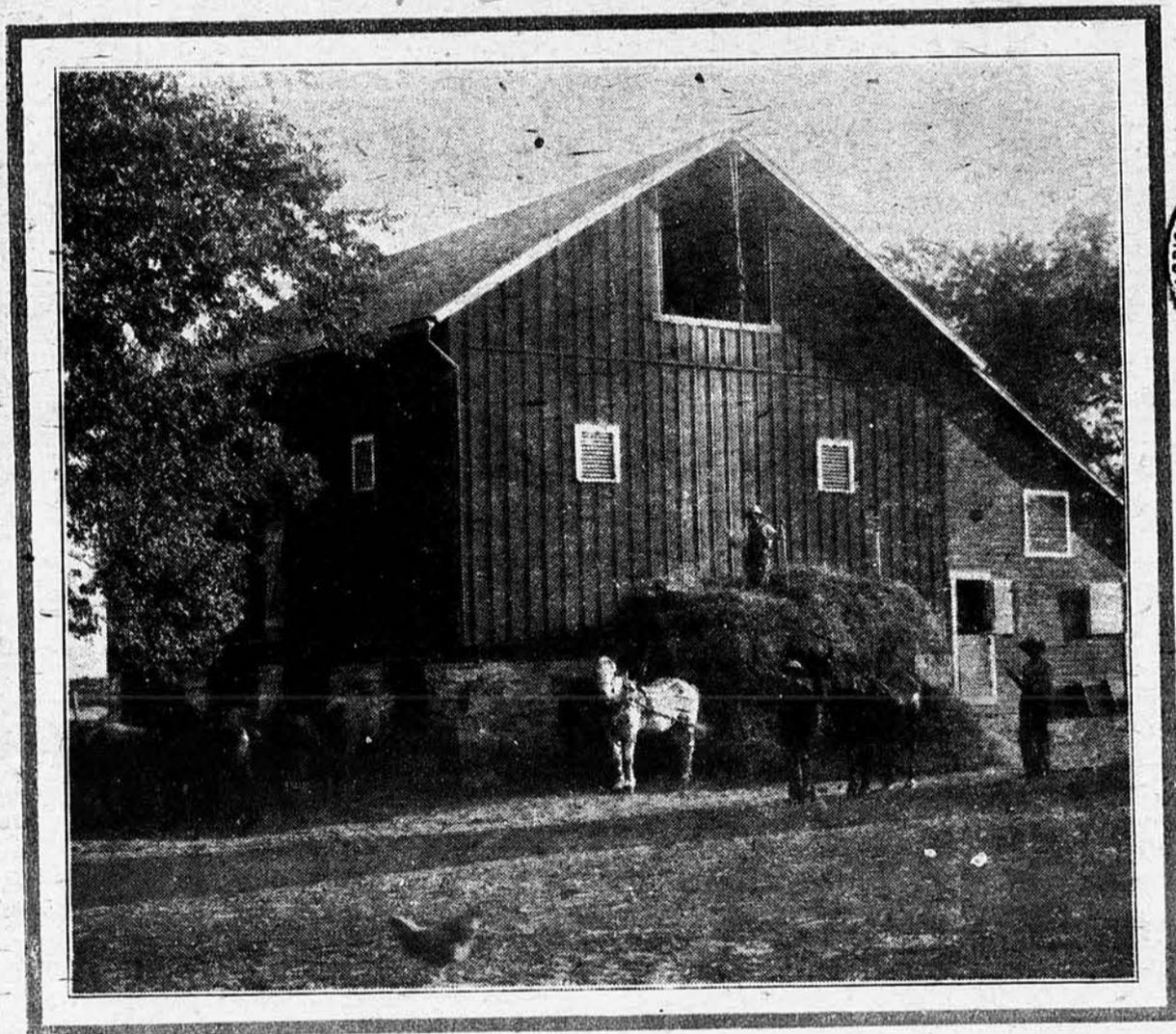


March 2, 1918

Price 5 Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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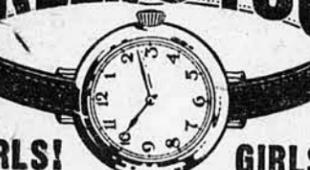


Rock Island No. 155 Cylinder Loader



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**GIRLS! GIRLS!**

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

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## Farming, and the World War

The basic value of agriculture is coming to the foreground in these days of trial as it never has before. Farming is coming into its own in a way that men could not have believed possible five years ago. This is mighty satisfactory, and it is a hopeful thing in considering the possibilities of the future. Now the question comes, if farming is the best occupation in which to engage in these days—days in which a high proportion of city workers actually do not have enough to eat—why wouldn't it be best for one to stay with it in the future?

These are things for all farmers, and especially the boys and young men, to consider most carefully. Farming is going thru this great crisis with less suffering for those engaged in it than is the rule in almost any other large occupation. The business is understood and valued today as it never has been before. It is making rapid progress in getting into the dominant place which it should fill.

A thing which should be considered in this connection by men who are thinking of selling their farms is the probable demand for land after this war is over. It is going to be abnormally great, if the experience in the reconstruction following previous wars is the rule. After men live the open life of the great outdoors there is a general disinclination to return to the offices and shops. The rule is that it fixes the desire which they had perhaps had for outdoor work; the net result being an abnormal land hunger after every war. This has been satisfied in the United States in the past by the settling on the public lands. The Middle West was settled mostly in the years following the Civil War, and quite largely by the soldiers.

Now in all probability the same thing will occur after the soldiers come back from this war; there will be a great demand for farms. It will be a much better time to sell land than today; if you have land you had better hold on a little longer. There will be no great body of public land that can be settled; this is all taken up. Our land problems will be great and complex. The net result of it all, however, will be an increase in land values and a development in the dignity and importance of agriculture.

### Farm and Town Team Work

The County Commercial club of Weld county, Colorado, is an organization that undoubtedly might be copied to great advantage all thru the growing agricultural areas of the West. It represents team work between farmers and town business men, and it is getting results.

Nearly every American city, town and village worth mentioning nowadays has an organization of business men to look after and promote the interests of the home town. In cities these organizations are called the chamber of commerce; in towns they go by the name commercial club; in villages they are known as the community club. An occasional farmer may belong to these organizations in the towns and villages but generally speaking their number is too tiny to count. In Weld county business men and farmers have understood that the interests of both are bound up together and instead of farmers' clubs and commercial clubs working separately the interests of both classes are pooled in a County Commercial club comprised of representative farmers and representative town citizens from all sections of the county. The officers and committees of the club are about half and half townsmen and farmers. A central office is maintained at the county seat, Greeley.

The farm labor problem is difficult in Weld county just as it is everywhere else. The County Commercial club is handling the problem for Weld county and saving the farmers an immense amount of worry. A free labor bureau is maintained in Greeley with 13 branches in smaller towns of the county. Last spring advertisements for farm labor were put in Middle Western papers. A committee accompanied by the county agricultural agent visited Denver and secured by personal appeal the help of federal and state agencies and the co-operation of the labor bureau of the state agricultural college. With the assistance obtained from these sources and by publicity an ample supply of laborers was brought into the county and distributed among the farmers in a satisfactory manner. When a Weld county farmer wishes help he goes to the nearest branch of the County Commercial club and gets what he wishes free of charge.

The work of the crop loan committee of the club is as helpful as that of the labor bureau. With instructions to see that no farmer with a reasonable chance for success fails to receive assistance if he applies for it, the committee is investigating cases, finding out land conditions and equipment of the farmers and seeking loans, and as an outcome deserving new farmers are having no difficulty in securing liberal credit. Banks co-

operate with the loan committee in advancing money for the purchase of seed, feed and equipment. In fact, many applications to the crop loan committee are taken over by local bankers.

The club is fostering tractor farming. Because of liberal credit extended 50 tractors were put in operation on county farms in 1917.

Just now the club is devoting much of its energy to war activities in an endeavor to increase production in 1918 for patriotic reasons no less than to enrich the community. An instance is the promotion of the culture on dry land of the Pinto bean, the new bean that the war has brought into prominence. Sixty thousand acres of Pinto beans were grown in Weld county in 1917. Most of the land had never produced anything before.

### Eight Cents for Pinto Beans

A Pinto Bean Division of the United States Food Administration has been established, with headquarters at 508 Interstate Trust Building, Denver, Colorado. H. Liebers is in charge. It is planned to market the 1917 crop at once. These rules have been issued:

1. The United States Food Administration will pay growers 8 cents a pound, choice re-cleaned basis, for Pinto beans.
2. It will pay shippers 8 cent a pound for re-cleaning, sacking and loading f. o. b. cars for shipment.
3. It will develop a market and so supervise selling that consumers will pay only reasonable prices.
4. Speculation and profiteering will be eliminated.
5. County agricultural agents or County Food Administrators will supply growers' contracts.
6. Seventy-five per cent of the growers must sign contracts.
7. Lists of shippers who have signed contracts to handle beans for 8 cent will be supplied to growers.
8. Growers will deliver beans when called for by the Food Administration to an approved shipper at a local elevator and will receive cash on delivery.
9. In raising the price to 8 cents the Food Administration assumes that a large acreage of beans will be planted this spring.
10. The 8-cent price does not apply to the 1918 crop. If growers co-operate in the present plan, a permanent market should be established.
11. There will be no higher price than 8 cents. Beans for seed will be sold at cost to growers where needed.
12. Quick action is necessary. Act today. Ask your county agent or local Food Administrator for a contract. Sign and send it at once to the Bean Division, United States Food Administration, Denver, Colo.

The producing of fat varies greatly in milk but it varies more with the poor milk of poorly fed scrubs than with any other class.

## "I Like the Shaft Drive — It's Always On the Job"

THAT'S the way one user tells about his Janesville Corn Planter. And being "on-the-job" at the right time is the biggest part of the corn planting. Good seed, good planting, and good cultivating all go together, but it's being ready to plant when the weather will let you that makes the crop.

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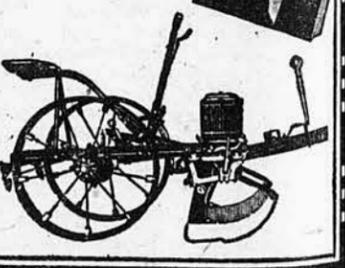
Provide for any quantity of seed corn per acre. Commercial fertilizer and cow pea attachments also furnished.

Eighty rods of wire, a reel, a disc marker, a full set of edge drop and flat drop plates for checking or drilling, furnished with each machine. Made in following models: checking and drilling, drilling only and lister planter, disc, shoe or stub runners.

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"Two years ago the muscles at the point of my mare's shoulder were sore, and three Veterinarians told me she was ruined; but I used Kendall's Spavin Treatment according to instructions and today I have received \$225.00 for that mare. I claim you cured practically the whole amount. I have tried it for almost everything in the animal line and have found it most satisfactory."  
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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**N**EVER HAS there been a time when the value of alfalfa was so forcibly demonstrated as in the season of 1917. Prices received for alfalfa hay were then and are today fairly staggering. The farm value of alfalfa hay in Kansas was on December 15, 1917, estimated at \$22.80 a ton, while on December 15, 1916, it was estimated at \$11.10, an increase in value of more than 100 per cent. On February 8, 1918, the Kansas City hay market quoted alfalfa hay as follows: Choice, \$33 to \$33.50; No. 1, \$31 to \$32.50; Standard, \$24.50 to \$30.50; No. 2, \$23 to \$26.50; No. 3, \$18 to \$22.50. It is a long way from \$6 to \$6.50, the quotations in 1908, when alfalfa was a comparative stranger, to \$33 to \$33.50 in the present day.

With this wonderful increase in value comes the incentive to raise bigger and better crops of alfalfa. We do not necessarily mean by this a larger acreage, however desirable that may be, but more especially the incentive to raise bigger and better yields from the same acreage. An increase in acre-yield means higher financial returns from the same area with but very little added cost, and at values like these the profits in larger yields are especially attractive.

The place to begin in an effort to obtain larger and better yields is at the seeding. Lack of attention and care at this point, the foundation on which the whole structure is built, is a more prolific cause of mediocre or indifferent yields than any other one thing. It will pay in dollars and cents, then, to give this phase of alfalfa growing the most careful consideration.

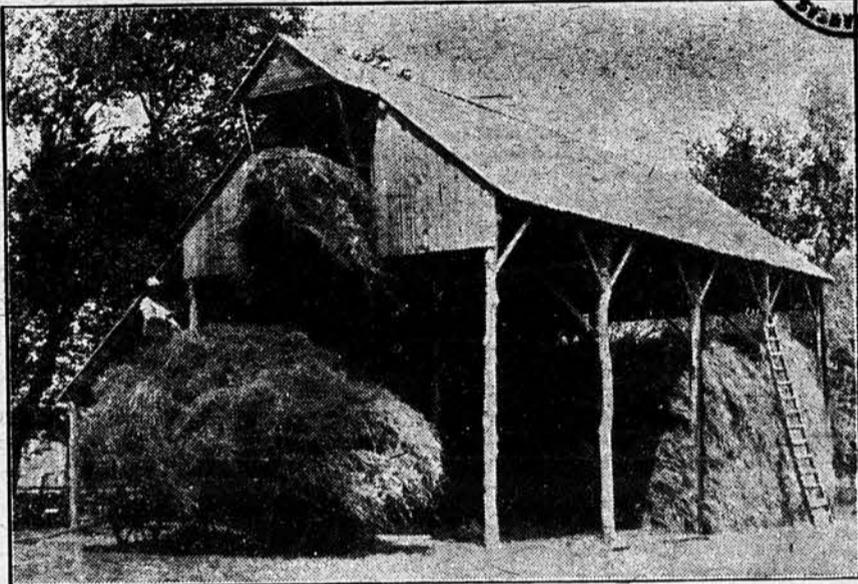
Every year Kansas seeds between 90,000 and 100,000 acres of alfalfa—figuring the average profitable length of life of a field to be 12 years, and with one-twelfth of the acreage annually re-seeded in order to maintain a normal area. Some of this acreage is planted in the spring and some in the fall; but whatever the time of planting, now is the time to lay plans, before the rush of the season's work makes thoughtful planning difficult.

### A Good Soil.

In choosing soils, wherever there is opportunity for selection between alluvial or bottom land, and upland, the preference invariably should be given bottomland, unless it is subject to regular and serious overflow or the water table is too near the surface. The ideal alfalfa soil is fertile, full of humus, strong in lime, and in first-class mechanical condition—friable and mellow. The subsoil should admit the penetration of alfalfa roots and the free upward and downward movement of water; it should be deep and well drained. Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet, and the water table should not come nearer to the surface than 4 or 5 feet, for best results.

Because alfalfa when once established will increase the fertility of the soil is no reason for underrating its fertility requirements. This is especially true of young plants, which are ravenous feeders and must have an abundance of available plant food in order that they may become healthy and vigorous. It will pay to plant on the most fertile soil available, and if the land is run down it should be treated to 10 or 12 tons of barnyard manure an acre, six months or a year before seeding.

Soil that is wet and sour frequently may be brought into condition by draining, liming and manuring. Some growers have found open ditches a satisfactory means of drainage; others have gone to the more expensive method of tiling, and are invariably enthusiastic about results. The surplus water removed, the next step is to overcome the acidity. The usual method of testing soils to find out the degree of acidity is as follows: With a spade, trowel or other implement, make an opening in the soil. Insert a piece of blue litmus paper,



## Higher Yields of the Alfalfa

By H. W. Doyle

Special Assistant Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

obtainable at any drug store, and press the soil firmly against it. In 10 minutes carefully remove the paper. If it has turned red, or if red spots appear on it, the soil is acid and needs correction, the degree and extent of redness indicating the degree of acidity. Litmus paper should be handled carefully, as the perspiration on a person's fingers often will redden it.

Ground limestone is the best form of lime to apply for sweetening a sour soil. The amount to apply depends largely on the degree of acidity, varying from 1½ to 3 tons an acre, averaging about 2 tons. It may be applied after plowing, with a regular lime spreader; with a manure spreader, by placing the lime on top of manure; or by hand. It is best applied six months to a year previously to seeding. The application of 8 or 10 tons of manure an acre also is very beneficial in correcting soil that is sour.

The main requirement of an alfalfa seedbed is that it shall be firm and moist. The first inch or so on the surface may be loose, mellow, and finely pulverized, but below that the dirt should be well packed. The field should be as smooth as possible—pockets or depressions that are likely to catch and hold water should be filled and little hillocks should be leveled down. To get the required firmness of seedbed it is very important either that the plowing be done six months or so in advance, or that the bed be artificially firmed when plowed immediately before sowing. If the plowing is done considerably in advance of sowing and the seedbed is allowed to settle of itself in the rain and the weather—fallowed, in other words—it must be gone over occasionally with the spike-tooth harrow or some other implement to conserve the moisture and to keep down the weeds.

Many growers do not believe in plowing directly for the alfalfa seedbed. They prefer to plow deep for the preceding crop of wheat or oats or corn, and then to disk and cross-disk the stubble of these crops, harrowing and smoothing well. By this method, they say, the ground is not idle at any time, and as a good stand may be thus secured, it is a waste of time and labor to plow directly in preparing an alfalfa seedbed. The success of this method is doubtless somewhat dependent on the moisture in the soil. It would seem, however, preferable to plowing immediately before sowing.

Plowing for spring sowing of alfalfa

is best done in the fall preceding, the ground being smoothed in the spring; altho some men do wait until early spring to plow. Plowing for fall sowing usually is done in July, or as soon as possible after the preceding crop of wheat or oats is off the ground. Some persons prefer to plow for fall sowing in the spring, and fallow until the time of sowing. The closer to the time of sowing the plowing is done, the more shallow it should be.

The methods of firming the soil, when the plowing is done immediately before seeding, are various. The soil packer and the roller are excellent for this purpose, but where these are not available it is the custom to set disks straight for packing, and to follow with plank or log drag in alternation with the harrow, until the seedbed is in the desired condition.

Inoculation is not necessary except in some localities in the eastern part of the state. To inoculate, scatter 300 to 500 pounds of inoculated soil over every acre of the new field, by hand, just before seeding, disking or harrowing it in. The inoculated soil may be obtained from near the surface of an old flourishing field of alfalfa or Sweet clover. Avoid exposing the inoculated soil to the direct rays of the sun and get it covered as quickly as possible.

Only seed of the highest quality should be planted. Its germination should test, as a rule, more than 95 per cent, and never less than 90 per cent. Have it as free from impurities as possible, if necessary putting it thru a re-cleaner or a fanning mill to get it so. As to varieties it is best, for the present at least, to stick to the ordinary or common variety, technically known as *Medicago sativa* L.

Whether a man should sow in the spring or in the fall will depend largely on his locality. In the western third of the state, where the rainfall is light, where grasshoppers are most numerous, and where the cold winter winds are likely to sweep the prairies, the conditions are unfavorable to fall seeding. Growers in that section prefer quite generally to sow in the spring, and give the following reasons: Better moisture condition of the soil; less danger from winter killing; the avoidance of grasshoppers, which are most troublesome in the fall; and less danger from soil blowing.

In the eastern third of the state, where spring rains are greater, and favorable to the growth of weeds and to a

more complete use of the soil, the preference is just as overwhelmingly in favor of fall seeding. By seeding in the fall, the eastern growers contend, there is a minimum of trouble about weeds choking out the young plants, a fuller use of the land is had in the year of seeding in that the alfalfa may follow the harvesting of a spring-sown crop, and a better crop of alfalfa is obtained in the first growing season.

In the central third of the state it is about a fifty-fifty proposition, for it is here that the two extremes merge.

As to the exact dates of sowing, investigation by the Kansas state board of agriculture indicates considerable variance of opinion among growers, probably due to the influence of varying weather and other conditions. Spring plantings are made as early as March 1, and as late as June 1; they are most often made between March 15 and May 15. Fall plantings usually are made from about August 15 to September 15, some a little earlier and some a little later. In the spring it is the custom to wait until danger from hard freezing is past, and to sow before it becomes too hot and dry; in the fall it is necessary to wait until fall rains make the soil moisture conditions favorable, but not so late that the plants cannot become well established before winter.

Analysis of reports, in the same investigation, shows 54 per cent of the spring sowers to be against a nurse crop and 46 per cent for it, while the fall sowers stand 81 per cent against and 19 per cent for it. Nearly all the spring sowers favoring a nurse crop are in the eastern part of the state. Returns indicate that a nurse crop is not successful unless there is a very abundant supply of moisture, returns from the western part of the state particularly indicating that such a crop is likely to rob the alfalfa plants of much-needed moisture. The chief value of the nurse crop is supposed to lie in its ability to choke out weeds. It also is said to be of value sometimes in pumping excessive moisture out of the soil. Oats, at the rate of 1 bushel an acre, are used for the nurse crop, almost exclusively.

### The Amount to Sow.

The best growers are about equally divided in the matter of broadcasting versus drilling the seed. There is preference for broadcasting where considerable moisture is present, and for drilling where drier conditions prevail. The sowing is nearly all done with seeding implements, the old-fashioned method of hand sowing having almost disappeared. The amount of seed to sow an acre is subject to considerable difference of opinion. The average amount sown in the eastern third of the state, according to reports from growers, is 16.09 pounds, in the central third 15.44 pounds, and in the western third 14.61 pounds. The estimates in the western third vary from 6 to 20 pounds, in the central third from 11 to 20 pounds, and in the eastern third from 12 to 20 pounds. These amounts are for high-grade seed. The seed should be covered to a depth of about 1 inch.

Weeds in alfalfa are often very serious; they may take the field. Of course every care should be exercised to sow seed that is free from weed seeds and to have the ground as free and clean as possible. In young alfalfa, up till the field is 2 years old, about the only remedy is to clip the weeds with a mower. There is danger in clipping young alfalfa too closely, and the cutter bar should be set to cut as much of the weeds and as little of the alfalfa as possible. Later on, as the field grows older, the trouble from weeds may again appear. In fact, probably more fields are plowed up because of the encroachments of weeds and gophers than for any other reasons. The best method of combating the weeds in old stands is cultivation.

Cultivation is best done in early  
(Continued on Page 33.)



in the interest of all the people, all interstate interests, our banks, railroads, telegraph, and telephone systems, steamship lines, mines, oil lands, water power and all other natural resources, and use the profits from those interests to pay public expenses, and even expenses of this horrid war, and we the people will not long be burdened to death by heavy taxation for public expenses. Say brother, why does not our President take over the entire banking system and operate it efficiently instead of tolerating the great waste in maintaining upward of 30,000 independent, individual banks as is now done? Remember our banking and insurance systems are the mothers, and the fathers, too, of all our pernicious trusts."

Everett Dickerson of Ness City lands on the implement dealers: "I see," says Mr. Dickerson, "a great deal in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about the wheat. I think it a good price and more than wheat should sell for providing all things are equal, but they are not. We farmers have to pay from two to three times as much for farm implements as we should. The first cost of a header is not more than \$50. I have sold headers and know what they cost. The dealers for 1918 have set the price at \$300, six times the first cost. If the manufacturer must have six times the first cost why not let the wheat raiser have six times the cost of raising the wheat?"

"Any header that is made could be sold for \$150 and give the dealers good pay for their work. The trouble is that there are too many persons getting a graft out of the sale of the header. The local dealer has the machine shipped to him. The farmer pays the freight. A man goes out to take orders for machines at about \$15 a day salary and expenses. Another comes out to set the machine up and then a collector comes round to collect the notes, all at the expense of the buyer, and the local dealer gets his commission of \$30 or \$40 for doing nothing."

"Two of the great causes for the high cost of living are the implement dealers and the millers. I am more than pleased that the governor has taken the matter up with Hoover so far as the millers are concerned. I wish that he would take up the implement robbery."

### Truthful James

"I hear a lot of people complaining about cold weather," remarked Truthful. "They should have spent a winter with me in the interior of Alaska in 1898."

"We 'holed up' along about the middle of October, but before we did we laid in a few hundred cords of wood and enough provisions to last us till the next spring. There was some tolerable weather in October and November when the thermometer didn't indicate more than 25 or 30 degrees below zero, but along about the middle of December the real cold weather set in."

"We had a good thermometer but after it got down to 85 below zero the blamed thing froze up and we had to guess it off after that. We slept with masks on to keep our faces from freezing, but of course there had to be a vent for the breath. My partner was a large man and had a lot of breath. Every morning when he waked up there would be an icicle standing up over his face at least 3 feet long and 6 inches thick at the bottom. I didn't have quite so much breath and couldn't raise so much of an icicle as Bill and he got more or less chesty about it and swelled around and offered to bet there wasn't another man in Alaska who could breathe so much in a given number of hours as he could or raise so big an icicle. I finally got tired of his bragging and called his attention to the fact that our mule, which we had shut up in a dugout to keep it from freezing to death, had an icicle hanging to its nose every morning that was at least 6 feet long. That sort of held him for a while."

"We had a lot of trouble about boiling water during January on account of the fact that the steam froze as fast as it came out of the kettle, not into water mind you, but froze as steam. After a while a happy thought struck me and I started to shovel the frozen steam out into the yard in a pile. The next spring when it started to thaw out we had enough steam we had saved during the winter to run a 10-horsepower portable engine for six weeks. Didn't have to fire the engine up at all, just used the thawed steam that we had saved in the winter."

"We had a fool dog that was crazy about hunting reindeer. He didn't realize how cold it was and one day when the thermometer was down to something more than 100 degrees below zero he got out and started on a hunt. There was a track of some animal right at the door and as soon as that dog found the train he gave one bay and started to track the critter. He started on another bark but never really got it out of his head. He just naturally froze stiff right there with his nose to the track and his tail sticking straight out behind. Well, I was fond of the dog, even if he didn't have any weather sense, and decided that I would bring him in and when the ground thawed out would give him a decent dog burial. I just leaned him up against the side of the shack and left him there for two months."

"One day it turned warm right sudden and I heard a sort of half bark. I didn't understand it and went out to see what was up and blamed if that dog hadn't thawed out and finished the rest of that bark that froze up on him and started off on the trail of that animal just as if nothing had happened to him. Here was another curious thing. The animal was gone of course but the scent had froze up at the same time that the dog did and likewise thawed out

## The Hogs of Hog Island

With a capital stock of \$2,000 the American International Ship-Building Corporation is supplying the "know-how" in a 200-million-dollar job requiring the building of the big government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., and a few ships. All the money is being put up by the government, but the work is costing so far beyond the very liberal estimate allowed for the work that it is suspected the chief "know-how" of this corporation consists in knowing how to skin the government.

This ship-building concern is the child of the American International Corporation directed by 15 of the biggest financiers in the United States. It was created to take the Hog Island job, but its loose management and reckless expenditure of government money already have become such a scandal that it is now being investigated by the Department of Justice with a view to criminal prosecutions while a separate investigation is being conducted by a committee of the Senate.

"You don't think I'm in this thing for money?" asked Baldwin, vice president of the parent corporation, when he appeared before the Senate Committee.

"Why the millions in profits, then?" tersely retorted Senator Johnson.

"You cannot keep a corporation alive on patriotism," snapped the witness, "it has dividends to pay and stockholders who must be kept going."

Asked to name them Baldwin found it difficult.

But here are a few skimmed from the triple cream of American finance: Frank A. Vanderlip, big New York banker and financier; Ogden Armour, the packer, an expert in the skinning business; William E. Corey, the Steel King; Robert Dollar, millionaire San Francisco ship-builder and destroyer of organized labor; Pierre du Pont, one of the big Powder Kings; Otto H. Kahn, big New York banker and financier; James Stillman, New York Money King and former president of the National City bank; Percy Rockefeller; Theodore N. Vail, head of the telegraph and telephone combine, who controls these two great systems throughout the United States.

"Well," asked Senator Johnson, "you don't need more profit to keep those gentlemen going, do you?"

Baldwin merely reiterated his statement that these gentlemen were not in this thing for money. However they are all directors of the parent corporation and stockholders in its unsavory Hog Island offspring.

If they don't know what is going on at Hog Island they haven't been reading the daily papers lately. The airing of the Hog Island scandal began about three weeks ago.

