recipe

First, I prepare my soap the day before. Pour two gallons of water into an iron kettle, and empty three cans of LEWIS' LYE into it. Let cool an hour or longer won't matter. Then place on the stove and throw in four-teen pounds of scraps. Let this boil until every particle of the meat is dissolved. Add about two gallons more of water from time to time to keep from boiling over, then set aside to cool until the next day.

Next, skim off the white crust and brown jelly together, leaving the sediment in the bottom. After throwing away sediment and washing kettle, put all back into the kettle again and place on stove and boil two hours. Then add hot or boiling water until soap becomes the consistency of thick honey when dropped from the stick, being careful not to add too much water (which would require more boiling). Then pour into molds or boxes. Covering it while cooling adds to its quality. This makes a good, hard white soap, suitable for washing or scrubbing.

Lewis' Recipe for Making Soap Without Boiling

Empty a can of LEWIS' LYE into a jug containing 2½ pints of cold water. By stirring, it will dissolve immediately and get hot; let it stand until cold. In a basin, melt 5½ pounds of any kind of fat or melted grease, ONLY IT MUST NOT CONTAIN ANY SALT. Let it stand until it is just warm, and then pour the liquid Lye into the melted fat, in a continuous stream. This should take but a few minutes' time until the consistency of syrup is obtained. Pour the mixture into a square wooden box, lined with a damp piece of muslin, to prevent sticking to the sides and bottom. Cover up with a blanket and set in a corner of the kitchen until the next day. You will then have a block of pure soap, weighing about ten pounds, at a cost of simply the can of LEWIS' LYE.

How Much Feed Are You Wasting Every Day?

NOW, WHEN FEED IS SO HIGH in cost—when the government is urging everyone to conserve food and feeds, closer attention must be given to the feeding of farm animals.

EVERY OUNCE of feed must be made to produce the greatest possible return. Every ounce of feed heretofore wasted must be saved.

THAT IS WHY we ask, "How much feed are you wasting every day?"

WE WANT TO DRAW your attention to the importance—to the necessity of making sure you are not wasting feed. We want you to make sure that your stock are in condition to get the fullest benefit from the feed you are giving them and thereby prevent "waste" of feed.

THE MOST COMMON "waste" of feed on American farms today is the feeding of high priced feed to stock which are infested with worms.

THESE DISEASE-BREEDING, blood-sucking pests impair the animals' digestive system, sap their vitality, stunt their growth, eat your high priced feed and rob you of expected profits.

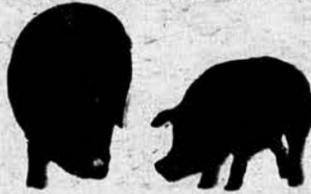
WORMS WORK while you sleep. You can't see the feed they are devouring; nor the destruction they are causing; nor the diseases they are breeding until too often it is too late.

SAL-VET IS THE LIVE STOCK owners salvation—the oldest and best known worm destroyer and live stock conditioner on the market. It will stop this costly feed waste and increase your profits. It is the safest, surest and cheapest worm destroyer and conditioner you can get.

FOR THE SMALL SUM of 2½¢ per month for each hog and sheep and a trifle more for horses and cattle, you can make sure that your stock

are free from worms—that you are not wasting feed and at the same time make them thrive better and fatten quicker on no more feed.

HERE'S AN ACTUAL DEMONSTRATION



THESE TWO PIGS are from the same litter. They were fed the same feed, cared for the same way, excepting the larger one was fed SAL-VET to free it of worms; to keep its digestion healthy and enable it to get the fullest benefit from its feed.

THE OTHER WAS FED as the majority of farmers feed their stock. Nothing but the usual feed—nothing to get rid of the worms and insure a healthy digestion. The difference is plainly evident. Here is a plain case of "wasting" feed and losing profits.

DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE of thinking your stock are free from worms. Few animals escape them. You will be surprised at the difference in the growth and thrift when SAL-VET is fed regularly. Feed it to all your stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

YOU WILL SEE a wonderful change in them. You will then realize as thousands of America's best known feeders have—that SAL-VET is the live stock owners best profit-maker and feed saver—the cheapest, safest and most profitable live stock-remedy you can use.

THE FEIL MFG. CO.

Gentlemen:—We have used "Sal-Vet" for several years, and are well pleased with results. At the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, we showed 12 pigs, under one year of age, which we sold for \$1320.00; for two of these, we received \$500.00. The pigs shown in the accompanying photo are from the same litter. The larger one received "Sal-Vet" regularly from birth, and weighed 560 pounds; the smaller one was not given "Sal-Vet" and weighed 270 pounds. These pigs are registered Durocs.

S. W. STEWART & SON, Kennard, Neb.

Get a supply of SAL-VET from your dealer—feed it according to directions and you will never be without it again. If he cannot supply you, write us.

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Dept. 49

Cleveland, Ohio

Sal-Vet Poultry Tonic Makes Hens Lay Better.

Sal-Vet Lice Powder Gets Rid of Lice Instantly

Sal-Vet Roup Tablets are Efficient and Dependable. The Best Poultry Remedies You Can Buy. At Dealers

This Beautiful Set Ring Free



Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two im. Rubies and two Brilliants, latest style and most substantial mounting. A ring that is

sure to please. Be sure to say what size. **SPECIAL OFFER:** We will send this ring free and prepaid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. Show this copy of our paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy. **THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. SR-7, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

BLACKMANS MEDICATED SALT BRICK

STOCK LICK IT



STOCK LIKE IT

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS

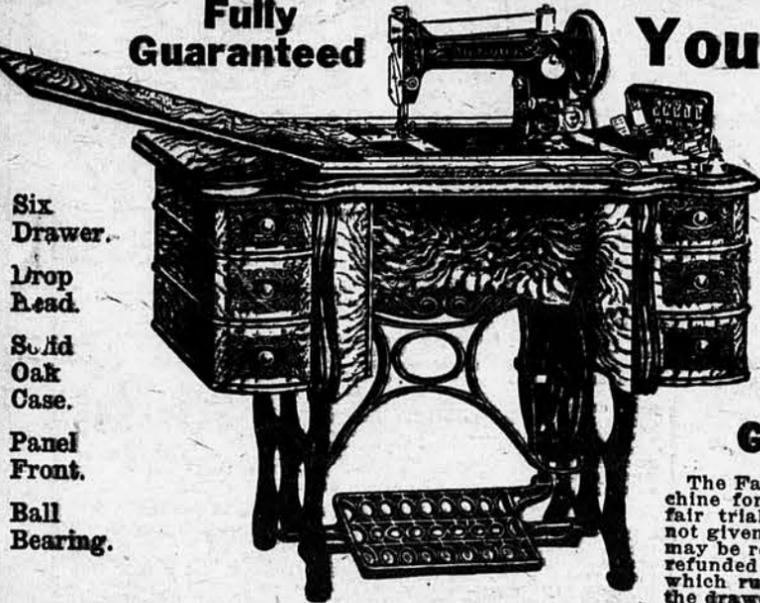
DROP BRICK IN FEED BOX

CONTAINS COPPERAS FOR WORMS, SULPHUR FOR THE BLOOD, SALTPETER FOR THE KIDNEYS, NUX VOMICA, A TONIC AND PURE DAIRY SALT. USED BY VETERINARIANS 12 YEARS. NO DOSING. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BLACKMAN'S OR WRITE

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fully Guaranteed

You Can Save 50% on Your Sewing Machine



- Six Drawer.
- Drop Head.
- Solid Oak Case.
- Panel Front.
- Ball Bearing.

Farmers Mail and Breeze New Model Machine Now Ready for Delivery.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has contracted with one of the largest sewing machine factories for the distribution of their latest model machine. By taking these machines in large quantities and shipping direct from the factory to our subscribers we are able to offer these machines at about half the price you would pay sewing machine agents. By this plan our subscribers save middleman's profit and get the machine at practically factory price.

Guaranteed Ten Years

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will warrant every machine for ten years from date of shipment, and after fair trial of it, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, and defects cannot be remedied, the machine may be reshipped to us at our expense, and your money refunded promptly. The machine has six drawers which run on steel runners. No keys are required as the drawers lock and unlock automatically. **ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.** Each machine is equipped with a complete set of the finest steel attachments, consisting of one tucker, one quilter, one ruffler, one braid foot, one braider plate, one shirring plate, one binder, four hemmers and one hemmer foot. In addition you will also receive one package assorted needles, bobbins, screw driver and oil can and a comprehensive instruction book.

It Costs Nothing to Investigate

Our offer is a real money saving proposition for our readers. We do not ask you to do any soliciting in order to take advantage of the plan we submit. If you are interested in getting a first class guaranteed sewing machine at a real bargain send us a postal card and say, "I want full information about your new guaranteed sewing machine offer." It places you under no obligation.

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Dept. S. M.

Topeka, Kansas

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for February 10. Jesus chooses the twelve. Mark 3:7-35.

Golden Text. He appointed twelve, that they might be with Him, and that He might send them forth to preach. Mark 3:14.

Mid-summer brought increased burdens of work and in consequence Jesus, by the very success of His healing powers, was at a point where the necessary choosing of the helpers to follow up His life's work must be decided on.

Shortly after the Sermon on the Mount, He went to a secluded place on the top of Mt. Hattin and spent the night in prayer. The next morning calling His followers to Him He chose from the number 12 men who were to remain constantly with Him: Thus these men entered into an apprenticeship for the great office of apostleship, and no matter what their imperfections were they were foundation stones of the kingdom Jesus came to establish. By giving up their former occupations and being in constant touch with the Master they learned the Gospel which later they taught to the world.

In our minds the apostles fall into three groups of four each and while the order of arrangement may vary, the same names are always found together, Simon Peter stands always at the head of the list and poor Judas Iscariot at the last.

In the first group appears Peter, Andrew, James and John. The second was Philip, Bartholomew or Nathaniel, Thomas and Matthew. The last contains James, Thaddeus, Simon and Judas Iscariot.

The 12 men were 12 great types and the pairs as they went forth to teach were more complete and balanced than if they had gone alone, for where one might fail to reach the minds of the different classes of people the other would be ready with the right understanding.

To Study War Conditions

An excellent book on the war conditions in France was issued recently by the Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. This is France Bears the Burden, by Grantville Fortescue. Major Fortescue gives an admirable picture of France at the close of the third year of the war. He has seen the country in three periods of the struggle; at the first a dazed, panic-pursued nation; again when the war tide turned with the battle of the Marne, and the spirit of France was born anew; and now, outwardly normal, bearing the burdens and the suffering of the war.

His Excellency, M. Andre Tardieu, the High Commissioner of France, says in an enthusiastic foreword to Major Fortescue's book that especial value is attached to it by the fact that from his own observations and experiences he develops a picture of the whole subject.

To the vivid and accurate articles describing the fight on the Somme, at Verdun, in the Argonne, there has been added, writes M. Tardieu, "a methodical delineation, exact and instructive, of the organization and practice of war as developed in France during three years." The book is of special value to Kansas men and women who wish to get a better grasp of what war conditions mean. The price is \$1.25, postpaid.

Opinion in Wichita County

It is with much pleasure that I see that Governor Capper has entered the race for United States Senator, for I believe he is a man of broad-mindedness, of good intelligence and of noble character. He is capable of a seat in the Senate, and he certainly is a friend of the farmers and the citizens of our great state of Kansas. And also he shows by his interest in the affairs of our state as its chief executive that he would honor a place in the Senate. I believe Wichita county will stand by him and that he will carry this county as well as the state by a fine majority. In this part of the state we expect all of the old boys to stand by him first, last and all the time.

B. T. LOWRY.

Company C, 26th Illinois Volunteers, Leoti, Kan.

The farm forge is one of the handiest things about the farm.

Blasting With Car Cells

BY W. A. SAUNDERS

Most men who have used dynamite must realize that there are many advantages in electric firing. It obviates the possibility of misfires, saves the time of waiting for the fuse to burn down to the cap when cap and fuse are used and makes possible many blasting operations that cannot be done at all successfully with cap and fuse. Nevertheless, a blasting machine costs \$15 to \$20 and most farmers having only small jobs do not care to put this money into a machine. For the benefit of such, I wish to explain how I recently did some electric blasting without a blasting machine.

My neighbor, George Foss, desired to lay 325 rods of water pipe. He didn't look forward with any joy to the hard work of digging the trench and asked me if I would blast it for him. As he wished to use the dirt to fill in the trench over the pipe, I told him this would not be practicable as the blasting would scatter the dirt over too wide an area. I told him I could help him greatly, however, by loosening up the soil and make the digging easy, also by breaking up some large stones and two ledges that were encountered in the line of the ditch.

I usually do work of that kind with a blasting machine but forgot to take it with me on the day I went over to his place. I didn't wish to take the time to go back after it.

I had taken my dynamite and blasting supplies over in my "flivver" and decided I would try using the dry cells of the car to fire the electric blasting caps. I had never tried that before but discovered that it will work fine. My first trial was with a circuit of five holes. After everything was in readiness to fire and the machine removed from the charges as far as my leading wire would reach, I touched one end of the lead wire to one of the terminals under the hood and the other wire to another terminal. Immediately on the contact being made, the blast fired.

Mr. Foss figured that I had saved him a great deal of labor. The entire expense of the blasting was as follows: 24 hours' time, 50 pounds of 40 per cent dynamite, 100 caps, 100 feet of fuse and 25 electric blasting caps—total cost, \$22.05.

From this it appears that any farmer having blasting work to do but not owning a blasting machine can employ electric blasting if he owns an automobile or even a few dry cells. Of course, the number of cells required to fire a blast depends on the number of charges. It must be remembered that it takes more current to fire 15 holes than it does to fire five.

Food Facts

The entire wheat crop of France has been requisitioned by the French government.

Only the very poor and men and women doing the hardest kind of work may have more than 7 ounces of war bread a day in France.

French war bread comprises all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy admixture of flour from other cereal grains. This admixture is obligatory.

British Food Controller Rhondda declares, "The food position in England, and as I understand it in France also, can now without any exaggeration be described as critical and anxious."

About October 1, 1917 butter was selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, and ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound. This information was received by the United States Food Administration thru a reliable source.

The official hotel flag of the United States Food Administration has a white body bearing in crimson letters the words, "Food Will Win the War" and also the Administration's seal. Hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship companies which are members of the Food Administration may fly this flag, and the Administration has arranged to supply it at cost to such hotels if they desire it.

General Apathy and Private Interest are two enemies of our national welfare. Each is as dangerous as a kaiser's agent and should be excluded from every American home and industry.



Enlist Your Ford Your Country Needs It

Increased food production is the crying need of the country. More corn, wheat, oats, rye barley—more land under cultivation—more productive labor from horses, machinery and the men on the farms. Efficiency and greater output are not only patriotic duties, but they insure increased profits. And the

STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

(Trademark Mak-a-Tractor Reg. U. S. Pat. Office and Principal Foreign Countries) Price \$225 F. O. B. St. Paul

stands today as the farmers first and strongest ally in the battle for food supremacy. Put that Ford to work. Remember you have two-thirds of a tractor already in your car. A Staude completes the job and does double the work. It releases 90 acres for food for men that otherwise go to feed that four-horse team.

Making Good With 7,000 Farmers

The triumph of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor has been so tremendous that any possible doubts of its efficiency have been swept away by the tidal wave of popular approval. The enthusiastic praise from users everywhere is the most convincing evidence that it has more than justified every prediction made for it. Thousands of farmers can testify that the Staude has stood up well under the most grueling test in all kinds of farm work and heavy hauling.

More Work - Less Cost

It does continuously—24 hours a day if necessary—the work of four horses at the cost of a riding one. It plows an acre with 1 1/2 than two gallons of gasoline—is easy to attach and operate—can be used in Fords, Overlands, Chevrolets and other cars—is detached in 20 minutes, permitting the use of your car on the road—nothing to get out of order or require adjustment.

Master of All the Farm Work

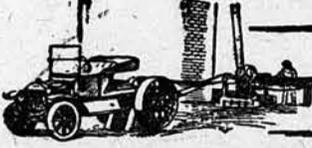
Attached in a few minutes to your automobile, the Staude Mak-a-Tractor will do your plowing, seeding, reaping, binding and hauling. Equipped with the Belt Power Attachment, it does your sawing, grinding, shelling, feed chopping, pumping and any other work 8-10 H. P. farm engine could do.

We are co-operating with the U. S. Government in the increased food production through greater acreage and increased yield per acre. The Staude Mak-a-Tractor will help you solve these problems.

Let Us Prove What We Say

Get ready to meet the shortage in farm help and horses. Put your farm on an increased production and efficiency basis. Fill out the coupon and get our two free books by return mail. Read the statements of some of the thousands of Mak-a-Tractor owners. Find out how YOU can increase output and profits and decrease cost of production.

Sign and mail the coupon today—NOW—while it's before you. The E. G. Staude Mfg. Company 2621 W. University Ave., ST. PAUL, MINN.



I have got my Staude Mak-a-Tractor belt power attachment at work and it sure is great for sawing wood and grinding feed. Sawed our 40 cords in one day, some as large as 14 inches in diameter and all three men could lift. I say it is great. Glenn C. Wood, Lima, Ohio.



I plowed 200 acres with my Staude at 4 cents of less than 90 cents an acre. My car is just as good as ever and the engine isn't hot. I used about one quart of water a day, plowed 5 acres a day, which would only plow 2 acres with a horse on the gang. It does the work of six horses and cost four dollars. J. E. Weller, Grafton, N. D.



I cut all my wheat, 400 acres, with a Staude Mak-a-Tractor and am plowing 10 acres a day at the present time with a 14 inch gang, and don't have any trouble with it heating and it doesn't damage the car so much as running on the road. A. Christopherson, Flaxville, Mont.



My Staude Mak-a-Tractor pulled a 14-inch grain drill over 200 acres of newly broken prairie and pulled a 5-section harrow over 200 acres and the same drill over 400 acres more land—all newly broken sod. I have plowed 2 1/2 acres per hour with the drill. It has proven absolutely satisfactory. Carl F. Herbe, Garden City, Kan.



I have pulled two 16-inch plows in and for five hours and 4 tons on the road for eight miles with my Staude Mak-a-Tractor and the engine never boiled. I don't see that it hurts the car and it will do all the company claims. C. F. HARRIS, Orange Lake, N. Y.