Indicating one item of extravagance, Senator Nelson of Minnesota read the names of three high-salaried press agents employed by the American International Corporation—capital \$2,000—and paid with government money at the rate of \$2,000 a month.

Indignation will be loud and reverberant at the striking workers in American shipyards, but in the case of the eminently respectable frock-coats who stung the nation in the Hog Island contract—apparently the old formula obtains of Addition, Division—and Silence.

The financier gentlemen who stand in the background of this Hog Island deal are some of our most resplendent and self-sacrificing millionaire and billionaire patriots. Several of them, as we have several times been told in the press reports, have given up their own business affairs entirely and torn themselves from home and comfort, to go to Washington to work for Uncle Sam at \$1 a year. It may be some of them, or many of them, are patriotically working for 100 cents a year and their country. It would greatly please the American people to think so and to do hero worship at their doors instead of taking the sordid view that many of our financiers and directing heads of great industries give us so much cause to take by proving to us again and again that they care only for money, strive only for money, and only worship money.

Big business, well-buttressed and provided for in this war by an indulgent government, by hook or crook—with or without the leave of government regulation—is making more profits than ever before and Congress only asks it to pay a ridiculously small per cent of the cost of the war while the people are saddled with the big load and continue to pay profiteer prices to these beneficiaries of the people and the government of the United States.

At least let us be glad there is a limit and that it appears to have been reached by the hogs of Hog Island.

The people will note with strong approval and strengthened confidence that of the two investigations promptly set going in the Hog Island deal, one was started by the Senate, supposed to be the hulk of wealth, and the other by the President, and that both are getting results and are on the right track.

*Arthur Capper.*

at the same time and was just like a fresh scent, tho the animal that made it had been gone for three months.

"The dog wasn't none the worse for his experience and wasn't even hungry. You see he had had a meal just before he froze up and that froze solid inside of him. When he thawed out the meat that was inside of him thawed out also and the process of digestion started right where it had left off three months before that."

"Ever since that winter I have had no use for real cold weather."

### Calls Me Down

I have here a seven-page letter from John E. Baird of Minneola lambasting me because I rather mildly suggested that the administration might not be prosecuting the war with the efficiency that ought to be hoped for. Mr. Baird also unkindly intimates the editorial referred to was inspired by political prejudice.

"I have a feeling," says Mr. Baird, "that if you sift this all out and get at the real heart of your criticism we would find that the main thing wrong with President Wilson is that he was elected by the Democratic party."

In view of the fact that it was the speech of a leading Democratic senator, Chamberlain, of Oregon, apparently confirmed by another leading Democratic senator, Hitchcock, of Nebraska. I think I am warranted in saying that there was no partisan thought in my mind when I wrote the article in question. I was out of the state on the last presidential election and consequently did not vote either for or against President Wilson. I have stated, however, a great many times, that I was glad he was elected. Mr. Wilson was elected on the theory that he had kept us out of war and if re-elected would still keep us out of war. Now it is my opinion that we had to get into this war no matter who was elected president. If Hughes had been elected instead of Wilson the country would have been in war now, just the same, but if Hughes had been elected and war had come, as it would have done in my opinion, there would have been millions of men and women who would have said, "What did we tell you? If Wilson had been re-elected he would have kept us out of war." There would not, in my opinion, have been the united country behind Hughes that there is behind Wilson, and that would have been disastrous.

I think Wilson is a great man, and I have no doubt that he is entirely patriotic and anxious to do whatever he believes can be done to bring the war to a successful close. President Wilson, however, is human and also he is my president as well

as the president of Mr. Baird. —He is not only my president but he also is my servant, as he is the servant of every other American citizen. I have a perfect right to voice my doubts and fears concerning the administration of my president and my servant. Like most strong men I think Mr. Wilson is inclined to completely dominate those about him. I also think that he is very strongly partisan. These are natural human frailties. I do not think either that Mr. Wilson takes kindly to criticism. That also is a very natural feeling for a strong man, but the fact that it displeases him does not change the right of American citizens to ask for information concerning the conduct of the war.

Now it is entirely likely that some of the things I and other citizens have been inclined to worry about are after all not nearly so serious as we had feared, and it is not unlikely that on the whole the war is being conducted about as well as could be expected. I know that after carefully reading the statement made by Secretary of War Baker, I felt a good deal easier in my mind and also I had a better opinion concerning the ability of the Secretary of War to handle his job.

At the same time I feel entirely certain that the criticism that came from almost all parts of the country did much good. I am satisfied that conditions in the various camps have been improved because of that criticism. I also am of the opinion that there is greater efficiency in the general conduct of the war by reason of popular criticism, and that is the thing to be desired.

So it matters very little to me after all what Mr. Baird or anyone else may believe about the motive that actuates me or anyone else who may see fit to ask for information concerning the conduct of the war, or who may have expressed some criticism concerning the manner in which the Washington administration is conducting our part of it. The only important thing is this: Have these criticisms stirred the administration to greater diligence? Have they resulted in greater efficiency? Are the young men who have been called to the service of the government been better cared for than they were before?

I might say in conclusion that winning this war in the shortest possible time is of such paramount importance that all questions of mere partisan politics sink into comparative insignificance. I prefer to hear that everything connected with the prosecution of the war is going well. It may be that, like millions of other loyal American citizens, in my intense anxiety for the success of our army and the armies of our allies, I expect too much. When I hear of graft or muddling, when the report comes that things are not going well, I wish to know the facts and how the faults can be remedied.

# Democracy Rules in American Kitchens

*With Mixing Board and Soup Kettle the Kansas Farm Woman is Working Out the Food Destinies of the Allied Nations*

ONE of the best things that food conservation can do for the women of the United States is to awaken them to their responsibilities as housewives. Kansas farm women have a keen understanding of the part they must take in helping to win the war.

"At first some of us were disposed to ask 'What difference can serving cornbread at my table instead of white bread, or substituting rabbits and poultry for beef and pork, make in winning the war?'" wrote one of the women in the Farmers Mail and Breeze food-story contest. "We have changed our minds now. The Food Administration bulletins have called us to a realization of the place which we, as housewives, must fill if democracy is to be victorious in the world war."

## Conservation is Widespread.

Nor does this thought come from merely one woman of the more than 100 contestants. It is the thought expressed in some form by all of them. They stand as representatives of the women of their neighborhoods, for with few exceptions the writers laid emphasis on the fact that in all of the nearby families food conservation was being practiced.

If you had mentioned the words, carbohydrates, proteins, calories and mineral salts, to the average housewife a year ago, she would have looked at you with wide-eyed amazement, but now Kansas farm women use these terms as glibly as if they were their lifelong acquaintances. They have read the food bulletins with understanding, and have put the theories into practice. They know that brown, unpolished rice has more food value than polished rice because it contains mineral salts, necessary for bone and certain tissue construction and fluids of the body. They know that, for this reason, coarser flours are superior to highly refined ones; that vegetables and fruits are required for the well-balanced meal as well as meats or meat substitutes. They have learned to use corn oil, peanut butter, compound and various other vegetable fats for lard and dairy butter. Rabbits, fish, eggs, poultry, cottage cheese and even skim-milk have come to occupy important places in the menu as substitutes for beef and pork. Peas and beans, also, have come in for their share of popularity as protein foods.

The gospel of the empty plate is being taught the children in Kansas homes. Save the bread scraps; cook potatoes in their jackets or if you have chickens, feed them the skins; use the water in which the potatoes were cooked as the liquid for vegetable soup—it contains mineral salts; run bits of meat and vegetables thru a food chopper for croquettes or hash. All of these are methods of conserving being practiced by thrifty Kansas housewives.

## Learning a Lesson.

"Americans are having lessons in economy which will last long after the war has ended." In this statement one contestant who took a glimpse into the future gleaned a fact which carries in its wake vast changes of conditions in woman's world. Working out ways of substituting, planning new dishes, economizing and conserving in various ways is showing women that housekeeping is not common drudgery. It is being elevated to a level with other sciences. The kitchen is becoming the laboratory in which the housewife is working out problems for the better care of her family. When women thruout the country take this view of their household duties more rapid progress of the nation is sure to result, for a nation's progress is in large measure dependent upon the family life.

With readjustment less time is going to be spent in the preparation of a

meal. Following a definite system is going to eliminate many unnecessary steps. "I have found the fireless cooker a remarkable saver both of fuel and time," wrote a contestant. "After parboiling for 15 minutes when the disks are heating on the stove, I put my food for the next meal in the fireless cooker and it is not necessary to give it another thought until serving time."

Did you ever compare the effort for efficiency that is put forth by the man in his business with that of the woman in the household? The business man in the city or on the farm—and every successful farmer is a business man—saves countless minutes by some small mechanical substitute for human labor, and thereby gains efficiency. The housekeeper lags far behind in up-to-dateness. Too often she is wont to say, "This is the way mother did it," and with a false sense of filial respect to consider that mother's way cannot be surpassed.

But changes for the better are on the way. "Just as the men are standing by us in food conservation, they will also be with us in movements for progress which will come later," declared a Kansas farm woman. Seventy-six of the contestants said that the men are as eager for food conservation as they; only one woman wrote that her husband complained and the others did not respond to the question "Do your men folks growl about meatless days and substitutes?" Many are convinced that the new diet is resulting in better health because the foods served are more nutritious and wholesome.

The use of the small mill in the home for grinding cornmeal and other meals may forecast the return of certain home duties to the home or its vicinity, thereby aiding in the solving of distribution problems. Fifteen of the contestants are grinding their meal and 20 are taking it to nearby mills to be ground.

## Serve Smiles with Your Menu.

[First Prize.]

Wheat, meat, sugar and lard are concentrated foods; they can be carried easily; they keep in eatable condition; they give maximum working power. For these reasons they should be conserved for our soldiers and we should use the substitutes at home.

Appetite is stimulated by cheerfulness. Always keep a smiling face. Do not say to the family "We have to eat this." When necessary to use a substitute say "I have a new dish. I want you to taste it. I think it is fine." The family will ask "Where did you learn how to make it? It is delicious."

For breakfast I make cornmeal or graham gems, graham or buckwheat cakes or cakes of any of the other substitutes for wheat flour. I serve them with sorghum, sirup or honey. When eggs are not too high I use them for breakfast. Oatmeal porridge and



Rabbits in Uncle Sam's Service.



Fruits are Rich in Mineral Salts.

whole milk and apples stewed the night before make a well-balanced breakfast which will be nourishing for a man who does hard manual labor. I sometimes use boiled fish with a little cream and potatoes for breakfast. One can vary the bread and fruit served and also use poultry and rabbits, or other game, if one must have meat.

As substitutes for beef and pork, we use rabbits, squirrels, fish, and various kinds of poultry. These are served only once a day, generally at the noon meal. Sometimes we go for several days without them and we do not miss them. At our table beef and pork are never served during these war days. I always cook plenty of potatoes, serving them either mashed or cooked with rabbits or poultry. Besides potatoes I always use one or two other vegetables, such as cabbage, beans, black-eyed peas, tomatoes or corn. We have potatoes three times a day the year around. They are an excellent substitute for wheat flour. For meatless day we use beans or black-eyed peas.

## Don't Overlook Fruits.

One should not overlook the value of fruits. They are rich in mineral salts and sugar. If one has not a good supply of canned fruits on hand, dried fruits soaked from 6 to 12 hours before cooking are almost as good as the canned fruits. Sorghum, honey and sirups may well be substituted for sugar in cakes and pies.

I vary each meal, either in the way of preparing it or the kinds of foods I serve. I am fortunate in having a well-stocked cellar of vegetables, but if I had none I should buy the best vegetables in season in my part of the state.

At the noon meal one may well serve cornbread, rye bread or graham bread. If one has plenty of sour milk, no better bread is to be had. If one must depend on yeast or baking powder, a little sugar should be used in the dough to brown the bread nicely—1 teaspoon will be sufficient for three persons.

This winter I made excellent mince meat from rabbits. I also made cheese, similar to head cheese, and sausage.

When cooking potatoes, the housewife should save the water in which they are boiled and use it for soup, adding cabbage, onions and tomatoes, with whole milk. Salt and pepper to taste. It is well also to add a level tablespoon of compound. This makes an appetizing soup. All scraps of white bread should be saved, diced and dried out and used instead of crackers. Nothing need be wasted. Do not make the mistake of having soup every evening. Use it only on meatless days.

We use cornmeal or some other wheat substitute twice or more times every day. We grind some of our cornmeal and we also grind kafir for pancakes and gems. There is no complaint as to wheatless or meatless meals at our house. My husband says the soldiers need all of the hogs, and so he did not butcher any.

Mrs. S. E. Lipe.  
Le Roy, Kan.

## Meals Must be Appetizing.

[Second Prize.]

Now is the time for work, sacrifices and prayers. But of what benefit will all of these be if we fail properly to feed ourselves and our soldiers and sailors? Food is absolutely essential to the life of the human race. The housewife knows that she has a great part to play in this war, for as well as feeding her family she must save to help feed the many that depend upon our nation for food.

When the food pledges first came out I signed and hung the membership card in my dining room so that I need not make any apology for substitutes or omissions on our table. I had no trouble getting my family to conform to the rules laid down by the government because I quietly and gradually made what changes were necessary.

The farmer's table has one or two meat substitutes daily, the greater part of the year. When eggs are plentiful they are used once or twice a day and chickens and cottage cheese are used frequently. Beans, nuts and other cheese dishes are used occasionally, while salmon, cove oysters and salt fish are standbys. The question of meat substitution is not much of a problem for the farmer's wife for she has practiced it generally except at butchering time and a short time in the winter. Meat is very necessary in the diet of our soldiers and sailors because it is the most compact form of protein. We butchered one hog less than usual this year and I canned 40 cans of pork loin and sausage for summer. Milk is used freely in my cooking.

## Butter and Lard Needed.

Butter and lard are the most condensed fats used as food and are the most difficult for the farmer's wife to substitute. As the farmer produces the lard and butter, it does not pay him to sell it and buy substitutes, so we housewives cut down on the quantity we use and substitute drippings, suet, meat gravies and cream. Pies are not seen on our table regularly.

Sugar is very necessary to the body to produce energy. I use sirup or molasses in cakes and cookies where formerly I used sugar. As the soldiers' rations, if I am not mistaken, include 2 ounces of sugar daily, I experimented and found that 16 ounces a person weekly in our family is sufficient for ordinary uses but that does not include much for baking. During the fruit season much more sugar would be used.

Wheat is one of the principal things we are asked to conserve because it is the most condensed food of starch value in our diet. Before the war white bread was our standby but since I signed the pledge I have tried to comply with its rules. I found that it took almost 5 pounds of flour a person weekly for our family, and I have cut that down by using graham, cornmeal, oats and shorts. I have found good recipes in the papers, and government bulletin No. 565 on cornmeal has been a great help to me. We do not grind our cornmeal because there is a farmer 4 miles from us who grinds grain and sells nothing but cornmeal or whole wheat flour. Now that the order has been issued to sell as much of wheat flour substitutes as wheat flour to a person, I am planning to try rye and potato flour. I have found recipes for oats war bread and biscuits, and oatmeal macarons and cookies are always good. I heard that shorts was used as a flour substitute during the Civil War so I got some fresh, clean shorts at the mill for cooking purposes. The men really liked the pancakes and biscuits and cookies made with shorts. I am careful not to waste scraps of bread for that is the same as wasting flour.

I try to remember that a person is not well nourished if he is fed on something he does not like and I

(Continued on Page 29.)

# To Drain Wet Soil for the Better Crops

*Excellent Yields Can be Produced on the Low Fields in Kansas That Now are Unproductive*

By E. R. Jones

**B**ETTER DRAINAGE in Kansas (1) makes land dry earlier in the spring and after rains; (2) warms the soil so the season is lengthened in both spring and fall; (3) ventilates the soil so the organic matter is decomposed; (4) removes injurious salts and acids; and (5) favors a better root development. Deep drainage during the wet part of the year gives the plant a deep root system with which to withstand the drouth that may come later. It costs less to drain thoroly with tile than open ditches. Tile keep their depth, and with the trench filled over them they leave the land free for cultivation. Uncrossable open ditches are objectionable. Dead furrows and sodded surfaces are better in this respect, but they are not deep enough for underdrainage and suffice only where surface drainage is the sole requirement. Good underdrainage requires lateral drains 3 feet deep and with a good outlet. An open ditch only 3 feet deep has to be 7 feet wide at the top in order to stand, and costs about \$1.50 a rod. Progressive farmers prefer to lay tile at the required depth in a narrow trench and cover it up. A good 5-inch tile can be bought, laid 3 feet deep, and covered for a total cost of \$1 a rod for tile and labor. Labor costs as much as the tile. While labor has doubled in cost, tile cost but little more than they did 20 years ago. It is wasteful to pay high wages for burying poles and stones temporarily in a trench. This practice is justified only in pioneer days. More drain tile were laid in Kansas in 1915, 1916 and 1917 than in any other three years previous.

### Tile 4 Rods Apart.

Ordinarily, lines of tile 4 rods apart and 3 feet deep are sufficient for farm crops. This plan requires 40 rods to an acre. Tile laid deeper than ordinary, or those well laid in a sandy subsoil, may be 8 rods apart with satisfactory results. In this way, the cost of complete tiling may be reduced to \$20 an acre. Narrow swales require but a single line of tile. Since the drainage of a wet swale improves the whole field which it cuts, the cost of tile drainage of such fields may average less than \$5 an acre.

Taking \$30 an acre as the average cost of complete tiling, at 6 per cent, the interest on this investment is \$1.80 an acre a year—the price of 2 bushels of corn. It is not unusual for a tile drainage system to increase the yield of corn by 40 bushels an acre.

Replies from 75 farmers who have tile on their farms indicated that 48 had had no experience with open ditches made with a capstan plow; 16 had tried both but found tile much preferable; two preferred a combination of capstan ditches and tile; eight reported no benefits from the capstan ditches; and one said the capstan ditch was a detriment.

### An Open Ditch.

In a tight subsoil water moves no faster toward an open ditch than it does toward a tile of the same depth because it has the same path to travel to reach either one. An open ditch or surface run may remove some water from the surface of tight clay without subjecting it to the slower process of seepage. This advantage is lost, however, where flat areas are not provided with good dead furrows, and where the tight clay of the subsoil is covered by a foot or more of loose soil, which, if dry, absorbs water readily. Surface obstruction traps the water in the subsoil, and lines of tile 2 rods apart and costing from \$60 to \$80 an acre can hardly undo the damage done by poor surface drainage. It is cheaper to keep the water out of a tight soil than to take it out after it gets in. A \$30 tile drainage system aided by dead furrows costing nothing may do better than the \$80 system alone.

A drainage system is no better than its outlet. The smaller lines of tile discharge into the larger ones, and

the larger ones discharge into outlet ditches or ravines. The top of the water in the outlet drain should be below the outlet of the lateral tile except perhaps for a few hours after a freshet when a submerged outlet is permissible. Tile outlets discharging large quantities of water all winter may be submerged permanently with safety, but their efficiency is impaired nevertheless.

In drainage districts supplied with outlet ditches, supplementary drains usually are necessary to carry water to the outlet ditches. Many of these ditches are not deep enough. Good drainage demands an outlet ditch deep enough so a line of tile can rise from the top of its water at the rate of 1 foot in 1,000 and be 3 feet deep upon reaching any wet spot.

To drain wet lands, first find the cause of the wetness and then prescribe the remedy. The water is either entering too fast or leaving too slow. High or steep land above an area causes too much water to enter it. Lack of fall within or below an area keeps the water from getting away. Fine subsoils also retard the movement of water.

While the advice and services of a reliable engineer should be sought before ordering the tile, the farmer in the meantime may profitably examine the wet land he intends to drain. The nature of the subsoil determines the proper depth and distance between lines of tile. Use the soil auger or an ordinary post-hole digger for testing the subsoil.

Even where a liberal fall is apparent, it is best to use a level to ascertain approximately at least how much that fall is. A carpenter's level set up on a fence-post and operated by the farmer himself will indicate whether the apparent slope on the area is deceptive. If it is proved that the fall is liberal there is no occasion for subsequent leveling with extreme accuracy. If, however, the preliminary observations with a carpenter's level indicate that the proposed line of tile cannot be laid 3 feet deep at its shallowest place and fall at the rate of 2 inches a hundred feet to a free outlet, accurate leveling, preferably done with a surveyor's instrument, is the only safe course.

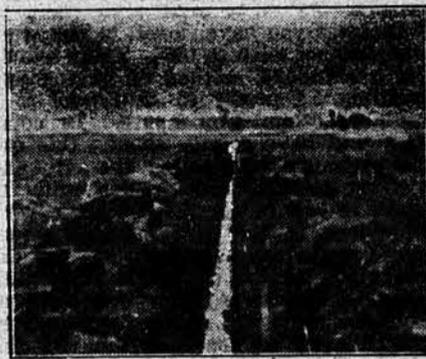
### Use a Sub-Main.

The location of the main demands attention first; then locate the laterals. Use a sub-main to carry the water from a group of laterals to the main. It is better to have the laterals and sub-main discharge into a single main than to give each an independent outlet into an open ditch. It is easier to protect one good outlet than several poor ones.

A 5-inch tile may be 80 rods long in clay if the fall is 2 inches or more in 100 feet. In sandy subsoils, or with a small fall, the limit of the length of lines of 5-inch tile is less than this. By increasing the diameter of the tile it is possible to compensate for ex-



Ready to Lay the Tiles.



Ditching a Bottom Field for Tile.

cessive lengths, limited fall or unusual demands that are unavoidable.

On level ground where the fall is obtained by digging shallower at the head than at the outlet, a better fall is available in a short line than in a long line. However, for 2 rods or more before a lateral enters a main it passes thru land drained by the main directly. This causes duplicate drainage and is wasteful. There is more duplicate drainage with a large number of short lines than with a smaller number of longer lines. Laterals making a sharp angle with the main they enter cause more duplicate drainage than when they join at right angles.

The number of lines of tile required depends on the nature of the soil and the degree of drainage desired. Tile 4 rods apart in clay subsoils usually make the land dry enough for corn and other cultivated crops. For intensive crops, tile 2 rods apart are profitable; while for the grasses, tile 8 rods apart may be sufficient. In all cases tile may be farther apart in sandy soils than in tight soils.

When in doubt as to how far apart the lines should be, put them 8 rods apart at first, and later put in lines half way between where necessary. The spring that refuses to dry up may be tapped by a short line of tile to connect it with a lateral.

Three feet is the common depth of tile in clay. Drains deeper than this in tight soils are likely to lose more in speed than they gain in efficiency by virtue of the greater depth. There does not appear to be any objection to laying tile deep in sand except where the cost of handling wet sand is prohibitive. Tile 4 feet deep and 8 rods apart are as efficient as tile 3 feet deep and only 4 rods apart, but in quick sand the extra foot of depth may be as expensive as an entire extra line laid 3 feet deep. It is best to wait for a dry season to tile large areas of sandy subsoils.

### Large Tiles are Best.

A lateral has for its work the drainage of a single strip from 4 to 8 rods wide. Unless there is a big spring in this zone, a 4-inch tile will be large enough, providing the line is not more than 40 rods long, but a 5-inch line is better. The 3-inch tile is a thing of the past, and the 4-inch soon will be. It costs the same to lay the 5-inch tile as it does for the 4-inch. The difference in the cost of the tile amounts to about 10 cents a rod. This means that where a 4-inch tile costs 90 cents a rod for tile and labor, the 5-inch tile costs only \$1 a rod. This gives an increase of about 50 per cent in size for an increase of only about 10 per cent in cost. This small expenditure in the extra size is cheap insurance against the obstructions that might be serious with a smaller tile.

Drain tile are made in pieces usually 1 foot long and in sizes ranging from 3 to 30 inches in diameter. The 8-inch tile and those larger are made commonly in pieces 2 feet long. While most tile factories keep a big stock on hand, it is best to order tile several weeks before they are actually needed. Unless local dealers handle tile in large quantities at a narrow

margin of profit, farmers do better ordering tile in carload lots directly from the manufacturers. Neighbors, needing only a part of a carload each, do well combining their orders to fill a car.

The quality of the tile is more to be considered than the cost. The cheapest tile are frequently the most expensive in the end. The labor expended on poor tile costs just as much as that on good tile, but where it is spent on poor tile it is wasted and crops are wasted with it.

Nine-tenths of the tile that have been laid in Kansas are made of burnt clay. This general use is due largely to the common occurrence of clay adapted to tile manufacturing. The porosity of clay tile is not an advantage because most of the water enters thru the crack between the tile. The high water content of the walls is a distinct disadvantage where tile are subjected to sudden freezing and thawing many times during the winter. The sudden expansion and contraction of the water held in the walls may cause the tile to crumble in a single winter. Protected with an ample covering and properly laid, tile freeze but once during a winter, and this does not hurt them. If the outlet is so obstructed that the tile freeze full of water, any tile will burst. With reasonably good care good clay tile are admirably adapted to general farm use. Many clay tile laid 60 years ago and frozen every winter are still in perfect condition.

### About Cement Tiles.

Good cement tile have stood the test well. Poor cement tile have fallen down in less than two years. The causes are poor cement, poor sand, a lean or uneven mixture, and poor curing. In localities 8 or 10 miles from a freight station, farmers are tempted to make cement tile on the farm. This is hardly ever advisable. Those interested in the proper use of cements maintain that justice can be done to cement only where the tile are made in large factories representing an investment of \$40,000 or more. Such factories are being built. While there is a justified tendency on the part of farmers to continue using clay tile because their durability has been proved, it must be remembered that good cement tile are better than poor clay tile.

Examine the fractured surface of a broken cement tile. If the sand grains themselves have actually broken, it indicated strength and good quality. If the sand grains have merely split from the cement it indicates inferiority.

Cement tile that are soft enough to let water pass thru their walls are to be avoided. The action of the water weakens the tile.

A line of tile is no better than its poorest tile. The tiler is in position to cull out the poorer ones and to lay only the good ones. Nevertheless the shipment as a whole should be examined before the tile are taken from the freight yard. Reject the entire lot if 5 per cent appear to have been below standard upon leaving the factory. Excessive breakage due apparently to inferior quality is also cause for wholesale rejection. If the breakage is due to rough handling, accept the unbroken tile but reject the broken ones. Let the shipper settle with the railroad company, but notify the railroad agent of the breakage at once.

### A Limit to Absorption.

Clay tile that can be increased more than 14 per cent in weight by absorbed water are too porous. Twelve per cent is the maximum limit of permissible absorption for cement tile. The less the absorption capacity the better the tile endure repeated freezing.

It is for the farmer to decide whether he is to do his own leveling, to get a tiler who can do it, or to get an engineer to stake lines and establish grades for the tiler. In any case, responsibility must be placed upon someone.

# A Profit from Sheep

## Why Not Keep a Good Farm Flock on the Waste Feeds?

By J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan.

[An Address Delivered Last Week Before a Meeting of the Kansas Retail Clothiers' Association at Hutchinson.]

I GOT started in sheep raising in a peculiar way. As a boy on the farm, it fell to my lot on rainy days to mow the orchard and fence corners. The grass and weeds that could not be cut with a mower had to be cut with a scythe. Anyone who has never experienced this job as a boy has "missed something." Anyone who has will not look back upon it with any fond recollections. After I became the manager of a farm, I began to devise some scheme whereby I could escape that work. I thought of sheep, but could not find anyone who would recommend the financial side. I was told all kinds of stories about how they would play around and drop over dead the next jump. I was told dogs, wolves, and everything else would get them.

None favored buying them except my good wife. I bought eight head of large crossbred ewes and found they gave about 200 per cent profit. They returned a good wool and lamb crop and kept the orchard in the best condition it had ever been. They ate all the windfall apples, which I think was beneficial to the orchard. Noticing the profit in them, I began to raise them on a larger scale. Two years ago, I had a flock of 400 ewes, which lambed a little more than 100 per cent.

### Small Flocks Pay Well.

This is an excellent average for a flock of this size in this country, as they cannot be handled in as large flocks here as on the western sheep ranges. The reason for this I do not know, unless it is the difference in rainfall. One should not put more than 125 ewes and their lambs in a flock, and the less you have together, the better they do. When you run 300 to 400 ewes and their lambs together, no matter how good the pasture, the lambs will not gain so much in weight, consequently the profit will be smaller a head.

The lamb from a large flock will look good until you catch one and examine it, when you will find that he is not fat. A lamb from the small flock stays fat, altho it may not get much to eat except weeds. I was told this by several good sheep men, but would not believe it until I tried it for myself.

A small flock of sheep is the most profitable department on the farm. The animals will keep the fence corners clean. They will not need to be fed so very much. You will never miss what they eat and you will be gladly surprised at the amount of your check from the sale of wool and lambs. The first question usually asked is, "What kind of sheep should I buy?" The most common practice here is to buy western range ewes and use a good Shropshire buck. I prefer the Shropshire, as he possesses good wool and mutton qualities, which produces an offspring that sells well on our markets. I prefer a rather large size, smooth ewe on the medium open wool order, which usually makes a good mother, with plenty of capacity for twins and a good grade of wool that sells near the top of the market.

### Keep Ewes in Good Condition.

Ewes should be kept in good condition at all times. If kept fat for a while and then allowed to get poor and fattened again, a weak place will be found in the wool fibre. Most wool buyers always look for this. Wool can be increased on a sheep's back by good care, the same as corn on fertilized land. A western ewe usually produces about 8 pounds of wool and high grade black face ewes from 9 to 12 pounds. Wool from the native sheep sells the highest, as it is long and coarse and is used in the making of worsteds, which are used more than any other goods in the manufacture of men's clothing. In the days of broadcloth, the fine or Merino wool sold the higher.

Selling wool is the most disagreeable part of marketing sheep products. Wool buyers as a rule are the worst set of wolves to deal with there is. Whatever you have to sell is just what they do not wish to buy. There should be a standard method of buying and grading. I prefer to ship wool to a reliable commission house. In counties that have county agents, this can be overcome by pooling the clip and getting buyers from woolen mills to come in and bid on it. Shearing with machines is the best method, where there are enough sheep to pay for the machine. If you do not know how to shear sheep, it is fairly easy to find someone who will shear for about 10 or 12 cents a head. Ordinarily the wool will pay for the keep of the ewe and the lamb is net profit.

In buying, do not get ewes that are too old. Young ewes from the range are almost impossible to get, but there are plenty coming to the market with a short solid mouth that will be good for one or two crops of lambs; then sell them when fat and get a fresh start. Under this method, you will not be troubled with any great death loss. A beginner should not buy yearlings because, as a rule, there is a large proportion that will not own their lambs.

No flat rule can be laid down for feeding. It depends on the size and age. Ewes should be kept in good condition. Better be too fat than too thin. Ordinarily, they will do well on alfalfa or clover hay and other roughness until after Christmas, when I like to feed unshucked corn fodder once a day and hay once a day. An ear of corn a head a day generally is sufficient.

If the ground is dry or covered with snow, I would rather feed them on the ground than in mangers. The trash and manure then is left in the fields. They will waste very little in this way, as they seem to eat feed up cleaner than when fed in the mangers and get more exercise. Never shut breeding ewes up in a small lot and leave them there very long at a time. Exercise is essential to their good health.

About two weeks before lambing time, some oats should be added to the rations. About ½ pound apiece of



A Flock in Reno County.

corn and oats a head daily makes a good ration. Some men feed as high as 2 pounds. The oats produces a good milk flow. With the ribs well covered over with flesh and fat and a full udder, it is very seldom that a ewe will refuse to own her lamb. Do not get disgusted if you find one of this kind, as occasionally one finds a female of any breed of animals with no motherly instinct whatever. Just use a little patience and good judgment.

At lambing time, one should have on hand quite a number of small gates, to make pens about 3 by 4 feet square. As fast as the ewes drop their lambs, put them in these pens. One day is long enough to keep a ewe with one lamb, but a ewe with twins should be kept in from two to three days. By all means have these pens tight enough so a lamb cannot get out, because if one of the twins should get out and be gone very long, very often the ewe will not own it when you put it back, and it is often impossible to make her take it.

When a ewe refuses to mother a lamb, there are several ways of persuading her to take it. She goes altogether by smell and this is the thing that must be considered. One method is to put a dog in the pen with them,

another is to tie the ewe to the side of the pen for a day or two, so the lamb can feed at will. After the milk has passed thru the lamb, the odor is familiar and she generally will own it. Another method is to rub the ewe's nose and the lamb with a rag saturated with kerosene, which will often bring about this recognition. This standard oil method I have never used. Where a ewe loses her lamb and is a good milker, never let her get away. Take her lamb and cut the head and legs off at the body. Pull the skin off whole like a cat skins a rat and then take a twin from some other ewe and slip this hide over it and she will never know the difference. The hide should be removed in about 12 hours, as it will decay very fast after that.

### A Weak Lamb.

Occasionally a weak lamb is dropped that seems lifeless, but by immediately opening its mouth and blowing in it, and then patting it gently on each side you will cause it to begin breathing. These very often develop into strong lambs. Care must be taken in feeding the ewe grain the first day or two after lambing, as it does not take much corn to founder them at this time. A ration consisting of 4 parts oats, 3 parts shelled corn and 1 part each of bran and oil meal makes an excellent ration. About a double handful twice a day with all the hay they will eat is enough the first two days after which the grain may be increased to suit the purpose of the feeder.

If the ewes are to be kept over for another year, it is only necessary to feed them enough grain to produce a good milk flow, but where they are to be kept only one year, keep them fat and sell them with the lambs, thus saving the expense of summering them and selling later in the season when they are cheaper.

Lambing time should be from the middle to the last of February in this country. These are known as hot house lambs and can be put on the market early when they are at the highest price. A creep should be fixed for the lambs to get away from the ewes and eat. A trough containing a ration of equal parts of ground corn and oats and 2 parts of bran or oil meal should be fixed, and provide a manger containing fine cuttings of alfalfa or clover. There is no other livestock which develops faster than lambs. At 60 days old, they should weigh from 55 to 60 pounds if well cared for. They sell the best at from 60 to 70 pounds. They should be docked and castrated between 2 and 10 days old.

Searing is the best method of docking. A pair of tin snips can be bought at the 10-cent store that will do as well as anything when heated red hot. This prevents bleeding. Do not perform both operations at the same time. Sheep should not be kept on the same pasture continuously. In hot weather, they should be changed about once a month, if possible. They like a change, if it is nothing but scenery.

### Change the Pasture.

I once heard it said that 100 head could be kept on 10 acres of bluegrass, if fenced in 1 acre plots and changed every day. I believe it could be done during a season of normal rainfall. Land never gets too valuable to graze sheep on, if done properly. Most of our purebred sheep of the coarse wool breeds are imported from England where land sells at from \$300 to \$500 an acre. The population being large, and fences expensive, children do the herding in order to keep them grazing on different parts of the pasture every day. Of course, that is unnecessary in this country.

Sheep are not likely to decrease in value to amount to anything for a long time, as Europe has used up the surplus and made terrible inroads on breeding stocks in order to keep up supplies for the war. They will naturally look to America for supplies to restock with. Sheep in the United

States have been on the decrease since 1885 on account of the settling up of the sheep ranges for agricultural purposes. This fact combined with the fast increase of population and the fact that we import from 40 to 60 per cent of our wool surely is proof that we cannot get too many sheep for many years, if ever. It is a mistaken idea that sheep are lots of trouble. After you once learn their peculiarities, they are the easiest animals handled on a farm.

There are only two enemies of the sheep of any importance in Kansas, namely, coyotes and dogs. The coyote can be easily kept away by putting a small cowbell on one out of every 10 sheep. He seems to fear that continual jingle of the bells. The dog is not so easily scared. Plenty of strychnine and a shotgun are the only cures I have ever found.

### Care for the Ewes

Sometimes ewes have no milk for their lambs. This is caused by insufficient feeding prior to lambing time. As a quick stimulant the feeding of oatmeal gruel is very satisfactory.

When a ewe will not allow her lamb to suck she should be held and the lamb permitted to get milk as often as it needs it, or the mother may be tied up to prevent her from butting her lamb. An examination of the udder should be made because inflammation of that part is sometimes the cause of unkindly ewes.

When lambs have lost their mother they can be raised satisfactorily by hand by feeding good warm milk from a bottle with a nipple attached. The milk should be fed often and in small quantities. When the lamb is troubled with scours, the milk should be boiled or a little lime water added.

The way in which the lamb is handled during its early life will determine the profit made from the flock. If the lambs are to be put on the market as fat lambs they should be born early enough to be put on the market in June, this time being best, as they will be sold before the western run starts and while the pasture is still good. They should be fed all the rich wholesome feed they will eat, without gorging themselves, from the time they will eat until sent to market.

If lambs are to be sold as feeders they should be grown out so as to have a good frame on which the feeder can put on flesh. No matter how good care the lamb receives, if the ewe is not cared for properly the best results cannot be obtained. The ewe should be given plenty of good wholesome food in order to stimulate a large flow of milk. Both she and the lambs should have plenty of good pasture as soon as it is available.

### Rotations of Garden Crops

In planning the location of garden crops consideration should be given to their succession and rotation in order to utilize the land to the best advantage and to check the ravages of diseases and insects. By a succession of crops is meant following one crop with another in the same season, while rotation means changing the crop on a given piece of land from season to season. In planning a succession attention should be given to utilizing the land all the time. As soon as one vegetable is mature another one should be planted in the same space. For example, early beans may be followed by cabbage; tomatoes by spinach, mustard, or turnips; early cabbage by fall potatoes or fall beans.

Rotation of crops is as important in growing vegetables as in growing field crops, and the same principles can be applied. Crop rotation is important in checking diseases and insects and in keeping the soil in good condition. Where diseases are very severe, the same crop should not be planted continuously on the same area. Rotation of crops is one of the safeguards against soil infection.

Land upon which a diseased crop has been grown should not be used for the same or a closely related crop oftener than once in three years. It is usually advisable to rotate crops in such a way that foliage crops—such as cabbage, kale, spinach and mustard—follow root crops—Irish potatoes, beets, parsnips and carrots—or those grown for fruits—tomatoes, peppers and melons. This can be accomplished in a measure by changing the location of crops in the planting plan or by reversing the plan from year to year.

# Lower Costs for Pork

## Much Better Breeding and Good Feeding Must go Together

By L. A. Weaver

**T**HE VALUE of a pig at weaning time depends mainly on the breeding of the individual and on how well the animal has been developed. The pig should be the offspring of animals which have been selected because they were of an efficient pork producing type.

With feeds at the present high prices it is good business to grow the best type of hogs possible. Any man who has fed hogs knows that there is a great deal of difference in the way hogs of good type will feed as compared with hogs of poor quality and type. In the one case, you have a slow feeder and a hog that when ready to go will not bring the top of the market. On the other hand, the well-bred pig of the right type will make rapid gains and is ready to go in less time, and when sold will bring the "high dollar."

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment station marketed a carload of purebred Poland China pigs of late spring farrow last December, which were put on feed at weaning time—the middle of June—weighing an average of 34 pounds. They were fed on a ration of corn 9 parts, shorts 2 parts and tankage 1 part for 161 days, at which time they averaged 202.5 pounds. The amount of feed required to produce 1 pound of gain was a little less than 4 pounds. These data are not exceptional but can be duplicated by practical feeders and emphasize the importance of using hogs of the right type. These hogs were entered in the carload lots at the International Live Stock show and sold for \$18.50 a hundredweight December 6, at which time the price for hogs of similar weight on the open market was \$17.45. These hogs at the beginning of the experiment or at weaning time gave evidence of feeding ability and hence were unquestionably worth more than the same number of pigs of nondescript breeding would have been.

### Pigs at Weaning Time.

The value of a pig at weaning time, however, is not only dependent on its breeding but it also must have been well fed and cared for up to that time so it will be healthy, thrifty and well developed for its age. Liberal feeding of the sow while she is suckling her litter, supplying feed for pigs separate from the sow by means of creepers, and keeping them free from lice and worms are all essential in developing the pigs up to weaning time.

If proper attention is paid to the breeding and development of the young pig, it will have a relatively high value at weaning time. Now, if the cost of production up to this time has been kept as low as possible, it is apparent that the margin of profit will be satisfactory.

One factor which has an important bearing on this cost is the cost of the ration fed the sow, for ordinarily this item must be charged against the pigs produced. It is important then to make the ration of the brood sow as cheap as possible. It is not enough, however,

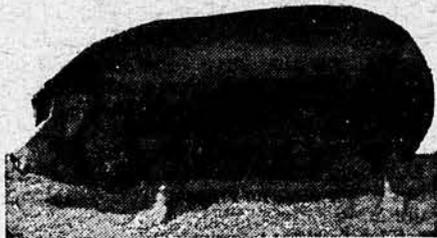


Hogs Have Paid More Mortgages in the Middle West than any Other Class of Animals, and Interest in Their Breeding is Increasing.

to merely supply a cheap ration. It must not only be cheap but also efficient. To be efficient, the ration must be well balanced, it must supply the different nutrients which the sow needs, in ample amounts.

The cost of a pig is dependent on the number of pigs farrowed. In other words, the cost of maintaining the pregnant sow is divided among the number of pigs farrowed. If, for example, the cost of maintenance is \$12 and the sow farrows 12 pigs, the birth charge a pig is \$1. On the other hand, if the sow farrows half that number the birth cost is twice as much or \$2 a pig.

From these figures the matter of prolificacy of the brood sow is readily



A Winning Poland.

apparent as one of the important factors affecting profits to be derived from this source. It probably is true that the question of prolificacy is largely a matter of selection, and if profits are to be as they should, it is of vital importance to select as brood sows those gilts which are out of large litters.

While the number of pigs a sow farrows is important, the number she raises determines whether she is being kept at a profit or loss. A sow which farrows five pigs and raises all of them is more profitable than one which farrows 15 but raises only two or three. The disposition of the sow has much to do with the number of pigs she will raise, but proper care at farrowing time also is an important factor. Oftentimes a man will destroy his chances for success by neglect at this time.

A week or so before she is due to farrow the sow should be removed from the other sows and placed in the quarters where she is to farrow. It is best to feed her a ration containing plenty of protein and rather laxative in its nature, similar to the feed she is to receive while suckling her pigs. As the farrowing date grows closer the amount of the ration should be reduced

somewhat. This will bring the sow up to farrowing time in good condition. She will not be so feverish and restless, hence there will be less danger of her mashing her pigs when she farrows.

An important precaution to be observed in caring for the farrowing sow is not to supply her with too much bedding; a bushel of wheat chaff or cut straw is good. If the place where the sow is to farrow is warm the bedding will not be needed for warmth. The danger of supplying too much bedding is that the pigs will get down underneath and be smothered or crushed. It may be necessary to change the bedding after the sow farrows but the amount should not be increased too soon.

The less a sow is disturbed at farrowing time the better and for that reason it is often advisable to keep her from the other hogs. While someone should be on hand, it is best not to bother her unnecessarily. If assistance becomes necessary, be as quiet about it as possible.

Pigs should not become chilled before they have dried off and have suckled, so if the weather is cold a lantern hung in the top of the cot will be of service. If the sow is gentle it is well to take every pig away from her as soon as it is farrowed and place it in a box or barrel containing some hot bricks covered with old sacks. After the pigs have dried off and are lively enough, they may be put with the sow. In case the pigs do become chilled, the best way to revive them is to dip them in hot water.

### Give Plenty of Water.

As pigs are not able to take much milk the flow should not be stimulated the first few days. Give the sow plenty of water, as she is in a feverish condition, taking the chill off if the day is cold. It is not necessary to feed the sow for a day or two and the first feed given should consist of a small amount of this stop, which should be increased gradually as the pigs become able to take the milk. In about two weeks she should be on full feed, which should consist of a good, laxative, milk producing ration. There is no better way of feeding the pigs than thru the mother, so feed the sow for the maximum amount of milk.

### Let's Increase Crop Yields

The very urgent demand for increased food production, coupled with the spur of high prices, has focused attention upon the various means of increasing the yields of crops. Labor shortage places a sharp limit upon increases in acreage and also upon any material increase in production which might be brought about by extra attention to soil preparation and more intensive systems of cultivation. It is necessary, therefore, to look to those means of increasing production which involve a minimum of extra labor. Foremost among these is the more extensive use of manures and fertilizers. To get the most out of these, however, other important factors affecting soil fertility, such as good crop rotations, the systematic use of legumes, the lining of acid soils and the drainage of wet lands must receive their fair share of attention.

At this critical time the farmer must make every effort to increase crop yields and must utilize every means at his command. He must study the conditions and must acquaint himself with the needs of every field on his farm and of every crop he intends to produce so he may know what to do, or what to use and how and where to use it to get the

largest returns. Much more attention must be given to conserving and more fully utilizing the manures and crop residues which are already on the farm and which contain valuable plant food. There is an enormous waste of plant food materials on the farms of this country which could be put to good use in increasing crop production with very little added expense. With the increase in crop prices, these materials have doubled in value, and their fullest utilization is especially important at this time. It is conservatively estimated that under present conditions, the preventable losses in manures and crop residues amount to at least 30 million dollars annually in Kansas alone.

The fundamentals in increasing soil fertility are the same today as they were three years ago, but the necessity for adopting those measures which will yield immediate returns is vastly more important now than in ordinary times.

The adoption of systems of cropping which will yield the largest amounts of food crops is especially important at this time. Corn and wheat are most needed, but to get the largest yields they must be rotated with clover or some other legume. The presence of a legume in the rotation will very materially increase both corn and wheat yields upon the majority of the soils in this state. On all light colored soils both the organic matter and nitrogen supplied by legumes are important factors. Something like 50 pounds of nitrogen an acre may be added to the soil by plowing under a fair second growth crop of clover. Some men have urged that farmers should be willing to break rotations and sacrifice clover fields in order to produce grain crops, but the best authorities are agreed that this would be a short sighted policy in case the war should continue for several years longer. Experiments have shown that on soils low in organic matter and nitrogen, corn and wheat following clover or soybeans will yield increases of from 5 to 10 bushels an acre.

### Odds Faced by English Farmers

The burden of war on farmers of Great Britain and the importance of help from the United States may be judged from a public address by R. E. Prothero, president of the British board of agriculture. Extracts of his speech to farmers follow:

"As a nation we are fighting for life. Men, munitions and money are certainly on our side. Only food is doubtful. Remember what a shortage means. Hunger is hard to bear. It turns strength to weakness; it saps endurance; it starves courage; it breeds discontent, suspicion and bitterness.

"Whether the autumn of 1918 finds us at peace or at war, the supply of food is of vital importance. The task which is set to farmers and laborers will test their grit to the utmost. They are on trial before the eyes not only of this nation but of the allies. Heavy odds are against them. They are handicapped by want of skilled labor, by shortage of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, horses and implements, and by the interferences which follow in the train of a colossal war.

"But every added quarter of grain, every extra pound of meat, every additional quart of milk will help to turn the scale in the nation's favor. No greater responsibility has ever rested on the inhabitants of these islands than that which rests today on those who cultivate the soil. It is hard for some of us to realize we are actually fighting for our lives."

These remarks should help us to realize anew that "food will win the war" and that increased production and conservation are both of vital importance.

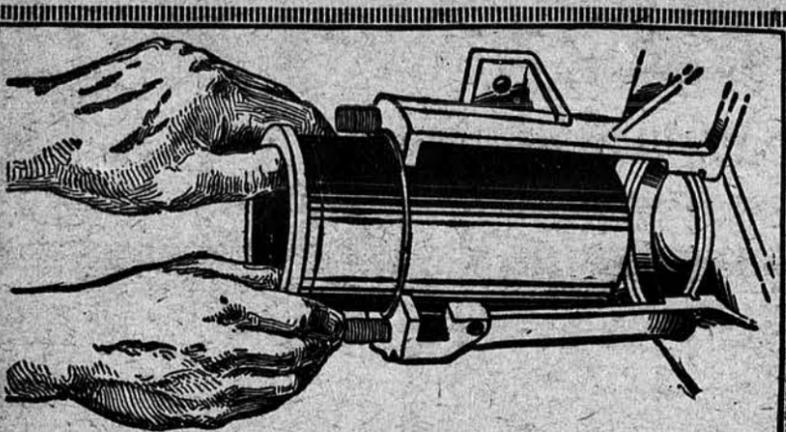
### Good Seedbeds This Year

Careful seedbed preparation for the spring crops is of the greatest importance this year. It is of much value every season of course, but there are two things that bring it to the foreground especially for 1918. One is the high prices and the accompanying necessity for high yields; the other is the well known axiom that good seedbed preparation will reduce the labor of cultivation. And the "peak of the load" on the labor problems in Kansas will be approached along in the spring or early summer, probably at wheat harvest. Good work on the seedbeds in the next few weeks is mighty important.

A great point in a dairy cow is to have the milking habit well established.



Better Care is Needed With the Hogs on the Farms of Kansas, and This Will Help in Increasing Pork Production in 1918.



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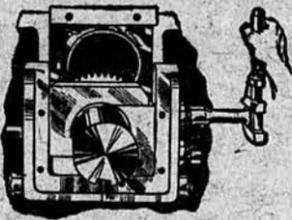
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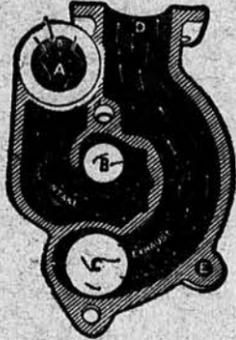
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# The Tractor Men to Wichita

## Farmers Met Last Week to Consider the Abnormal Problems of Production and to Study Equipment

A SPIRIT of patriotic service was the dominant feature of the tractor show last week at Wichita. This was true with officers, exhibitors and visitors generally. "The quiet spirit of determination which the visitors are showing is mighty pleasing," said Joseph O'Leary, president of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor club. "It means a greater production this year, too."

The tractor parade on Friday attracted much interest. This was more than a mile long, and it consisted of tractors pulling other machinery. Many of the tractors were driven by girls. It was a fine demonstration of the efficiency of modern farm power. More than a million dollars' worth of machinery was shown.

**A Small Separator.**  
Farmers are much concerned over the labor situation for 1918; this was very plain in their questions and in their plans for this year. It is believed that the situation will be especially acute at harvest time, and it is proposed to use power to just as great an extent as possible to reduce the need for hands. Far more tractors will be used to operate binders and headers than in any past year. Many men are buying small separators, with the idea of operating them with small crews and the tractor which they already own. Tractor salesmen are coming more and more to believe that the small separator has an excellent future.

Visitors also gave considerable study to the Caterpillar combined harvester and thresher. It is evident that there is the greatest possible interest in new methods of harvesting the wheat crop. Excellent financial rewards await the men who can improve the present methods.

The farm machinery business of the country is much larger and more important than is realized by many persons, as B. L. Battishell, vice-president of the show, said. During the years from 1850 to 1900 farm wealth increased from less than 4 billion to 20 billion dollars. In the years since that time, or in the last 17 years, it has increased to 65 billion—more than 20 times as much as it was in 1850 and more than three times as much as it was only 20 years ago—when the free rural routes were established, the subdivisions made at the state experiment stations and James Wilson became Secretary of Agriculture. There has been a remarkable similarity between the increase in the amount of farm machinery manufactured every year as reported by the Census Bureau and the increase in farm wealth. In 1850 farm wealth was reported as 3,800 million dollars. Farm machinery manufactured that year amounted to \$6,800,000. Today 150 million dollars worth of farm machinery is manufactured every year in the United States. The rate of increase in total farm wealth and sale of farm machinery manufactured every year has kept remarkably even, showing the effect of one upon the other.

**Higher Wheat Yields.**  
Hugh McVey, advertising counselor of The Capper Publications, talked before the tractor men Thursday night. He told of the big place which the tractor will occupy in the next few years. In the course of his address, Mr. McVey said: "For years the state experiment stations of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska and the sub-stations have been producing experiments to show the proper methods of hard winter wheat production. Every reader of a farm paper in this territory has read scores of times that the best yield of winter wheat can be produced by plowing early in July, but the farmers frequently do not do it. The horses have just finished harvesting the wheat, the corn needs to be laid by, and haying time is at hand, so the plowing for next year's wheat crop is delayed and disaster results. The wind, weeds and sun sap the moisture out of next year's wheat land. The farmer knows this, but until the tractor came, he had not been able to follow better methods. Now a new day is dawning. He is able to build up an increased percentage of plant food in his wheat land

by turning his land earlier, and with a tractor he is able to put it in condition to conserve the moisture and to catch and hold the rain which falls after plowing.

"He can easily, with a tractor, make a mulch with widespread harrows, if heavy rains should pack the soil after it has been plowed, and by the same method kill a new weed crop that might have been started by a rainy week. Probably what is equally important, he is able to drill his wheat in the proper season. Experiments have shown that wheat planted in time increases the yield from 30 to 40 per cent and saves seed. Two bushels of Turkey Red wheat planted September 25 go as far as 4 bushels planted October 15 or 8 bushels planted November 15—an early growth insures against 'winter killing.'

"These are not estimates nor visionary figures. They have been proved by repeated tests. The tractor will make possible a general following of the correct practice. Last fall the farmers waited for the September rains before plowing and planting because the horses could not pull the plows thru the unusually hard ground and as a result much wheat was put in poorly prepared seedbeds. That wheat is in bad condition today, and much of it will be plowed up. This spring supplies a fine demonstration of the value of good tractor prepared seedbeds."

**Better Farming.**  
Mr. McVey also told of the important place of tractors in encouraging a better and more general agriculture. "Diversified farming," he said, "meaning a greater variety of operations on every farm, will increase thru necessity in all the grain countries. As it grows and more livestock is raised, there will be an increasing call for belt work—on the ensilage cutter, feed grinder and corn sheller. One-half of the tractor's work in Wisconsin, a thoroughly diversified state, is from the belt pulley. We know of a farmer who is operating his electric light plant with a tractor. The tractor is not otherwise used during the winter months when lights are needed the most. These varied uses will multiply the value of the tractor and establish its permanency."

Sales were good during the show. It is realized that there will be a shortage of tractors and other farm machinery this year, and the men who went to Wichita were taking no chances. Many orders also were placed for repairs. The farmers plan to be ready on the minute when the season starts.

### Forget About Spring Wheat

Considerable interest is being generated in spring wheat again this year, as usual. This has been increased because of a story from Washington, suggesting the planting of spring wheat, which applied to the northern spring wheat regions, but which unfortunately some of the Middle Western daily papers used. It is to be hoped that farmers will not plant this crop with the idea that any good yields can be produced by it, for this cannot occur in an average season.

Spring wheat has been tested thoroughly in Kansas for many years. It is an absolute failure, when judged on its average results, except for a county or two in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. Don't plant it elsewhere; better use the soil for some of the other spring planted crops that have a chance of producing a fair profit.

### Here's a Jobless Man

I notice that many farmers need efficient farm labor. I want to find a good farmer who needs me. I can do all kinds of farm work. I've lived here for years, but poor crops have ruined me. I understand breeding, gas engines and tractors; can drive from one to 10 horses on a plow and make a straight row; can milk. I can supply bank reference; am married, have one child, and am past the draft age.  
Bucklin, Kan. Farmer.

# To Help the Wheat Growers

An Effort Should be Made This Year to Encourage the Production of the Last Possible Bushel

A CONSIDERABLE part of the wheat acreage of Kansas has been damaged greatly. It may be necessary to plow up much of it. In this letter to Herbert Hoover, Governor Capper tells of this, and of the need for government action.

Honorable Herbert Hoover,  
United States Food Administrator,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

News from Washington indicates the government is opposed to increasing the 1918 guaranteed price for wheat from \$2 to \$2.50, or to \$2.75, as proposed in the several measures recently introduced in Congress to meet the poor crop situation and stimulate production.