Coupon form for requesting free books and a Staude Mak-a-Tractor. Includes fields for Name, Address, and Name and Model of My Car. The coupon is shaped like a speech bubble.

Steel Wheels

will make your old farm wagon as good as new. Save money because they never need repairs. Write for our big free book telling all about them and how they pay. Empire Mfg. Co., Box 775 Quincy, Ill.

NEW MONITOR SELF-HEATING IRON

\$30 to \$50 a week actually being made now by men and women. The original—the best—the lowest priced. Nickel plated—looks good—makes good—sells fast—guaranteed. No experience needed. Women do as well as men. Exclusive territory. Work all or spare time. Mrs. Nixon, Vt., sold 8 first half day. Evans, N. C., sold 2 doz. one Saturday. Liberal terms. Prompt Service. Write today. MONITOR S&B IRON COMPANY 919 WAYNE ST., BIG PRAIRIE, ILL.

Grand Prize Distribution

\$540. Motor Cultivator 1918 Ford Touring Car



To Be Given Away Without One Cent of Cost An Opportunity of a Life-Time—Big List of Prizes—Get Full Details YOU—All of your friends and neighbors will be interested, whether man, woman, boy or girl. Send quick for astonishing details; you'll be under no obligations. Just send your name and address—a postal will do. Address Duane W. Gaylord, 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE
The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

The heart of your home life is in the heating. Make sure of that; comfort and happiness follow.

Perfect heating guaranteed at a cost of 35% less fuel than by stoves. Save fuel—it is needed. Get comfort—you are entitled to it.

CALORIC QUALITY YOUR PROTECTION

Over 50,000 homes in the United States heartily endorse Caloric quality. The owners know the merits of the Original Patented Pipeless Furnace. They have daily proof that it correctly applies Nature's own law of circulating heat, that it saves at least 35% of the fuel and that its Ironclad Guarantee of comfort and economy is always made good by its performances.

Caloric success is due to its principles of construction. The Caloric is not a pipe furnace with a casing, nor is it a makeshift to meet a new demand. The best efforts of scientifically trained engineers resulted years ago in this new type furnace, which has been refined and improved until it embodies principles necessary to your satisfaction not found in imitations, because they are fully protected by patents. There is as much difference in pipeless furnaces as in horses—you can buy quality or you can get cheapness, which costs more in the long run.

Let our dealer show you the Caloric and explain its exclusive features. Then you will never be satisfied with any other, and will know that it represents the most for the money. You will not make the mistake of a poor investment when you understand why the Caloric is so superior, why it stands alone in leadership and why imitations cannot produce its satisfaction to users.

The Caloric can be installed quickly in old or new houses. It burns coal, coke, wood or gas. Clean, fire-proof, well made and fully guaranteed. It burns coal, coke, wood or gas. "Progress" tells the facts about pipeless heating. Get it and study the question.

THE MONITOR STOVE & RANGE CO.
Established 1819. 99 Years of Service
352 GEST STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **NOTICE:** Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose. **POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE.** If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 630 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
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G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
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Keep The Farmers Mail and Breeze on File for Future Reference in this Permanent Binder!

Many subscribers find it impossible to absorb all the good things in any one issue at one reading, and they also find valuable ideas and suggestions in every issue which they desire to preserve for future use. We have had requests from so many subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form that we have had manufactured a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.

The illustration will give a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week and thus kept clean and in perfect condition and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

OUR FREE OFFER. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon.

FREE BINDER COUPON

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. B-10, Topeka, Kansas.
I enclose \$1.10 to pay for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a premium free and postpaid one binder as per your offer. This is a new, renewal, extension subscription. (Draw a circle around the proper word to indicate the nature of your subscription.)

My Name.....
Address

Artificial Hatching
(Continued from Page 9.)

during that time to see if the heat is even at 102 to 102½. I never let it run above 102½ for the first week, for this is the period that will make weak or dead-in-the-shell chicks. If the heat runs high, trim the wick and fill the lamp of an evening, and be sure to keep the blaze even. An uneven blaze effects the heat to a great extent. Turn eggs now two times daily at regular times, making always 12 hours between turning time. Do not turn the eggs after the seventeenth day, but air two times daily, until pipping begins. By years of careful study I have found that the chick turns in his shell house every time you turn the eggs, for the little bill must always be upward, and at first it is no task for the chick to turn with his bill upward when you turn the eggs. But as he grows bigger the task takes longer and is more difficult, so after the seventeenth day, when he fills his shell pretty full, he is tired easily by turning. When pipping time comes he may have strength to pip his shell but be unable to get out—hence a dead chick in the shell.

If turned after the seventeenth day, if you notice, a good hatch will begin with the eggs pipping on the top or upper side, seldom ever pipping on the under side.

Air the eggs for 5 minutes two times daily, starting with the third day, and every day thereafter a little longer until the nineteenth day. When the incubator is in a warm room, air 30 minutes. Stop turning on the evening of the seventeenth day, but air until the nineteenth day. Shut up the machine now till hatching is thru. When the chickens begin to come out good, open the door every 3 hours and as quickly as possible take out the little wet fellows and put them in a warm lined box and place on top of the incubator. Also take out the empty shells—this prevents too much moisture for the remaining baby chicks. Be careful not to either chill or over-heat the little chicks taken out. The chicks will all be out if heat has been kept regular from 12 to 19 hours after beginning to pip.

To turn the eggs take out 12 or 15 from one corner and with the palm of your hand roll them gently from side to middle all around so the outside eggs will be inside, and the middle on the outside, turning your egg tray around in the incubator every time.

I put in moisture the seventh day by wetting a 6-inch square of thick blotting paper in hot water and placing under the egg tray. Put in again on the fourteenth and nineteenth days, and this will be all you need unless it is very hot and dry, when it can be put in four times. I always leave my machine doors open while my eggs are cooling. Toward the last I will close them 5 minutes before replacing the eggs. I never hatch with hens. Altho I raise a portion with hens, I have better success without hens.

I sell baby chicks by the dozens, and also raise several hundred broilers. There is money in it.

Mrs. Charles Corbin.
Hartford, Kan.

Brooding the Chicks

I am much in favor of artificial hatching and brooding of chicks for many reasons. It is much more sanitary and your chicks are free from lice. With the incubator I can hatch my chicks at any time of the year with less work and care than with hens. I am in favor of early hatches and with the incubator you can have them early.

Chickens hatched in March have some cold days, but generally it is a dry cold and chicks can stand lots of cold, if it isn't damp. It is the cloudy damp weather that is hard on the chicks.

March and April chicks require less care, or it seems so to me, and I have better success with them. Probably it is because I have more time than later. They are ready for market when prices are high and the pullets make winter layers the next winter.

Usually the hens that wish to set early are our best layers and I prefer letting them lay so I can set their eggs to produce more good layers. You have more eggs to sell when using an incubator.

Some persons put up an argument that incubator chicks are not so strong as those hatched by hens. That is the operator's fault, and not the incubator at all. If you watch your machine closely, keeping everything clean, eggs

well ventilated and a perfect temperature, your hatch will be strong and good. Some persons also argue that incubator chicks are more likely to white diarrhea, but one reason for this disease is chicks becoming chilled while very small. If hen hatched chicks become chilled they die, just the same. I find that where the operator lets the temperature go very high or too low, a great many will die of this disease. For this, I use permanganate of potash in the drinking water.

As to operating my machine I see that it is cleaned and fumigated well, with clean paper on the floor. I let it stand for a while before I begin. I then clean the lamp, fill it with oil, fill the pipes with warm water and let it run open for several hours. I close it and run it until I get the temperature regulated.

I select clean fresh eggs of uniform shape and medium size, not more than a week old. I sometimes test them. When the temperature reaches 102 degrees I put the eggs into the egg chamber. I begin turning them the third day and turn them twice a day until the eighteenth day. I also move them around on the tray and change the tray end for end in the machine. Ventilate them well and often.

The second week I raise the temperature to 103 degrees and then to 104.

Use your judgment as to moisture. If the weather is dry sprinkle the eggs a few times. If the incubator is in the cellar, I do not apply moisture. If your temperature should run up higher for a short time, it doesn't hurt the hatch if it doesn't happen too often. Do not let it run low, as a low temperature causes cripples.

I never go away and leave my incubator, and I look at it often, so I never have a high temperature long. I always look at it several times during the night. I clean and fill my lamp every morning and put warm water in the pipes twice a week, to be sure all runs well. When the chicks begin to hatch, I watch very close to keep up the temperature. As soon as they are dry, I place them in a box lined with old woolen cloth by the stove. Cut the cloth into strips and tack them to the lid of the box and these come down over the chicks, keeping them warm. I use indoor brooders heated by lamps, and also use jugs filled with hot water to keep them warm at night. When they are 36 or 48 hours old I give them a pan of sand and fill the fountain with fresh water, into which I have put some permanganate of potash, then I feed some hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and a little chick feed. I feed them five times a day, but not much at a feed. I give them bran in a box to scratch and pick at any time. I also feed them oatmeal, cooked rice and bread and milk, occasionally. Boiled rice is good for bowel trouble. I also feed plenty of milk. Much care must be used in feeding. Be sure your chicks get plenty of fresh air. Beware of smothering at night also. I never crowd my chicks.

As they grow older, I put them into several small boxes with jugs of hot water in the center of the box, and the little fellows get around the jug. I use gallon sirup pails by putting paper around them, if I do not have jugs. But jugs hold the heat much better. This way, they do not pile up and smother. I like this way best of all.

I have had excellent results from my incubator, which is a 100-egg size, and last year I had in it—after testing the eggs—145 fertile eggs, and hatched 143 chicks with only two deformed. This was my best hatch and as it came off March 18, I raised almost every chick. None died of disease. My poorest hatch came off in May with 132 chicks, and several weaklings among them.

One more thing I wish to add is about testing. I test very close. All infertile and the doubtful eggs are taken out. I have done my testing the sixth day and on the tenth day. I like the sixth day testing as the weak germs are easier seen then.

I really think the main reason we women like the incubator best is because we can boss it, while the hen we cannot.

A Kansan in Colorado

A Good Incubator

Get a good reliable incubator to begin with. Use fresh eggs to put in the incubator. I get the heat up to 103 degrees and put my eggs in then. I don't turn them for three days, then I mark them and turn twice a day. After the eighteenth day I take the eggs out and put

newspapers in the tray and put eggs back. By doing this you can keep the incubator nice and clean. As the chicks hatch and as fast as they get dry, I take them out, put them in a basket and set it on top of the machine, till all are hatched, then I give four or five chicks to an old capon at night.

The next morning he gets as many more as he can hover. I don't see why there are not more capons made, since they make such good mothers and such fine eating. As to feeding, I feed capons all the corn they want, but I don't feed chicks for 72 hours; then I give them oatmeal for a few days with plenty of water and then I feed cracked kafir and sift the fine oyster shells out of the coarse shells and feed them to chicks. I used to kill my chicks as fast as I hatched them, and then some persons lay all the trouble on the parent bird, which I think is very wrong. It is feeding the chicks too soon and too much that kills them.

Mrs. J. B. Giaretha.

R. 2, Cheney, Kan.

To Control the Lice

If the best results are to be expected from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become overrun with lice or the house with mites. Usually there will be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. If such a place is not available, a box large enough—about 2 feet square—for the hens to get into it should be provided in the house and a quantity of dust such as ordinary road dust or fine dirt placed in it to allow the hens a place to dust themselves. A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check and therefore adds to their comfort. Usually the lice are not present on the birds in sufficient numbers to prove particularly harmful. However, it is better to keep the hens as free as possible from this pest, and if they are not able to keep them in check by dusting themselves other measures can be undertaken.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluorid, a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin—one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a piece about as large as a pea on the skin 1 inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vaseline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

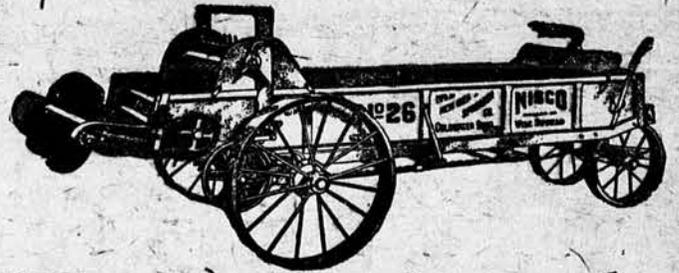
Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thoro applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house. The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with 1 part of kerosene to 4 parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles and so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving especial attention to the roosts, dropping-boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or 10 days.

Where Service is Valued

We enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much. I find the Sunday School Helps a great benefit, and I also enjoyed the story, Five Fridays very much. I hope the next story will be as interesting.

Mrs. Golda Wardlow.

Goff, Kan.



GET the idea? Ten acres, properly fertilized by daily or frequent applications of FRESH manure with a Nisco Spreader pays as well as 15 acres under the old system of hauling, piling and spreading-by-hand.

Can we prove it?

Well! Here are Experiment Station figures—judge for yourself!

The chemical value of a ton of fresh stable manure is approximately \$3.31. Of manure that has lain in the barnyard or been piled on the field, leaching and fire-fanging, it may be \$2.55—probably less.

Now, there you are! Take any number of tons you please as a proper dressing for the land—10 or 15 or 20 per acre; multiply by the difference in value between fresh and "weathered" manure; add the extra labor of piling and hand spreading and you'll be forced to agree with us. And remember, these figures are based on low-priced chemicals. Take present war-time prices of nitrate and potash and see where you come out!

10 Acres + A Nisco Spreader = 15 Acres Without



SEND FOR THESE FREE BOOKS

They're well worth having. Our catalog tells all about the famous Nisco Spreader, and "Helping Mother Nature" reads like a story. You never saw as many dollar-saving facts collected in so small a space before or told in so interesting a way. You'll surely like "Helping Mother Nature"—send the coupon now.



NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

is making thousands of hundred-acre farms pay like a hundred and fifty acres. It is adding 30% to 50% to the profits of thousands of farmers and will do the same for you if you'll let it.

The Nisco spreads so finely that you can manure growing corn and distributes fully 7 ft. wide—outside its own wheel tracks. It was the first spreader to do this and the most successful. Other machines imitate but fall short of Nisco performance.

The Nisco has a solid bottom and a never-fail chain conveyor that brings every scrap of manure to the beaters. Loads fully 30 inches high where others carry but a level box full. Spreads at will 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads per acre. Low down, light draft and backed by a broad guarantee against breakage from any cause within one year.

Ask your dealer to show you the Nisco Spreader. If he hasn't it, let us tell you where you can see it.

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

"Spreader Specialists"

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:—COLDWATER, OHIO

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NEW IDEA SPREADER CO., Box 144 Coldwater, Ohio. Please send me without obligation your Nisco Catalog and FREE BOOK "Helping Mother Nature". Name, P.O., County, State.



I want to put this wonderful convenience in every unsewered home. Does away with the insanitary outhouse and vault. No need to go out in cold or rainy weather.

Guaranteed Sanitary and Odorless

Easily set up any place in your home. No plumbing to freeze. Costs little to use. Our wonderful chemical, LYXNITE, dissolves human waste and destroys disease germs and odor.



CARSWELL CHEMET CO. 202 Carswell Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fortunes Have Been Made

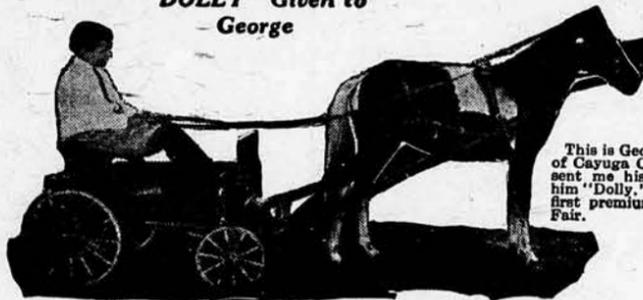
by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim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

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze



Who Wants a Pony?

"DOLLY" Given to George



This is George Edwin Adams of Cayuga County, N. Y. He sent me his name and I sent him "Dolly." "Dolly" took the first premium at the County Fair.

"EARLY BIRD" Given to Edwin



The Pony on the right belongs to Edwin Larson, Worcester County, Mass. Edwin and "Early Bird" like to take their friends out driving.

"HEINIE" Given to Clarence



The boy above is Clarence Niemoeller, Bartholomew County, Ind. Clarence sent me his name and I sent him "Heinie." Clarence says he would not take \$1000 for "Heinie."

Over 500 Ponies Given to Boys and Girls

We have given away over 500 Shetland Ponies to Boys and Girls, all over America. Now we are going to give away several more ponies—the finest we could buy—and we want every family that takes this paper to stand an equal chance.

Every Boy and Girl Has the Same Chance to Get One of These Ponies

No matter where you live, no matter how young, every Boy and Girl has the same good opportunity to get one of these Ponies without a cent of cost. If you are a Boy or Girl send in your name. If you are the Father or Mother of a Boy or Girl, send in your child's name. Remember, no charges of any kind and nothing to buy. Just send in your name.

Pony Pictures Free

As soon as I hear from you I shall send you at once a number of Pony Pictures showing the Ponies we are giving away, and telling all about them; also pictures of many of the Ponies we have given away and the Boys and Girls to whom they were given. I will also tell you how to get one of these Ponies without paying a cent.

If You Want a Pony—Send Your Name

If you ever want a Pony in your life, don't put off this splendid chance. It may never come again. We have actually given away over 500 Ponies. I am known as the Pony King, because I have given more Ponies to Boys and Girls than any other man in America. Fill out the coupon in the corner below, or just write your name, address and age on a Postal Card and send it to me. Do it today before you forget it.

The Pony King

533 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

"TRUSTY" Given to Raymond



The Pony above is "Trusty," that I sent to Raymond Krueger, Washington Co., Minn.

"KIP" Given to Anna Ruth



Here you see Anna Ruth Miller of Logan County, Ohio, and her new friend "Kip." Anna Ruth says she is glad she sent me her name because "Kip" is the finest Pony in the whole state of Ohio.

It looks as though Ruth and "Mac" were also training for the circus. Ruth says he sticks his nose into a bag of pop-corn whenever he sees a pop-corn stand. Ruth Mead lives in Saline Co., Missouri. She sent in her name and received "Mac."