It simply is a question of how badly we are going to need wheat. The outlook indicates a desperate situation in the winter wheat states.

Speaking for Kansas, it is my judgment that a powerful price stimulant is demanded if much of what promises to be a sparse yield of grain is to be cut at all this year. And this stimulant must be applied before the spring planting season arrives or millions of acres of wheat will be abandoned or plowed up and sown to other crops.

It is my opinion this price guarantee should be not less than \$2.80 a bushel for the 1918 crop. Extreme measures are warranted. This would give our sorely beset wheat growers a fighting chance. They could then afford to take the risk of nursing and harvesting the crop which the present guarantee would make too hazardous and too costly an enterprise to be risked.

These men must live. At present they are making a heroic but losing fight. The same drouth conditions, only more intensified, which made our wheat crop a failure on 6 million acres last year and brought losses to two-thirds of our wheat growers now threatens the nearly 10 million acres we have in winter wheat this season. Not in 60 years have we had a drier winter than this one. Never before have we had so low a condition for winter wheat at this time of year.

Here is the danger: Under the present guarantee it probably will not pay a majority of our wheat farmers to cut their wheat this year. Very few of them can afford to cut it if they must cut it at a loss and the greatly advanced and advancing prices of ma-

chinery, of feed and of labor, will make the harvesting of a small yield an acre cost more than the grain will be worth on the market.

An average of from 3 to 6 bushels an acre on 10 million acres—and this is still possible in Kansas—would result in a total outturn of from 30 to 60 million bushels of wheat, a yield the nation could not afford to lose this critical year. At \$2 a bushel—even if this price were guaranteed him at his own shipping station—no wheat grower could afford this year to cut such a crop. After last year's experience, no Kansas wheat farmer will cut a light crop this year unless he can "break even" or better. Last year many of our wheat farmers lost money in harvesting low yields. This year hard pressed by the advancing prices of every farm necessity, they cannot afford to lose again.

A general regulating and reduction of these prices, if accomplished immediately, might help to some extent but the effect would be negative as compared with the positive stimulant of a price guarantee which would go far to protect the wheat-raiser against actual loss.

It does not now seem possible that this year's Kansas wheat crop as a whole will be worth the cutting, unless the Food Administration can make it worth it by advancing the price guarantee for winter wheat. The Fuel Administration found it necessary to increase the price in the case of the thin vein coal operators, to promote production. It seems to me we are in even more need of following this precedent in the case of our growers of winter wheat.

I have tried to set this critical situation plainly and accurately before you. At \$2 a bushel, it is extremely doubtful whether Kansas can afford to harvest more than a comparatively small part of its present vast acreage of winter wheat.

At \$2.80 or \$3 a bushel, it may pay to bring to harvest and to harvest 60 or 70 per cent of the growing crop.

The decision must rest with the Food Administration. Kansas, in any event, will do its utmost in this momentous struggle with a deplorably adverse crop season.

Respectfully,  
Arthur Capper  
Governor.

## When Silage is Moldy

I put up some silage last fall and am going to open it up to feed soon. I have been told that silage is subject to "blue mold" and that is sure to kill stock. How about this?

Doubtless you will find some moldy silage on the top. This should be hauled out and scattered in the field, as stock will not care for it. We have offered the moldy silage to cattle but find that they pick it over and do not eat the moldy part. We never have had bad results from offering it to cattle, altho would not advise anyone taking the chance.

As you get down below the moldy part your silage should be in good condition and the cattle should eat practically all of it as it comes from the silo. There may be an occasional moldy spot in the upper third of the silo. I would not bother to throw this out, providing cattle only have access to the silage in the bunks. Be very careful about horses getting moldy silage. Mold of any kind is very dangerous to horses. Fatal results have occurred where they have had access to silage with moldy spots in it.

Silage does not mold when you get down to where it is completely packed, and where the air is well excluded.

H. J. Gramlich.

## Order Repairs at Once

Prices will be higher this year than at any time in the history of the country. Food is our greatest need—let us plant every acre.

Our boys have gone to war—we are short of labor—machines must replace man power—railroads are requisitioned to give preference to munitions

of war—there is a shortage of steel and iron—there will be a shortage of farm machines and tools. The situation is more serious than most of us realize. Business of every kind in the United States is being conducted under high pressure.

Farmers should at once know what they will need in the way of repairs or machines. The tools that you are to use this season should be looked over at once so that there will be no delay when it comes time to put them to work.

It will be criminal to let machines stand idle in the fields for the need of repairs.

Order early—do it now. Don't wait to order until you need machines and repairs. If you do you are almost certain to go without. Farm preparedness is a duty—a necessity.

## To Keep Farm Records

An excellent farm account book, Farm Dairy, A Business Record and Account Book, has just been issued by the World Book Company of New York City. This is well adapted for one who wishes to keep accounts such as are required by the income tax law. It was prepared by E. H. Thomson and W. J. Spillman of the United States Department of Agriculture.

If the American nation is to hold its place among the industrial nations of the world, there must be a system of education that will put agricultural and industrial training within the reach of every boy and girl of school age in the school nearest at hand.—Charles F. Curtis.

How many days of man and horse labor could you save

Jan 8 Days, Feb 6 Days, Mar 9 Days, Apr 14 Days, May 15 Days, June 16 Days, July 16 Days, Aug 16 Days, Sept 12 Days, Oct 9 Days, Nov 9 Days, Dec 10 Days

Think of the number of days you could save out of each month with a La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor on your farm. Roll two or three days' work into one in plowing and preparing the seed bed, in harvesting and plowing again in the heat of the summer. Save time doing your own silo filling—supply your own power for threshing. You will find many uses every day for a

**La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor**  
The Perfect Kerosene Burner

The Happy Farmer is any farmer's tractor. Because it fits any farmer's needs. Powerful enough to pull three 14 inch plows under ordinary conditions, light enough to handle drills, harrows, manure spreader, hay loader, etc., and so economical in first cost and in upkeep that any farmer can afford it.

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Patented short intake with hot exhaust passing through it completely vaporizes the fuel charge. Twin cylinder motor—each cylinder completely water jacketed means cylinders always round—steady power hour after hour. One-piece unbreakable cast steel annealed frame, 3-point suspension; perfect alignment of bearings.

SEND FOR FOLDER telling all about this modern farm work saver. We have a dealer or distributor near you for prompt service. Address Department 5

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Model B, 12-24 h.p.    Model A, 8-16 h.p.  
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**The Jordan Valley**

In Southeastern Oregon is a beautiful, fertile district that you ought to investigate. Many shrewd farmers are buying there, because their keen business foresight tells them that investment will pay big returns from the natural increase in the value of the land alone, to say nothing of the big crops that they can produce. Prices low; terms easy.

Ask me for authentic information, absolutely free.

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Union Pacific System  
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**Win the War By Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops**

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada—Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor**

# You've One More Chance

## Capper Pig Club Enrollment is Extended to March 10

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

ONLY A WOMAN has the privilege of changing her mind. That is what the men folks always say, you know, but since last week's talk to you the contest manager has changed his mind. I asserted then that positively no applications for membership in the Capper Pig Club would be received after March 1. But when my story came out in the Farmers Mail and Breeze I discovered that thru some mistake—perhaps it was mine—a list of counties that I had named having an excellent chance to complete membership had been left out. We are especially eager to have membership completed where only three or less members are lacking. I feel that the boys who are working in the club that has a chance to win county honors will take just a little more interest in the club work, and so we are going to ex-

When I planned the father and son department, I told Mr. Capper that we would be well satisfied if ten partnerships could be formed. We have been immensely gratified at the interest that is being shown. In one county, Riley, we have three partnerships. In Marion county we have two and we also have two in Lyon county. The latest additions to the father and son department are A. E. Downing and Audrey Downing of Hamilton, Greenwood county, and Mrs. Schaefer and Edward Schaefer of Olpe, Lyon county. I am glad to see Mrs. Schaefer get into the contest so that Mrs. Estella Landreth of St. Johns, Stafford county will have company. It would be a joke on the dads if one of the mother and son partnerships would prove winners of the \$50 special prize. Let us have some partnership pictures.

### Pep Paid in Dollars.

The boys who won prizes in Capper Pig Club work last year were those who not only knew how to care for the contest sow and litter, but showed pep. The records made proved conclusively that time spent in county meetings and securing information from the other club members was not wasted. The high profit records were made by the boys who took genuine interest in the club work and were boosters for their county club. It is a significant fact that Miami county not only won the pep trophy, but showed the highest average net profit for the entire club. Clark Jenkins, county leader, had five Poland pigs in the contest with a net profit of \$210. Bernal Pontious with six Poland pigs made \$150 clear. Marion Bratton with six O. I. C. pigs netted \$223. Vincent Sterbenz with ten O. I. C. pigs made \$236, and Francis Crawford, who won one of the fifteen prizes offered, topped the heap with a net profit of \$240. Francis had a Poland China entered, and with seven pigs produced 1500 pounds of pork. His feeding cost was low and his excellent story helped win the prize. I am sorry that we cannot present Francis to you again, but he has been too busy to have a picture taken. You can remember the group picture that was printed when the pep trophy award was announced.

"I purchased my purebred Poland China gilt January 29," says Francis. "She weighed 250 pounds. I thought this was hardly heavy enough, so I fed her corn and oats and a little shorts. I kept this up until about the middle of March when I quit feeding her corn. I kept this up until April 28. On the 29th, she farrowed seven 4 pound pigs. I kept her in a pen in one of the hog houses. Its size was 6 by 8 feet. When the pigs were 1 week old, they weighed 8 pounds apiece.

"My old hog got nothing but warm water for 36 hours. She then was given some oats. I kept gradually increasing her feed. When the pigs were 4 weeks old, I made a pen to feed them hominy in. I weaned the pigs when they were 2 months old. I had fed my old sow during these two months,

corn, oats, shorts and skimmed milk, hominy, shorts and oats. They ran on about 5 acres of white clover and bluegrass mixed. They got this feed in July and August. I gradually increased the feed. The pigs ran under a catalpa grove during the heat of day. I ran out of hominy on the 17th of September, so I began feeding green corn. I fed shorts and skimmed milk with green corn until I took the pigs out of the contest.

"My old sow farrowed a litter of five fall pigs. I sold one of my spring pigs by exchanging it for corn. I sold one of the male hogs for \$40. The four gilts I sold to one man for \$30 apiece. All were taken out on November 15.

"So I will close my story. I have enjoyed my work ever so much and will be back in the contest next year."

The boys in Miami county are up on their toes and determined to make the other fellows go some again this year. We are planning for a big picnic to be held at Paola, Clark Jenkin's home town, early in May. At that time the pep trophy will be officially presented by Arthur Capper, and we expect to have "big doings" with club members in attendance from adjoining counties.

### Bought Your Sow?

I hope that every boy who has enrolled for club work has made arrangements for the purchase of his contest sow. Boys who wait until the last minute not only are going to have difficulty in securing good sows, but the price is steadily advancing. Boys who took my advice and purchased last December, now can sell the contest sow at a fine profit. Practically every 1917 club member has sold out on breeding stock. In numerous instances the boys have told me that they could have sold many times the number of gilts listed. We expect to sell every good pig entered in the 1918 contest without difficulty. While it is possible that increased prices of feed may prevent average profits from being so high, I feel sure that every boy who does good work will clear around \$100. Many will earn more.

Victor Remington, live wire Jefferson county member, paid me a visit the other day. Victor assures me that the Jefferson club is going to be "up there" when the contest ends. Victor came in to consult me about the advisability of entering his Capper Club contest sow in the sow and litter contest conducted by the Kansas College of Agriculture. I told Victor, as I told the other boys, that I think it a fine thing to get into the club work conducted by Otis E. Hall. The same sow can be entered in both clubs, and I am told that there is no great difference in the rules. Of course it will be necessary to comply with the rules provided by both club managers. Get into the game, fellows, and I feel sure that when Mr. Hall's prize awards are made this year that our members will win some of the cash just as they did last year. It will be remembered that Harvey Stewart of the Capper Pig Club, leader of Lyon county, won the state championship in the college sow and litter contest.

Take a look at Harry Tuthill of Saline county and some of his prize pigs. Those Polands are real hogs. Harry tied with Arthur Salyer of Clark county for fifth prize and his story has been printed in a recent issue. "I am very proud of my diploma of honor," wrote Harry, "and I was proud of the prize check I received. It was the first check I ever got." But it won't be the last one. Capper Pig Club members now have bank accounts and can give as well as receive checks. Cornelius Kossow of Anderson county has invested part of his profits in war saving certificates. Get the habit; it's a fine one to acquire.

### Let's Repair the Tools

Next week will be Farm Implement Repair week in Kansas. This will be observed, it is hoped, by every farmer. The idea is to guard against delays in getting these repairs, which may be serious if one waits until the last minute, which has been the rule on many farms. There is a shortage of materials and the transportation systems are overburdened, with the result that delays are certain. Let's look over all of the farm tools and order the repairs at once. Then we will be sure of having them.

**F. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER**  
CUTLERY TOOLS

No. KSB14  
No. K50  
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No. K24  
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**If seeds are worth sowing**  
—your lawn, garden, hothouse or flower beds are worth caring for. Planting and then just letting things grow never gets the same results as careful cultivation.

Nor can you get from inferior tools the results that come from the use of KEEN KUTTER Farm and Garden Tools because there's a tool responsiveness in the steel, design, balance, swing and handle finish of KEEN KUTTER that keeps you enthusiastic in their use.

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is a corker for staying on the job.

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(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

**SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO.**  
908 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Harry Tuthill, Saline County.

tend the time for enrollment to March 10. Applications positively must be mailed not later than that date. Contest sows must be purchased not later than March 20 so members who get in late will have to hurry. We will help the late comers secure bred sows.

These counties lack only three members of filling the ranks: Barton, Doniphan, Edwards, Hodgeman, Jackson, Leavenworth, Phillips, Riley, and Wauhaunsee. These counties, Clark, Greenwood, Harvey, Linn, Ottawa, Republic, Rice, Ness, Marshall and Pratt have eight members enrolled so we lack but two, and in the four counties named here, Bourbon, Cowley, Montgomery, and Nemaha, only one boy is needed. Every boy who has enrolled in the twenty-three counties named should make an effort to secure enrollments before March 10. It may mean \$10 to the boy who shows pep, and I will drop a hint here that boys who do good work in completing membership are likely to be considered when county leaders are named.

The extension of time is allowed for every county. In many other counties we have five or more members enrolled, and I will be glad to send information concerning the membership in any county where membership is not complete if you will ask for it. The time for entry in the father and son contest is extended to March 10 also.

## THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

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

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

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice ..... Date .....

Age Limit 12 to 18.

# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Oats Were Sown February 14. The Red Texas Variety is Popular. Consider the Johnson Grass. What About the Roads? Sell the Kafir for Seed.**

A WEEK of farming weather seemed probable until yesterday when the weather turned much colder and the ground froze, stopping all disking and plowing. Today the wind is mighty sharp and it seems likely no oats will be sown for several days. I know of one field sown to oats in this county February 14, which is about as early as that grain is ever sown here. What the outcome of this early sowing will be can be told better next month. Considerable plowing was done during the first part of the week, and the soil which was turned over seemed in fine condition.

There is moisture in plenty to make the ground work well where the snow laid; where it blew off the ground is very dry. Our wheat has a timber belt along the north edge and for half way down the field the snow lay as it fell. On that ground the wheat started nicely during the warm days; the rest, while it did not start much, seems alive and ready to grow when moisture and warm weather come. The rye in the hog pasture made start enough so the hogs had several days' grazing. The soil in this field is very dry, due to the tramping of the hogs and the fact that the snow blew off, but the rye seems alive and ready to grow when it gets a fair chance.

We have the stalks all cut on the field where we will sow oats and part of the ground is disked, ready for the harrow and the drill. Part of this field was in kafir last year, which is rather against the raising of a very good oats crop, but the cornstalk ground is being put in fine condition by two diskings. We will double disk all the oats ground, then harrow and sow 2 bushels to the acre any time now.

We will sow Texas Red oats as usual this spring. If there are any other varieties to be sown in this county I do not know of it. Repeated trials have shown that no variety known to this section has given results equal to Texas Red. In one year several seasons ago Kherson in a few instances exceeded the yield of Texas Red but that was but one year out of many. I know of no one who is giving Kherson a trial this year. The usual amount sown to the acre on the upland is 2 bushels, but several farmers are this year going to sow 2½ bushels; it has been our experience that on clean upland 2 bushels is enough and even better than more. If there is a heavy coat of stalks on the ground or a growth of trash which will keep all the seed from being covered it might be well to use the 2½ bushels.

On this farm we have given northern varieties of oats two trials and in both cases the results were such that we do not care to try northern seed again. Northern oats make a fine showing while growing as the straw grows taller and ranker but they are from 10 days to two weeks later in ripening, which in our case meant from 8 to 10 bushels to the acre less yield. The seed we are to sow this year has been grown in this county two years; we bought seed shipped in from Texas two years ago and suppose that by next year we should sow imported seed again. Oats were so near a failure in most parts of Texas last year that it would be impossible to get seed from there this spring.

You will remember, perhaps, that in all the seed oats shipped into this county from Texas two years ago there was more or less Johnson grass seed. The seed seemed mature and likely to grow and for that reason many farmers either rejected the seed or cleaned it very closely. I did not hear of many instances in which this Johnson grass made a start; either the seed was not good or the oats were sown so early that it did not grow, it being something like cane in wanting warm weather for a successful start. One neighbor who cleaned his seed oats

thoroly had no grass start on the ground on which oats were drilled but on a patch where he sowed some broadcast the Johnson grass made a fine start and he had a big job that summer digging up and destroying fine thrifty Johnson grass roots. After this we shall be more careful in ordering Texas grown oats, altho men familiar with conditions there tell me that Johnson grass seldom matures its seed in time to be harvested with the oats.

There is every indication that the townships in this part of the state are going to find it very difficult to get anyone to serve as road overseer. The pay is but \$3 a day and if one wishes to do work as hard as road work he can go to the oil fields where as high as \$5 a day is paid for single hands and from \$7 to \$8 for men with teams.

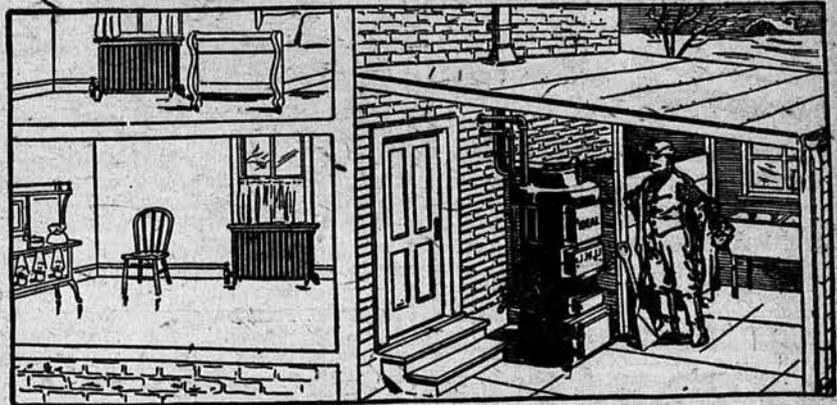
A friend writes from Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, that he raised 750 bushels of fully matured kafir last year and that he is wondering if it will not pay him better to sell it out in small lots for seed rather than to put it on the market. He sends a sample of the seed which indicates that it is fully matured. This farmer should by all means sell this for seed; matured kafir is not plentiful enough to justify such seed being fed. If our friend has never handled any seed in a small way it may be well to tell him that it is considerable bother to handle and ship in small lots and that his price must be fixed high enough to cover the extra work and the sacks. Grain sacks good enough for shipping are now quoted at 46 cents apiece by mail order houses. I should judge that \$3 a bushel, sacked and delivered on the cars, would be a price that all farmers would pay.

So far from being afraid to plant Oklahoma kafir as we were up to last year, I should prefer Oklahoma grown seed for Kansas conditions. I say this after seeing the result of planting such seed in this county last year, side by side with home grown seed. In almost every instance the Oklahoma seed matured; I know of two fields in this neighborhood of which part of each were planted to Oklahoma seed and part to that grown here the year before. In both cases the Oklahoma seed made matured grain good enough to thresh while the homegrown seed made none. This experience is contrary to what had always been held here before; we had always thought that in order to get early maturing seed we had to go north for it, the same as corn. It seems that we may have been mistaken and that if we wish early maturity in kafir we must get our seed from the south, the same as oats. This experience covers but one year but seems pretty conclusive.

A friend writes from Lawrence asking why, when the prices of mill feeds are fixed by law, he cannot buy such feeds for anything near that price. The law fixes the price of bran at 38 per cent of the cost of wheat and shorts at \$2 a ton more than bran. With wheat at \$2 a bushel this would make bran cost from \$1.35 to \$1.40 at the mill. This is the bulk price, remember; sacks now cost nearly 25 cents apiece at wholesale and this is added to the bulk price. But even this does not bring the cost up to what is charged by retailers and many mills; bran costs in many localities more than \$2 a hundred and shorts as high as \$2.50. The price at the Burlington mill is \$1.60 for bran and \$2.15 for shorts.

The reason for the higher cost is that the government price is the bulk price in carlots. If the mills wish to they are allowed to charge an extra profit for doing a retail business and many do this because they do not care to bother with a small retail business, especially the larger mills. The policy of the Burlington mill has been to make the same price to all, whether wheat producer or dealer. But at the present this mill has no feed for sale in car lots as the local demand takes all the limited wheat allows. It is not allowed to sell flour to anyone but dealers in larger amounts than two sacks.

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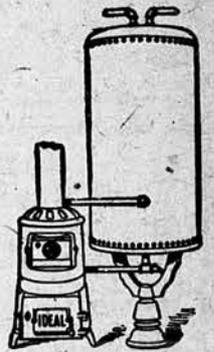
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**High Yields With Tomatoes**  
BY FRED KIMBELL  
Fruitman and Gardener

I sow my tomato seed in a cold frame the first day of April. I have quit the hotbed for I did not have good luck with it and would either burn my plants or grow them too weak and spindling. I use common storm windows to cover the frame; I always supply plenty of air to the plants and when the sun shines I remove the windows from the frame. My plants are always strong and ready to set out by May 10. I set the plants 5 feet between the rows and 3 feet in the row. I have quit trimming the plants and racking them as they grow so much better by running on the ground.

The main thing is to set the plants far enough apart so the air can get to the tomatoes; a tomato will ripen under the plant as soon as it matures or as quickly as one exposed to the sun and does not sunburn. That is why I quit trimming my plants and putting them on trellises.

Never allow the ground to bake around the plants. After a hard rain I drop everything and take a hoe and loosen up the soil around them. I never put tomatoes on the same ground two years in succession. I fertilize the ground with barnyard manure the year before the tomatoes are planted.

I have three kinds I call my choice tomatoes: Chalk's Early Jewel is the best, it is about eight days later than the Earliana. May's First-of-all is a fine second early tomato. When the tomatoes start to ripen I save my seed from the best tomatoes. I try out new kinds every year. A stick is set by the tomato I intend to save and I let it get dead ripe; if a spot of dry

rot starts on the tomato it is discarded. Last year I picked my seed tomatoes after they were thoroly ripe and put them on a bench and kept them for three weeks before I saved my seed. Of course a few of them rotted and these I threw away. A perfect tomato should keep about that long. To finish ripening I never put a tomato in the sun but keep it in a dry, cool place away from drafts.

When my plants are ready to set out I do not wait for rain but take a hoe and make a hole about 3 inches deep and fill with water, and set the plant in mud with dry dirt; that will hold the moisture for weeks. I never set a tomato deep for the sun must get to the roots as well as the top, while young.

If the plants are spindling or too tall I make a long trench and put roots in the ground about 2 inches, lay the stalk along the trench, straighten up the top and press dirt around the top firmly. I always hoe very shallow around a plant and cultivate between the rows, and never allow weeds to grow. I never protect tomatoes from the sun when set out. All weak plants are pulled up in a day or two and replaced with strong ones.

I like fall plowing best for tomatoes, as the ground is much nicer to work than when plowed in spring. I have tried year after year to advance tomatoes by sowing a few seeds in boxes in the house in the latter part of February and transplanting one in each pot and keeping pinched back, but I have never gained anything by it, for you can't set them out before May 10 here, as the ground is too cold and early frost will get them. Last year I set some out the first of May; they were in bud and I had to cover them at night to keep them from freezing; they

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Best for windbreaks and hedges. Protect crops and stock. Keep house and barn warmer—save fuel—save food. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery-grown. Get Hill's free illustrated evergreen book and list of 50 Great Bargain Offers—from \$4.50 up per Thousand. 56 years' experience. World's largest growers. Write D. HILL, HILLSBURG CO., Evergreen Box 2232 Danvers, Ills. Specialists.

didn't do well the whole season thru. I had ripe tomatoes from plants I sowed the first of April and set out May 10 a week earlier.

Contact Sprays for Aphids

Contact sprays are the only effective means of controlling the various kinds of aphids, the small insects which by feeding upon the juices of the plants do much damage to the fruit and foliage of orchard trees, currant, gooseberry and grape. As the aphids do not eat the plant tissues but drain the sap from them the various kinds of sprays containing stomach poisons, such as Paris green and arsenate of lead, are ineffective. To do any good the sprays must come in contact with the bodies of the insects, and great thoroughness in spraying is therefore necessary.

There are a large number of different kinds of aphids, one or more of which may attack almost every form of orchard and bush fruit. For the most part, however, the same measures of control are applicable to all the species. Quite a number of the aphid species winter in the egg stage on the plants which they attack in the following spring. These may be controlled successfully by spraying when the buds first show the green tips of the foliage.

In this way the first brood of the insects is killed and insurance is obtained against injury later in the season. Additional spraying may, however, be necessary if the infestation is severe. The importance of early bud spraying is greatest with those species of aphids whose attacks result in curling the leaves of the plants on which they feed. This curling serves to protect the insects to a considerable extent from the contact spray. Those species which do not curl the leaves are more easily controlled by sprays after it is noted that they are becoming numerous.

Nicotine has been found to be one of the most effective substances for killing aphids, and as it may be applied with entire safety to plants it is possibly the best suited of all the substances used in the control of these insects. The cost of the concentrated article is high, but as it may be greatly diluted the actual cost of applying the spray compares favorably with that of other contact sprays. Of the commercial preparations the 40 per cent nicotine sulfate is the solution in most common use. Weaker grades may be used if care is taken that the spray is made up to contain not less than 0.05 or 0.06 per cent of actual nicotine.

Nicotine may be added either to the winter strength lime-sulfur solution used for the San Jose scale, or to the dilute lime-sulfur solution and arsenate of lead spray employed in the control of insects and diseases of fruit and foliage. It also may be used in Bordeaux mixture or in the arsenate of lead and water spray. This is a great advantage, as the orchardist is enabled to spray against several pests simultaneously. It must be remembered, however, that altho the addition of soap adds much to the spreading power and efficiency of the nicotine spray, soap must not be used with the lime-sulfur solution.

Types of Raspberries

Three types of raspberries—red, black and purple—are grown extensively in the United States. Red raspberries bear red fruit, have erect canes, and usually are propagated by the suckers which come from the roots of the parent plant. Some of the varieties under cultivation come from the European and the rest from the American wild red raspberry. Among the leading red varieties are the Cuthbert, Ranere and King.

Black raspberries, or blackcaps, bear black fruit, have arched canes which root at the tips in the autumn, and are propagated by the plants formed at the tips. All black varieties come from the Ameri-

can black raspberry, which grows wild in the eastern part of the United States. Under cultivation they are not, however, so hardy as some of the red varieties which come from the American wild red raspberries. The Gregg, Ohio and Cumberland are important commercial sorts of the black type.

The varieties under cultivation bearing purple-colored fruit are hybrids between the red and black raspberries and have canes that arch and root at the tips, as do the black raspberries. The Columbian and Cardinal are leading purple sorts.