"MAC" Given to Ruth



"DAPPLE" Given to Ernest



The Pony on the right is "Dapple," a beautiful little Shetland that I sent to Ernest Heckert, York County, Pa. "Dapple" traveled over 1000 miles to his new home. The picture shows Ernest driving "Dapple" in a Memorial Day parade in the little buggy that I sent with "Dapple."

If you want a Pony like "Dapple" you had better send me your name right away.

Write Your Name Here

THE PONY KING, 533 Webb Bld., St. Paul, Minn. Please send me the Free Pony Pictures and enter my name in your Pony Club. I want to get one of the Ponies you are giving away.

My Name is
 P. O. Age.....
 State..... R. F. D.....



A Fair Chance for Producers

To His Excellency,
Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.
Dear Mr. President: No more representative group of farmers in the country can be found than those who gather at Topeka for the annual meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture. The men and women who attended the recent meeting here represented the highest type of our rural citizenship. Not only were these farm folks the progressive type—for only such attend these meetings—they were aggressive. The resolutions which were adopted, and which I have the honor to submit to you, are in line with the suggestions I am offering in this letter.

The farm folks of Kansas condemn those who have been "profiteering and speculating in the necessities of life with a view to making immense profits because of the nation's needs." They patriotically accepted the price placed upon wheat, but they were incensed, and justly so, because no consumer has been benefited by fixing the price. Kansas farmers believe that every effort should be made to curb profiteering. Kansas has given freely of its young manhood, has put forth heroic efforts in increased food production and, therefore, the men and women of this state feel justified in demanding that no undue advantage shall be taken of the situation. We must have prices fixed so that profiteering will cease. The good name of our nation demands such action.

For years Kansans have been aware of the conditions which prevail in the management of packing houses and stock yards. Kansas farmers and breeders of livestock have paid tribute to the packer without redress, and now that investigations prove that our suspicions and accusations of illegitimate profits have been justified, we heartily endorse the action of the government in investigating the packers' methods and we hope that this investigation will be so thorough and complete that not only Kansas farmers but the farmers of the nation will be assured a square deal.

Kansas farm folks feel that a mistake has been made in appointing as heads of departments for food regulation men who have large financial interests in the industries regulated. They believe that those connected with these price-fixing bureaus and boards should be men who have no special interests in the matter. Granting that the men appointed are men of sterling quality and ability, under present conditions there should be no grounds for suspicion in handling food control matters. Surely competent men, men with nationwide reputations for honesty and ability who are not connected with the industries regulated, could be found to head these most important departments. Kansas folks believe that the men who have financial interests in the industries regulated should be removed and their places filled by men who have no financial interests in the industries regulated.

Kansas farm folks believe that every possible aid to increased food production should be rendered and that discrimination against pasture lands in the securing of loans from the Federal Land Banks is unfair and unjust. Land to be used for increased production of livestock is just as necessary as is that in cultivation. We trust that the restriction will be removed.

The resolutions herewith express the unwavering loyalty of our people and carry a pledge for untiring effort in food production until the war is won. Our young manhood has responded with enthusiasm to the call to the colors, but we must not forget that the men and women and boys and girls who will toil in food production this year also will render valuable service to this nation and its allies, thereby rendering service equally great. "The farmer who devotes his time and best effort to increasing the production of the staples of life at this time is rendering his country an indispensable service."

Very respectfully yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Colts should be thoroly trained to the halter and taught that their feet and legs must be handled, curried and brushed clean down to the hoofs.

If nursery trees reach you in a dried out or frozen condition bury them for a short time in the ground to moisten and thaw them out.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. From pen mated stock of several years of careful breeding. Prices are right. State quality wanted. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, 8 YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vigorous, bred to lay. Setting \$2. Fifty \$4. Hatched \$7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, FULL BLOOD Owen strain. Winners at Heart of America Show, Kansas City, last Nov. Showed soft buff cockerels \$5.00 and \$10.00. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. C. Lowe, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpingtons. Wonderful values in cockerels, \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs from excellent pens headed by cocks and cockerels from Delafield, Owen Farms, and Byers Flocks. No better breeding or individuals in Kansas. Eggs priced \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 for 15. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from show and utility stock. Two mated pens for this season. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per setting. We have a large utility flock which has free range on our farm. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Get your order in early, as we have had to send back several hundred dollars every year for orders we could not fill. Write for mating list. A few extra choice, large, good colored cockerels left for \$5.00 each. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Ellinwood, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS, WILLIAM HESS, HUMBOLDT, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.50 EACH. Vivien Hind, Madison, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$3.00. F. D. Noomie, Huron, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Mrs. Sane Blair, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2. E. W. Kenworthy, Fowler, Kansas.

BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WRITE Mrs. Wm. Slayter, Jewell, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Anton Younker, Hays, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$3.50 each. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

20 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 112 PREMIUMS. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10 15 eggs \$3.00. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 to \$5. Harry Onestott, Draman, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. Chicks 20c. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Margaret Bowers, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCKS, COCKERELS \$2.50. Hens \$1.50. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

FOR GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS write Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Lumboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—STOCK FOR SALE. Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kansas.

FANCY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2 to 5 dollars. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. FINE cockerels at \$2.00 up. J. C. Neibrecht, Gridley, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Fishel Strain) for sale. Stratt Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—TEN YEARS A BREEDER. Cockerels \$2 and \$3. Mrs. S. H. Hendrickson, Okeene, Okla.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Two cocks, good ones, \$6. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets, Best egg strain. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (IVORY strain) \$2.00 if taken at once. Mrs. Alfred Vollmer, Bronson, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each while they last. C. V. Ladow, Fredonia, Kan.

BIG BONED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Ivory strain) \$2.00 and \$3.00. Herman

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens and utility stock. Heavy layers. A. R. Pennette, Ames, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE and well barred, bred, \$2 and \$3 each. Ben Johnson, Fairfield, Neb.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. FINE LARGE COCKERELS \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Schmittendorf, Vassar, Kan.
SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS. BEST OF breeding. Some nice cockerels \$3 to \$5. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. \$2 each if taken at once. Mrs. H. E. McNary, Hydro, Okla., R. 2.
FINE, LARGE, PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Farm grown. \$2.00 each. Mrs. Blanche Freeman, McAllister, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS. \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Write today. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan. Eggs in season.
BARRED ROCKS—WORLD'S FAIR, STATE show champions. Pens mated. Send for catalogue. L. B. Anderson, Nevada, Mo.
WHITE ROCKS—LAYERS, WINNERS, eleven years careful breeding. Eggs any time. Mrs. J. M. Cravens, Butler, Okla.
DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS—Limited supply. Finest quality. Write quick for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kansas.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from high scored premium birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.
50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND 200 pullets, \$5.00 up. Eggs \$3.00 a setting, 4 yards both matings. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Reduction on numbers. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXCELLENT laying strain, farm raised. Extra fine, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.
WINTER LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Cockerels, Eggs \$5-100. \$1-15. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS WITH SIZE and barred to skin. Price \$2.00 to \$2.50 (extra fine). Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.
BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. ABSOLUTELY the finest birds I ever raised. \$2.00 to \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.
WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, extra fine, \$3, \$4, \$5. Eggs from four matings in March, \$2.00, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.
BRD PLY. RCK. HAVE SOME CHOICE ckls. and pullets for sale at \$2.00 and \$4.00 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kansas.
FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—LARGE, fancy, snow white hens, pullets and ckls. for sale. (Originator of White Ivory Strain.) Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Parks 200 egg strain, direct from prize winning layers, \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets \$2, \$3, and \$4 each. Cockerels \$3, \$5, and \$7 each. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—BOTH LINES. STATE show winners. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$5.00 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS—BEST ALL-PURPOSE fowls. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, expressage prepaid. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs and day-old chicks in season. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, Jan., 1918, 1st-2nd pen, 2nd-cockerel, 5th pullet. A few cockerels for sale. \$2.50-\$5.00-\$10.00. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS. 77 PREMIUMS. 30 first, Salina, Manhattan, Topeka, Clay Center, Denver. Stock for sale. Eggs 15, \$5.00; 30, \$9.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—FIRST WINNERS ST. Louis, Kansas City, Kansas State, Kansas Federation. Few winning males and eggs for sale. J. K. Thompson, 205 The Drive, Topeka, Kan.
GRAND, GENUINE, IMPERIAL "RING-lets" Direct from the man who originated them. Eggs \$5.00 setting, either mating. Cash orders booked at once. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.
STEWART'S BARRED ROCKS STILL WIN at Kansas State show, 4 firsts in competition with 167 Rocks. For sale, 150 females, 12 cocks, 50 cockerels. Eggs in season. E. L. Stewart, R. 7, Wichita, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS A SPECIALTY—PULLETS \$2. Cockerels \$2 to \$5.00. Satisfied customers everywhere. We are in the business. Limited number for sale. Eggs in season. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.
"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RING-lets" Barred Plymouth Rocks, 12 blue ribbons 1917, 203 to 218 egg production, stock for sale. Free mating list. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.
FOR FARMERS AND FANCIERS, BUFF Rocks are the ideal fowls. My "Realization Strain" meets requirements. A few good cockerels for sale reasonably. Ask for prices and mating list. W. M. Godsey, 1253 College Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
BARRED ROCKS THAT PRODUCED 175 eggs each, 1916; 120 eggs seven months later. Four prizes 1917. All pens tested by Hagan System. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting, \$15 and \$15 per 100. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS—WON FIVE RIBBONS AT recent Kansas State show, including first cock and second pen. Won at 1917 State Fair, first pen, first cock, first, second, third and fourth hen, second and fourth cockerel, second pullet. Eggs from pens \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15, or from fine farm flock, \$1.00 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS. MY SPECIALTY for 11 years, paying special attention to laying qualities. Won first at Kansas Poultry Federation, Salina, Kansas State show, Wichita, and Kansas City, Mo., 1918. Fine pullets for sale. Have mated some wonderful birds. Taking egg orders now. If you want large birds, soft, even buff, good under color and good layers, write J. K. Hammond, 315 S. Green, Wichita, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK MALE BIRDS FOR SALE. White Holland turkeys, Embden geese. Eggs in season. Mrs. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND WHITES.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, hens and pullets from prize winning strains \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.
A BARGAIN IN ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites at \$2 each to close out. 1 cock, 5 ckls., 30 hens and pullets. Stock direct from C. A. Foster, Akron, Ohio, and G. S. Boller, Little Valley, N. Y. Reno Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCK AND COCKERELS. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. BABY chicks. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.
FINE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5.00 to \$10.00. Geo. Fornwalt, Penalosa, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 each. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Frank Melcher, Seneca, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAN strain. Supply limited. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.
LUNCFORD'S QUALITY REDS. COCKERELS \$1.75 to \$5.00. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
CRIMSON WONDER R. C. REDS. BEAUTY, type, size. Eggs \$5.00-15. Lee Darnell, Alta Vista, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES—SCORED COCKERELS \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Mrs. George E. Jess, Topeka, Kan.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM—R. C. RED COCKERELS. Eggs in season. H. C. Breeding, Balaton, Minn.
S. C. RED COCKERELS AT \$2.50 TO \$5.00. Egg prices reasonable. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. SWEEPSTAKE WINNERS. Cockerels \$3 to \$5 each. Evelyn Bowers, Goodrich, Kan.
THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3, \$5 and \$7. Mrs. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.
SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, SCORE \$8 to \$2, by Scott. Write for prices. S. P. Childs, Herington, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$2, \$3, and \$5 each. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.
HANDSOME DARK RED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red males, \$1.50 to \$10. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.
FINE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. B. B. Neuman, Goessel, Kan. Phone Goessel or Walton.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$2.00 each, satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Vernon, Jennings, Kan.
LARGE, DEEP BRILLIANT ROSE COMB Reds. Long back, low-tail, yellow legs. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.50 TO \$5.00 on approval. Chix 15c each. Eggs 100-\$5.00. Fred Leck, Yates Center, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. EXTRA good. Dark red. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND DARK RED, large bone cockerels. From laying strain. \$2, \$3, \$5. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.
SOME SPLENDID ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels scoring up to 94%; Harris, judge. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. BRED exclusively. Ten years. Always winners. Free catalogue. F. A. Rehkopf, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, two to seven-fifty. Excellent color. Laying strain. Eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.
THOROUGHbred, ROSE COMB REDS. Bean Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.
S. W. WHEELAND, HOLTON, KAN. Eleven years a breeder of Rose Combed Reds. Bean strain. A few exceptionally high class cocks and cockerels for sale.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, extra fine, large, husky, deep red. Hatched from prize winners. \$5 and \$7. Mrs. H. P. Swerdfege, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.
MY ROSE COMB REDS WON FIRST PEN State show three years straight. 245 egg strain, from Missouri Experiment Station. Cockerels \$3 to \$6. Morris Roberts, Hoisington, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FOR sale. Splendid color. Excellent shape and big bone. Bred from prize winners. Big bargains. Mrs. L. C. Jennings, Wamego, Kansas.
HARRISON'S NON-SITTING SINGLE COMB Reds. (250-Egg Strain.) Mating List for Customers. Robert Harrison, Lock Box, Lincoln, Nebraska.
BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB REDS. Choice cockerels, large, hen-hatched, free range birds, from heaviest winter layers. \$2.00 to \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.
100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS and cocks. Sired by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 each and up.—1918 matings best ever. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
TWENTY-FIVE SINGLE AND ROSE COMB cockerels at from \$3 to \$5 each, sired by State Show winners. 30 pullets and hens at from \$2 to \$4 each. Send in your order now. A. M. Butler, 1561 Pallade St., Wichita, Kan.
BRADA'S REDS. SINGLE COMB COCKERELS \$2.50 to \$20.00. Winners at Salina, Hutchinson and Radom shows. Eggs for hatching booked now, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$8 per 100. Some good cockerels for sale. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Clay Center, Kan. Cockerels from my choice matings.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.
DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES. MRS. Pickle, Elk City, Kan.
BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00. Eva Inman, Walnut, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Mayme Sheard, Esbon, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$4. Irve Wright, Clifton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. SPOCK AND EGGS. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2. Mrs. Levi Bonneau, Concordia, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, STOCK AND EGGS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS \$5 each. Mrs. O. E. Collins, Drexel, Mo.
BUFF WYANDOTTES, EGGS. KANSAS City winners. H. D. Bartlett, Abilene, Kan.
A FEW GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00 each. G. M. Effland, Victor, Kan.
PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$4.00. Extra fine. Mrs. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES, LAYING strain; cockerels, eggs. Ira Ives, Liberty, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE STRAIN. BEST lays. Eggs \$7 100, prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffner, Effingham, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, BREEDING. Free mating list Feb. 1st. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2 TO \$3 each. Mrs. Mabel I. Eklund, R. 1, Herington, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.75 each. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., Rt. No. 2.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS, BABY chicks and cockerels. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50 each. Sade Springer, Rt. No. 4, Manhattan, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs reasonable. Dr. B. S. Barnes, Shenandoah, Iowa.
PRIZE WINNING SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. Mrs. C. E. Wells, Utopia, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS \$3.00 and up. Six fine scored birds. Oscar Huston, La Junta, Colo.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, MAHOAGY strain. Best in the West. Eggs. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Stock reasonable. Wm. Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.
CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.50 each if taken soon. Mrs. W. J. McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.
THOROBRED ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandottes. Cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. Judson Adcock, Coldwater, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robt. C. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Give me your inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kansas.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, WELL laced, from laying strain. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Ossage City, Kan.
FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, choice \$3.00. Seconds \$1.50. Eggs in season. O. Kintner, Abilene, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES—LEADING WINNERS at every big show from Chicago to San Francisco. Fine stock and eggs. Mating list. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM FIRST cockerel, first hen, first and second pullet. Topeka show. Balance of pen equally as good. W. A. Allmon, Topeka, Kan.
EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, LAYING strain. Utility \$1.25 fifteen, \$3.50 fifty, \$6 hundred. Pen-headed by 15 cockerel direct from Keeler, \$2 fifteen. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA, Kansas state winners. If you want exhibition and laying quality write for my egg circular. No stock for sale. Chas. R. Dodd, Girard, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. GEO. Waters, Elk City, Kan.
CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Clara Bailey, Bucklin, Kan.
NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$7. MRS. Chas. Dietz, Manchester, Okla.
PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS FOR sale. G. H. Ford, Moran, Kansas.
CHOICE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS \$4, hens \$3. Laura Shupe, Cullison, Kan.
NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$6, HENS \$4. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Elizabeth Leonard, Effingham, Kan.
THOROUGHbred BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, healthy, \$8.00. Will Small, Anness, Kan.
PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$4.50 to \$7. Maggie Edson, Walker, Mo.
FOR MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS write Mrs. E. E. Mark, Stronghurst, Illinois.
THOROBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6; hens \$4. Ralph J. Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.
GIANT M. B. TURKEYS, INQUIRIES ANSWERED promptly. Mrs. Fred Julian, Kiowa, Kansas.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$6.50; HENS \$5. Eggs \$3.00 per 10. Beatrice Wilson, Peabody, Kan.
EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Hens \$5, toms \$8. Also Scotch Coile pups. F. L. Potterson, Asherville, Kan.
PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS \$4, toms \$6. Mrs. John Hime, Rt. No. 1, Manchester, Okla.
THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys exclusively. Eggs, 50 cents each from 24 lb. hens; tom, 49 lbs. Maggie Burch, Oyre, Mo.

TURKEYS.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$10.00. Hens \$6.00. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. YOUNG toms and pullets. Write for prices. Jno. E. Miller, Burdett, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. From prize winners stock. E. E. Waltmire, Fort Scott, Kan.
PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS with white tip wings and tail, \$5.00. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, Linn, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE, PURE WHITE HOLLAND toms \$6.00 and \$8.00. Hens \$4.00. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.
GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. FAMOUS Goldbank strain. Toms \$10 to \$25. Hens \$8 up. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, prize winners stock. Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winners. \$10 each. Jennie Shamburg, Scottsville, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEYS. FOURTEEN years a breeder of the best. Eggs from choicest matings, \$5 and \$4 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. PARENT stock silver cup winners. Two firsts, two seconds at 1917 Kansas City Show. Unrelated trios furnished. Choice Buff Rock cockerels. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.
SEVERAL VARIETIES.
1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.
PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks. 15-\$3.00. John Ijams, Oskaloosa, Kan.
TOULOUSE GESESE. \$3.25 SINGLE. \$6.00 pair. Buff dux \$1.50. Send. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.
EGGS TWO DOLLARS SETTING. RHODE Island Reds, Buff Rocks, stock for sale. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.
DR. WEED TIBBITTS & SON, RICHLAND, Kan. Breeders of Dark Cornish, Pyle Game Bantams, Fantail pigeons.
55 VARIETIES FINE PURE BRED CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Prices low. Catalogue 4c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.
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OWENS FARM STRAIN S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Harry Sagerty, Stafford, Kan.
FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Rose Comb Reds. Pearl Guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.
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STANDARD LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS AND cockerels for sale; also Bronze turkey toms. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.
FOR SALE—PUREBRED ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets and White Wyandottes. Jasper Singley, Meade, Kan.
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LARGE, WELL BRED ROUEN DUCKS; wild Mallard, very tame; White African guineas; French Houdan cockerels. Robert Fullerton, Austin, Neb.
ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.
EXHIBITION, EGG BRED, SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red and White Rock cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Shipped on approval. J. W. Boyce, Holton, Kan.
WHITE CHINA GESESE EGGS, FROM 2 and 3 year old breeders. \$3 per 12. Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15. Martz strain. Mrs. Minnie Brown, Appleton City, Mo.
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INCUBATORS. TWO OLD TRUSTYS. 150- and 100-egg sizes, perfect running condition. Enterprise Meat Market, Meriden, Kan.
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SANITARY NON-FREEZING POULTRY Fountain. No lamps. Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Roy Shelley, Sterling, Illinois.
POULTRY WANTED.
WANTED—35 S. C. ORPINGTONS AND 35 S. C. Wyandottes and 35 S. C. Buff Leghorns and roosters. W. Burkes, Carmen, Okla.
THE COPES, TOPEKA, ARE PAYING FOR No. 1 capons 25c. Turkeys 26c. Fat hens 23c. Ducks 20c. Geese 15c. Pigeons dozen \$1. Guineas \$5. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances.
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HELP WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST with general housework. Must be economical. Mrs. M. C. Boston, Marquette, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

A 42-PIECE DINNER SET FREE—CON- sisting of 6 Large Dinner Plates, 6 Pie Plates, 6 Individual Butter Plates, 6 Fruit Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Sugar Bowl (2 pieces), 1 Cream Pitcher, 1 Large Vegetable Dish and 1 Pickle Dish. Words cannot describe or Pictures show the Beauty and Value of this Superb Dinner Set. It will be sent to you Absolutely Free, all charges prepaid in return for a few minutes of your spare time. Don't overlook this Wonderful Offer. Only 97 Sets in stock so write Today. Address C. A. Nudson, 501 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR FARM work. A man preferred with son or sons under draft age and old enough to do any kind of farm work. Box 237, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm, must have good reference. Prefer man above 31, steady work. Start at once. State your terms and price. W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.

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FARM WANTED—EVERYTHING FUR- nished. Best of reference. Dick Mayo, Clearwater, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—BIG 4 TRACTOR for small outfit or stock. Box 3, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

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TO TRADE FOR LARGE MAMMOTH JACK, 9-25 Horse Gas tractor and 6 bottom engine plow in good repairs. E. L. Pitzer, Pratt, Kan.

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FOR SALE—GOOD A GRADE SHREDDED corn fodder \$14.00 per ton, F. O. B. Lor- raine, Kan. H. G. Bronleewe, R. No. 1, Frederick, Kan.

1000 LBS. GOLDEN BELT HONEY, 60 LB. can \$9.50; 2 cans \$18.50. Alfalfa and Heartsease blend. Sample for 10 cents. Golden Belt Apiaries, Chapman, Kan.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—IS POWER equipped. Only shop in town of 1200. Selling account poor health. Can make terms. Good location for Catholic. Box 115, Scranton, Kan.

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AVERY 25-50 TRACTOR AND FIVE BOT- tom power-lift plow, with sod-breaker bottoms. Good as new, only plowed 200 acres and threshed. Since I must go to war will sell for one-half of what a new outfit costs. Herbert Dyck, Moundridge, Ka.

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FORDS START EASY IN COLD WEATHER. If you use our 1918 carburetor, 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. One-third more power. Use cheapest gasoline or one-half kerosene. Quickly starts cold motor even at zero and moves right off with full power. No spitting or popping. Slow speed on high. Fits exactly. Attach it yourself. 30 off list where no agent. Big profits selling our goods. We fit all motors. Write for 30-day trial offer and money back guarantee. The Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 560 Madison St., Dayton, Ohio.

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CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

MR. LANDOWNER—IF YOU WANT A good live tenant write Chas. Inman, Moran, Kan.

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WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND TRAC- tor, must be in first class shape. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST, for chewing or smoking, 3 yrs. old, 3 lbs. \$1.25 prepaid; 7 lbs. \$2.50. Special prices on large quantities. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

PASTURE WANTED IN KANSAS FOR grazing season of 1918. Give location, number of acres, how watered, shipping point and price. Address F. L. Merchant, 425 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED—DON'T matter if broken! We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

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A COMPETENT FARM HAND, THOR- oughly experienced and married, wants farm employment after Feb. 1st. Correspondence solicited from patriotic, church-going people. Harmon, care Mail and Breeze.

SEED, GRAIN AND HAY WANTED. Want to buy CANE SEED, MILLET, Feterita, Maize and other field seed, car lots or less. Also Corn, Oats and Hay. Send samples naming quantity and price wanted f. o. b. your station. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

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FOR SALE—SEED CORN, LAPTAD STOCK Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 PER 1000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

A FEW RED TEXAS SEED OATS LEFT. Order now. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED AT \$8.00 A bu. Sacks free. E. C. West, Elk City, Kan.

MEXICAN BLACK HULLED WHITE kafir for sale. Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE HULLED. Write for sample. J. C. Hurst & Son, Holton, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR. Supply limited. 5c per lb. Morris Bros., Lecompton, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED ORANGE AND BLACK Amber cane seed. Write or wire. Stinson & Co., Oberlin, Kan.

BOONE CO. WHITE SEED CORN, TESTED 4 dollars bu., sacks free. J. M. Carroll, Mulberry, Kan., R. 1.

GOLD MINE CALICO, 100 AND 1 WHITE tested seed corn \$3.50 per bu. J. F. Felgley, Enterprise, Kan.

BUY NURSERY STOCK FROM THE NUR- sery that grows it. Catalogue. Pستان Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

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BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR SEED, PURE and well matured. \$2.50 per bu. sacks furnished. Otto Apollo, Fredonia, Kan.

PINTO BEANS: DELIVERED YOUR STATION ten cents per pound fifty pound lots or more. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kansas.

BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA: Fall River bottom grown white kafir; black hull cane seed; all 1917 crop. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS—1917 RECLEANED CROP, 30c pound. Black Amber cane \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Both good quality. Thomas Morton, Oxford, Kan.

KAFFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED White, graded. Well matured. Will all grow. 5c per lb., sacked. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

1000 BU. CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn. My own growing. Good and dry. Will sure grow. J. O. Southerland, Windsor, Mo.

600 BU. BLACK HULLED WHITE KAF- fir seed, well matured. \$5.00 per 100. Purchaser to furnish sacks. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

KAFFIR CORN, BLACK HULLED WHITE dwarf, graded, well matured. \$5.50 per hundred, sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED WHICH CON- tains about 20 per cent Red clover seed. Price \$6.00 per bushel. F. D. Wollam, Bosworth, Mo.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10.50 and \$12.50. Dargo seed \$4.50 per bu. cash with order. Ref. First National Bank C. A. Little, Englewood, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Gep. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 PER BU.; SWEET clover, white or yellow, hulled, \$13.00 per bu.; Sudan, 30 cts. per lb. Sks. 30 cts. extra. R. L. Shodgrass, Augusta, Kan., R. 4.

CHOICE BIG WHITE DENT GRADED seed corn. Matures in 110 to 120 days. Supply limited. \$4.00 per bu. F. O. B. Sacks free. Merle Thompson, Erie, Kan., R. 1.

ALFALFA SEED, HOME GROWN, NON- irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

OFFER US NEW CROP CANE SEED, Egyptian Wheat, Feterita, White Wonder and German Millet, Fancy alfalfa, seed corn and Broom corn. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER seed grown by farmers around Winfield and carefully re-cleaned by us. Prices reasonable. Write for samples. Silver Seed Co., Winfield, Kan.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shelly or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

KAFFIR-CORN, SEED CORN, CANE SEED and Sudan. Our prices—reasonable, the supply limited, so get yours while the "get-thin's" good. Free samples: "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Beaver City, Nebraska.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed, Cream and Red Maize, Dwarf Kafir and Feterita \$7.00, Amber and Orange Cane, \$12.00. Sudan \$26.00 all per 100 lbs. prepaid. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.

LOTS OF GOOD SEED CORN IN ARKAN- sas. I still have Whipperwill Cow Peas. Cornfield seed beans and hand picked sorghum cane seed to sell, all 1917 crop, grade No. 1, prices right. W. P. Waters, Farmer, Pyatt, Ark.

CHOICE SUMAC, ORANGE, WHITE AND Amber cane seed, 10.00 cwt. Dwarf and Standard Broom corn seed, dwarf Millet, Feterita, Kafir \$7.00 cwt., sacked. Get good seeds while you can. Boyd & Smith, Seedmen, Hooker, Okla.

WHIPPOORWILLS OR SPECKLED PEAS 50 per lb. Black eyes 9c. Creams 10c. F. O. B. Winsboro. Cash with order. These seed are 1917 crop and are good sound planting seed. Reference, Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winsboro, Texas.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

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300 ACRE RANCH in Gove Co., Kansas. W. M. Mason, Walnut, Kan.

6000 WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

480 ACRES highly improved stock and grain farm, close in. Price for quick sale, \$45 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

80 AND 160 ACRES, IMP., at \$50, with terms, short time. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

RANCH 1500 A. Part river bottom, improved, about 600 acres pasture, \$15 per acre. Terms. Box 364, Syracuse, Kan.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED 160 A. FARM. 2 miles town. Price \$9800. E. H. East, Burlingame, Kan.

160 A., IMP., 4 MI. TOWN, \$65 A. 125 a., 1 mi. town, \$10,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

320 A., 8 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

5600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

290 ACRES, six room house, new barn, close to school and three towns. Possession March first. Price \$30 a. Easy terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

WIDOW WANTS TO SELL; imp. ranch 2720 a., 1/2 mi. Co. seat, 500 a. bottom, bal. good farm land. Easy terms. Write Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

I HAVE BUYERS for large tracts of grass lands. I want you to list your holdings with me. Also all lands. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

400 ACRES in Kiowa County; 6 miles of county seat, 340 acres in cultivation; 300 acres wheat. Improved. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. \$35 per acre. Here is your chance. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

A SNAP, 160 acres level wheat land, 100 acres in cultivation, part terms, \$2100. 7 quarters all join, nearly all good plow land, 60 acres in wheat, 1/2 mi. school. \$11 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent. Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap. With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$250 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 5 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address: E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE. All kinds of farms in Northeastern Kansas. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FINE STOCK RANCH. 1300 acres fine blue stem grass, abundance of water, 100 plowed, large buildings. 7 miles shipping on Santa Fe; \$40 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

8000 A. RANCH. 7500 a. grass, 2 mi. of spring water. All fenced, cross fenced, good ranch improvements. 1500 a. alfalfa land. 4 mi. town, main line R. R. \$15 a. Terms. F. H. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

525 A. GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. 3 sets improvements, 345 cultivation, 160 pasture, 65 clover and timothy, 20 a. timber, 40 a. bottom land, snap at \$65 per a. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kan.

FORTY ACRES, bottom, improved, good orchard, excellent for chickens. Fine land five miles Wichita, best market in Kansas. Income over \$1800. Priced below actual value. \$8000. Ask owner, G. M. Glenn, Route 9, Box 65, Wichita, Kan.

TWO NICE HOMES, close to Valley Falls, Kan., where the Meyers Milch Condenser is located. Good improvements and the best of soil. 220 a. at \$140 per acre. 240 a. at \$125 per acre. Good terms. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan.

175 A., 1/2 MI. AGRICOLA. 4 1/2 Waverly, 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 18 wheat goes. New house and barn, granary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry \$4,500, 6%, \$12,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

AN 880-ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM WITH 460 PASTURE and balance in cultivation. 60 acres alfalfa. Three sets of improvements, watered by springs, creek and wells. A splendid stock farm. Price \$40 per acre. Cowley-Hays Real Estate Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

240 ACRES well located, smooth land, well divided for crops. 60 acres in wheat, 6 room cottage, good barn and other improvements. Write for descriptions of this or any size farm interested in. Large list of farm bargains to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY stock farm, 282 acres, 5 mi. Elmdale, 1/2 mile school. Daily mail, telephone, good roads. 100 acres cultivated including 25 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat, 180 acres pasture, timber, creek. Fair improvements. No trades. Price \$15,000. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

4320 ACRES northwest of Guymon, Texas Co., Okla. Every acre farm land. Price \$15 a., terms. Several good farms in Haskell county, Kansas. 1120 acre improved ranch with living water in Hamilton county, Kansas, for only \$12.56 per acre, terms. Clay McKibben Land Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

480 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles of town, all perfect, 280 acres good wheat, all goes, ideal home, on R.F.D. and phone, Ness Co., price \$30 per acre. Owner's boys gone to war wants to retire. Will take good residence in small Kan. town part pay, bal. some cash and carry some on land. Possession any time. Box 163, Utica, Kansas.

TWO 80 ACRE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS. Both of these farms located in Franklin county, Kansas. Both within 5 miles of good railroad towns, on the Santa Fe, both of them good, all tillable farms; fair improvements. \$65 per acre. \$1500 cash, long time on rest at 6%. Possession March 1st. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

SPECIAL SALE: 240 acres, 1 mile from railroad station, church and store; 7 miles to good town; 12 miles to county seat; 70 acres in cultivation; 100 acres blue stem meadow; balance pasture; nearly all tillable. Good 5 room house, outside cellar, barn 48x48, school house on corner of land; splendid soil, grow alfalfa or anything. Fine stock and grain farm. Price \$57.50 an acre; \$1500 to \$2000 cash, balance 1 to 20 years at 5 1/2%. Possession March 1st. It is a grand bargain. Won't last long. Write, wire or phone when you will be here. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CHOICE QUARTER—\$2500.00 Only 5 miles S. W. Liberal. \$750 cash, bal. easy terms, 6%. No trades. No improvements. Get busy if you want this bargain. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 Acres For \$1,000. Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow; wheat; farm land; poss.; only \$1000 cash; bal., \$500 year. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

60 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED Fine water, 1/2 mi. school, all tillable. \$45 a. \$800 down, bal. easy terms. 60 a. imp., all tillable. \$45 a. \$800 down, bal. easy terms 6%. 160 well imp., 2 1/2 town, 100 a. cult., 40 wheat goes, 40 pasture, 20 meadow, orchard, \$45 a. \$3000 will handle. Limestone soil. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of splendid 120 a. farm; good improvements; choice location; 54 a. wheat; 40 a. blue grass pasture; well watered; fine shade. Come at once or write for full description of this or any size tract interested in. Choice list to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 A., 1 1/2 MI. TOWN, 4 room house, new barn, silo, 20 acres wheat. Price \$6,000, a snap. Terms. 160 a., 3 1/2 mi. town, 8 room house, large barn, 35 acres wheat goes with farm. Price \$65 per acre. Terms. Fine farm. 80 acres, 6 1/2 mi. town, on Santa Fe Trail, improved and a good one at \$4,000. Terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS Waverly, Kan.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMS. 320 a., 12 miles from Lawrence and Kansas University, 4 miles from Baldwin, 2 1/2 miles from High School and shipping point. 50 a. in cultivation, 200 a. tillable, 200 a. blue grass pasture, balance timber pasture. Small improvements, never failing water. This belongs to an estate and is going to be sold. Price \$13,000. 159 a., 4 miles good trading and shipping point, 10 miles Lawrence, 150 tillable, 10 hog tight, bank barn 40x60, 7 room house, granary 30x40, hog house, scales, chicken house, wash house, acetylene lights, cistern. Plenty of water. Price \$10,500. Other good farms in Douglas county and eastern Kansas. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SMOOTH 32 A. FARM, POLK CO., MO. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

STOP, LISTEN! 160 acre valley farm \$2500, terms, free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelsing, Diggins, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO., 120 a. well improved, fine blue grass, corn and stock farm, \$75 per a. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

FARM AND CASH for farm; mill, ice plant, residence, \$16,500; 40, \$2000; 100 \$5500; 320, \$13,000. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

FOUR 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.

100 ACRES 4 miles from Marshfield, improved, phone and mail route, some timber. Price \$3,000 for quick sale. B. F. Vanover, Marshfield, Mo., R. 5.

126 A. HIGHLY IMP., 100 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black valley land, spring and well, 4 miles town, \$47.50. 300 a., highly imp., 225 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black limestone, abundance living water, \$40 a. Terms. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

200 ACRES, three miles of Billings, twenty-five miles of Springfield, Mo. Well improved. Seventy acres sown to wheat. Very cheap at \$65 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, write us as we have some good places, 40 acres up. We only advertise good farms. Try us and be convinced. Keystone Realty Co., 418 College Street, Springfield, Mo.

20 A. IMP. fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

COLORADO Irrigated Lands Under Twin Lakes Land and Water Co. System. Crops raised include large yields wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets, cucumbers, potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cantaloupes, melons, tomatoes, onions, apples and cherries. Cattle, sheep and hog raising very profitable. Market facilities admirable. Land one to four miles from shipping station. Beet sugar factory, alfalfa mills, pickling plants, canning factory and creamery at Crowley and Ordway, Colo. Electric light and power. Pure spring water available for farm use. Churches of all denominations; good schools and roads. For special excursion rates, prices, terms and free booklet, write me. First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pueblo, Colo. F. C. Talmadge, Twin Lakes Land & Water Co.

NEBRASKA FOR SALE. Grain farms and stock ranches, 160 to 5000 acres. R. D. Drullner, Benkelman, Nebraska.