Occasionally plants appear of both the red and black types which bear yellow fruit, but the yellow varieties in cultivation belong to the red-fruited type. The Golden Queen is the leading yellow-fruited variety. It is rarely grown for the general market, but is adapted to home gardens and to special markets.

Food Conservation in Woodson

After living almost entirely from our garden, chickens and two cows last summer, we canned 97 gallons of eatables and grew enough dry beans to last a year with plenty for seed. We have sold \$245.15 worth of chickens since last November and still are feeding a flock of 227, which is an increase of 97 since last spring. We realized \$25.85 from our strawberry patch last summer, too. Cream and butter are used for shortening in nearly everything in our home now, so a pound of grease a week is all we use. We raise our own meat and have three pigs now that we are keeping for brood sows. We use a little hand mill for grinding cornmeal that cost less than \$4, and it grinds just like the old fashioned grist mill. Feterita, if ground well in one of these little mills, makes pancakes that taste as good as any buckwheat cakes I ever ate. Feterita is good for breakfast food, too. Cook it about 2 hours and season the same as for rice.

One reason so many persons make a failure in life is because they are so busy with their hands that they forget to use their heads. If you wish to help win the war and be immune from the food hog, don't neglect the garden. - Yates Center, Kan. F. L. Leck.

Fighting Colorado Potato Beetles

If careful watch is not kept, the Colorado potato beetle is certain to exact a heavy toll this year. Both the "slugs" (the young, or larvae) and the beetles (adults) feed upon the potato plants. After passing the winter in the ground, the beetles usually appear at about the same time as the potato plants, lay their eggs, and continue feeding. They often destroy small areas, especially those grown for garden purposes. When the "slugs" of the first crop begin their work they usually finish up that begun by the over-wintered beetles, leaving only bare stems, which become dry and black. After exhausting the potato, the beetles attack eggplant and other plants of the potato family, including tomato, ground cherry, jimson weed, and related weeds. In the most northern range of this insect there probably is only one generation a year, but two generations and a partial third occur southward.

Ducks, guineas and other domestic fowls eat the beetles and larvae. So also do snakes, toads and skunks, which frequently gorge on them. Arsenate of lead is the best remedy.

Food Production at Timkin

I am enclosing a picture of my children and myself at work in our corn field. We planted, tended and harvested the 60 acres ourselves, cutting 50 acres. If every man had children like mine he would not have the I. W. W. around. Timkin, Kan. J. W. Brazda.

Fermentation and firing of manure in loose piles results in the decomposition of organic matter and the loss of nitrogen and ammonia.

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J. W. Brazda and His Sons at Work in the Corn Field, Where They Cut and Shocked 50 Acres of This Crop.



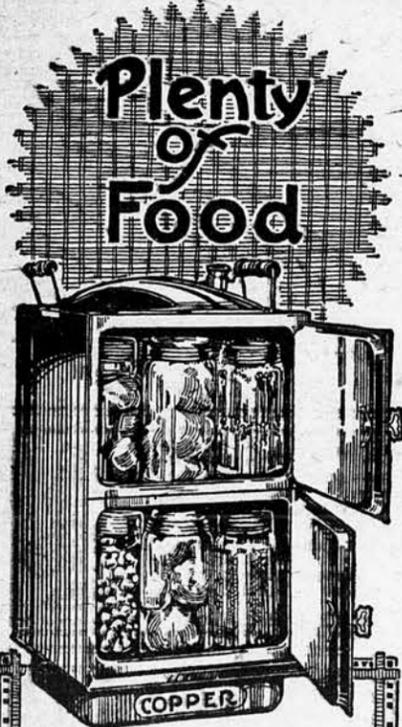
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will save you hours of time and hard work, washing your clothes better, and with less wear and tear.

Let us send you our new book. It will give you a lot of valuable information and show you the style machine to get for your own particular needs.

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Here is the most convenient and practical way to practice food and fuel conservation. With Conservo you may can 14 quart jars of fruit or vegetables at one time—with Conservo you can cook an entire meal at one time—over one burner of your stove.

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It conserves, serves and saves. No housewife can afford to be without it. In canning, a new delicacy of flavor is secured and the rare flavor of fresh fruits and vegetables is retained. In cooking, the food is cooked in its own moisture. No water necessary. Thus saving the valuable mineral salts and juices.

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With the Home Makers

Let's Abolish the Ragbag

BY EVA KITTLESON

WE CANNOT be scornful of the family ragbag in these days of real economy. Many odd pieces which we threw away as useless, formerly, may with a few stitches be made into new garments. We have been asked to do away with the garbage can; why not a Hoover raid on the ragbag?

There are shirts worn at the neck, waists torn under the arms or perhaps a little out of style, nightgowns that have ripped in the hurry of a morning toilet—all these have a wealth of possibilities. Woolen clothing espe-

set covers to be worn under serge dresses in winter. One ingenious housewife fashions dainty camisoles from old crepe de chine waists, dyeing them a delicate pink and trimming with embroidery. Use the lower part of nightgowns for teddy bears.

It is surprising how many ways old garments may be made into charming little costumes for Mary Elizabeth or John. Coats and dresses for little girls may be made from partly worn skirts. Figure 1 gives an idea of how a skirt may be made into a whole suit for a little boy and figure 2 shows how a child's dress or coat may be cut from a five-gored skirt.

Muslin and knitted underwear may

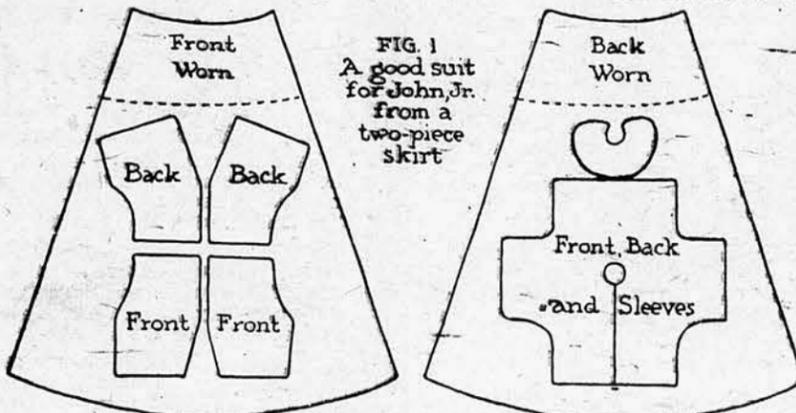


FIG. 1 A good suit for John, Jr. from a two-piece skirt

cially should be treasured in these days of scarcity and high prices.

In taking stock of your discarded store see if there are not materials that can be combined nicely. Two old dresses often harmonize beautifully in shade and may be transformed into a single becoming garment.

Crepe de chine is a real treasure as it takes dye beautifully and washes without danger of shrinkage. A friend had an old crepe de chine dress that was too faded for further wear. She ripped the garment and washed it carefully in a commercial soap preparation; then dyed it a pretty wisteria. The pieces came out full of luster as if entirely new. Even the stitchings disappeared.

The Color is Important.

Color is an important item and material should be held up to the face to see the effect of the light or shadow which will be reflected on the skin. Soft white about the face usually gives the best result and often a large dainty collar will "make" a dress.

To remodel an old woolen skirt, remove the belting and hem, wash and turn wrong side out. Bind the seams with military braid and you will make an old skirt attractive without turning all the seams.

A pretty Russian blouse may be made from an old white skirt that is too narrow or too old-fashioned for use. Add a touch of color by having colored linen collar, cuffs and belt. Or put a yoke on the skirt and wear it with a long blouse of tissue gingham.

Thin white waists make dainty corset covers for summer wear and the heavier blouses may be made into cor-

be cut down for children. The ruffle from a woman's petticoat will often make the whole skirt for a child and old chemises furnish ample material for the little waists.

It takes a little more time to remodel knitted underwear. The seams must be made as flat as possible, and the neck, bottom, wrists and arms finished on the machine. A shell crochet or blanket stitch may then be used as a final touch.

Old stockings should never be thrown away because the feet are worn out. New feet may be cut from old uppers or the tops of old stockings may be used to re-enforce new ones. Overalls that keep baby's underclothing clean when he is learning to creep are made by sewing the tops of two stockings together. The closely woven tops of heavy socks make warm wristlets for the children in cold weather. The folded leg of a long stocking, overcast at the edges and quilted a few times, makes a good holder for use in the kitchen. A pair of half-socks for the junior member of the family may be made from old silk stockings.

Use Old Sheets, Too.

Sheets that are worn in the center may be cut in two and re-sewed with the edges to the center or made into smaller sheets for the narrow cot. If not too badly worn they may be dyed and used for side curtains in the bedrooms. Pillow cases often serve a second term as laundry bags. Old quilts make good mattress pads or window-seat foundations. And old woolen blankets may be sent back to the factory, where they will be re-woven into new blankets.

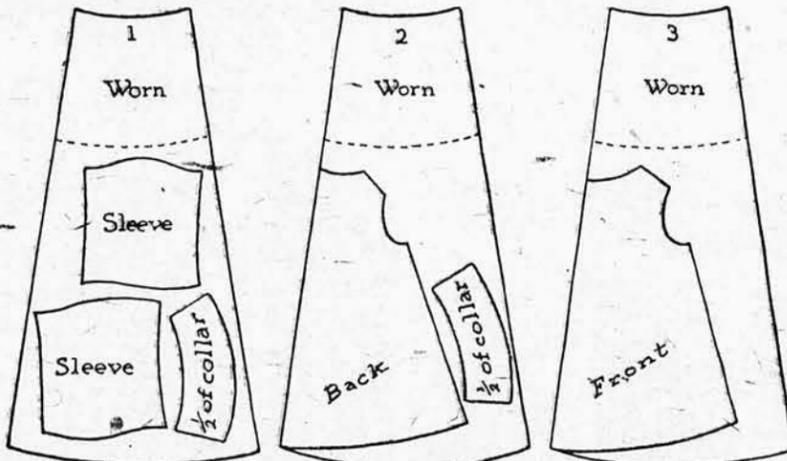


Fig. 2. How to arrange pattern for one-piece dress or little coat from a five-gored skirt

Father's or big brother's old overcoats make excellent top coats for the small boy or girl. Add a pretty lining, a shiny patent leather belt and catchy buttons and an attractive little coat will be the result. Old trousers may be cut down for the small boy. Woolen undergarments may be cut over for the children, the lower part of a good woolen shirt making a warm petticoat for a child.

There's Health in a Garden

There's a great deal of wealth, health and good living bound up in a flourishing little garden. It helps to solve the high cost of living. Too, Town people who must of necessity live out of paper sacks and tin cans the greater part of the year, look longingly toward our garden patches as they pass. Shipped-in truck loses its flavor and ceases to be attractive after a trip to the farm.

A good garden is better than any emergency shelf. My husband and I both like to see things grow as well as to eat the vegetables and fruits afterward, and so we work together toward that end. We have the garden as near the house as possible to save time. We plow it in the fall and put on manure to get it in shape for early planting. We are never bothered with chickens or dogs tearing up the garden because we have it fenced in. A wheel hoe greatly facilitates the work of gardening when things are planted in rows.

Radishes, crisp, scarlet-tipped and white; lettuce, tender-leaved, sweet and rich; succulent green beans; cabbages, crisp and white; onions; peas; carrots; beets; turnips; tomatoes; sweet potatoes; squash and all the other good things in their season that go to make up a perfect, satisfying, health-giving garden, are ours to feast on and enjoy throught the year. For besides the vegetables consumed during the growing season many are canned up or stored away for winter use. I always can from 15 to 20 quarts of green beans, eight to 12 of rhubarb, six to 10 gallons of tomatoes, and dry from a peck to 1/2 bushel of sweet corn, besides canning up smaller amounts of other vegetables such as carrots, peas, sweet potatoes and squash. What we can't otherwise dispose of we sell.

Mrs. C. K. Turner

Fowler, Kan.

New Ways with Salmon

My husband is a section foreman and we board about 20 men. These are some of the economies I have learned in my cooking: Add a little more salt and black pepper to 1 box of oats cooked as for breakfast. Remove from the fire, add 1 can of minced salmon, and set away to cool. Form into cakes, roll in cornmeal to which plenty of salt and black pepper have been added, and fry brown in hot fat. Your family will think they are eating fresh fish. Codfish may be substituted for salmon.

Can You Make Crackers?

A letter from Mrs. J. E. K. says: "Will someone please publish a recipe for making crackers?" If you have a good recipe and care to help this woman send it to the women's editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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, 4583 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (pre-paid). 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.

Waists for Children

The children's underwaists given in No. 8646 are easily made and will be a comfort to the little ones.



This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Getting Ready for Baby Chicks

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON Jefferson County

There have been three steps taken in preparing for the spring poultry business. We bought a good, even dark red cockerel for our pen.

The coop is meant especially for hens and chicks. It is about 15 by 4 feet with partitions. It has been on a cement foundation and when the owner wished to clean it, he merely turned it over on one side.

A few warm days have made a decided change in the egg basket. From 12 or 13, our price jumped to 30 and 40.

A change that is more difficult to understand is the new price of fruit cans. In December one store quoted Economy quarts at 85 cents a dozen.

It has always seemed to us that the quicker milk soured, the better cottage cheese it made. In winter, milk will often become bitter tasting before it will sour.

A friend sent us a box of egg substitute for trial. This is a powder, 1 teaspoon of which is said to equal one egg. In all, there are 24 teaspoons and

the cost is 25 cents. So far as we have tried this substitute, one could not tell the difference from real eggs in pudding sauces, griddle cakes and small cakes.

In this locality more persons have saved garden seeds than usually do. Several exchanges are being made. The plan seems a good one, especially if the seed is carefully selected.

We made a failure last year in raising peppers. We had always bought pepper plants until last year we decided to try for some of our own.

Try This Soap Recipe

Perhaps this recipe will help the woman who has trouble making soap. I have always had good success with it.

Roll biscuit dough very thin, spread with any fat, sprinkle with sugar and then raisins, roll up, cut off pieces, and bake in a moderate oven. This is also good for lunches.

Mrs. W. S. Bagwell, China, Texas.

Roll biscuit dough thin, spread with any kind of fat, put on a layer of salmon, season with salt and black pepper, roll up and cut into pieces, and bake. This is good for lunches.

When Ma is Sick.

When Ma is sick— She pegs away; She's quiet, tho' Not much 't say. She goes right on A-doin' things, An' sometimes laughs, Er even sings.

When Pa is Sick.

When Pa is sick He's scared to death, An, Ma an' us Just holds our breath. He crawls in bed.

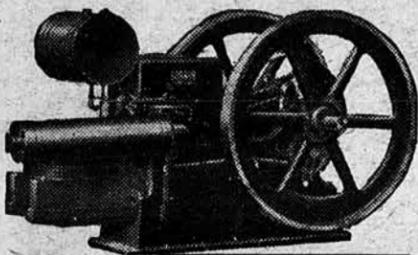
Advertisement for Gulbransen Musical Entertainments, featuring a Gulbransen Player-Piano. Includes text: 'This Week March 4 to 9 in Your Town Musical Entertainments' and 'Gulbransen distributors everywhere...'

Advertisement for 101 Samples Correct Wall Paper FREE. Includes text: 'Send for Our FREE BOOK of Wall Papers' and '8c to 60c Per Double Roll'.

Advertisement for Coleman Quick-Lite lamp. Includes text: 'No torch needed with this new lamp. Just use a match...' and 'Coleman Lamp Co., Wichita, S. Paul, Toledo, Dallas, Chicago.'

Advertisement for NEW MONITOR SELF-HEATING IRON. Includes text: '\$30 to \$50 a week actually being made now by men and women' and 'AGENTS WANTED'.

Advertisement for \$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN. Includes text: 'How Many Words Can You Make' and 'OUR OFFER'.



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**"KERO-OIL" ENGINE**

Have More Power—  
Do your work easier—  
Get a better engine—  
At less cost—Make  
more money—Save  
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Shipment Direct from Factory—No  
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Ship—Suit yourself as to terms—  
Cash—or Payments—or

**SAVE  
\$15 TO  
\$200**

**NO MONEY DOWN** if arranged for.  
Write for my latest  
book, (copyrighted) "How  
to Judge Engines"—tells  
you all about engines and  
fuels, and why I can sell a better  
engine at wholesale factory price.  
I ship everywhere in the U.S.—guarantee safe  
delivery—save you \$15 to \$200. I can ship big  
engines—or small engines—on wire orders.  
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Largest Exclusive Engine Manufacturer  
in the World Selling Direct to the Users.



Science picked  
this last for our  
soldiers

WE are saving the  
farmers thousands  
of dollars on their shoes.  
If you are not wearing  
SCHMIDT'S shoes, we be-  
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Barnyard Proof Uppers, Real  
Oak Soles, Best Leather In-  
soles, Heavy Waxed Stitched  
Uppers, Nailed Soles, Bellows  
Tongue, Roomy Toe, Extra  
Wide Last. Sizes 6 to 12,  
Width E E. All for the Small  
Price, \$3.59. Send \$3.59 for  
a pair. We deliver free. If  
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from 50c to a dollar on a pair  
return the shoes and we will  
cheerfully refund your money.

**EDWARD SCHMIDT CO.**



**Young Kansans at Work**

**Angora Cats are Devoted Pets**

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

POSY is a beautiful yellow Angora cat. She moves about with ease and grace such as many a society leader might covet. Posy is one of the favorite pets of Miss Zaida Bell, photographer, of Girard, Kan. She entered the room while I was in the studio, jumped upon the counter so lightly that you could not have realized her presence if you had not been looking straight at her. Then with equally soft footfall she alighted on a cushioned chair, sprang to the floor and rubbed her long silken fur affectionately against her mistress's skirts. Posy is 8 years old. During the years she has spent in the studio, she has become accustomed to the many



Her Fur is Long and Silken.

guests who visit there and she is not afraid of strangers. Angora cats are anything but wild and are devoted pets when treated with kindness. You may be sure that in Miss Bell's home and studio, Posy receives only kind treatment.

Besides Posy, Miss Bell owns a younger Angora cat, named Ginger, two collies, and a rabbit. If you were to visit her studio you would find the photographs of these pets as interesting as photographs of boys and girls.

Angora cats are much larger than ordinary domestic cats. Their food consists almost exclusively of milk and meat. Altho they are tame they are not easily trained to tricks because of their wilfulness.

Angora and Persian cats are closely allied strains. It is thought that these long-haired members of the cat family have ancestry that is distinct from the short-haired cats and that they are descendants of the cats of the desert of Central Asia, which have long hair and bushy tails.

It is doubtful whether Angora and Persian cats are very closely related to the tabby that catches mice in your barn. The ancient Egyptians domesticated the wild cat of Africa, which has been crossed with the European wild cat. Some say that the domesticated cat which we know today has a dual parentage, one stock coming from southeastern Asia and the other from northeastern Africa; from the Chinese cat on the one hand, and the African cat on the other. The Romans probably introduced the domesticated cat into Europe.

The wild European species of cat has become largely extinct in most parts of Europe. The favorite haunts of these cats are the mountain forests where masses of rocks or cliffs are interspersed with trees, the crevices in these rocks or the hollow trunks of trees affording sites for the wild cat's lair where its young are produced and raised. In Spanish plains, the young are often sheltered in nests built in trees or among tall bamboos in cane-brakes.

It is probable that South America and the southern part of North America possessed certain domestic breeds of cats before the European conquest. The Paraguay is one of the breeds of South America. It is about a fourth the size of ordinary cats and weighs only 3 pounds. Mexico was the home of a breed of hairless cats which, it is thought, were kept by the ancient Aztecs. In summer these cats were entirely naked and in winter they had a slight growth of hair on the back and the ridge of the tail.

But neither of these American breeds of cats is closely related to the short-haired pet of your household. She probably is a cross of the ancient cats of the Egyptians and Chinese which were long ago domesticated in Europe and thence brought to this country. Her relationship to Posy, the favorite pet of Miss Bell, is no doubt distant also, for Posy's ancestors probably came from the deserts of Asia. If you stroked Posy's soft silken fur and looked into her gentle eyes, you would wonder how it is possible that her forebears in days long ago inhabited desert lands and took fright at the approach of a human being.

**The Birds Need a Home**

To make a bird house, get some pine packing boxes. They will cost you nothing. The bird house which I made is 16 by 12 by 11 inches. I first sawed the boards and then nailed them together. After putting in the partitions, I nailed gables on to the house and completed the roof. With a carving knife I cut doors 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches. For the perches, I used boards 1 inch wide.

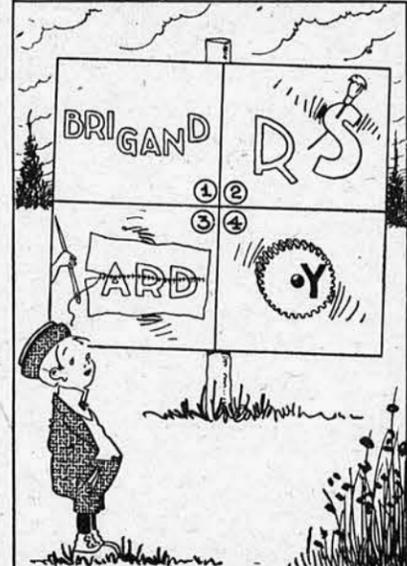
I gave the house two coats of paint and then nailed it to a tree.  
Redfield, Kan. Lee Clarkson.

**To Interest Young Kansans**

These are names of counties in Kansas. If you can guess them send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for each of the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the games puzzle in the February 16 issue is: 1, black-man; 2, pussy-wants-a-corner; 3, basketball; 4, tennis. Prize winners are

**COUNTIES IN KANSAS**  
BY WALTER WELLMAN



Orval Zink, Conway, Kan.; Percy Barry, Woodston, Kan.; William Briggs, Healy, Kan.; Laura Smith, Rock, Kan. Hazel Mansfield, Concordia, Kan.

**Dogs Catch Large Wolf**

A large grey wolf, measuring 5 1/2 feet, was caught on Greenleaf Ranch, 8 miles south of Minneola, Kan., by Oliver Black and four of his dogs. The wolf had been destructive to young cattle. Mr. Black said his dogs were wounded somewhat by the wolf, but they were game to the core.

**MAYER HONORBILT**  
They Fit and They Last—  
*Mayer*  
**HONORBILT WORK SHOES**  
Ask your dealer for Mayer Shoes. Look for the trade-mark on sole.  
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**Stand Rough Work**  
Save money and enjoy comfortable work clothes by wearing big, roomy  
**FITZ OVERALLS**  
made of pure, indigo, blue denim in 66 sizes. Don't shrink, slip or lose buttons. Wear like rawhide. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers can supply you. Special orders filled in 24 hours from  
BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT  
Kansas City, Mo.

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-E, TOPEKA, KAN.

**Capper Poultry Club**  
Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917  
Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary  
**First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
	Ckrls.	Pullets
Barred Rocks	41	15
White Rocks	15	2
Buff Rocks	6	7
Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan.		
RHODE ISLANDS		
Rose Comb Reds	49	17
Single Comb Reds	11	5
Rose Comb Whites	8	..
Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., E. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.		
WYANDOTTES		
White Wyandottes	39	1
Silver Wyandottes	8	..
Marie Hintz, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.		
ORPINGTONS		
Buff Orpingtons	11	..
White Orpingtons	10	..
Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.		
LEGHORNS		
Single Comb White	41	13
Single Comb Brown	4	8
Rose Comb Brown	4	..
Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satanta, Kan.		
WHITE LANGSHANS		
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., E. 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.

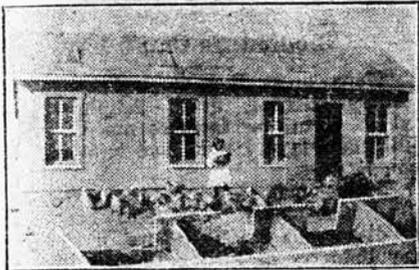
# Be a Live Wire—Get in Line

## Capper Poultry Club Girls are Making Profits

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

ATCHISON and Cloud counties are running "neck to neck" to complete county membership in the Capper Poultry club first. We're all eager to see which group of girls will come out ahead, or if one of the other counties will jump up a notch above them within the next week. Next in rank after Atchison and Cloud come Crawford, Wilson and Hodgeman. These three have the same number of girls enrolled at present. Stafford, Johnson and Greenwood complete the first 10. Shawnee county is showing lots of pep this year and unless the last three named counties take some more steps within the next week, Shawnee will push into the honor group.

It's time that every county is completing its membership. March 2 is already here and less than a month remains for enrollment. No applications will be accepted after April 1.



She's a Very Young Patriot.

Considering the prizes which are being offered this year, every county should have a complete membership. The girls making the highest grades will receive these awards:

First prize	\$20
Second prize	10
Third prize	5
Fourth prize	3
Fifth prize	2
Ten prizes of \$1 each.	

Think of this! Here are special county prizes of \$5 to be awarded each of the 10 girls in the county making the highest grade for a county club. Of course, you hope to be eligible for these prizes, but you won't be unless your county has a complete membership, so if you are not listed in the first 10 put more pep into your work and strive to climb up into the honor group; and if you are listed there, strive still harder to complete your membership and thereby stay in the group. Be a live wire!

The following prizes will be awarded the leaders showing the most pep in conducting county club work:

First prize	\$10.00
Second prize	8.00
Third prize	7.00
Fourth prize	6.00
Fifth prize	5.00
Sixth prize	4.00
Seventh prize	3.50
Eighth prize	3.00
Ninth prize	2.00
Tenth prize	1.50

Prizes of \$5 each for the team mates of the county leader who wins the pep trophy.

Here's a further incentive for good work. A beautiful trophy cup valued at \$25 will be awarded the county leader who finishes first in pep standing. This cup will be engraved, "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership." It will bear the names of the county leader and the county members who help to win.

There will also be a trophy cup for the club member who makes the best

profit record from her purebred contest flock.

We hope that every mother will feel that she is a member of the club as well as her daughter and for this reason the prizes for the mothers have been increased. To the mothers or the guardians of the 14 girls who win the first 14 prizes, these awards will be given:

First prize	\$10
Second prize	5
Third prize	3
Fourth prize	2
Ten prizes of \$1 each.	

Pictures increase the interest of the poultry club girls' column greatly. If your picture has not been in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, have it taken and send it to the secretary. Even if it has been in once, your chickens are much larger now than the last time you had your picture taken with them and other members will be glad to see what fine stock you are raising. We are going to make this column just as interesting as possible this year. When you write to me, tell me what your club is doing, the kind of programs you give at your meetings, the kind of pen you have, how you are investing your money, any unusual prices which your contest pen eggs and chicks bring and anything else that you think will interest and help other club members. By all means, remember to put enough postage on your letters. It will not be possible for me to write personal letters to you at as great length this year as last because the amount of work has increased, but remember that I am always interested in each of you individually.

The picture on this page today is of Jessie Donham of Republic county and her chickens. Jessie is not a member of the Capper Poultry club for she is only 7 years old but she is looking forward to the time when she will be eligible for membership. Jessie's chickens are Ringlet Barred Rocks. She has received several first and second prizes on them. She and her mother are partners in raising chickens.

### Extracts from Letters.

I hope that I shall get to go to the fair this year so I can meet you and other club girls. I am going to write to all of the club girls of this county and stir up as much interest as I can. I am eager for Greenwood county to have a complete membership. If I can help it there are not to be any empty places.—Marie Houghton, Greenwood county.

I have asked another girl to join and I am sending her application with my reports. I'm going to try to get this county full early.—Bertha Harms, Pottawatomie county leader.

All of the articles about the Capper Poultry club which have been in the Farmers Mail and Breeze are going to be pasted in my scrapbook. I am going to keep it to look at when I am older.—Ellen Zimmer, Cloud county.

What do you know about it? I have disposed of all of my cockerels already. I sent two of them down to Addie Sheldon, leader of Sumner county. Advertising does the work all right.—Margaret Schopper, Douglas county.

I read every page of the poultry special of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am going to cut out all of the poultry items and put them in my poultry scrapbook.—Lenore Rosiska, Clay county.

My chickens which I purchased recently are Barred Plymouth Rocks. I wish you could see them. They are barred clear to the skin. I am going to write to several of my friends and get them to join the Capper Poultry club for I hope to see Lincoln county have a complete membership. My! Won't we have a fine time this summer having meetings and talking poultry! I can hardly wait until the time comes.—Myreta Schmidt, Lincoln county.



**S**elect your plan from a Curtis home book, have your dealer furnish CURTIS Woodwork, choose a reliable contractor—do these things and you will have a better built home.

To select a plan, send the coupon to us, and we will send you your choice of home books, free.

In the meantime go to a Curtis dealer. He can advise you about your plans and choice of material. He can give you estimates of the cost. He can show you a big Curtis catalog filled to bursting with designs of

# 1866 CURTIS WOODWORK

"The Permanent Furniture for Your Home"

Most of the designs in that catalog are Curtis Standard Designs. The advantages of selecting Standard Designs of CURTIS Woodwork are obvious. They are properly designed to make your home beautiful, comfortable, and convenient. They are made of carefully selected wood by accurate machines and skilled workers who are not hurried as they might be in getting out special orders.

Curtis Standard Designs are made in quantities large enough to make them less in price than woodwork of equal quality made to order. They can be secured through your dealer promptly. Every piece is stamped with CURTIS after it has passed final inspection. Look for that mark on each piece, from basement window to attic door, that goes into your home. Back of that mark are over fifty years of experience and improvements in woodwork development.

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Manufacturing and Distributing Plants at  
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The makers of CURTIS Woodwork guarantee complete satisfaction to its users.  
"We're not satisfied unless you are."

The house that is shown above is the "Marilla," from our home book—"Better Built Homes," Vol. III—which shows homes costing \$3150 or more.

"Better Built Homes," Vol. II—shows homes costing \$3150 and under. Mark your choice on the coupon and mail it to us. The book is free.



### Build Now—It's Good Business

In war, as in times of peace, there are three essentials to life—food, clothing, and shelter. People who are sufficiently fed, properly clothed, well-housed, do more and better work. And to win the war, we must produce more.

If your family should have a better home, why not build it now? You can now buy over twice as much building material with your farm products as you could four years ago; Curtis Standard Designs cost no more now than special woodwork cost "before the war." Liberty Bonds will be accepted in payment for CURTIS Woodwork.



THE CURTIS COMPANIES, SERVICE BUREAU  
1736-1836 South Second Street, Clinton, Iowa  
Without obligation, please send me

Name.....  
R. F. D. .... Town.....  
State.....

## 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.

## FREE to Hay Balers

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

Most powerful, simple, lever principle. Fastest hustler baler made. 30 years leader. Tremendous war hay demand. Coin cash baling for self and neighbors. Book explains all—Write ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY Box 16 Kansas City, Mo. Cash or Time

\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grider. \$26.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.  
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.  
**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

## Men Wanted

**AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS**  
Earn \$75 to \$300 A Month!

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.

**WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL**  
131 N. Topeka Avenue,  
**WICHITA, KAN.**

**YOU TAKE NO RISK IN BUYING AN Ironclad THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR**

**We Give You 30 Days' Trial 10-Year Guarantee**

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$12.50 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big, reliable machines fully equipped, set up, ready for use. Why not own an Ironclad outfit? Order direct from this advertisement and we will gladly give your

**Both for \$12.50 Money Back If Not Satisfied**

Freight Paid East of Rockies

Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted like some do, to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note 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, Tycos thermometer, glass in door, set up ready for use, and many other special advantages fully explained in FREE Catalog. Write TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 111 Racine, Wis.**

**150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER**

**COPPER TANKS AND BOILERS**

Galvanized Iron Asbestos Redwood Insulated Boilers

**MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD**

Write for Free Catalog Today.

# To Win With Poultry

## Prizes for Poultry Articles

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze contest for the best articles written by Kansas poultry raisers on subjects pertaining to poultry production, prizes have been awarded, as follows:

For the best article on poultry houses and equipment, first prize, E. H. Inman, Fredonia; second, Arthur A. Hedges, Dighton; third, Mrs. Kate C. Shrader, Whiting.

For the best article on farm poultry production, first prize, Mrs. L. N. Ambler, Cheney; second, Mrs. Frank Freeland, Effingham; third, Mrs. O. H. Craw, Peabody.

For the best article on artificial incubation and brooding and feeding the chicks, first prize, Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro; second, Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick; third, Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena.

For the best article on breeding standard poultry for heavy egg production, first prize, W. Clyde Wolfe, Ellsworth; second, Ginnette & Ginnette, Florence.

For the best article on raising turkeys, first prize, Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers, Fredonia; second, Mrs. L. Dow Zirkle, Garden City.

For the best article on raising geese, first prize, Miss Ethel Raymond, Altamont; second, Miss Nina R. Anderson, Richland.

For the best article on raising ducks, Mrs. Henry F. Smyers, Columbus.

We received a large number of very interesting letters, in which many of the poultry problems are discussed. We will give space, from week to week, to just as many of these letters as we possibly can.

## Some Facts About Leghorns

The Leghorn for years has been a widely known breed in the United States. Leghorns were brought into this country from Italy. The first varieties imported were the Single Comb Brown and the Single Comb White. There is every indication that this breed originated in Italy, where fowls of a similar type have been kept for many years. The breed is noted for its alertness, its stylishness of carriage, and the graceful blending of its different sections. In general the breed may be described as a rather small, comparatively long-backed chicken, with moderately low-carried, well-furnished, and well-spread tail, and with a long, sweeping curve of neck, back, and tail. These birds have comparatively long shanks, are well up on their legs, showing the hock and a part of the thigh. The body should be nicely curved thruout and the breast quite prominent. All the Leghorns have yellow skin and yellow shanks.

All the varieties of Leghorns are iden-

tical in size and type, differing only in kind of comb and in color. The single comb in the male should be of medium size and should stand erect, with five regular, deeply serrated points. The blade of the comb should extend straight out from the back of the head, and should not follow the curve of the neck or incline upward. In the female the front and the first point should stand erect, but the remainder of the comb droops to one side. The comb in both sexes should be free from wrinkles, thumb marks, or folds. In the rose-comb varieties the comb of the male should be of medium size and square in front, well filled and free from hollows, the spike well developed and extending straight back off the head, showing no tendency to follow the curve of the neck or to turn upward. The rose comb of the female is small and neat, and in shape is like that of the male.

The standard weights are: Cock, 5½ pounds; hen, 4 pounds; cockerel, 4½ pounds; pullet, 3½ pounds.

## Incubators Can't Lay

"Hens must live to lay," says the United States Food Administration, which is urging farmers not to sell or kill their layers until the hatching season is past.

Sitting hens lay no more eggs than dead ones, either. Tho to set hens is not so disastrous to the future of the poultry industry as killing them, still a hen might better spend her time producing potential chicks, or at least food, than in hatching them. Every egg possible should be hatched, to provide both for an early increase in food from this source and for the future welfare of the poultry business. But before eggs can be hatched they must be laid; this is the point to be considered above all others in producing poultry to meet the needs of the present emergency.

An incubator cannot lay eggs, but it can outdo the hen in many ways at her ancient job of hatching eggs. She simply hasn't time for such work nowadays, that's all. Let the incubator take care of the sitting part of the reproductive process for her this year while she attends to a more important task. By doing so you may serve Uncle Sam and at the same time relieve the hen of a very disagreeable job.

## Our Hour of Trial

Now is the hour of our testing. We must save, serve and sacrifice. If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal; we are the enemy at home!

"Food Will Win the War!" Whose food, German or American? The world awaits your answer. We must save, serve and sacrifice.

The dairy cow on the farm makes a market for the products of the farm.

# "WHY CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL"

We want to tell you how to prevent chicks from dying in the shell just at hatching time, how to save them from White Diarrhoea or Bowel Trouble; how to build the best Home Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change your old one. Above information absolutely FREE, for names of 5 or 6 of your friends who use incubators. Send Names Today RAISALL REMEDY CO., Box 56, BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.

**Inside Facts About Good Poultry Profits**

THE U.S. Government declares we must raise One Hundred Million pounds of poultry in 1918. The world stands ready to buy twice as much eggs and poultry as all America produced in 1917. The Government assures every poultry raiser—big or little—a liberal price for eggs and poultry. You can raise twice as many chickens this year, and make 4 times the profit! Get busy! Cash in big this year. Get the best hatcher—a

**1918 X-RAY INCUBATOR**

Beyond all question the most scientifically built incubator ever perfected. Look at its 20 exclusive hatch-increasing features—every one of them a money-maker for poultry raisers. The only one—filling-during-a-hatch feature; the Automatic Trip that regulates heat; the Quick-Cooling Egg Tray; the X-Ray Gas Arrestor, etc. And, Shipped Express Prepaid

to practically all points. Investigate. Send this very day for FREE COPY of our 1918 X-Ray Book. X-RAY INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 47C, Des Moines, Ia.

Write for FREE BOOK

**Make Money SURE Don't Experiment**

War has made poultry raising more profitable than ever before. The demand for chickens is excessive—greater than the supply. Do your share to meet it. It's no time for experiments. Be sure. Sure Hatch has been the great, dependable incubator for 20 yrs. Nearly 500,000 pleased people own and make big profits with Sure Hatch.

**Find Out Today About SURE HATCH**

Sure Hatch chicks are strong, sturdy and healthy, and Sure Hatch Fresh Air Colony Brooders will raise all of them. The hen can't hatch better ones, nor anywhere near as many, nor raise them any better than this wonderful new brooder.

**Our Big Book FREE!**

It costs just two cents postage to write us for our big catalogue and Poultry Book. Hundreds of pictures, valuable money making information tells how to secure cheap poultry feed. Get this book sure—today. It means money for you. Sure Hatch Co. Box 14 Fremont, Nebr.

**THE LOWEST Priced Incubator Per Chick Hatched**

This is proved by the "Successful" 26 year record. You want the "Successful" for a sure success this year. Sell more eggs and chickens—help feed the world.

**"SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATOR or BROODER**

Write me a postal for book and prices. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys" sent for 10 cents. "Successful" Grain Sprouters furnish green food—make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high-grade poultry—all leading varieties.

J. S. Gilcrest, Pres. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. 346 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE TO EVERY CUSTOMER

**More Chicks GET JOHNSON'S BOOK**

This book marks our 20th year making incubators and gives you the cream of our experience with poultry. Send for a copy and get my offer on

**Old Trusty**

Shipped freight or express prepaid. Make a big income with Old Trusty this year. 750,000 owners. Big average hatches even in coldest weather.

Write today. H. H. Johnson Incubator Man M. M. Johnson Co. Clay Center, Neb.

Old Trusty comes built ready for business

**You Take Pride**

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

**KEY Overalls** fit better; never rip; last longer; cost less per year than others.

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

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

**LAKIN-McKEY** Ft. Scott, Kas.

**KEY OVERALLS** UNION MADE GUARANTEED

**Tells Why Chicks Die**

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert of 458 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a new book which tells of a simple home solution that raises 98 per cent of all chicks hatched and cures white diarrhoea over night. All poultry raisers should write for this valuable free book.—Advertisement.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Two Hundred Purebred Single Comb White Leghorns are Paying for Their Feed and Making a Profit for D. W. Malcom of Pawnee, Okla.

**MANKATO INCUBATOR**

**6 BIG NEW FEATURES**

That will smash all hatching records for 1918. Large Oil Tank, Redwood Case, End Regulator, Double Heating, Hot Water and Hot Air, New Ventilating System. Big Hatches.

Mankato Incubator Co. Box 712 Mankato, Minn.

EXPRESS PREPAID

**Value of a Male Bird**

BY N. L. HARRIS

When a hen was just a hen any old rooster would do as a mate. But a hen is no longer just a hen—she is a factory. It is her mission to convert all kinds of feed into either fat or eggs. In most cases it is desirable that she produce as large a number of eggs as possible.

Experience and experiments have proved that because a pullet comes from a hen that laid a large number of eggs is no assurance that she will inherit the qualities of heavy egg production. It has been proved that if a cockerel is raised from a hen that is a high producer and has an egg strain back of her his pullets are very likely to be good layers. Based on these findings it has been determined that the male is far more important in building up an egg strain than the female.

To the man who does not care whether his hens lay few or many eggs \$1 may be all a rooster is worth, or he may swap roosters with some neighbor. To the man who is interested, as most of us are, in the profit to be derived from a flock, the male bird is valued by the amount of improvement he imparts to the pullets.

Some figures compiled from four years' work at the Kansas station along this line are very interesting: A male of known breeding, the dam of which was a fine layer, was mated with 10 pullets purchased from the packing house. These pullets represented the common run of Kansas produced poultry. They were neither remarkably poor nor exceptionally good. They made an average record the first year of a little above 75 eggs. The average first-year record of their daughters by the selected male was 157 eggs, or more than double the production of the original hens. Another mating was made which produced pullets that made records of 199, 170, 167 and 164 respectively. Every year pullets have been selected from all the hens and mated with a male that was bred along egg production lines. After four years' breeding many of the pullets made records of above 200 eggs.

If a cockerel of this class should be mated with 12 hens on any farm and increased the output of eggs but 50 per cent, what would his value be? Allowing that the original hens made an average production of 70 eggs, which is the average for the Kansas hens, at 20 cents a dozen this 50 per cent increase would mean 60 cents a pullet. It is a common and safe plan to figure six good thrifty pullets from every hen in the breeding pen.

This cockerel then would represent an absolute net increase in cash of \$43.20. Figured on this basis \$10 would be a very reasonable purchase price for such a male.

It might be more advantageous to purchase a setting of eggs or a number of baby chicks from some reliable breeder and raise several cockerels for flock use. This usually can be done at a probable outlay of not more than half the price of a well developed male bird.

Unfortunately many breeders advertise their flocks as an egg strain, when they cannot tell the individual production of a single bird in the flock. This is where the male testing work of the experiment stations will be of value. A reliable breeder may have one or more of his males tried and a certified report made which would assure his customers that they were getting stock from a flock of established egg characteristics. Or he may send in a number of his pullets and the station will return to him a report of their records, which would be of great value for advertising purposes.

As soon as male selection is more carefully and universally practiced the harder hen will become more and more scarce, and the profit from the average flock greatly increased.

**Turkey Raising**

Turkey raising is profitable, if you just get down and go to it. I raised 54 turkeys in 1917 on \$50 worth of feed and sold them for \$124.32, a clear profit of \$74.32. Now you must remember they won't just grow into dollars, unless you work.

Cholera was my first trouble. I lost two laying hens. Then came the lice on the little turkeys, then the skunks, then hail, then the poisoned grasshoppers, then the watering tanks. For cholera, use permanganate of potash in the drinking

water, enough to color it. Then get rid of the sick ones. Clean away all droppings out of reach of turkeys. Then sow lime all about the premises. Feed some good tonic once a day in moistened corn chop.

For lice, I use nothing but dry sulfur. Put it in an old pepper box and dust it all over the shoulder part of the fowl and wings. Be sure it is well dusted in. Then watch them daily. If you find more, give another application. Don't do this early in the morning or in rainy weather. It should be done at noon, when the turkeys are in the shade resting. I use turkey hens to hatch and raise turkeys. They are true mothers.

Chicken hens stay too close to the house for turkeys, but they can be raised with the chickens. Turkeys do best close to a grain field, but there will be liver trouble to combat if you let them run to old stacking places, as there is sure to be moldy grain about. I use a poultry tonic daily for them, if I see the slightest bowel trouble.

Turkeys can't stand a drenching rain, no more than you and I. Provide a

shelter, so they can run to it. They will also run from hail. Hail is very destructive to tiny turkeys. If they get chilled they will surely die if special care is not given. I bring them in and warm them up in the brooder after a severe rain or hail. Now as to fattening, I penned mine and lost out. They won't fatten in a drove penned up half so fast as they will if you feed corn and let them have free run. They are sure to get liver trouble when penned up. You must keep off for them at all times. They like to roost in trees, and should be raised close to trees, so they will come in at noon and night. I used barrels and boxes to set my turkey hens in.

I put these boxes and barrels close behind buildings and in out of the way places where we do not go much. An old turkey hen doesn't like to be seen on the nest. I did not have many eggs spoiled this way by sun or by chilling. We always notice the drove and if a hen is missing, we watch for her.

They like a nest egg. I use hens' eggs and take them out every morning and

gather them in with the turkey eggs as soon as I visit the nest after the hen has laid. I had at least 150 eggs last spring from five hens. Mrs. L. Dow Zirkle, Garden City, Kan.

**A Dry Mash**

A dry mash composed of equal parts of shorts, bran, corn meal and meat meal, kept in a hopper where the hens can eat it at will, is a valuable addition to the hen's bill of fare. This dry mash is excellent for both laying hens and growing stock. Those who feed this mash have found that whenever the meat meal is omitted there is a noticeable decrease in the number of eggs. Hens that are expected to fill the egg basket should have meat in some form.

**New Incubator—Free**

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

# Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's What You Want—That's What "Tyco's" Cup You Will Get With My Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit — And I Can Prove It.



**140-Egg Champion Belle City**

The whole story is in my big book—"Hatching Facts", in colors, sent Free. It gives short cuts to success in raising poultry and you will want to start one of these wonderful Guaranteed

Hatching Outfits making money for you. It is a matter of good business and good patriotism to raise all the poultry you can this year. And besides you can make extra big profits by using my

## \$8<sup>95</sup> 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies



**Jim Rohan Pres.**

The incubator that regulates and ventilates itself—equipped with patented thermometer holder—round cornered, and non-leakable, copper tank—big safety lamp and deep nursery.—The incubator with the Fibre Board double-walled construction, that has led the field for over 12 years. The kind used by Uncle Sam—leading Agricultural Colleges and over 650,000 of America's most successful Poultry Raisers. My \$5.25 World Famous Hot-Water, Double-Walled,

big, roomy, 140-Chick, Belle City Brooder (Illustrated below) is guaranteed to raise the chicks, and makes your Hatching Outfit complete. When ordered with Incubator—both cost only \$12.95. Freight Prepaid East of Rockies and allowed that far if you live beyond. You cannot get a better Hatching Outfit at any price. If you are in a hurry and wish shipment to come by express, I will prepay amount of freight towards the express charges, and it will cost but little more.

Read how money is made—what pleasure folks have raising poultry the Belle City way.—Letters and actual photographs prove every statement

**A Trusted Servant**  
My success is due to the perfect working of the Belle City Machines. You have done something to help every working person interested in poultry, to make money.—My 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubators are trusted servants and produce unequalled results.  
H. W. Norberry, Mass.

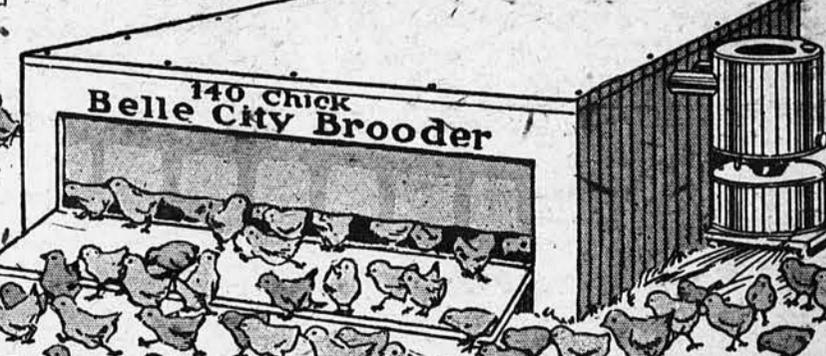
**Boy of 16 Makes \$350**  
It's easy work and lots of fun raising poultry with a 140-Egg Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit. I am only 16 years old and made \$350 clear last season. Most incubator men forget about the boys and girls, but you give them a great opportunity to make money.  
Dale Schaffer, Ohio

**Women Handle With Ease**  
This year I am using nine of your perfect incubators, because I find them absolutely self-regulating—an incubator a woman can handle with ease—with deep nursery to keep chicks comfortable, with a device to keep thermometer where you place it—that hatches turkeys as well as chicks.  
Mrs. Pearl Sarver, Mo.

**What Others Are Doing You Can Easily Do**  
And you are perfectly safe in ordering direct from this advertisement—Now. I ship quick from Buffalo, N.Y., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., or Racine. Besides you share in my

**Special Offers**  
to you. Full particulars come with my catalogue, "Hatching Facts". These special offers provide ways to make extra money. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete guide book for setting up and operating, you are sure to have poultry in abundance, as shown here. Order now or write today for my catalogue—the most practical guide to success with poultry.—This book is free for the asking. A postal will do. Jim Rohan, Pres.

**Belle City Incubator Co.**  
Box 21, Racine, Wis.



**140 Chick Belle City Brooder**

**"I Wish my Daddy had a Belle City"**





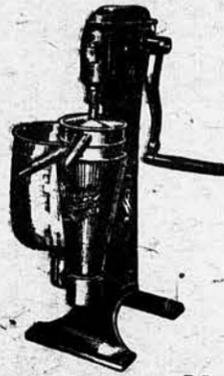
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The "Little Bits" have been the foundations for most of the big fortunes of America. Your "little bit" is right in that stream of skim milk that is carrying a goodly percentage of "skimmable" cream with it if any fixed-feed separator is being used.

Every little bit is saved and is turned into money by using a

# SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

The reason for the saving is simple—the Sharples skims clean at any speed. Other separators do not—their construction prevents it. Only the Sharples has the suction-feed principle that draws the milk into the separating bowl in proper proportion to the speed of turning. No cream loss from slow turning—no bell-ringing bugaboo: just complete, uniform separation—that's the Sharples way. Any other way is wasteful. No discs in the Sharples—that means easy, quick cleaning. More than a million users are saving with a Sharples. Write for catalog today; address Dept. 15.

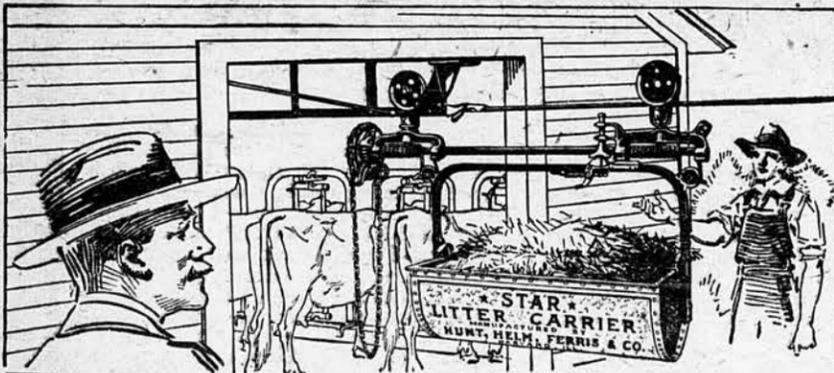


The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

Sharples Milkers—used on half a million cows daily

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We know what will happen when you compare STAR Litter Carrier outfits point by point with other makes. And on that knowledge of the advantages found only in STAR goods, we invite and welcome competitive inspection.

You're probably considering putting in a Litter Carrier outfit right now. You realize that it takes the place of two men and does away with side straining, back-breaking drudgery.

The Double Lock Tub of the STAR—the easy Raising and Lowering—the Swinging Boom for keeping the barnyard clear—the varied styles to suit every need in Rigid and Rod construction as well as both in combination—these things insure perfect satisfaction when you buy the STAR Carrier.

## STAR Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Litter Carriers

Let us help you lay out a STAR Litter Carrier Outfit for your barn. Our experience will aid you in getting best results and STAR switches and curves and construction enable us to fit every need efficiently.

Write today for our handsome illustrated catalog. It shows all the styles and kinds and will give you new ideas that are worth while for the man considering the installation of a Litter Carrier outfit—

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

### Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

## Money from Dairying

### Success in Raising Calves

BY BRUCE E. WESCOTT

I have always lived in a locality where we sell whole milk. Skimmilk is not available, and the raising of our calves is an important problem. For more than 15 years I have raised all my heifer calves without milk; namely on calf food. I have raised good calves that made good cows. Others can do as well or better if they will be sure to get a good, standard brand advertised in the farm and dairy papers, and follow directions very carefully. Or they can use home-prepared calf foods, such as have been tested out and found economical and efficient by the state experiment stations.

Give the calf whole milk for about two weeks, then decrease the milk and add a very little gruel made from the calf food. Thereafter continue to gradually increase the calf food gruel and to decrease the milk until the calf is receiving a full feed of this gruel. Now this is the critical time, and, if you can make this change without the calf realizing it, you have won the battle.

Get the calves to eating alfalfa, silage, and a grain ration just as young as you can. Do not over-feed on the calf food gruel and be very careful to keep all pails sweet and clean. I find that one of the best preventives for indigestion in calves is keeping fresh water where they can drink often. It is surprising how much water they will drink. Most farmers fail to realize that the calf requires water at this young age.

Do not misunderstand me, and think your calves will be quite as fat and sleek as those fed on milk; but take good care of them and when they are 3 months old they will be just as growthy as if they had been fed on milk. At least such has been my experience.

Use a purebred sire, and try to have the cows freshen in the early winter, as you will then have more time to take care of the calves. Then when spring comes, they can be turned out to pasture, and with a very little grain additional, will make a fine growth.

I have never had a case of scours when calves were fed calf food, but young calves that have contracted the ailment can be cured by taking away all the milk and feeding nothing but this food. The germ cannot live without milk. It has been my experience that calves raised in this way develop into cows with splendid digestive organs. They have good, large barrels and will consume a large amount of rough feed.

The Indiana experiment station recommends that unless its market value is above 30 cents a hundred pounds, the use of skimmilk as a feed for young calves should be encouraged, and that so long as skimmilk is available as a feed for livestock, milk substitutes for dairy calves are of comparatively limited value. I have no objection to encouraging the larger use of skimmilk for feeding calves and would like to have it myself to feed; but as I have already said, I have always lived in a locality where skimmilk is not known on the general run of dairy farms and where the raising of our dairy calves has been a very important problem.

There are many other farmers in the same situation. Like myself, they simply do not have the skimmilk. Our monthly milk check is our chief income, and it comes from the disposition of our whole milk. We cannot afford to keep back enough of this whole milk to skim, so we can have the skimmilk for the calves; for then we would be confronted with the additional problem and trouble of disposing of the cream so left on our hands. To us—the calf foods, or so-called milk substitutes, have an important mission to fill and a very considerable value.

While the Indiana station takes the view referred to, it also realizes that there are those conditions existing in some dairy farming communities, such as my own, in which a prepared calf food is an economical item in calf feeding. And so it has carried on some experimental tests along this line and succeeded in preparing a home mixed calf meal, which it has found satisfactory in producing a good growth and condition of thrift in calves.

This calf meal so prepared by this sta-

tion contains equal parts by weight of hominy-feed, linseed meal, red dog flour, and dried blood, all of which may be purchased on the feed markets and the mixing be done at home. The advertised brands of calf meal usually contain, in addition to some such combination of feeds as this, a combination of two or more condimental drugs, or so-called appetizers and tonics.

However, let me say in conclusion, get busy and raise a lot of good dairy calves. In that way you can establish a better herd of dairy cattle, as you can be constantly weeding out the poor ones and need keep only the best in the herd. What can you raise that is more profitable on the farm today than a few extra dairy cows at the present high prices? I believe prices will go much higher than they are now.

### The Queen is Dead

The great purebred Holstein, Duchess Skylark Ormsby, that made the world's record for all breeds of 1506 pounds of butter and 27,761.7 pounds of milk in one year, is no more.

Duchess Skylark Ormsby was calved October 31, 1909. She was owned by R. B. Young, Buffalo Center, Iowa. She freshened first at 2 years, 1 month, and 3 days old. She was put on official test, making the creditable though not noteworthy record of 17.50 pounds of butter and 380.2 pounds of milk in seven days. Continued for the year, she made the fine record of 531.1 pounds of butter and 18,966.5 pounds of milk as a junior 2-year-old. She then passed into the hands of John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn., and for him, at 5 years and 3 days old, she made 34.36 pounds of butter and 558.1 pounds of milk in seven days. It was then decided to run her for the full year. On November 9, 1915, it was officially announced that she had established a world's record with the tremendous output of 1506 pounds of butter and 27,761.7 pounds of milk in 365 days. This exceeded the previous world's record of 1470.59 pounds of butter held by the Holstein cow, Finnerne Pride Johanna Rue.