FLORIDA WANTED farmers to buy bargains in our good N. Florida agricultural and stock lands. J. B. Streeter, Burbridge Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

A 120 A. near good R. R. town, this county, all smooth tillable land, 100 a. cultivation, good impers. \$40 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA: What farms for sale? Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100. per acre. Write or call on J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

FOR SALE, by owner, all or part of 2 sections rich, smooth, dark to nearly black loamy, semi-subirrigated land, well located in Jackson County, Okla. This is all fine level alfalfa land, fine for alfalfa, cotton, wheat and other grain, will mature 90 bu. wheat or bale cotton per acre. Price \$50 per acre. Box 126, Mangum, Okla.

ARKANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE—80 acres, improved, for \$650. Arkansas Inv. Co., Leslie, Ark.

160 ACRES, improved farm; 50 cultivation, bal. timber; orchard; water; 3 mi. R. y. town. \$15 a. Terms. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

220 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/2 mile good school. R.F.D. A real value. Price \$8,000, easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

BENTON CO., best place. We have health, water, white people, no swamps. Tell wants first letter. Land \$10 up. Box 55, Pea Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

ARKANSAS LAND

3,744 acres, fine farming and grazing land, all level, out of flood district, in healthful location. Necessary buildings. Best stock raising proposition. Railroad through land. Good schools, churches, rural delivery, and six miles from county seat. Substantial loan can be arranged. \$12.50 per acre and up. Will sell as a whole or divide. Investigation invited. Prospective purchasers met at railroad and entertained at ranch. Roy V. Smith, Mist, Ashley Co., Arkansas.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

GET TO PRODUCING human food. South Dakota offers the best opportunity—see Government crop reports—and the state will back you with cheap money. Get bulletins of Immigration Department, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capitol Bldg., Pierre, S. D.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. S. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Berste, El Dorado, Kan.

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

40 A. TANEY CO., MO., for western land, or live stock. Is clear. \$1,000. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

LAND IN NESS, Trego, Lane, Scott, Finney and Greeley Counties. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

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

HARDWARE and implement stock with bldg., \$12,000. Two stocks of genl. mdse. with bldgs. \$8,000 each. Wants good farms. Sondergard Realty Co., Ramona, Kan.

2000 ACRES nice level wheat land; well located for farming or ranching. Will divide. Owner take income property or merchandise. \$15.00 a. Mortgage \$6000, 6%, 5 years. Box 222, Garden City, Kansas.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Shoam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

160 ACRES of good valley land, no overflow, joining thriving city. Lots of good water, schools and churches. Will sell or trade for smaller property. Address Box 76, Netawaka, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade, 4 acre suburban home, 6 room house, modern. Ideal place for small fruits, vegetables and flowers. Big demand at good prices. Would trade for farm, merchandise or rental property. Address "Farmer," Box 73, Larned, Kansas.

IMPROVED half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

CHOICE

N. 1/2 7-18-30, all level, no improvements. Market three miles. Trade for horses. Price \$20 per acre. M. F. Cavanaugh, Elkhart, Kan.

Gen. Mdse. Stock For Sale

Am closing out \$7,500 stock and fixtures and will sell for cash at very liberal discount from original cost and it was bought right. Good opening for business; also have hardware stock and building same town for sale. No competition, fine opening. Come at once if you mean business. M. W. Peterson, Copeland, Kansas.

Snow Benefits Wheat

A heavy snowfall over Kansas has been of considerable benefit to the wheat, the uncertainty as to the actual condition of this crop is expressed in many localities. Cattle are doing well. Hogs are scarce. Some corn is going to market, at prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.60 a bushel. Occasional cases of stock poisoning from cornstalks are still being reported.

Pawnee County—We have had a few warm days, but a light snow is falling and I believe another cold spell is on the way. Wheat looks fair where it was covered by the last snow. The past few weeks have been hard on stock, and feed has been scarce. Some corn is going to market at \$1.45 to \$1.50; kafir and milo \$1.45 to \$1.50; eggs 45c; buttermilk 48c; hens 21c.—C. E. Chesterman, Jan. 26.

Douglas County—Snow has disappeared, leaving the wheat bare again. We are alarmed concerning the wheat condition. It is turning brown and with the severe cold weather, prospects for a good crop are poor. Butcherling, wood cutting and chores make up the day's work at present. Stock is doing fine. Considerable sickness is in the county due to sudden changes in the weather.—O. L. Cox, Jan. 26.

Johnson County—We are having ideal winter weather and the snow has disappeared, except in the heavy drifts. This has been a hard winter on wheat and the outcome is uncertain. Stock in good condition and standing the winter well. More moisture is needed. A few farmers are hauling water.—L. E. Douglas, Jan. 26.

Marion County—The wheat is greatly improved since the last heavy snow. Many farmers are not pasturing their cornstalks because of the poison in the stalks; others are pasturing right along without loss. We are busy chopping wood, trying to keep warm. Corn \$1.43; eggs 50c; butter 40c.—Jac. H. Dyck, Jan. 26.

Saline County—Some wheat fields still have a good bed of snow and others are nearly bare again. Some real estate is being sold or traded at fair prices. We are having very few public sales. Some cattle are being fed and seem to be doing well. People as a whole seem quite satisfied, and while hoping for the war to cease, willing to fight for democracy. A little corn is being sold at \$1.60; oats 80c; wheat \$2; alfalfa \$30; prairie hay \$26; eggs \$38; butter 40c.—Edwin F. Holt, Jan. 20.

Woodson County—Wheat does not look well due to lack of moisture. Snow has melted off most of the fields. Cattle are doing well, but hogs are scarce.—E. F. Opperman, Jan. 26.

Kiowa County—We are having fine weather and the snow is nearly gone. The roads are bad, but will improve if the weather continues as it is now. Wheat and rye seem to be in a dormant condition and we do not know just how they will develop yet. Several reports have come in of cattle dying of cornstalk disease. A number of horses have also died from staggers. The corn crop was poor, yet the acreage large and there is more corn in the country than usual. We are in favor of closing saloons and breweries first and churches last to conserve fuel.—H. E. Stewart, Jan. 26.

Saline County—A great many cattle are being wintered and we have plenty of rough feed. Alfalfa is scarce and sells at \$20 a ton in stack. Some corn is being shipped out at \$1.20, potatoes \$1.80; eggs 48c; butter 45c.—E. W. Whitehair, Jan. 23.

Sedgewick County—A heavy snow fell today. Wheat sown early on well prepared ground is in good condition. Stock looks well. Hay is scarce and high in price. Corn \$1.50; shorts \$2.30; oats 80c; butter 41c; eggs 50c.—J. R. Keisler, Jan. 28.

Corn and Oats Prices Advance

(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.)

Persistent demand for export, in addition to large domestic requirements, sent oats prices to new high levels for the season, and advanced carlot prices of corn 3 to 8 cents last week. Evidently there is not enough of either cereal in market channels to keep up with current requirements.

Weather conditions were much more favorable for railroad operation last week, and there was a substantial increase in primary receipts of corn. Receipts were relatively large in Kansas City, 675 cars, and in Omaha 1,285 cars, but more disappointing elsewhere. Kansas City prices Saturday ranged from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for No. 3 and No. 2 grades, which are scarce. Lower grades sold at \$1.45 to \$1.61. A year ago the range was 95 to 98 cents.

Expectations for cheaper corn which were general six weeks and two months ago have about been given up. The country's supply of corn is larger than current requirements, but box cars cannot be spared from war industries to put an appreciable part of it on the market. Receivers for the most part do not think that a total movement much larger than last year's can be exceeded or even sustained for a very long time.

A continued demand for oats put carlots up to new record prices. Carlots advanced 2 to 4 cents. No. 2 white selling as high as 86 cents. Exports for the week were only 62,000 bushels, being restricted by scarcity of ocean vessels, tho it is said that large quantities are under contract to go abroad. Arrivals of oats at three principal markets were fairly liberal, 1,100 cars, compared with 475 the week before and 1,196 a year ago.

Winter wheat receipts were slightly larger than in the preceding week and were as large as could be expected. At the two Northwestern markets there was a moderate decrease, as also at Winnipeg. Five principal terminals had 1,362 cars, 200 less than the week before and less than half as much as a year ago.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2. Soft Red Wheat, "Ontons": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07. Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a pre-

mium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specifications.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.68 to \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.64; No. 4, \$1.50 to \$1.60; No. 5, \$1.45 to \$1.51. No. 2 white, \$1.75 to \$1.77; No. 3, sales \$1.72; No. 4, \$1.60 to \$1.61; No. 5, sales \$1.55. No. 2 yellow, \$1.75 to \$1.79; sample yellow, sales \$1.23. Ear corn, \$1.40 to \$1.55.

Oats: No. 2 white, 86c to 86 1/4c; No. 3, 85 1/2c to 86c; No. 4, 84 1/2c to 85c; No. 2 mixed, 84c to 84 1/2c; No. 3, 82 1/2c to 83c. No. 2 red, 84c to 84 1/2c; No. 3, 83c to 84c.

Livestock moved to market in large volumes last week, due partly to the arrival of many shipments delayed or postponed because of recent stormy weather, tho the big receipts showed clearly that abundant supplies are in the country ready for market.

The week's hog receipts at five principal markets were more than 1/4 million, the largest since last March and nearly double those of the previous week. Cattle receipts were about 210,000, compared with 120,000 the preceding week and 156,000 a year ago. Sheep receipts were 183,700, or 73,700 larger than the previous week and about 1,000 larger than a year ago.

The big movement came on a market still more or less restricted in demand by crowded traffic conditions east, and in the absence of normal shipping orders buyers were able to depress prices.

Hog prices were fairly well maintained until Thursday, when the Chicago receipts piled up at 60,000, and the same number arrived there Friday. The market started down Thursday, and slumped 70 to 60 cents Friday and Saturday, and shows a net loss of 90 cents to \$1 for the week in Chicago. At Missouri markets, where prices were relatively low early in the week, compared with Chicago, there was a less violent break, the maximum decline amounting to about 50 cents.

Chicago received 265,000 hogs last week, more than three times as many as the previous week and 29,000 more than a year ago. In Kansas City receipts were close to 80,000, and the largest in any week since December, 1916. The bulk of the hogs in the first four days brought \$16.15 to \$16.30, and on Friday there was a drop of 20 to 25 cents.

Kansas City cattle receipts were increased from far Western states. Some grain fat steers came from Western Oregon, Idaho and Utah. The first best pulp fed steers offered this season from Western Nebraska arrived, and increased numbers were reported from Colorado. Prices Wednesday were off 15 to 25 cents, compared with the previous week, but rallied moderately Thursday and closed the week slightly above the low point. Most of the pulp fed steers sold at \$11.25 to \$12.45, and the far Western cattle at \$11 to \$12. Other fat steers, principally from Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas, sold at \$10 to \$13.25. Butcher cattle were in moderate supply all week. Prices declined 10 to 15 cents. The decline was in sympathy with lower prices for steers. Some prime cows sold at \$11, yearling steers \$12.50 and heifers \$11.75. Veal calves sold up to \$14, and bulls up to \$10.

Following stronger prices earlier in the week the sheep market turned down Friday to 15 to 25 cents net loss. Feeding stations at points near principal markets are holding liberal supplies awaiting suitable market and Missouri River prices remain relatively low compared with Chicago. Corn belt and Colorado feed lots are marketing freely. Fat lambs are quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.50, yearlings \$13 to \$14, wethers \$11.50 to \$13.25 and ewes \$10.50 to \$12.

Holsteins, and High Yields

(Continued from Page 23.)

lotta, Clothilde Colantha, De Kol, Fayne, Gerben, Hartog, Hengerveld, Johanna, Korndyke, Mechthilde, Mercedes, Mutual, Netherland, Ormsby, Pietertje, Pietje, Pontiac, Sarcastic, Segis, Spofford, Vale and Veeman.

The bulls having the largest number of progeny with records, according to Volume 27 of the Holstein-Friesian Blue Book, are listed below. The terms used in describing the progeny mean, respectively, "tested daughter," having at least a seven-day record; "proved son," having sired tested daughters; and "proved daughter," having tested daughters. The records are for seven days.

| Name | Number tested daughters | Number proved sons | Number proved daughters |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| King of the Pontiacs 39037 | 186 | 99 | 46 |
| Pontiac Korndyke 25982 | 135 | 69 | 66 |
| Lord Netherland De Kol 22187 | 125 | 37 | 140 |
| De Kol 24th Butter Boy 3d 23260 | 118 | 94 | 80 |
| Hengerveld De Kol 23102 | 118 | 84 | 84 |
| Poul Beets De Kol 22325 | 105 | 49 | 89 |
| Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 32558 | 105 | 39 | 52 |
| Apple Cornucopia Johanna Lad 32554 | 102 | 68 | 68 |
| Colantha Johanna Lad 32481 | 100 | 70 | 35 |
| Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol 32324 | 99 | 56 | 65 |
| Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count 28436 | 93 | 55 | 67 |
| Korndyke Queen De Kol's Prince 26025 | 88 | 17 | 47 |
| King Segis 36168 | 87 | 80 | 55 |
| Mercedes Jullip's Pietertje's Paul 29830 | 84 | 35 | 49 |
| Tidy Abbekerk Prince 37770 | 80 | 8 | 29 |

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the official organization of the breed in the United States, with headquarters at Brattleboro, Vt., where the secretary resides. The headquarters of the advanced-registry work of the association is at Delavan, Wis.

Results from Dwarf Kafir

I have had excellent results with Dwarf blackhull white kafir. It is ahead of milo here for both grain and forage. It also is earlier than milo or the other kafirs by 15 or 20 days, and that helps in a season like that of last year. Liberal, Kan. W. C. Bryan.

"We believe that the chief end of an education is the making of a man."—John Grier Hibben.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 25 to Mar. 2—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

Feb. 6—L. J. Cox and others, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
March 4—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
March 14—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., sale at Savannah, Mo.
Mar. 28—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 12—Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Draft Horses.

Feb. 28 and Mar. 1—Nebraska Horse Breeders' Assn., Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., Manager.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Feb. 21—Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association of Nebraska, Sale at Grand Island, Neb. D. K. Robertson, Madison, Neb. Mgr.
Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.
April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 21—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan.
Mar. 20—E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.
Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mar. 28-29—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 5—K. F. Dietsch, Orleans, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
Mar. 26-27—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
March 27—H. C. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 11—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 12—Kansas Breeders' Combination sale; W. A. Cochel, Mgr. Sale at Manhattan, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 2—Mosse and Murr, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 4—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. W. Widle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 6—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. F. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—E. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 20—Milton Poland, Sabatha, Kan.
Feb. 21—Adolf Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 7—Otey-Woodell, Winfield, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 7—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Nalman, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
Feb. 20—E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 22—Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—John L. Nalman, Alexandria, Neb.
Mar. 6—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Mar. 8—Engleman Stock Farms, Fredonia, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
March 15—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
pr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 14—Reed and Jukes, Salina, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will disperse his entire herd of jacks and jennets February 13. The offering consists of 12 big boned jacks all of serviceable age and nine are broke to service. They are practically all young jacks and the big boned

kind that will get business. The Jennets include 15 of breeding age and most all bred to the great herd jack Caddo, one of the largest and best jacks of the state. He is a wonderful breeder and should head some good herd. Write today for catalog mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Boles & Sons' Percheron-Shorthorn Sale.

W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla., sell at auction Thursday, February 14, 40 Percheron and 35 Shorthorn. The Percheron offering will be strong in the blood of the noted grand champion Carnot. Of the 40 mares and fillies those of breeding age are in foal to Carnard, by Carnot, and included will also be Charlotte and Rose, daughter and granddaughter of the great \$10,000 grand champion Carnot. The stallions are a splendid assortment from which to select in this sale. The Shorthorns, consisting of 15 cows and heifers and 20 bulls ready for service, sell in the forenoon. The cows and heifers either have calves at side or are in calf to their herd bull. Buttery mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Olivier & Sons Sell Polands February 22.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., will sell Friday, February 22, the best offering of Poland China bred sows and gilts they have ever sold at auction. They are virtually the tops from three great herds. Several features of this sale are worthy of note. First, you are not likely to find in any one sale this season more of the really big, high backed, deep sided giant sized sows and gilts than will be found in this auction. Second, a large part of these sows and gilts are either sired by or bred to A. Wonderful King, one of the greatest breeding boars of the breed as well as a real show boar, having won grand champion prize, 1916, at Topeka, Muskogee and Dallas, three great state fairs. And third and last comes the fact that while Olivier & Sons have consistently won many honors for the past several years at the leading fairs and their sales have ranked with the best, this offering is far superior to any of their previous sales. Read display advertisement in this issue and write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Reed & Sons Offer Bred Gilts.

John A. Reed & Sons, proprietors of Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kan., write that they have for sale at the present time 30 extra fine Duroc bred gilts, 10 fine spring boars and 20 fall boars. Reed & Sons are breeders of strictly big type Durocs and have always bred for size and quality. The gilts and boars which they are offering at the present time are by such sires as Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder Agate, Golden Model, King the Col., and Critic. The sows are well grown and of good brood sow type weighing now as high as 275 pounds and are bred to their herd boars, Reed's Gano, Golden Model's Crimson, Reed's King the Col., and Reed's Crimston 2d, to farrow early in April. They report very satisfactory sales of Durocs this winter and they sent out the kind of stuff that satisfy the people who buy from them. Write to John Reed & Sons today for further information about anything you want to buy. If you are in the market for good Durocs, it will pay you to get in touch with them.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

T. E. Collins, Belleville, Kan., is the well known proprietor of the Republic County Jack Farm. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he offers two good 3-year-old mule jacks that are broke and all right in every way. He will trade for young stock.—Advertisement.

A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., writes that he has 20 excellent Poland China gilts, bred to Model Big Bob for March and April farrow that he is pricing to move quick. Mr. Albright is moving from his present farm to the adjoining farm and wants to sell these gilts before he makes the move. He will continue to breed Poland Chinas at the new farm, and his address will be the same as before. Write Mr. Albright for prices on these gilts today.—Advertisement.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Marshall county, Kansas, are advertising their February 19 Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They will sell 45 head, consisting of 29 spring gilts and the rest fall yearlings and tried sows. Practically all the offering was bred by champions and it is an offering of great merit. Elk Col. the first prize aged boar and reserve grand champion at Hutchinson last fall, is at the head of this herd and 12 of the offering were sired by Elk Col. and 25 are bred to him. Howell Brothers are pretty well known wherever Duroc Jersey affairs are of interest and this is their regular annual bred sow sale. They make no fall sale and all of the top gilts are reserved for this sale. The tried sows they include are always good and sold because they are good advertisements for future sales. You will find the Howell sale a mighty good place to buy the right kind and you will be pleased with the way they treat you. Look up the advertisement and write for the catalog today. It is ready to mail as soon as you send them your name.—Advertisement.

Holsteins at Nortonville, February 13.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the big, high grade Holstein sale at Nortonville, Kan., Wednesday, February 13. One hundred cows and heifers will be sold and five of the cows are purebreds. These cows and heifers are all right in every way. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, is the sale manager. Write him for further information. He will be pleased to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Moser's Annual Duroc Sale.

F. J. Moser's big annual sale of Duroc Jersey bred gilts is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up. There will be 30 spring gilts and 10 tried sows and they are right in every way. The catalog tells the story and you had better write for it today. The sale will be held as usual at Sabatha, Kan., in the J. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., for the catalog, which is ready to mail. No breeder in Kansas has bought more liberally of the best to be found than Mr. Moser. Last week he topped the Hanks & Bishop sale at New London, Ia.—Advertisement.

paying \$805 for the great 3-year-old sow... Proud Col. and bred to Pathfinder...

Last Call Clemenson Sale.

This is the last call for the O. B. Clemenson sale of big type Poland Chinas at Holton, Kan., next Thursday, February 7.

Good Nebraska Duroc Sales.

The writer attended the Nebraska Duroc Jersey sale circuit in which W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh; George Briggs & Son, Clay Center; H. A. Deets, Kearney, and Dave Boesiger, Cortland, sold drafts from their herds.

Williams's Hereford Sale, February 11.

Paul Williams, Marion, Kan., sells Hereford cattle in Marion, in comfortable quarters, Monday, February 11. It is a draft sale of 75 head selected from his well known herd at Marion and is his first sale.

Fine Sale for Miller.

Carl Miller of Belvue, Kan., whose Hereford sale was held at Alma, Kan., Friday and Saturday, January 25 and 26, sold a total of 186 head at an average of \$334.86...

Spotted Poland China Sale, February 14.

Walter Reed, Salina, Kan., and E. T. Jukes, Bavaria, Kan., are breeders of spotted Poland Chinas who are holding a joint sale at Salina, Kan., Thursday, February 14.

Good Sale for Briggs.

George Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., sold 60 Duroc Jersey bred gilts, nearly all of spring farrow, at their farm near Clay Center last Wednesday at an average of \$176.

Combination Duroc Sale.

The combination sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at Clay Center, Kan., Monday, February 18, is made up of choice sows and gilts from several Northern Kansas herds.

\$12,000 Sale for Putmans.

W. M. Putman & Son's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Tecumseh, Neb., last Tuesday was indeed a success. Forty-four head sold for an average of \$265.67.

eral. W. M. Morrow, Washington, Kan., bought several good ones as did Guy Zimmerman of Morrowville, Kan., and G. M. Shepard of Lyons, Kan.

Big Holstein Sale February 21.

Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., will hold their annual sale of high grade and purebred Holstein cows and heifers at their farm joining Harveyville February 21.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

C. P. Jones and E. E. Ridgely sell Poland China bred sows at Pickrell, Neb., Tuesday, February 12.—Advertisement.

D. C. Longman sells Poland China bred sows at the pavilion in Florence, Neb., the night of February 11.—Advertisement.

Poland Sows and Short-horn Bulls.

Smith Brothers of Superior, Neb., write that there will be a few choice young Short-horn bulls in their February 8 Poland China bred sow sale.

Pollard's Hampshire Sale.

The big Hampshire event of Nebraska this winter will be the Raymond C. Pollard bred sow sale to be held at Nehawka, Cass county, on Saturday, February 9.

Southern Nebraska Poland Sow Circuit.

Walter E. Willey of Steele City, Neb., opens Nebraska's most important Poland China bred sow sale circuit Monday, February 4.

Adolf Anderson's Duroc Sow Sale.

February 21 is the date of Adolf Anderson's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held at Mr. Anderson's farm near Ong and Davenport, Neb.

Nebraska Aberdeen Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association of Nebraska will hold their semi-annual sale at Grand Island, Neb., Thursday, February 21.

Sensation Wonder Duroc Sow Sale.

Robt. E. Steele of Falls City, Neb., opens the South East Nebraska Duroc Jersey bred sow sale circuit on Monday, February 18, selling on that date in the sale pavilion at Falls City, ten very choice bred sows and gilts.

Col. Col. Uneda, Royal King, C. W.'s Col., E. A.'s Golden Model, and Jumbo Model. Five choice fall yearlings and daughters of Disturber of Idlewild.

King's Wonder Duroc Sow Sale.

Tuesday, February 19, is the date of John C. Simon's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale. This will be held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb.

Erhart & Sons' Sale at Hutchinson.

Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., again sell Poland Chinas at Hutchinson, Kan. The very large herd from which they select makes it possible to select nothing but very tops.

The National Short-horn Congress, Feb. 19-22.

One cannot read the announcements of the forthcoming National Short-horn Congress, Show and Sale without being convinced of the growing strength of the Short-horn and the enlarging influence of the American Short-horn Breeders' association.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pure bred Durocs bred gilts. W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas. GARRETTS' DUROCS Bred gilts and sows special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEALE & OOTIE, BERRITON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oley's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and price. Write today for prices. W. W. OLEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—padigrees with each pig. Big bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Bred for quick sale. All imported and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Hard headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on bred gilts and boars, from Golden Model and Critic Breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS

Sired by Illustrators' Chmax. Sows bred to same. Gilts bred to Gano. WOODS DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KAN.



Jones Sells On Approval

All spring gilts reserved for Public Sale February 18. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Bancroft's Durocs

September boars and gilts guaranteed immune; also my herd boar D. O.'s Critic, No. 185197, farrowed March 2, 1915, weighs 770 pounds in every day breeding shape. Easy a 1,000-pound boar in show condition. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Anderson's Immune

Duroc Bred Sow Sale

At farm near Davenport and Ong, Neb., Thursday, Feb. 21

40 Selected bred sows and gilts. Mostly sired by ILLUSTRATOR 3d and ILLINOIS WONDER.

Bred to the great young boar ANDERSON'S PATHFINDER, a boar selected especially for this cross. He is a splendid individual extra heavy bone and strong back. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to auctioneer in my care.

Adolf Anderson

Davenport, (Thayer Co.,) Neb. Auctioneer, Col. Arthur W. Thompson.

For Sale—25 Bred Duroc Sows and Spring Gilts 25

March and April farrow, all immune, bred to King's Pathfinder Jr., a son of King's Col., the \$5000 Nebraska Boar, his dam Miss Pathfinder sired by Pathfinder, the great Iowa Boar and part bred to Gold Coin Critic, by Model Chief's Critic. The sows and gilts are of Bader's Model 2nd, A Critic and Orion breeding. Come and see them or write for prices at once. Here is a chance to get good breeding.

Duff Bros., Horton, Kan.

DÜROC JERSEY HOGS.

Trumbo's Durocs

Bred Gilts, bred to Constructor Jr., First Prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917; also a few June Boars, all immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.**

IMMUNE RECORDED DÜROC GILTS

With size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder, and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

For Sale: Four Reg. Spotted Poland Tried Sows bred, and boar; Price \$350.00. **N. T. McNary, Burlington, Kan.**

Big Type Poland Boars

Ready for service, grown and priced right, satisfaction guaranteed, pedigree furnished. For prices and description, write **W. H. HILLS, Milo, Kansas.**

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. **J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.**

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. **R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.**

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. **P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.**

Big Type Polands

Sept. pigs, either sex, the big bone smooth kind, bred right and priced right. **G. L. IMMER, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS**

20 BRED GILTS 20

Bred to Model Big Bob, for March and April farrow. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7326. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.**

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. **A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

50 BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS AND GILTS

100 fall pigs, either sex, at private sale. Best of Big Type breeding. **PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska.**

BIG WONDER 281929

The outstanding spring yearling son of the noted Big Bob Wonder now at the head of my herd. This young sire was first in Junior yearling class at Topeka; second at the National Swine Show in competition against the world. I will sell fifty sows and gilts Saturday, February 23, 1918, and a number of the best sows will be bred to Big Wonder. Send name early for catalog. I have a few choice spring boars priced to sell. **V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS**

Blough's Big Polands

BRED GILT SPECIAL
I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by **OUR BIG KNOX 82153** and about half by **GRANDEE 76161**

Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested. **John Blough, Americus, Kan. (LYON COUNTY)**

able opportunity ever afforded by this or any other breed to obtain breeding stock of the most approved type and blood lines. As these 400 Shorthorns will be disposed of in the short space of time allotted for the sale program, there can be no question but that many a bargain will rest with the buyers, not alone because of the dispatch with which the cattle must be sold, but because of the increasing value in prospect, and the ever widening call for breeding stock. How easy it will be for a discerning man to select in this sale a herd foundation of one, two or three-score animals, if desired, that would attract to his purposes the attention of the livestock interests throughout the nation. The variety of the blood lines that will be represented insures this opportunity, and the individual merit of the animals is also an assured certainty. But in addition to and aside from this greatest of all investment opportunities with the standard of merit indicated to a large extent by the class ratings made previous to the sales, there are various other features of the congress program which will prove of great educational importance. These various features will be of particular value to those who have more recently identified themselves with the Shorthorn cause. To those who may lack in years of experience it will be of great informing value. There should be no lack of interest on the part of all students of livestock husbandry. The enthusiasm of every Shorthorn adherent will be stimulated by this occasion. It is easy to foresee that the Shorthorn activities will take on a more definite and expanding aspect as a result of the National Shorthorn Congress.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

"Home of the Giants."

Prospective Jack buyers will be interested in the announcement of a sale for Bradley Brothers at Warrensburg, Mo. This is one of the most substantial jack breeding firms in Missouri and few breeders have won more state fair ribbons. This year they are selling 40 jacks and 30 Jennets. There will be five or six top notch herd or jennet jacks such as Eastern King (a champion of four states), Demonstrator, Sir John, and Rondo Jr. The balance are first class mule jacks. They are big enough for anyone and at the same time have something more than size to their credit; they have the bone, the foot, the shoulder, the color and everything else that goes to make up a good jack. If you will look up the Bradley ad you will see a picture of one of the good jacks that will sell in this sale. If you are interested in jacks or Jennets write for a catalog and if you come to the sale we will assure you that you will see and have a chance to buy some real first class jacks and Jennets. Please be sure and mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

McBride's Duroc Sale.

Few Duroc breeders of Kansas or of the Southwest have made more rapid strides in perfecting a good type of that particular breed of hogs than has W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan. The 50 head of spring gilts that will be sold at the McBride sale February 20 are as uniform a bunch as will be sold this year. All but two of them are by the former herd boar, Parker Wonder, by Ladore Wonder. The two are by the great young boar now heading his herd, H. & B.'s Pathfinder, by the noted Pathfinder and out of Orion Bell by Orion Chief. H. & B.'s Pathfinder is unquestionably the greatest Pathfinder boar in Kansas. In the sale are two gilts and a young boar by him that are beauties and positive proof of his breeding ability. The young boar by him is out of a sow that Mr. McBride sold in his last bred sow sale. He brings over that amount will go to the Red Cross fund. We consider this young boar one of the very best herd boar prospects that we have seen for a long time. Mr. McBride could have turned him several months ago at a good figure. When you see this boar and the two gilts by H. & B.'s Pathfinder you will certainly want some of the good gilts that are bred to him. There will be a few other boars in the sale. Be sure and get a catalog of this sale. When you write please mention the Mail and Breeze and if you cannot attend the sale send mail bids to C. H. Hay in care of Mr. McBride.—Advertisement.

To Sell Your Wheat

Farmers and shippers of wheat unable to obtain satisfactory service from country dealers or commission men may utilize the Food Administration Grain corporation. This agency is not desirous of undertaking to sell grain or to enter the field of the dealer, and offers its services as sales agent only to cure dissatisfaction and where fair treatment cannot otherwise be obtained by farmers. In such cases where wheat is of carlot volume the Food Administration will find a market at a commission charge of 1 per cent.

In cases of disagreement between farmers and local buyers or between country dealers and millers as to grade, the zone agent of the Food Administration is empowered to settle differences, and will render this service when a 2-pound sample is sent to him for examination.

The zone agents of the Food Administration Grain corporation are second vice-presidents of the corporation and serve without pay. Like other officials of the corporation, they have divorced themselves from the grain business for the time of the war. The zone agents are, Edward M. Flesch, St. Louis, Mo.; George S. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; D. F. Piazek, Kansas City, Kan.; and Charles T. Neal, Omaha, Neb.

Democracy comes to a people neither by birth nor as the gift of God. It has to be striven for, died for, if need be, to insure its presence among men.

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. **J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Good Black Jack for sale or trade. A. C. Golden, Whitewater, Kan.

Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up, 23 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine Jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Percherons

Four good Jacks and four good Percheron Stallions of breeding age; also a number of extra good Jennets. Priced to sell. **M. G. BIGHAM & SON, OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. Topeka**

I SWAP FOR

Jacks and Stallions. What have you? **J. F. FINCH, GAYLORD, KANSAS**

Malone Bros., Jacks and Percherons

We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 8 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs, well broke to serve. Several fine herd headers among them. Also Jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on **J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.**

REGISTERED BIG BONED BLACK JACKS

The Jack buying season again finds us with a big assortment of good mule jacks, herd headers and prize winners; in other words jacks for everybody. Prices and terms right. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Come now. **Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm J. H. Smith & Sons, Props., Kingfisher, Okla.**

MAMMOTH JACKS

40 jacks and Jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices. **Philip Walker, MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS**

Republic Co. Jack Farm

MAMMOTH JACKS
Two three year old jacks for sale. Broke, well marked and good serviceable mule jacks. Will either sell or trade for young stock. **T. E. COLLINS, Belleville, Kansas**

Percheron Mares and Stallions

30 Head From Which To Select

Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to Algrave by Samson. Algrave's colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write **D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS**

Bishop Bros. Percherons

63 High Class Stallions

Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found.

If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

Bishop Bros., Box M, Towanda, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

now offers a choice collection of Percheron stallions. Come where you can get the best and have the greatest selection.

J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. **HALLORÉN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE Two American saddle-bred stallions, registered; also three mares. Write **JNO. O. EVANS, Asherville, Kan.**

Percheron, Shire, Belgian Stallions

Weight 1600 to 2400. Also coach stallions \$450 up. **Illinois Horse Co., Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.**

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.**

For Sale: one of the best Percheron Stallions in Harvey Co. Will have to change breeding; also one extra good mammoth Jack. Going out of mule business. Write for particulars or better come and see them. **H. H. Glenn, R. 2, Newton, Kan., Phone 574.**

For Sale Purebred Morgan stallion, five years old, weight 1325 pounds. Has lots of style and action. **FRED SKINNER, MEADE, KANSAS**

Riley County Breeding Farm

Headed by the Grand Champion Jeun 76167, 80553. Sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of help forces me to reduce my herd. Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassimir 35838, by Casino. (Cassimir was the Grand Champion colt at St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier 94839, black, 5 years old, weight 1900 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 3 years old and some young fillies. 2 five-year-old jacks, 1 will weigh 1200 pounds. **ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN. (Riley Co.)**

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR.,

Imported and Home-Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires

75 young stallions of the three breeds—coming 2, 3 and 4 years old and a few older horses. We have never had such a collection of real drafters. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantee will suit you. **Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER**

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SHORTHORN CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls Reds, Whites and Roans

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When you come to El Reno look over our herd. We have to offer from herd headers and show prospect to the rugged kind the farmer wants and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

Oak Creek Stock Farm

Registered Shorthorns

Some young bulls for sale from 10 to 12 months old. Out of choice Scotch Topped cows and sired by Abbotsford Lad. Also a few cows and heifers. Address Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

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SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 13 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood. Bred south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Our herd bull Red Laddle 353594, by Capt. Arbler 205741. Pure Scotch and a great bull. Guaranteed a breeder. Also ten Scotch top bulls from ten to twenty months old. All good ones. No cows or heifers for sale at present. We also offer 25 bred Poland China gilts, weighing from 200 to 275 pounds. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Reds and Roans. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS

5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old. 15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right. V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

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Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co. Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and Roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls for sale

15 head that are 10 to 12 months old, handled to insure future usefulness. Write for prices. C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

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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, KAN.

Melvora Stock Farm

Now Offers For Sale Five Shorthorn bulls, six to ten months old. Reds and roans. Priced to move them. M. L. GOULD, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—LAD OF SUMMER HALL No. 150343 Registered Jersey Bull dropped Feb. 12, 1917. Grand-dam imported from Island. HORACE M. PIERCE, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

Chester White Spring Boars

Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOODWIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd. Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building. Send for catalog. Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas 100 fall pigs.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open. Jackson Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Hampshires On Approval A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3916, Darby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best hesters in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

40 HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

(Home of Kansas Top.) These gilts are bred and safe and will be priced right. Also 50 September pigs at bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig. OLSON BROS., ASSARIA KAN., (12 miles south Salina.)