The champion was but 8 years old at her death and her loss is a great one, not only to her owner but to dairymen and breeders generally.

Her only living son, Sir Ormsby Bannostine Champion, is in active service and his sons and daughters have every indication of perpetuating the beauty, symmetry, constitution and persistent milking qualities of his great dam.

### Quarters for Dairy Calves

BY FRANK M. CHASE

Clean, roomy and well-lighted quarters for dairy calves make an investment that pays good returns in the health of the future producers. Lack of cleanliness is the greatest single cause of disorders in calves, filth in the calf pens being equally as important in this respect as filth in the feed. A sickly or stunted period during calfhod usually affects the growth and production of the animal thruout its life. It is to a dairyman's interest to prevent such lulls in the growth of the young animal; and in doing so he should give careful attention to the sanitation of the calf quarters.

The bumping and jostling about which young calves receive when several are penned together, particularly when they are of different ages, frequently results in injuries to the tender animals. For this reason it is better to keep the dairy calf in a separate pen, at least 6 by 8 feet, until it is 2 or 3 weeks old. As calves early learn to eat roughage and grain, if encouraged to do so, these pens should be fitted with feed boxes and racks for hay.

After the calf is strong enough to run with the others safely it may be placed in a larger pen. This also should be equipped with racks for hay so placed as to be easily reached by the calves. Hay should never be thrown down in the corner of the pen for the calves to eat or tread upon as they choose. This practice is both wasteful and unsanitary. In placing ground feed in the grain boxes care

should be exercised to provide quantities that are not too large, as this increases the chances for wasted and stale feed.

For a number of years the neat, manufactured iron stalls for calves have been increasing in use. Tho the first cost of these is greater than for wood stalls, they have the advantages of being comparatively more durable, are strong, and excellent in appearance. From the viewpoint of sanitation alone the iron stalls have numerous advantages over the board pens. As the iron rods and tubing require but very little room they provide for unimpeded ventilation. Excluding less light they allow Nature's disinfectant, sunlight, to do its work in the calf quarters effectively. Iron stalls also provide few harboring places for filth and germs, and easily may be disinfected and kept clean.

Stanchions should be provided on one side of the pen so every calf may be insured of having its proper share of feed. When a number of calves run together and are loose when fed the milk often is spilled, and the large calves rob the small ones. By keeping the calves in the stanchions for a few minutes after feeding they may be prevented, too, from sucking one another's ears. Iron stanchions may be purchased to conform in appearance to the rest of the stalls, tho if desired they may be constructed of cheap lumber. Calf stanchions usually are made from 3 to 3½ feet in height. When closed the stanchion should allow a space of about 4 inches for the head of the calf.

Dryness in the calf pen is essential if the young animals are to be kept in good health. To keep the pens dry an abundance of bedding is necessary, and it should be changed often. After calves are 4 or 5 weeks old they can stand considerable cold if they have dry quarters. Lack of sufficient bedding, and pens without proper drainage, however, are likely to result in the rise of various diseases.

**Removes Dairy Drudgery**

We have been using our machine nearly two years, milking from 15 to 25 cows, and would not enjoy even the thought of going back to hand milking. My daughter, who has always had to assist with the milking, is more enthusiastic about the machine than I am.

We have a three-unit—single cow—outfit. The cost of operation is very small. The machine not only lightens the work, but also does away with much of the drudgery of the dairy. Our cows

take to it very kindly and we have never had a cow injured in the least by the machine. After thoro investigation and study, I am sure that with mechanical milkers, like all other machinery, some are much more successful than others. With the labor problem as it stands at present I would say anyone with eight or more cows cannot afford to be without a milker.

C. T. Mann.  
Brown County.

**Milks 25 Cows a Hour**

We have used a mechanical milker since June 2, 1915, on from 20 to 35 cows. We like to have two men with the machine, one to do the stripping, while the other feeds the cows and operates the milker. Our machine milks about 25 cows an hour. Just now I am short of help and am doing the milking alone, but can milk about 16 cows an hour. I could milk 20 cows an hour if the barn was arranged so that all the cows could be stanchioned and fed at once.

I would rather break a heifer to milk with the machine than without it. The worst thing about the machine is cleaning it. Care is required in this. No particular skill is required to operate the machine—just a little careful attention. The gas engine calls for more skill than the milker. We have no intention of trying to handle cows without the milking machine.

M. W. G.  
Chase County.

**Where Cleanliness Pays**

In feeding dairy calves cleanliness pays big dividends in the health of the animals. Nearly all calf disorders are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness, and clean conditions constitute the best preventive of disease in the calf herd.

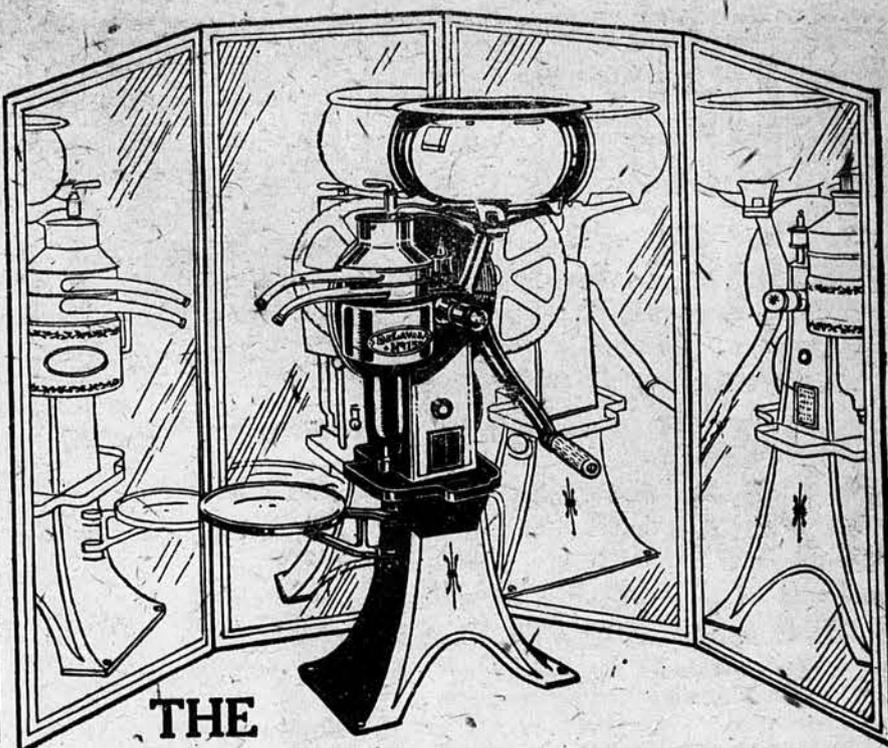
All milk fed should be fresh and clean; the same is true of other feeds. Calf pens should always be kept clean and be filled with plenty of dry bedding. Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be thoroly scalded with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible. Discarded feed should be removed from the feed boxes, which should be thoroly cleaned daily.

**Loyalty in Little Things**

The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing, the loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food. If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal; we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing.

**No Drudgery in Choring Here**

THE accompanying picture shows the barn and silo on the dairy farm of G. A. Stannard, near Brighton, Ia. Both were planned with the idea of having them as convenient and comfortable as possible for the stock as well as choremen. Feeding from the silo may be done without going out of doors, and with the aid of the litter carrier and spreader at the end of the track, the labor of cleaning out the barn and taking the manure to the fields is reduced to a minimum. The interior of the barn is fitted with steel stanchions which is a further convenience in caring for the cows. The barn is 72 by 34 feet in size in ground dimensions and has a roomy hay mow. The silo is built of cement staves and is 16 feet in diameter by 35 feet high. Mr. Stannard began dairying with a few grade Holsteins and has been adding purebred cows and heifers to his herd as opportunity permitted. He now has about 30 good producing cows and a dozen or more calves. Ultimately he hopes to have a herd of purebreds exclusively. The Stannard farm is a quarter section. What he has accomplished could be duplicated by many other quarter section farmers in this territory. Dairying is the one line of farming open to the average man that is sure to pay good returns. It means work but proper buildings and equipment will reduce this very largely and do away with the drudgery bugaboo of dairying.



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VIEWED from every angle, the De Laval is distinctly in a class by itself. It has a business-like appearance. It looks as if it were well made, and it is. It looks sturdy, and it is. There is no make-believe about it anywhere, from the wide-spreading substantial base to the solid, seamless, symmetrical supply can.

It's no wonder that big dairymen and creamerymen who have for years made a careful study of dairy methods and machinery refuse to consider any other separator but the De Laval. They know that from every angle—clean skimming, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

They know that it has a record of 40 years of service behind it. They know that it can be depended upon. They know that they can't afford to take chances with any other cream separator—

And neither can you.

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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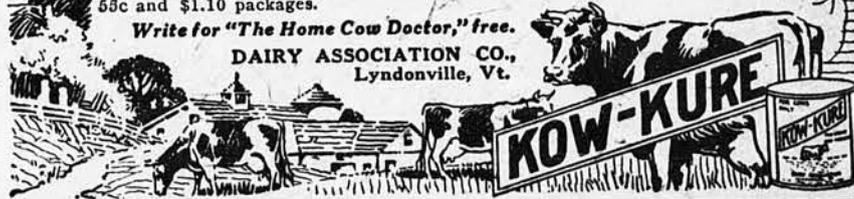
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KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and keeps them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and \$1.10 packages.

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**Let's Obtain More Sorghum**

Careful Seedbed Preparation is Important in Kansas

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

FALL LISTING frequently is of advantage in preparing for the sorghums. It prevents soil blowing, keeps the snow on the field, and increases the amount of moisture absorbed by the soil. As a rule the earlier the listing is done the better.

Disking early in the spring usually pays if the ground has not been listed. Disking cuts up the stubble and trash and works it into the soil. It kills weeds that have started and puts the soil in excellent condition to absorb moisture.

The best time to disk depends on a number of conditions. If alternate thawing and freezing has left the soil loose on top, very early disking is not necessary and probably not advisable. It should be delayed until weeds have started. However, if the surface is crusted badly from melting snow or heavy rains, disking as early as the condition of the ground will permit is advisable.

Listing for sorghum should always be shallower than for corn in the same section. Deep listing usually results in poor germination and slow early growth. It also increases the danger of damage from early rains.

The preparation of the ground for surface-planted sorghum is practically the same as for corn. On most soils fall or early winter plowing gives the best results. Fall-plowed land is more thoroughly weathered during the winter. This puts the soil in better condition and more plant food is liberated. Fall plowing also kills many insects injurious to sorghum.

If it is necessary to delay plowing until spring, it should be done as soon as the condition of the ground will permit. Winter plowing usually is advisable when practicable. However, ground should not be plowed when it is too wet. This is especially true on heavy clay soil or when the plowing is done in the spring. In Southeastern Kansas, in heavy clay soil, spring plowing usually gives better results than fall plowing. Possibly this is due to the fact that the soil becomes too compact by planting time.

The right depth to plow varies with the nature of the soil and the time the work is done. Deep fall plowing—7 to 8 inches—is advisable on nearly all good land. On thin soil, especially when the top soil has been largely eroded, deep plowing may not be advisable. In many cases it may even be injurious. Where the ground has not been plowed to a depth of more than 4 or 5 inches it is best to increase the depth gradually.

This is especially true in areas of heavy rainfall and heavy soil. If a considerable amount of unweathered soil is turned up under these conditions, the yield is likely to be reduced for one or two years.

Disking after plowing usually is necessary. Early spring disking of fall-plowed ground is often desirable to kill weeds. The ground should be disked and harrowed sufficiently to keep the weeds under control, especially just before planting. Weeds then growing will get ahead of the sorghum and be too large to be killed easily by the time the crop is high enough to cultivate. Spring plowing should be disked for the same reasons, and to put the ground in proper condition for planting.

Sorghum for grain, stover or silage is always planted in drill rows. The check-row method of planting has been tried with kafir, but with unsatisfactory results, because stands sufficient to produce maximum yields are difficult to obtain in that way. Sorghum sowed for hay usually is broadcasted and harrowed in or seeded with a grain drill. The latter is the best method. The seed is placed at a uniform depth and better germination and more uniform growth are obtained.

The time to plant varies with the season, the locality and the variety. The growing season in Southern Kansas is from two to three weeks earlier than in the northern part of the state. In Western Kansas planting must be somewhat later than in the eastern part of the state, because of the altitude. In

the northeastern and north-central parts of Kansas the sorghums are planted from the middle to the last of May, while farther south they may be planted from two to three weeks earlier. In Northwestern Kansas it is not safe to plant sorghum until the last of May, and in cold, wet seasons it may be planted as late as the first of June. The sorghums are all hot-weather crops and will not germinate and grow satisfactorily in any part of the state until the ground is warm.

When planted too early the plants make a slow growth, and weeds are likely to outgrow them, making it difficult or impossible to keep the crop clean. As a rule, sorghum should be planted about 10 days later than corn in the same locality. The early sorghums may be planted later than those that mature late. Sorghum may be planted on dry soils earlier than on wet soils, because a dry soil warms up earlier in the spring. It is largely for this reason that they may be planted earlier in Western than in Eastern Kansas. In Southern Kansas, especially on thin upland, planting as early as conditions will permit usually is advisable in order that the plants will be well along toward maturity before the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Early planting also often avoids injury from kafir ants, which are likely to attack the germinating seed.

The grain sorghums with soft seeds, such as feterita and milo, are more easily injured by cool weather during the germinating period than other varieties. Feterita seed rots very quickly and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm.

Sorghum for hay usually is planted later than for grain or silage. It cannot be cultivated, and if weeds get started they are likely to crowd out the sorghum. It is good practice to plant so the crop will be in the right state for cutting late in the growing season, preferably just before frost.

It is often difficult to obtain a good stand of sorghum. The general tendency is to plant much too thick, with the hope that enough will survive to give a satisfactory stand. This practice is not the best, since if conditions for germination are favorable the stand will be too thick for the best results. A good practice is to plant from 50 to 100 per cent thicker than the desired stand, since there is almost always a considerable loss of plants from insect injury, rains and covering during the early cultivation. A small early-maturing variety should be planted much thicker than a large, late-maturing one. The rate of planting should be thicker on rich, fertile soils than on poor soils, and where the rainfall is heavy than where the annual precipitation is light. Sorghum for grain is seeded at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds an acre in Eastern Kansas and from 3 to 4 pounds an acre in Western Kansas. When grown for stover or silage, twice the amount of seed is used. When planted for hay broadcast or with a grain drill, from 1 to 2 bushels an acre is used, depending on the size of the seed and the type of the soil. A smaller amount of seed of Sumac sorghum than of other varieties may be used, because the seeds are smaller. Less than a bushel to the acre of any variety usually is not advisable. If seeded too thinly the stalks grow so large that they cannot be handled conveniently, and a coarse hay of poor quality results.

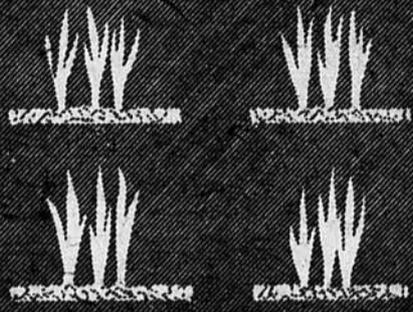
Sorghum seedlings are not so vigorous as those of corn or the other cereal crops. The seeds, therefore, usually should not be planted so deep. They should be placed in moist soil if possible, and covered deep enough to prevent drying out. The depth necessary to insure this is governed largely by the nature of the soil and by its moisture content at the time of planting. As a rule, 1 or 2 inches is about the right depth. On wet, heavy soils, 1 inch usually is sufficient, while on light sandy soils, 2 inches and possibly more is necessary for the best results. Comparatively deep covering is necessary in Western Kansas to prevent drying. Feterita is more easily injured by deep planting than other varieties. No sor-

(Continued on Page 27.)

# THE NATION'S NEED — MORE CORN

**AVERAGE PLANTING  
WONT GET IT**

**ACCURATE PLANTING  
WILL**



**AVERAGE PLANTING**

**ACCURATE PLANTING**

**AVERAGE** is hit-and-miss planting—under-planting some hills and over-planting others. Under-planted hills produce only 1 or 2 ears where they should produce 3 good ears. Over-planted hills produce barren stalks, nubbins and possibly a couple of fair ears.

**ACCURATE PLANTING** means the desired number of kernels in **EVERY** hill, that number depending upon the soil's fertility. It means that each hill is called upon to produce its proportionate part of the yield. It eliminates under or over-planting.

*Average planting cannot produce the biggest yield.*

*Accurate planting will produce the biggest yield.*

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The same accuracy that you would get if you painstakingly counted out the kernels of corn and dropped them by hand—that is the accuracy of the John Deere 999 Planter. It is the accuracy of the hand planting method made tireless and rapid by mechanical devices.

John Deere Planter accuracy is the result of 50 years' experience—50 years of thought, of study, of experimenting with that one goal always in mind—accuracy. The 999 has rightly been styled the "super-planter."

Careful design and workmanship have made possible this high degree of accuracy. Each kernel enters the cell in the seed plate in a natural position. The sloping hopper bottom feeds the corn to the cells whether the hopper is full or nearly empty. It is the most simple yet most effective planting mechanism ever used on a corn planter.

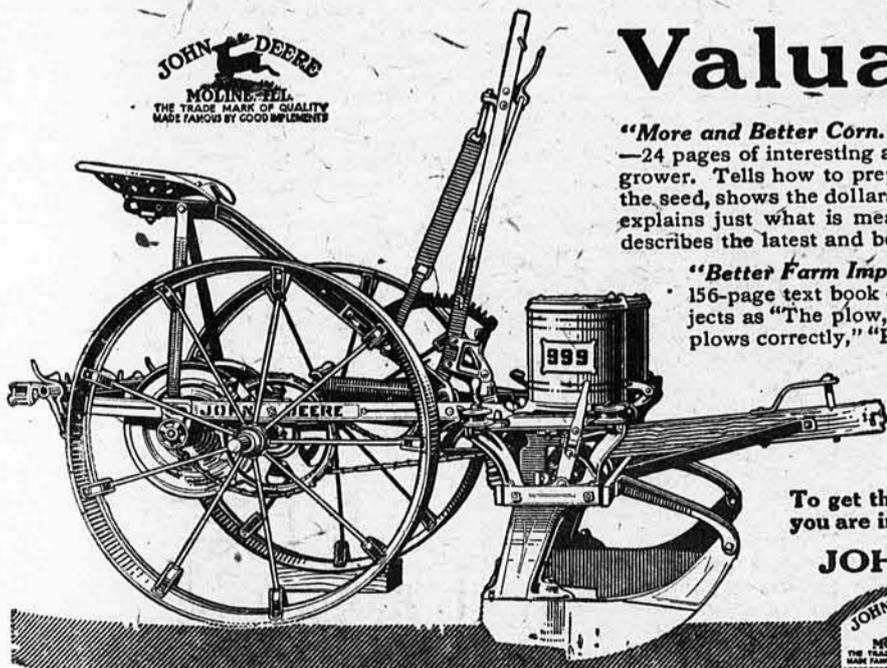
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You can also drill corn with the John Deere Planter. Change from hilling to drilling or back to hilling is made instantly by means of a foot drop lever. Not necessary to get off the seat nor stop the team. The 999 Planter gives nine different drilling distances without changing seed plates.

You can't give too much attention to the selection of your corn planter in these days of high prices and in answering the nation's call for more corn. Your old planter is a "thief in the field" if it isn't doing accurate work. Remember, a planter's mistakes never show up until the corn plants appear above the ground. Make sure that the work is done right when the corn is planted—get a John Deere 999—the planter that must prove its accuracy through rigid factory tests before it goes into the field.

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Pep for Purebred Livestock

The War is Increasing the Demand for Good Animals

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A MIGHTY revival in better livestock is on in Kansas. This is one of the very obvious results of the abnormal times thru which we are passing. The scrubs are very much in disfavor in view of the prices that are prevailing for feeds, especially grain and hay. These high prices are doing more to awaken an interest in better bred animals than half a generation of ordinary educational effort. This certainly is "the day" for the breeders of purebred livestock. What is still more important, most of the breeders of better animals understand this fully, and expect to make the best possible use of the opportunities which are before them. Some excellent prices have been paid for purebred animals in the last few months. I think they will be still higher in the next year. Here is the point: The average farmers of this country have become awakened fully to the need for animals that will make the most efficient possible use of the feeds that are grown. Farmers are tired of working all summer raising a crop of corn and then feeding it in the fall to a bunch of scrub shotes that absolutely cannot make the maximum gains. It doesn't pay, and it is a rather silly sort of a business—there is too much hard work connected with cultivating corn.

The understanding of the efficiency of well-bred swine has of course been general ever since the present generation was born, but in the days of the low prices for corn it didn't matter so much. Breeders had a hard time in selling well-bred stock to the average man during times of abnormally low prices for feeds—as a good many hundred readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know from very personal and discouraging experience. But, the modern conditions have changed all of this—they have put the driving force into the effort to get better breeding. That is why just now you can find the greatest interest in better breeding with hogs, cattle, horses and other farm animals we have ever known.

More Pep.

This has put pep into the purebred business—all of the way along the line. It has created an excellent outlet for the stock from the ordinary herds over the country, which go mostly into the grade herds which supply the general markets. From these more or less ordinary purebred herds the movement has gone upward, in the effort that the purebred men are making to get better breeding into their herds, until it reached the very best herds of the country. This has resulted in producing some of the very highest prices we have ever seen for outstanding individuals.

The result has been most happy—it has established the fact that there are excellent financial rewards in store for the breeders who will always keep quality before them as their ideal. That this will result in great good in the future goes without saying. It means that the purebred business is getting on a sounder basis fundamentally—every day in this state.

Incidentally this is a fine demonstration of some of the things which should

be considered by the younger farmers—by men who wonder if it is worth while to keep the ideal of quality before them. Many a farmer in Kansas has been ruined from becoming a good breeder by the belief that the effort for quality was not worth while—that the business was not organized so this would pay. I think there will be a mighty change in this sort of reasoning in the next few years. We are getting a broader, better outlook on the fundamentals of production.

This means we are getting a finer system worked out than has prevailed in the past—and this will of course remain with us after the war has ended. Better methods of care and feeding are essential along with the good breeding. For example, George M. Rommel makes these suggestions for selecting breeding hogs from your herd. Note how the methods of care he suggests differ from the absence of system found on many places.

"Soon after weaning it is best to separate those animals which are to be kept for breeding purposes from the fattening stock. Only such gilts as show exceptional type and conformation should be chosen to replace or augment the sows in the herd. No male animals should be saved entire unless the breeder is growing purebred, registered swine. When they are so saved, their care and feeding is similar to that of the gilts.

Breeding Stock.

"The breeding stock must not be pampered. This does not mean to neglect them, but it is not best to house them as carefully or feed them as heavily as the fattening stock. Sows should be trained to resist the weather and to utilize forage crops, that they may have vitality and the ability to eat cheap feeds. Pasture should be supplied in abundance to these young gilts, particularly such crops as the legumes. It is best to feed some grain to the breeding stock to keep them growing nicely, but they must never be pushed, for the whole object in their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. A grain ration containing more protein than is fed to fattening stock is very good for breeding animals. The gilts are kept on the same feed until time to breed for the first litter, after which they are maintained in much the same fashion as the old sows during pregnancy, except that they are fed a heavier ration. The gilt at this time must not only grow the unborn litter, but also must get nutriment to continue her own growth."

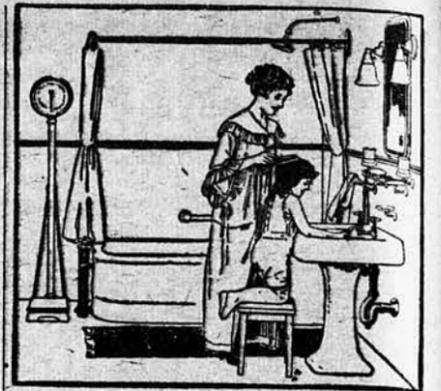
This interest in a sane and practicable livestock system is one of the excellent things which Kansas will get out of the war. It will be a happy result. The old, wasteful methods of the past are going.

If the cream is too thick it should be thinned out before the churn starts, but in all cases the thinning should be done with water.

In starting to feed sheep grain, feed a small quantity at first and gradually increase it or the animals will lose wool.



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Forage Crops Aid in Reducing the Production Costs

BY M. L. FISHER

**R**APE IS one of the most satisfactory crops for early hog pasture when clover is not available. It closely resembles cabbage in appearance and manner of growth, except that it does not produce a head. It has large, coarse, succulent leaves, and ordinarily grows from 20 to 30 inches tall. It is a cool weather plant and can be sown early in the spring—as soon as there is no further danger of severe frost. It will endure a pretty severe frost in the fall without injury and may be used for pasture late in the fall, provided the hogs are kept off when it is frozen.

Rape is a gross feeder and does best in very fertile or heavily manured soil. It grows particularly well on old feed lots and lots used for yarding stock in winter. Rape does well also on muck and.

The seedbed should be prepared much the same as for corn, except that it should be especially well pulverized. The seed can be sown in drills or broadcasted. In drills the rows should be 20 inches or more apart and the plants cultivated the same as corn. Sowing in rows requires 1 or 2 pounds of seed an acre, while broadcast sowing requires 4 to 6 pounds.

Sowing in rows has an advantage over broadcast sowing in that animals will follow the rows when feeding and thus will not destroy so many plants by trampling on them. This method also has an advantage when the crop is sown on foul land, in that the cultivation helps to keep down the weeds. The seed can be distributed with a hand garden drill, or, on large areas, with a wheat drill by running the seed from the grass-seed attachment into the grain hoes. Broadcasting and harrowing in also is a common method.

Rape may be sown at any time during the spring and early summer, but the early seedings will give best returns. When sown for an all season crop it usually is sown during the first half of April. It frequently is sown with oats. After the oats are cut, the rape plants come on and supply considerable pasture. If the stand of oats is thin, the rape plants may overtop them and supply pasture much earlier. It also is sown frequently in standing corn at the last cultivation. It can be sown later and covered with a harrow, or with a cultivator, or with a mower wheel dragged between the rows.

When pasturing rape with large hogs they should not be turned on until the plants are 12 to 14 inches, or still better 16 to 18 inches high. When only small pigs are used, they should be turned on when it is about 6 inches high and not too rank for their easy consumption. When pastured before this time the hogs pull the plants and kill them and thus destroy the pasture. Neither should it be pastured so closely that all leaves and stems are eaten, otherwise it will have to be sown again before the pasture can be renewed. A few leaves or parts of leaves should be left on the stems to start new growth.

The hogs will eat the leaves first and not harm the stems seriously until all the leaves are gone; therefore, the hogs should be removed before the stems are injured. When this is done, new leaves spring out on the old stems and the pasture is renewed in much less time than when the stems are eaten off. For this reason two pastures should be provided, so that while one is being pastured the other is growing. When this is the case and the hogs are alternated between the two pastures, an acre of rape often supplies enough forage for 15 to 20 hundred-pound hogs during a large part of the summer.

Since rape can be sown at any time during the growing season, the pasture can be secured at almost any time during the summer and fall. It can be pastured late in the fall, but stock should be kept away from it while the leaves are frozen, otherwise the plant will be seriously injured and, also, the animals may scour badly. There is

often complaint that hogs in rape become blistered, especially about the nose and ears. This is due to the hogs being in the rape while the dew is heavy or after a rain. While this is not an extremely serious objection, nevertheless it can be largely eliminated by keeping the hogs off while the rape is wet, and also by pasturing the rape close enough so it does not become very rank in growth and greatly overtop the hogs.