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FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle For sale: a few choice young bull cows and heifers. HALOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old; by Creme 22nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Sunnyside Red Polls

I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description. T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bull Sultan at the head of the herd C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

FOR SALE Young registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn breeding cattle. J. H. HELD, STERLING, COLORADO.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS POLLED DURHAMS



150 head in herd. 25 bulls. Reds and Roans, \$100 to \$300, halter broke. Roan Orange, 383944, weight 2500 in flesh Sultan's Pride, 429017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

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My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale. 3 year old, red and a splendid breeder. All my cows bred to him and am keeping his heifers. Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of them polled, and by Brilliant. One a splendid yearling Shorthorn bull. A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN. Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years improvement. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

1500 Lbs. of Butter in One Year from one purebred HOLSTEIN. Learn about this profitable breed. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station. \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

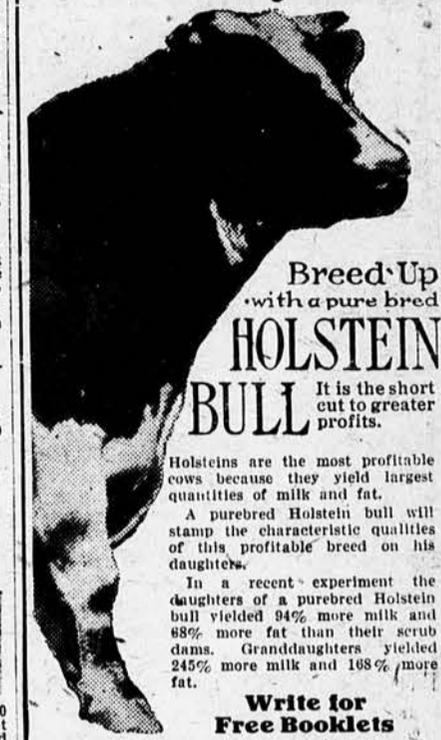
Here Is Your Chance to get started in Registered Holsteins. Get in something that will make you money every year and every day in the year. Two registered heifers that are bred and one yearling bull for \$500. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

W. H. Mott, Herington.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Greater Dairy Profits can only come from Greater Dairy Cows



Breed Up with a pure bred HOLSTEIN BULL It is the short cut to greater profits. Holsteins are the most profitable cows because they yield largest quantities of milk and fat. A purebred Holstein bull will stamp the characteristic qualities of this profitable breed on his daughters. In a recent experiment the daughters of a purebred Holstein bull yielded 94% more milk and 88% more fat than their scrub dams. Granddaughters yielded 245% more milk and 168% more fat. Write for Free Booklets. We have no cattle for sale. Write for information—no obligation.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA Box 292 Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEINS

We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE

yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A.R.O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production. LILAC DAIRY FARM R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Holstein-Friesians

Write for information about the herd bull I am offering for sale. I also offer two young service bulls, several bull calves, and a few females for sale. A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds. Write your wants. H. W. MOLLHAGEN, R. 2, BUSHTON, KANSAS.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 6 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For Sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder for sale record 27.9, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Must sell to avoid inbreeding. Price right. Also special prices on bull calves from above bull. Still have a few good cows for sale. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kansas

THE NEW HOME OF Eshelman's Holsteins

Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east city limits of Abilene. Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell you your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.

We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.28 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers
and a regis-
tered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pieterje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity. We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabunsee County, Kansas
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

M. E. Peck, Sr. At the farm Phone 1819 F 2
M. E. PECK & SON SALINA, KANSAS
M. E. Peck, Jr. In town Phone 1989 W

Oakwood Dairy Farm Holsteins—Special Feb. Prices

On 50 cows to freshen between now and March first. These cows, many of them, have given milk all summer, from 40 to 50 pounds per day. They are right every way.

60 two-year-old heifers to freshen between now and April first. We mean just what this says. If you want Holstein cows and heifers of the right kind write us at once.

We like to know where you saw our advertisement. Address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

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.

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

The Third Annual Kansas Breeders' Hereford Sale

to be held at the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Manhattan, Kan., Tuesday, February 12

This sale offers an opportunity to secure good bulls for improving a herd or desirable females for foundation stock. The majority of the bulls are old enough for immediate service. Cows with calf at side, heifers bred to outstanding bulls and heifers ready to be bred are included in the sale. They are not highly fitted and will be presented in the most useful condition.

41 Bulls 37 Females

Representing the most popular blood lines and carefully selected for individuality are consigned from twenty-four of the leading herds of the state. This is a breeders' sale and each animal is representative of the type and quality prevailing in the herd from which it comes.

CONSIGNORS:

Dan D. Casement, Manhattan
Fred R. Cottrell, Irving
Dauber Bros., Bunker Hill
Geo. T. Galloway Est., Wakeeney
Chas. E. Gillum, Gypsum
J. A. Howell, Herkimer
Emery Johnson, Emmett
E. S. Jones, Emporia
Kan. State Agr. College, Manhattan
Klaus Bros., Bendena
Lumley Bros., Emporia
George Lungstrom, Lindsborg

Carl Miller, Belvue
M. A. Pacenka, Bremen
A. M. Pitney, Belvue
W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan
J. M. Rodgers, Beloit
Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids
Frank Sedlacek, Marysville
Sedlacek Bros., Bremen
J. B. Shields, Lost Springs
Albert E. Smith, Potwin
C. G. Steele, Barnes
Geo. W. Washington, Manhattan

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, L. R. Brady. For catalog address—

PROF. W. A. COHEL, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Nebraska Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Semi-Annual Sale

IN PAVILION

Grand Island, Neb., Thurs., Feb. 21



**-65-
Head
-65-**



SELECTED FROM 15 OF NEBRASKA'S BEST HERDS

38 Bulls in age from 9 mos. to mature sires. 26 Females from 10 months to mature cows, some with calves at foot and all of breeding age bred to herd bulls of real merit. A great variety of the best breeding, representatives of such families as TROJAN ERICA, QUEEN MOTHERS, BLACK CAP and others that have helped to make the breed great.

CONSIGNORS:

T. J. Quail, Miller, Neb.
Ed. Watkins, Cambridge, Neb.
W. F. Weeks, Palmer, Neb.
S. C. Terry & Son, Monroe, Neb.
Joseph Krotz, Odell, Neb.
J. D. Robertson, Madison, Neb.
D. K. Robertson & Son, Madison, Neb.

R. F. Fitzpatrick, Greeley, Neb.
Fred Hoffmeister, Imperial, Neb.
J. W. McClung, Indianola, Neb.
E. B. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Neb.
J. A. Amsherry & Son, Mason City, Neb.
Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.
Ritsdorf Bros., Howells, Neb.
Walker & Walker, Cotesfield, Neb.

The cattle that go in this sale will be inspected and no inferior animals will be accepted. This will be one of the greatest collections of good cattle ever sold in the state. Mention this paper. For catalog address

D. K. ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Mg'r, MADISON, NEB.

Jesse R. Johnson will represent Capper farm papers at this sale.

National Shorthorn Congress SHOW and SALE

Chicago, Ill., February 19-22, 1918

International Exposition Bldg., Union Stock Yards

400 high-class Shorthorn cattle contributed by prominent breeders from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf will be entered in the prize contests and offered at public auction.

Approximately \$8,000 will be offered in cash prizes in the show contests which will call forth the best of the breed affords, and the fact that all of these prize winners will be sold insures to the buyers an offering of the highest class.

No other event ever staged within Shorthorn circles has approached this in importance and magnitude. It will be the greatest opportunity for students of improved livestock and for prospective buyers who wish to raise the standard of their present stock or lay the foundation for breeding herds.

Extensive programs of an instructive and entertaining character, including addresses by speakers of international reputation, have been arranged for the evenings.

An entire day will be devoted to the Milking Shorthorn interests.

Membership badges will be furnished to every person attending the Congress.

For further information address

F. W. HARDING, Secretary
American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Clemetson's Immune Poland China Bred Sows At Auction

30 big, growthy fall yearlings and spring gilts and 10 tried sows as attractions. In E. E. Brown's sale Pavilion

Holton, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 7th

25 spring gilts, mostly by Metal King by King John. The tops of one of the best 1917 crops of Poland Chinas raised in Northeastern Kansas.

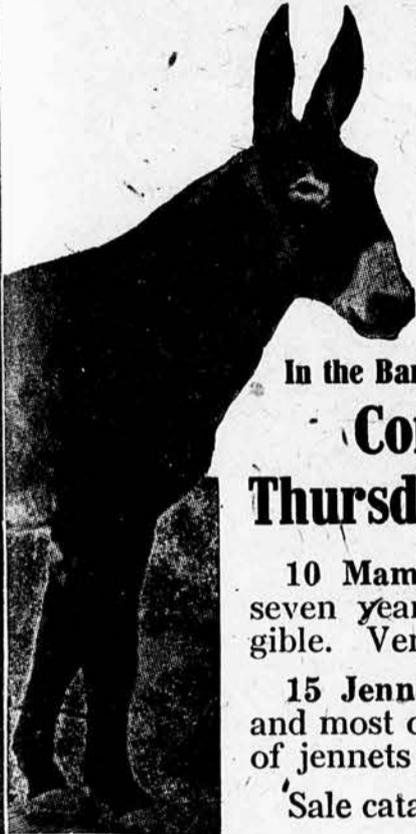
Bred for March and April farrow. About three-fourths of the offering to O. B.'s Wonder and Clemetson's Big Bob with a few to Futurity King. Also a few to King Big Bob. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

DISPERSION SALE

McNulty's Jacks



**A Big Dispersion of
Grandview Jack Farm
Jacks and Jennets**

In the Barron House Barn Sale Pavilion
**Concordia, Kan.,
Thursday, February 21st**

10 Mammoth Jacks from one to seven years old. Registered or eligible. Very desirable.

15 Jennets registered and eligible and most of them bred. The best lot of jennets ever sold in Kansas.

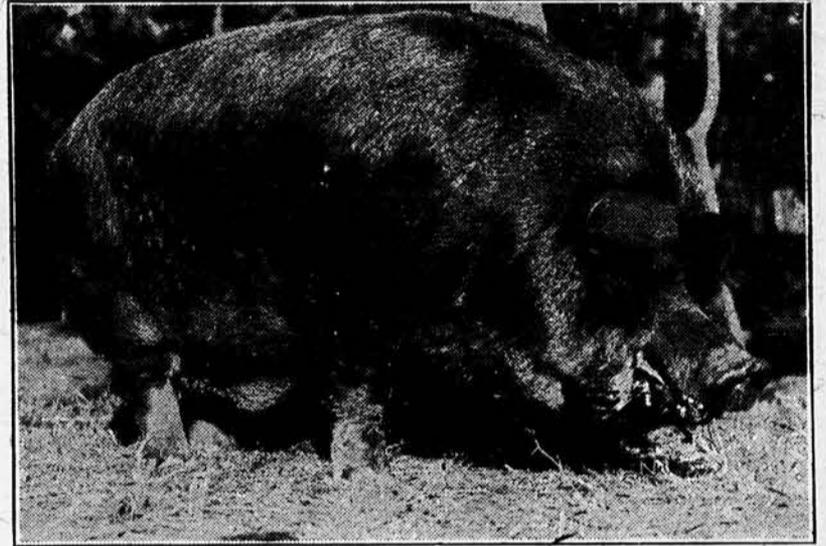
Sale catalog ready to mail. Address

**Cornelius McNulty
Haddam, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Col. T. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

The Champion Elk Colonel Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow and Gilt Sale

Tuesday, February 19, 1918



Elk Colonel—First Prize Aged Boar and Reserve Grand Champion Kansas, 1917.

45—HEAD—45

7 Tried Sows—2 Jr. Yearling Show Sows—7 Fall Gilts—29 Spring Gilts. 12 Sired by the Champion and 25 bred to him, for early litters. Other noted Sires represented in this offering—Illustrator's Joy, King's Best (A sire of show stuff), Gold Nuggett Jr., Kansas King, and Col-Sensation. The sows and gilts are practically all sired by Champions or sons of Champions. They possess breed character, superb quality, and matronly appearance. We confidently believe that they will prove valuable to their future owners. Write for catalog, which gives full particulars, and valuable information.

Sale will be held on farm, 5 Mi. North Herkimer, 5 Mi. West Marietta, Kans.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kan.

Col. James T. McCulloch, Auctioneer; A. Mayhew, Clerk. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. REMEMBER—The W. W. Jones Duroc sale, the 18th of Feb., Clay Center, Neb.

Stallion and Jack Sale

At the Barons House Barn, Rain or shine
Concordia, Kansas, February 6, 1918

Consisting of 9 Reg. Black Jacks and 4 Jennets. 7 Black and Bay Percheron and Belgian Stallions. 7 Reg. Stallions and mares (Saddle Stock). 1 Shetland and Welch Spotted Pony Stallion. Send for catalog.

Consigners: { **Chaput Bros., Aurora, Guffin Estate,
L. J. Cox, Concordia, Kansas**
Auctioneers—Cols. Van Landingham, Perkins and Myers.

DUROC-JERSEY Combination Sale

An "All Star" Offering of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts.

Clay Center, Kan., Monday, Feb. 18

CONSIGNORS

W. W. Jones, Clay Center. A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center. G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan. W. M. Morrow, Washington, Kan.
R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan.

Breeding Represented—

Orion Cherry King,
Illustrator 2nd,
Sensation Wonder,
The Model Pals,
Golden Wonder,
Elk Colonel,
Joe Orion 5th.

Bred To—

King's Col. 6th,
Jones's Orion Cherry King,
Victor Pal,
Golden Certificate and
Golden Gano.

This offering consists of the best things raised in these herds from which it is drawn. Sale under cover. Catalogs ready to mail as soon as you send us your name. Address

W.W.Jones, Sale Manager, Clay Center, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Jesse A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan., sell the day following. Good R. R. Connections.

Home of the Giants Jack and Jennet Sale Monday, Mar. 4



**40
Jacks
31
Jen-
nets**

We are going to sell four or five of the best herd headers that will be sold in the U. S. this year, including EASTERN KING; DEMONSTRATOR; RONDO, Jr.; SIR JOHN, and others good enough for jennets. We claim to have the best lot of jacks and jennets that will be offered this year. We have the big heavy boned, big footed kind. Not a jack in the sale but what will make a good breeder. Our jennets will be mostly in foal to our herd jacks, Eastern King and King of The Giants. Will sell two extra good registered Percheron stallions. Write for catalog.

BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

Boles & Sons Sell Percherons—Shorthorns

At Enid, Oklahoma
Thursday, February 14, 1918

1:30 P. M. 40 Percherons Sell

25 Mares and 15 Stallions.
Most of these mares are showing heavy to CARNARD, one of the greatest sons of the noted \$40,000 grand champion, Carnot. This great son of Carnot also sells in this sale as will also Carlotta and Rose, daughter and granddaughter of Carnot.

10 A. M. 35 Shorthorns Sell

20 Bulls 8 to 18 months old, 15 cows and heifers either with calf at foot or safe in calf to our herd bull, Butterfly Master. These Shorthorns include both Scotch and Scotch topped and are a good useful kind just in nice breeding condition.

The Stallions

are most all blacks, a few dark greys acclimated, serviceable age and money makers.

Free conveyance from Street Car barn, Enid, to farm.
For catalog address

W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Oklahoma

Auctioneer—J. D. Snyder. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Note—Jesse Perry, Goltry, Okla., sells Percherons and Shorthorns Feb. 15. Arrange to attend both sales.

Last Call for Royal Grand Wonder Duroc Bred Sow Sale

To Be Held in Building at Fair Grounds
McPherson, Kansas, Feb. 14



Royal Grand Wonder 228983, First Prize Junior Yearling, Kansas State Fair, 1917.

48 Head of tried sows and gilts, all good individuals, all immune, and bred to the greatest team of boars in Kansas:

Royal Grand Wonder

1st prize Jr. Yearling Kansas State Fair, 1917. A boar of wonderful size and immense bone.

Royal Pathfinder

A son of Pathfinder, the most noted boar living, and a giant for size, with quality to spare.

Send your bids to A. B. Hunter, who will represent Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write for catalog at once.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

Combination Sale Spotted Poland Chinas

60 The big bone, big litter, easy
feeding hog of your fathers 60

Sale in Johnson's barn, South 5th Street,
Salina, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 14



This sale consists of tried sows, spring gilts, a few spring boars, a few choice fall pigs and two herd boars. The nice string of tried sows are all young and in their prime. The spring gilts are bred for spring farrow as are the sows. Over 60 head go in the sale. The catalog tells the story. Write for it today. Address either

Walter Reed, Salina, Kansas, or
B. T. Jukes, Bavaria, Kansas

Auctioneers: L. S. Ruggels & Son. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Duroc-Jerseys Bred Sows

A sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts combining great scale and quality. Brothers of the 30 March gilts in this sale made a record Kansas sale last November.

Plan to attend this sale at

Sabetha, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 7



The Moser type of Duroc-Jersey brood sow. Plenty like this in this sale.

The offering numbers 40 head and all but a few choice tried sows are big, smooth spring gilts. 30 by High View Chief's Col. and his worthy assistant, Defender's Top Col. Four sired by Fancy Pal. Four by Crimson Ruler. The 30 spring gilts are safe to the service of Rajah's Disturber 232349. Look it up. Others to Illustrator Orion. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kansas

Satisfaction guaranteed on bids sent to J. W. Johnson in my care. Jas. T. Culloch, Auctioneer; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Hodson's Big Type Poland China Sale

55 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sell at
Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 20

29 BRED TO McGRATH'S BIG ORPHAN, the 1170-pound Grand Champion at both Hutchinson and Topeka, 1917. Others are safe in pig to Captain Gerstdale Jones, by Gerstdale Jones and Big Wonder Bob, by Big Bob Wonder.

15 Daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob Bred to McGrath's Big Orphan.

Included will be Wonder's Beauty 2nd, first in class at National Swine show, A Wonder's Maid, also a winner at Kansas State Fair and in fact nearly every lot is an attraction as they are by such noted sires as Wonder's Smooth Bone, King of Wonders, Long Big Bone and 15 gilts by the Grand Champion Caldwell's Big Bob, that weighs around 300 pounds and bred to the grand champion McGrath's Big Orphan and Captain Gerstdale Jones. If you want the really Big Type with quality and the blood that is winning at the greatest shows of America come to Wichita, Kansas, February 20th. Send your name today for catalog. Address

BERT E. HODSON, Ashland, Kansas
Aucts.—J. C. Price, Fred Groff. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter

McBride's Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale

Parker, Kan., February 20, 1918



H. & B.'S PATHFINDER.

50 HEAD OF THE BEST DUROC JERSEY GILTS IN KANS. Bred to Pathfinder; H. & B.'s Pathfinder; Orion Belle, the greatest Pathfinder boar in Kansas; Jorgenson's Golden Model, by Grand Model 14tn; Golden Orion King.

Special Feature: An outstanding young boar by H. & B.'s Pathfinder. All he brings above cost to go to Red Cross.

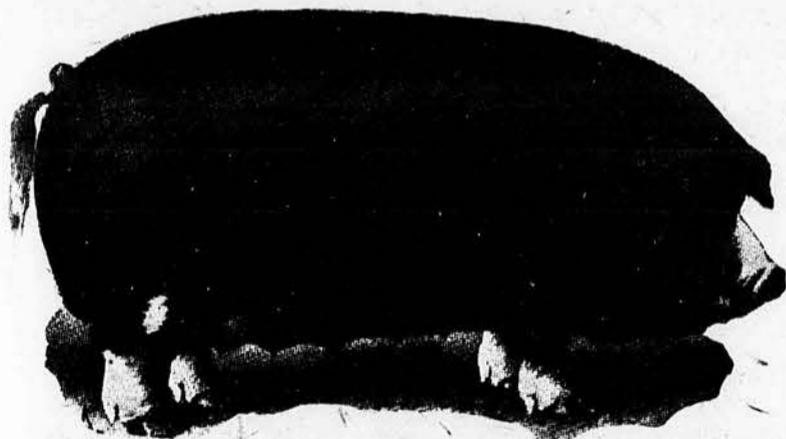
Will sell several good young boars. I think this offering will compare favorably with any in the state and I guarantee you will not be disappointed if you attend this sale. We start selling at 12:30 sharp. Write for catalog. Send mail bids to C. H. Hay in my care.

W. T. McBRIDE, PARKER, KANSAS
C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Cols. H. D. Rule and S. L. Jackson, Aucts.

Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale

at Hutchinson State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kansas, Thursday, Feb. 21st



50 Queens of the Big Type Breed

20 Tried Sows. 20 Fall Yearlings. 10 Spring Gilts—The Very Tops. They are sired by the grand champion, BIG HADLEY JR., Long King's Equal, the \$1250 King Joe by A Wonder, A Wonder A, by A Wonder, King of All, by Long King's Equal, King's Price Wonder by King of Wonders, and Big Bob Jumbo by the 1200-pound Robidoux, and bred to A Big Wonder, a 1250-pound son of King of Wonders, the grand champion Big Hadley Jr., and to Long Bob the Junior and Reserve Grand Champion of Kansas, 1917.

BROOD SOW ATTRACTION.

LADY JUMBO'S EQUAL, a 900-pound sow in show condition.
BIG LADY, a great show daughter of Lady Jumbo's Equal.
BIG LADY JUMBO 2ND, the junior sow pig in 1917 show herd, winning first in class both Topeka, and Oklahoma City.
JUMBO A, by King of All, the top sow in Cook and Guthrie dispersion sale, 1916.
GARNETTA, by A Wonder, one of the few A Wonder sows now offered.
MAY QUEEN, by Moore's Halter, second highest priced sow in the Walters sale, 1917.
MISS PROSPECT A, by A Wonder A, the \$370 sow in the Hasler and Leet dispersion, 1917.

LADY JUMBO, by Orphan Big Gun, one of the best herd sows ever produced on the Erhart farms.
CLOVER LILLY, by Big Look Jr., and oft of a daughter of the grand champion, Major B. Hadley, and bred to the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.
ORPHAN LILLY, by Orphan Big Gun, and out of a daughter of the grand champion King Hadley, and all safe in pig to the 1250-pound A Big Wonder except Clover Lilly. All immune and the Biggest and Best we ever offered. Write today for catalog. Hourly in-terurban Wichita to Hutchinson and return. Address

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.
Auctioneers—Snyder, Price, Cramer, Groff and McCormack.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

F. Olivier & Sons Best Offering

Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Danville, Kansas, February 22nd

- 25 TRIED SOWS, the 600 to 800 pound kind.
- 10 YEARLING SOWS, the mammoth brood sow type.
- 10 FALL GILTS, tops of our entire big type herd.
- 5 SPRING GILTS, show prospects with size and quality.

They are sired by A-Wonderful King, grand champion Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas 1916 and Logan Price 2nd, aged boar at the above fairs, Model Big Bob, Long King's Equal, Black Big Jumbo and other sires of note, and are bred to A Wonderful King, Logan Price, Smooth Jumbo, Big King Wonder and Olivier's Big Timm, one of the best sons of the champion Big Timm.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS: Profitable Price by Logan Price, Expansion Girl 2nd, by Logan Price, Lady Florence, by Model Big Bob, and whose dam, the show sow Viola, sold to Mr. Welch at \$450; also three daughters of Long King's Equal. All of these attractions are in pig to the three time champion A Wonderful King. Greater part of this offering is immune. Write today for catalog. Address

F. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS
Auctioneers: Price, Snyder, Groff. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

25-Percheron Stallions Dispersed-25

Bishop Bros. Entire Stud at Auction, at Towanda, Kansas
Tuesday, February 12, 1918, at One O'Clock, P. M.

**Never was a Cleaner, Sounder, Better Lot
 of Young Stallions Sold at Auction**

23 Coming Three Year Olds, 18 Will Weigh 1800 Lbs. Each, with
 Breeding the Best to be Found.

They were bought, grown, and developed, NOT FOR AUCTION SALES, BUT
 FOR PRIVATE SALES AT OUR BARNS, where each animal gets the very CLOS-
 EST inspection of the discriminating buyers.

Now, Mr. Stallion Buyer, if you want a really GOOD one, this is your opportu-
 nity and should you miss one of your liking, there are others, as they are so uni-
 form, that what might be said of one may TRULY be said of all, with TWO ex-
 ceptions. And as this is an exclusive STALLION sale, there certainly will be some
 bargains to the buyers.

And we would impress you with this fact, that we are not dispersing this offer-
 ing because the business has not, and is not yet profitable to us, for on the contrary,
 it has, and we can only see a great FUTURE for the good BIG DRAFTER, and we
 ourselves will continue the business when located on the sixteen hundred acre farm we recently bought and must take posses-
 sion of March 1st. Our oil business and other investments which demand our close attention is the sole reason for selling these
 really good ones at AUCTION.

Remember the date, and make it a point to be at this sale. For catalogs and other information write, mentioning this paper.

BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas

Auctioneers, Snyder, Newcom and Burgess.

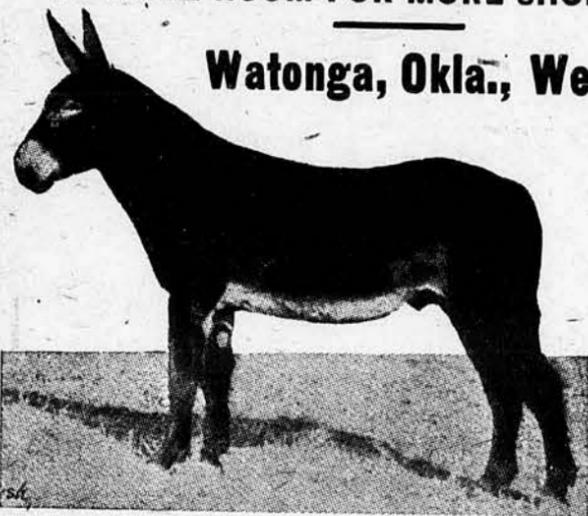
Towanda on Mo. P. Trains leave Wichita at 7 A. M. and 9:25 A. M., returning at 3:30 P. M. and 5 P. M.



Lookabaugh Sells Jacks and Jennets Dispersion Sale

TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE SHORTHORNS

Watonga, Okla., Wed., Feb. 13



12 JACKS
 9 of which
 are broke
 to service.

18 JENNETS
 15 of
 breeding age
 and in foal.

CADDO OUR GREAT HERD JACK ALSO SELLS—He is a 16 hands,
 flat boned Mammoth jack, with 3 imported crosses and a wonderful
 breeding jack as his 5 sons now ready for service and in this sale will
 show. Most of the younger Jennets are by him and the older Jennets are
 most all showing safe in foal to him.

Seven of the Jacks are the kind that will get business in any locality.
 They are the \$1000 kind.

These Jennets are the kind that produce from a sire like Caddo the big
 flat boned good headed kind.

If you want Jacks and Jennets you cannot afford to miss this sale.
Notice—Four registered Percherons also sell, two 4 year old Stallions
 both by Imp. Sivillian and out of a Singmaster bred dam also the good
 seven year old mare Keota Camelia and her stud weanling. Write to-
 day for catalog.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma

Auctioneers: Cols. R. L. Harriman and H. L. Burgess.

Holstein Dispersion

100 head grown and developed on this farm. An oppor-
 tunity to buy from a herd that has been developed on this
 farm and culled closely. All high grades except five pure-
 bred, two cows and three heifers, all to freshen by sale day.
 Bred to a registered bull.

Nortonville, Kansas, Wednesday, Feb. 13



45 cows and heifers that are giving a good flow of milk now
 or heavy springers. The money making kind. 25 heifers (not
 bred) that are coming yearlings that are as fine as silk. 25
 heifer calves that are beauties. A registered herd bull three
 years old and a good one and a yearling bull. All over six
 months old are tuberculin tested. **Ben Schneider, Nortonville,**
 the well known Holstein breeder, is managing the sale. For
 information write him. Address

Ben Schneider, Sale Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.
J. W. Meyer, Owner, Nortonville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Crews, Regan and Sharp.
 J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Paul Williams' Big Hereford Sale

Marion, Kansas, (Marion Co.,) Monday, Feb. 11

Sale in comfortable quarters in Marion.

75—50 Cows and Heifers and 25 Bulls—75

50 Cows and Heifers. Good size, lots of quality. Anxiety bred cows bred to or with calves at foot by Admiral Fairfax, Wiley Fairfax.

25 Young Bulls. Big, sappy, husky fellows. A few two years old, the rest yearlings past. Plenty of herd header material here. **The larger kind. Popular breeding.**

We have selected and bred to the show and breeding bull, **Buddy L 401252**, a bunch of splendid young heifers which we had expected to retain in our own herd but they go in this sale as attractions. Breeders and farmers are invited to this sale with full confidence that they will be pleased with our offering. The breeding is sure to suit and if you like the thrifty, practical Hereford, you are sure to be pleased. Catalogs ready to mail. Mr. Williams would like to know where you saw his advertisement. Address for a catalog



Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Paul Williams, Marion, Kansas

SIMON'S KING WONDER DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

Sale Pavilion, Humboldt, Neb., Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1918

35 HEAD ALL IMMUNE
4 Tried Sows, 31 Spring Gilts

25 bred to **KINGS WONDER**, the greatest son of **KING'S COL.** and winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair last fall in the strongest kind of competition.



**Spring Gilts—Litter Sisters—
Included in Sale.**

ALL IMMUNE 35 HEAD
4 Tried Sows, 31 Spring Gilts

10 bred to my great young boar **CHIEF DISTURBER OF LAWNDALE**, the making of the biggest boar of the breed.

1 gilt by the King, a litter sister to Putman's young boar, 6 sired by **CRIMSON KING**, 5 by **SENSATION WONDER 3d**, 6 by **GREAT WONDER**, 1 by **KING'S COL.**, with a Pathfinder dam, 1 by **BIG GANO** and others just as good. Write for catalog mentioning this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auct.

John C. Simon, Humboldt, Nebraska

Steele's Sensation Wonder Duroc Sow Sale

In sale pavilion, Falls City, Nebraska, Monday, February 18, 1918

40 HEAD
All immune,
sired by or bred to
the great boar
**Sensation
Wonder 3rd**



40 HEAD
6 TRIED SOWS Sired by
Crimson Wonder I Am
Sensation Wonder 2nd
Uneda Crimson Wonder 2nd
Golden Model 36th
National Chief
5 FALL YEARLINGS by
Disturber of Idlewild

30 Spring Gilts, bred to the great young sire, **Creator**, the greatest son of **Disturber of Idlewild**. Spring gilts sired by **Sensation Wonder 3d**, **King's Col.**, **Col. Uneda**, **Royal King**, **C. W.'s Col.**, and other boars of note.

Plenty of new breeding. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Falls City, Neb.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auct.

Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Nebraska

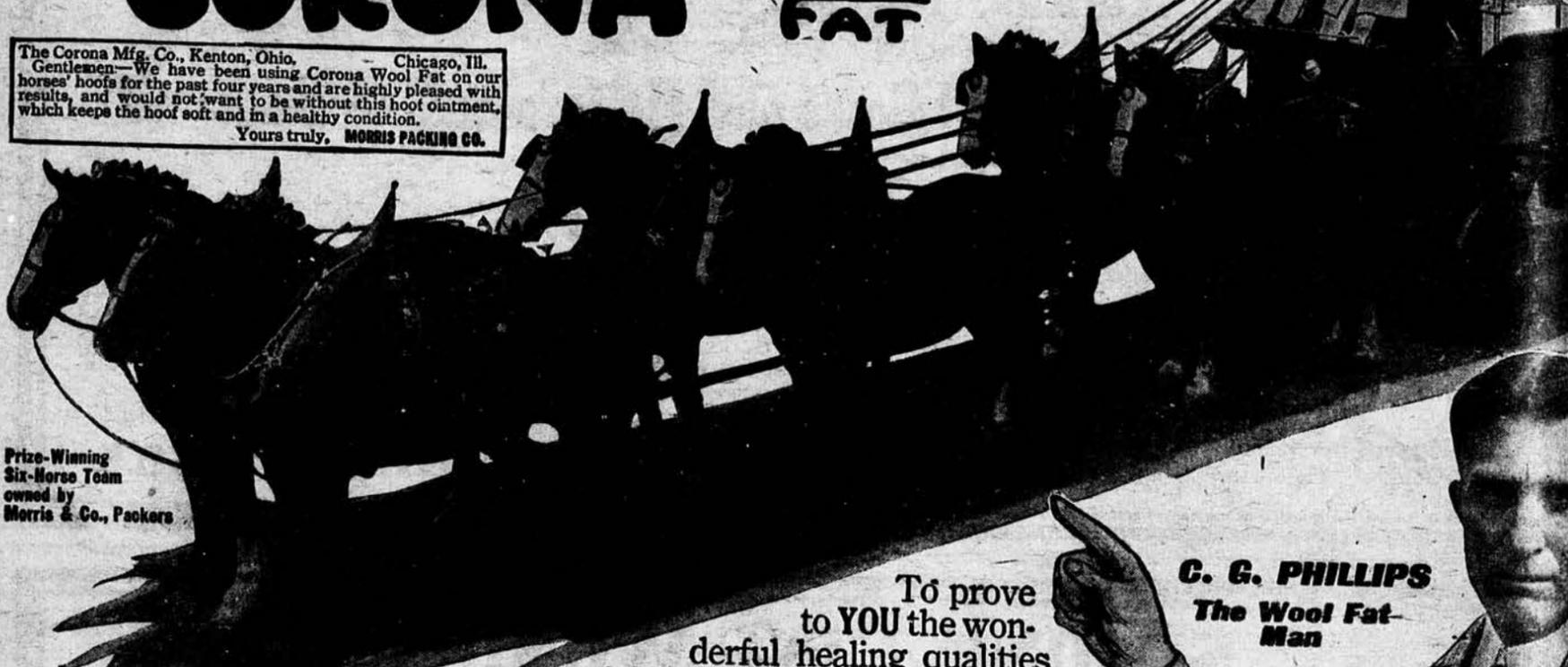
The Owners of This Prize Winning

TEAM USE AND RECOMMEND

CORONA WOOL FAT

The Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen—We have been using Corona Wool Fat on our horses' hoofs for the past four years and are highly pleased with results, and would not want to be without this hoof ointment, which keeps the hoof soft and in a healthy condition.
Yours truly, MORRIS PACKING CO.

Prize-Winning Six-Horse Team owned by Morris & Co., Packers



C. G. PHILLIPS
The Wool Fat Man

To prove to YOU the wonderful healing qualities of CORONA WOOL FAT I will send you a liberal size can FREE — all charges prepaid, if you will fill out and mail coupon below.

CORONA WOOL FAT is different from ordinary salves and blistering compounds. It is extracted from the wool and skin of sheep and is a soothing and quick healing preparation. It will not blister or cause the hair to fall out, but penetrates deep into the wound, immediately relieves the animal from pain and quickly heals bothersome and serious injuries without leaving a scar.

For Galled and Sore Shoulders, Sore Necks, Collar Boils, Barb Wire or other Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Split Hoofs, Sore and Contracted Feet, Sore Teats on Cows, etc., IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This splendid remedy is used by over 1,000,000 farmers and stock owners. Thousands of letters have been received testifying to its healing powers. Many valuable animals that have receive injuries which veterinarians pronounced incurable have been completely cured with this wonderful remedy. CORONA WOOL FAT should be in every barn—it is the best "first aid" remedy you can use when accidents occur.

Special Free Trial Offer

I don't ask you to take my word for the healing qualities of this remedy. I simply want you to send and get this free box and prove it for yourself. You will then say, as thousands have, "It is the Best Thing they ever used."

Some animal on your farm is liable to meet with any injury any day, then you will appreciate the value of having this valuable remedy on hand for immediate use.

SEND For This FREE BOX NOW

You will never lose the services of any of your horses for a single day because of Galled or Sore Shoulders or Necks, Split Hoofs or Scratches etc., if you use CORONA WOOL FAT. It often saves veterinary fees and prevents a valuable animal from being disabled because of injury. We also manufacture Corona Distemper Cure for Horses and Cows and Corona Balm for household use. Fill out and mail coupon today.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.
THE CORONA MFG. CO.
Box 29 Kenton, Ohio

C. G. Phillips,
Mgr.
Corona Mfg.
Co., Box 29
Kenton, Ohio

Kindly send me your
FREE TRIAL CAN OF
CORONA WOOL FAT.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

R. F. D..... Box No.....

Dealer's Name.....

PROOF!

"Corona Wool Fat is fully as good if not better than its guarantee states. For cow's sore teats it has no equal, and for cuts on horses it heals it up so smooth and nice leaving no bad scars. All around it is the best remedy for stock that any farmer can use, and once tried will always be kept on hand."
Sincerely

N. P. Nelson, Prop.
Riverside Ranch, Sheridan, Mont.

"Corona Wool Fat Compound is all you claim for it. I used it on an old wire cut and it healed it up all O. K. It is the best preparation I ever used."

E. T. Sheldon,
R. F. D. Carrier, Tracy, Minn.

"I have used Corona Wool Fat Compound on horses' feet that were so bad they could hardly travel. Since using it they travel like colts. I have never seen anything to equal it."

Harry Barr, Smyrna, Pa.

"I tried your Corona Wool Fat Compound on my horse which had a bad case of scratches. I had given up trying to cure him, but finally tried Corona; it did the work. Horse is now in good condition." P. L. Tressey, Etna, N. H.

Corona Manufacturing Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—I received the can of Corona Wool Fat and tried it on a Barbed Wire Cut. Your Corona Wool Fat is the right thing for wire cuts, and every Stock Man should have a big box of it on hand at all times.
Yours truly,

W. S. Dennis, Robinson, Kan.

IMPORTANT

Corona Wool Fat is sold by leading blacksmiths, druggists, harness and hardware stores. If your dealer does not have it, send us his name and we will see that you are promptly supplied. In the meantime send for Free box. Mail Coupon NOW.