## Let's Obtain More Sorghum

(Continued from Page 24.)

gum should be planted deeper than is necessary to insure germination.

The cultivation for sorghum should be the same as for corn in the same section. The principal purpose is to kill the weeds. If the ground is erusted by heavy rains, cultivation to break this crust is advisable. Otherwise considerable moisture may be lost by run-off or thru evaporation. More cultivation than is necessary to kill the weeds and to keep the surface soil in condition to absorb moisture usually does not pay. Many weeds may be killed by good preparation of the ground and by disking and harrowing before planting. The rotation of crops also reduces the damage from weeds. Proper attention to these matters will greatly reduce the amount of cultivation necessary.

## It is Up to the People

The present Congress will be compelled to raise more than 2½ billions of additional war revenue merely to supply deficient appropriations. The Congress to be elected next November will have appalling war revenue problems to solve. If we continue to finance the war along present lines, it will cost us 45 billions for the first two years, this to be exacted in greater part from the people. If we make monopoly and big business carry their fair share of the load, the people will be called on to provide 26 billions—still the larger share.

There are two ways of raising war revenue—by taxes or by bond sales. The President has declared that at least half of the war's cost should be raised by taxation, the rest by loans or bond issues. We are not doing it that way yet, by a long shot.

Every new issue of bonds means higher prices for all commodities and more profits, more profits to be invested in bonds. Every succeeding issue of bonds further increases prices and piles up more profits. As profits are invested and reinvested in bonds, and prices rise higher and higher, the greater the necessity for more bonds and the greater the peril of the nation because of the mounting costs of living. If the President's advice is not followed, by continuing this vicious circle, in a comparatively brief span, the predatory interests will be enormously enriched and the people as generally impoverished. The annual interest charge on war loans, if present plans are adhered to, will mount above a billion dollars annually.

We must not be crushed by German militarism, nor enslaved by dollarism and the dollar worshipers. If we are to do what we must do to win the war, the people must live, their health, their vigor, their earning, their working power must not be weakened.

Not only must great incomes be more heavily taxed—but enormous profits must be taken. Congress must be compelled to do its duty. No man must be chosen for the House or Senate in the primary this year, nor in the November election who stands unpledged to such a war revenue measure and who may not be trusted and absolutely depended on to carry out that pledge to the letter.

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- How to pick a good brood sow?
- How to feed your cows to give the right color to your butter?
- How to prepare cattle for shipment to avoid heavy shrinkage?
- How to get rid of worms quickly?
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# Away With the Fire Losses

## Why Not Prepare While There is Time?

BY H. R. TOLLEY

SOME PROVISION should be made for promptly extinguishing any fire which may start despite the best precautions. Nearly all farm products and equipment are combustible and are contained in frame buildings. It is almost a necessity that fire be maintained in some of these buildings during a part of the year, and carried into most of the remaining ones occasionally. In a large percentage of cases someone is in the building when a fire starts. Thus all buildings should be equipped with some kind of fire-extinguishing apparatus, for all fires are of the same size at the start, and most of them are discovered in time to be put out by a single person if the means are at hand.

The apparatus should be located in convenient places known to everyone who frequents the building, and should always be kept ready for instant use, and a ladder long enough to reach the roof should be kept in a handy place if there is no other way to get to the roof quickly. Fire insurance companies give special rates to all property owners in cities who equip their premises with satisfactory fire-extinguishing apparatus, and many companies would doubtless be willing to make similar arrangements in the case of farm buildings so equipped.

A pail of water is the oldest, simplest, and also the cheapest fire extinguisher. Fire buckets are found in all places of business and manufacturing plants, and there is no reason why pails of water to be used for no other purpose should not be found in every farm building. They are so effective in extinguishing small fires that insurance companies grant lower rates to many merchants and manufacturers who follow this practice, yet there are very few farm buildings where buckets of water are kept in fixed places to be used for fire only, altho it would cost but little and require only a slight amount of work to maintain such protection. Most persons rely on pumps to supply water when a fire breaks out; but the well may be at a considerable distance from the fire, and the delay caused by having to hunt buckets, pump the water, and carry it to the fire may be sufficient to permit the flames to spread beyond control.

The usefulness of the fire bucket depends on its being instantly available. To insure this the water should never under any circumstances be used for other purposes, the buckets should be inspected and refilled at regular intervals, measures should be taken to prevent the water from freezing in cold weather, and the buckets should always be kept at certain fixed places. They should be set on shelves or hung on brackets, and not put on the floor where they may be upset or have other things piled on them. If they are provided with covers the water will not evaporate so quickly as from open buckets, nor will it get full of dust and dirt and develop an offensive smell. The water can be kept from freezing in all except very low temperatures by adding 2 pounds of common salt to every bucketful. In some cases calcium chloride may be preferable to common salt, as it will not cause deterioration of a metal bucket. If the buckets are specially painted or labeled they will be more conspicuous and there will be less likelihood of their being used by careless persons for other purposes than fire fighting.

In buildings which are at a considerable distance from a source of water it is advisable to install a cask or tub filled with water to reinforce the buckets. On many farms there are plenty of vessels suitable for the use mentioned which could be placed around the premises without expense and in only a few minutes' time.

A little practice in throwing water may be a very useful thing. A single bucketful if applied correctly may do more toward extinguishing a fire than a barrelful thrown awkwardly. The knack of throwing a broad sheet of water in a semicircular sweep is learned easily and is useful on a spreading fire on the floor. Water dipped out with the hands or a broom and

sprinkled on the fire is often more effective than that thrown at the fire from a distance. The water should be applied to the base of the fire and not up in the flames and smoke.

The principal objections to water buckets are that they are unsightly if placed inside the house, are likely to be used for something other than fire, hold comparatively little water at the best, require a certain amount of attention if they are always to be full and ready for instant action, and are of little use on fires in oils and volatile liquids, such as gasoline or kerosene. However, they are the best form of fire protection the farmer can get for the money.

Water-supply systems which have water under pressure afford excellent fire-fighting facilities if the necessary hose and connections are provided and kept ready for use in emergency. This fact should be taken into account when considering the cost and advisability of installing such a system. Existing plants of this kind can be altered at small cost to provide additional fire-fighting facilities.

The chemical extinguisher has come into general use in recent years, and it has many advantages over water buckets. Since it can be used for nothing else, it is always sure to be in its place and ready when needed. Furthermore, some types of chemical extinguishers are effective in subduing fires among oils, where water is of no value. A chemical extinguisher in general use is the soda-acid variety with a capacity of about 2½ gallons of water. More than 20 firms manufacture approved apparatus of this type. These apparatus generally cost from \$7 to \$12. Their construction is simple and they are easy to operate. An extinguisher of this kind consists of a closed metal tank strong enough to withstand considerable pressure and partly filled with a solution of bicarbonate of soda—baking soda. In the top of the tank is a bottle of sulphuric acid, which is closed by a loose-fitting lead stopper. The only outlet to the tank is a rubber hose equipped with a nozzle. To operate the extinguisher the tank is simply turned bottom upward. This permits the sulphuric acid to escape gradually around the stopper, which drops out against the top of the tank.

The acid comes in contact with the soda solution; carbonic-acid gas, which produces great pressure, is generated, and the water and gas are forced out thru the hose and nozzle. Both the water and the gas, which is noncombustible, assist in extinguishing the fire. The apparatus in most general use is about 2 feet in height and is intended to be hung on the wall. The chemical extinguishers which are approved by insurance companies are tested to withstand a pressure of 350 pounds. They are designed to hold 2½ gallons of water mixed with 1½ pounds of bicarbonate of soda, and the bottle holds 4 ounces of acid. The stream thrown at the blaze has a range of from 25 to 40 feet and will flow for about 1 minute. If applied correctly the contents of a 2½-gallon extinguisher are equivalent to many times that volume of water thrown from pails.

These extinguishers can be refilled and used many times. When not in use they require no attention, except that they should be discharged and thoroughly cleaned and refilled once a year, and must be protected from freezing. Specific directions for operating and refilling are printed on a plate attached to the tank of all approved makes. The chemicals for refilling can be purchased at any drug store for 50 cents or less, and a supply should always be kept on hand. These extinguishers are useful on any fire which water will quench, but are not very effective in gasoline or kerosene fires.

Another type of chemical extinguisher consists of a quart of fluid in a double-action metal syringe, the handle of which is worked back and forth to eject the liquid. The chemical agent which smothers the fire is carbon tetrachloride. This is a liquid which does not freeze until a temperature of 50 degrees F. be-

low zero is reached. When the temperature rises to about 200 degrees F., very nearly the temperature required to boil water, it turns into a heavy vapor, which covers and smothers the fire. It is especially useful in extinguishing fires on which water or carbonic-acid-gas extinguishers have little effect.

Burning oil, gasoline, kerosene, or acetylene generally can be subdued with it, and it is especially valuable in a garage. It is not poisonous and evaporates quickly without damaging articles on which it is thrown. However, a large quantity of the vapor may cause the suffocation of persons remaining in a closed room with it. Caution in its use is therefore necessary. One-quart extinguishers of this type can be purchased for about \$8, and the liquid for refilling them costs about \$1.50. These extinguishers are approved by all fire insurance companies.

There are on the market many makes of extinguishers consisting of sheet-metal tubes filled with powder, which decomposes when thrown on a hot fire and produces a noncombustible gas which smothers the flames by shutting off the oxygen. The manufacturers recommend these for fires in confined spaces, and especially for chimney fires, and in many cases they have been effective in curbing gasoline and oil fires. The ingredients are powdered coarsely, decompose easily without explosion, and give off a strong odor and much smoke. They appeal to many persons on account of their low cost when compared with other extinguishers, but their value has been exaggerated greatly, and most experts in fire protection do not recommend them. Their use in attempts to extinguish fires on which they can be of little help is likely to cause disastrous delay in the use of water or other approved agents.

Glass bottles of spherical form containing fire-extinguishing liquids of various kinds are sold in many places. The bottle is to be thrown on the fire and broken and the liquid thus liberated. When heated the liquid gives off a noncombustible gas, and in some cases is supposed to encrust the burning material with a fireproof chemical and thus smother the fire. These grenades are not so dependable as other forms of extinguishers. Their capacity is small, it is difficult to throw one of them to the base of the fire, and sometimes they do not break when thrown. As in the case of the tubes of dry powder, they are likely to cause serious delay in the use of better extinguishing agents.

### Yields With the Milos

Will you please tell me which milo produces the most seed in Western Kansas, the Yellow or White?  
Rawlins County.

There is little difference in the yielding capacity of Dwarf Yellow and White milo. The two varieties are very similar in size and the time required to mature.

A strain of White milo somewhat earlier than the Dwarf Yellow is grown in a number of localities in Northwestern Kansas. In seasons in which difficulty is had in getting the Dwarf Yellow milo to mature, the White milo often will outyield it because of its earlier maturity. When the Dwarf Yellow milo matures properly, it may or may not outyield the White variety. The latter variety should be preferred since it is more likely to mature. Possibly seed may be obtained from C. W. Askew of Utica, Kan.

A comparatively large late maturing variety of White milo is grown in extreme Southwestern Kansas and Western Oklahoma. This strain should not be grown in your locality.  
K. S. A. C. C. C. Cunningham.

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Democracy in American Kitchens

(Continued from Page 6.)

strive to have my meals appetizing and well balanced so there will be no abnormal craving for any particular thing. I think a craving for some certain food usually indicates that some element in the diet is lacking.

Mrs. J. F. Mitchell.

Olathe, Kan.

Substitutes are Better.

We have used scarcely any meat for 15 years and no lard, so when the Food Administration card was handed me it was not a great sacrifice for me to sign it. Conserving sugar is the most difficult task for our family. We always used a great deal of sugar, although we had been making more than half of our cakes without frosting, and since we signed the card we have had only two frosted cakes. We were fortunate enough to get molasses from a neighbor and as we have plenty of butter, milk and sour cream I make many spice cakes, using half granulated sugar and half molasses when the recipe calls for brown sugar. I also make gingerbread, oatmeal drop cakes and butterless, eggless and milkless cake with molasses.

We raised a good many pumpkins and squashes last year and I always use half molasses and half sugar for sweetening in the pies. I make pumpkin butter, which is strained pumpkin sweetened and spiced, and my husband likes this with cream and sugar. We often have pumpkin prepared as for pie except that I stir it on top of the stove like gravy and put in more flour and use no eggs. We also eat a good deal of fried squash and we like it better than sweet potatoes.

Homemade hominy is one of our favorite dishes. It can be made with lard or lard, but I make it with soda, using a tablespoon heaping full to a quart of shelled field corn. (White corn is better if you have it). Boil it with plenty of water for at least 4 hours or until the skins begin to slip off, then remove from the stove, put into a large pan filled with water and stir vigorously. Rub and rinse in many waters until most of the skins are off, then boil until done, and salt. This can be eaten cold in milk or warm with cream and sugar or fried. We often have cornmeal griddle cakes.

Perhaps some who do not like cornbread would like Indian meal pudding.

Make it like cornbread only use one more egg and a little more shortening and sugar, and put in a little more meal to make a stiffer batter. Pour into a bag and tie, allowing space for the pudding to raise, then boil in a kettle of hot water about 1 1/2 or 2 hours. Eat hot with cream. I nearly always have gravy with cornbread. It saves butter and we like it better that way.

I think it is better to brown the flour in the oil when making gravy without meat fryings. I have used pure cottonseed oil instead of lard for 15 years. I am going to try corn oil now since we live in the cornbelt and are advised to use foods prepared as near home as possible. I knew a woman who was suffering from indigestion and couldn't eat foods fried in lard, but foods fried in cottonseed oil did not hurt her at all. The oil does not penetrate so far into the food being fried as lard does.

We use nuts, beans, lentils, peas, cheese and eggs in place of meat. We also have all the milk we wish to use. I buy peanut butter in quantity and make delicious peanut butter soup from 1 quart of rich milk, 1 rounding tablespoon of peanut butter, 1/2 teaspoon of celery seed and salt to taste. Celery in place of celery seed would taste still better. Put the seed and most of the milk on the stove to heat, mix the butter with the remainder of the milk until it will pour, then add to the soup and put in the salt last. Strain and serve with plenty of crackers. Peanut butter can be used as it is or mixed with water, cream, lemon juice, vinegar or sirup and salted in each case. It is very nutritious and economical. It costs much less than dairy butter, often just half as much, and 1 pound will make 2 pounds when mixed.

Mrs. Daisy Cook.

Randolph, Kan.

Use Fruits to Save Sugar.

In order to save white flour, we have learned to make bread of shorts and bran with a small part of white flour. A very good bread can be made of one part of bran or shorts, to two parts of white flour, but ours is nearly all made of shorts. We have learned to like it and are savoring a great deal of flour. We have pancakes for breakfast made of shorts, a small part of flour and cornmeal, stirred up with

sour milk and soda, salt and a tablespoon of sugar.

Our meat has been limited to about half our usual supply, so I have to plan ways of saving it and serve substitutes. I find if I take half the amount of meat used before, put it thru the food chopper, heat the skillet hot and put in the meat, sprinkling with salt, pepper and flour and brown, then add water, we have a very good dish answering for meat and gravy which saves butter as well as meat.

We do not use so much sugar as in former days. We add raisins or other fruits to our cereals and have limited our cake baking to one cake a month, and then we do not make them expensive.

We use a great many Mexican beans and find flake hominy makes a very good cereal for breakfast and I believe flake hominy and oatmeal are cheaper than other breakfast foods, but they must be cooked a long time to be at their best, the same as cornmeal mush. We often have cornmeal mush with milk for supper.

We bought our apples for 50 cents a bushel, picked them over and canned the ones that would not keep. So we have had a supply of apples for the children's lunches. We have a family of 10, six of whom are in school, so we have to plan for lunches, too. I give the children sandwiches of cottage cheese, baked beans, raisins, nuts and cream, and sometimes crackers and cake with apples. They have white bread only as an occasional treat. We make cornbread and bran gems often. Our children all use milk so this is a great help in saving and is a good food. Most persons we meet here seem willing to do their part. We are all healthy on our economical diet and I do not think it is any great hardship for any of us. I hope all will speed the day of thrift to help win this war.

Mrs. Carrie Burson.

Edith, Kan.

Life of Red Clover

I am enclosing for your inspection two clover plants from a field sowed with oats in the spring of 1916. I have always understood that clover plants live only two seasons but they all seem to live like the two I am sending. I think it possible for this field to produce a crop of hay this year if I let it stand. J. W. E.

I have examined the two red clover plants and I feel confident that these plants would have grown and produced a crop this coming season. I believe, however, that these plants are not from seed germinated in the spring of 1916 but probably are plants that came from seed that germinated in the spring of 1917. Red clover often contains considerable hard seed. In fact it is not uncommon to find samples of Red clover in which one-half of the seed is hard. Hard seed will often lie in the ground an entire year before it germinates. It is possible that the stand of clover you now have is the result of hard seed which was slow in growing. If you have a good stand of plants similar to those you inclosed I would advise you to leave the meadow for hay this coming year. Red clover is a biennial and any plants that come from seed that germinated in the spring of 1916 would have died during the last fall or winter. L. E. Call.

K. S. A. C.

About the Sumac Sorghum

Can you give me any information concerning Sumac sorghum seed? Have you any of the seed for sale or can you tell me where I can get it? I am very anxious to get a start of the variety. W. L.

Phillips County.

Sumac sorghum is an excellent variety of sorghum to grow for feed but it is fairly late in maturing and probably would not mature satisfactorily in your section. We prefer for that section Red Amber or the Western Orange if these varieties can be obtained, but they are difficult to secure this season. The Sumac would make a large quantity of feed. It would be entirely satisfactory for close drilling and would be suitable for ensilage or for feed if planted in rows, but probably would need to grow until frost, and if placed in the silo I would permit it to stand until it frosted and then cut it as quickly as possible.

We are listing your name for a seed list as soon as it is issued. L. E. Call.

K. S. A. C.

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Put the idle acre to work tile the wet spots fill in the gulleys clean out the fence corners - build silos Food will win the war - raise more of it!



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with their resultant aches, pains, rheumatic twinges, stiff muscles—are neutralized by a prompt application of Sloan's Liniment.

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## MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

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### TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

#### Election of Senator.

Is the United States Senator to be elected next year in Kansas by popular vote?

2. Could not Congress have adopted national prohibition by a three-fourths vote? Would the law have gone into effect at once?

3. Will you please publish the vote of every senator and representative in the last legislature in the "Bone dry" law? Banner, Kan. J. E. D.

1. Yes.

2. Congress might have passed a law which would have amounted to national prohibition by a majority vote of both houses of Congress, provided of course that the President approved the measure. If such an act had been passed and the President had vetoed it, it would have required a two-thirds vote to have passed it over his veto.

3. Members of the house voting for the "Bone dry" law were: Adams, Allen, Bardwell, Barnes, Barr, Blankenbecker, Bond, Bray, Brooks, Brougher, Brown of Douglas, Brown of Greenwood, Bruner, Caldwell, Campbell of Bourbon, Campbell of Sedgwick, Carlton, Carson, Carter, Caudill, Charles, Chase, Clasen, Coad, Coffin, Collins, Coolidge, Cummins, Day, Doniphan, Estes, Evans, Fear, Finney, Foster, Geddes, Gillum, Gillman, Goff, Gorham, Graham, Graves, Green, Harley, Heath, Hershberger, Hughbanks, Hughes, Ireland, Jackson, Jeffrey, Jewell, Jewett, Johnson of Brown, Johnson of Franklin, Johnson of Nemaha, Johnson of Norton, Johnson of Wallace, Keller, Kent, Koontz, Layton, Long, Mack, Mayhew, Melvor, McKinley, McReynolds, Miller, Moore, Moser, Neiswander, Nelson, Ostlund, Paul, Peal, Piper, Railsback, Sampson, Sellards, Sexon, Sharpe, Short, Sowers, Stone of Lyon, Stone, F. O., of Lyon, Stone of Shawnee, Stout, Sullivan, Taylor of Ford, Taylor of Wabunsee, Thompson, Timken, Travis, Uplinger, Watkins, Wells, White, Whitman, Wilmoth, Woodhouse and Speaker Keene.

Those members of the house voting against the bill were: Chittenden, Endres, Harvey, Holland, Jones, Kline, Lyons, Marshall, Martin, McDougle, Noble and Shannon.

In the senate the following senators voted for the bill: Anspaugh, Barr, Bergen, Carroll, Coleman, Crocker, Delaney, Doerr, Getty, Gulick, Hart, Hilkey, Huffman, Kanavel, Kimball, Laing, Malone, McClain, Metcalf, Milligan, Montee, Myers, Nighswonger, Nixon, Paulen, Plumb, Pomeroy, Price, Satterthwaite, Schoch, Smith, Snyder, Sutton, Thompson, Wark, Whitney and Wilson. Senator Bruner voted in the negative.

#### Contract to Lease Land.

If a man had part of a farm rented and writes to the owner asking to rent the rest of the land and receives this reply:

"You can calculate on the house and the rest of the land and a well. All I shall want is the usual grain rent such as is paid by other renters in that neighborhood."

The owner promised to fix the pasture fence, house and barn. Could I make him fulfill the contract, or would it be better to have a written contract? Could I put up a barn and fix pasture fences and dig a well and take the cost of it out of his share of the crop? His excuse is that he is too busy to look after it. J. A. B.

A verbal contract is enforceable, but it is always much better to have a written contract, especially in such a case as you describe. Where the contract is merely verbal there is always a strong probability of a misunderstanding and dispute.

If you can prove your contract you have the right to put on the improvements agreed upon and take it out of his share of the crop. However, I would strongly urge that you have a contract in writing if possible.

#### Liability on Notes.

1. A sells B personal property represented to be worth \$1,200 for \$700. B gives in payment two notes for \$350, each bearing 10 per cent interest from date. C signed the note as security. After the notes were due A told B in the presence of two witnesses that if he had to sell the property at a loss he, A, would throw off the interest. Can B compel A to do this?

2. C sells the property for B for \$500, taking one note due in one year, drawing 10 per cent interest from date. C indorsed the note with the understanding with A that this is to be credited on the two \$350 notes. After A got possession of the \$500 note he refused to give the credit agreed on. Can A be compelled to credit the two notes with the \$500?

3. A trades the first \$350 note to D, telling him the note and interest amount to \$430, but admitting that he had received \$250 cash on the \$500 note. Can D collect the note or any part of it from B and C?

4. Can A collect the notes from B and C?

5. Can A be prosecuted for fraud if he tries to collect either of the \$350 notes? J. B.

1. If A had not disposed of the notes

to innocent purchasers before they were due he could be held to his agreement to credit the notes with the interest, or rather to deduct the interest. If the notes had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers before due the purchaser or purchasers could not be held but could collect the full face of the notes with interest.

2. Yes.

3. If D purchased the notes before they were due he is an innocent purchaser unless it can be proved clearly to the contrary and has the right to collect them from the maker and indorser.

4. If A has parted with the notes of course he cannot collect. If he has again become the holder of the notes he can collect but must give the credits he has agreed to give.

5. From your statement of facts I do not see that A could be prevented from collecting on the notes whatever is really due under his agreement, on the ground that he has committed fraud. If he had obtained the notes by fraudulent representations that of course would make the notes void so long as they are in his possession, but there is nothing in your statement to show that he obtained the notes by fraudulent representations.

#### Insurance Policy.

The holder of a life insurance policy was unconscious at the time the premium became due and for that reason the premium was not paid at that time. Later he recovered consciousness and the dues for the premium were sent in. Twelve days later the company sent word that it would not reinstate him. Now the man seems to be getting well. Will he or his family have to lose this? He would have paid out on his policy in eight years.

#### CONSTANT READER.

If the company received and retained the premium when sent, that in effect reinstated the holder of the policy. This seems to be a term policy, that is one which matures within a certain number of years. Such policies usually are non-forfeitable after two years so that the holder in any event could not lose his

#### The Leak in the Food Ship

With the war and a food crisis on our hands, if any industry needs the fostering oversight of the government it is the food-producing industry. Now that the government has gone into the price-fixing business, it should at least see that the prices of feed and of livestock are equalized, and that profiteering in the necessities of the farming business is stopped.

share of the reserve fund collected for the safeguarding of policies. However, while a term policy speaking generally cannot lapse if the premiums are not paid within a certain time, the policy would lapse to the extent that the company would only be bound to pay to the insured or his beneficiaries the proportion of the face of the policy represented by the premiums already paid.

I would suggest that you take the matter up with the commissioner of insurance.

#### Life of Promissory Note.

1. A gives B a note reading "Upon demand I promise to pay B \$500 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from date until paid." How long is the note good without renewal?

2. A and B are husband and wife. If A dies can his widow take charge of all property without having the court appoint her executrix, they having no children?

3. Can a wife will any money she has made since her marriage to any person she wishes, or will her husband inherit it? H. H.

1. A promissory note on which no payments of either principal or interest are made outlaws in Kansas in five years.

Any payment of either principal or interest has the same effect on the life of the note as a renewal of the note itself. In other words the note does not outlaw until five years from the date of the last payment made thereon.

2. It would be the duty of the probate court to appoint the widow as executrix. If she makes a return showing that there are no debts and no other heirs, the court may then turn the estate over to her and stop further proceedings so far as the court is concerned.

3. The wife could will away only one-half of her individual property without the consent of her husband.

The amount of butter that can be made is limited by the amount of but-terfat the milk contains.

March 2, 1918.

**What Shall I Do, Doctor?**

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

**Veneral Diseases.**

I have had a great many letters lately about venereal diseases, and they have shown a great amount of misinformation. I conclude that the vicious person makes the mistake of considering venereal disease a slight matter and the unfortunate or misguided, decent person who contracts it makes the mistake of exaggerating its gravity, and considering the condition hopeless. Neither attitude is correct. The vicious person who exposes himself to venereal disease is sure to find, sooner or later, that it is a very grave matter indeed, and if neglected inevitably leads to destruction of body, mind, and soul. The unfortunate ought to know that there are means of cure, much improved in recent years, that give him a good chance of recovery. Let me not minimize the evil results of venereal disease. It is quite true that it may produce ugly deformities, destroy health, cause blindness, induce insanity, and so affect the victim that its shortening of life is considered the least of its evils. It is true also that one who recognizes the infection in its early stages and submits himself promptly to treatment has a very good chance of cure. He must remember, however, that the process of cure is slow, and treatment must be long continued.

This is especially true of syphilis. The treatment must begin early and continue long. In a very short time, all offensive symptoms may disappear and the patient feel quite well. Then comes the temptation to drop the treatment. Therein is the mistake of the average patient. The treatment must be continued for two years whether there are any symptoms or not. While under treatment, every rule of hygienic living must be observed. The patient must live temperately and sensibly. He must not smoke or chew tobacco. He must abstain absolutely from alcoholic liquors. He must take good care of his teeth, and if necessary to consult a dentist tell him at once the nature of the disease. He must not marry while under treatment, nor for two years after cure seems complete. It is the height of folly to buy patent "blood medicines," to take treatment from druggists or to do anything short of taking a complete and thoro course of treatment.

The treatment of the other important venereal disease, gonorrhoea, must be just as thoro and just as carefully supervised, but it does not usually take so long a time. A woman who had gonorrhoea wrote that she had found that later in life the disease appeared as paralysis, insanity, and other such afflictions of the mental and nervous systems. This is true of syphilis but not of gonorrhoea. The latter, however, has its own dread complications in the way of rheumatism, strictures, abscesses and so forth, so that I cannot say that there is much to choose between them.

**Hair Tumors.**

Can you please explain hair tumors? What are they? What do they contain?  
V. A. G.  
If you mean the tumors known as "dermoid cysts" in which are found hair, nails and occasionally teeth, I can only say that they are generally attributed to a fault in embryonic formation. It is supposed that when the body was in embryo a fold of epithelial tissue became perverted, and

afterward developed into a false growth or tumor. You understand, perhaps, that hair and nails develop from the same kind of tissue as does the skin. When we say that these tumors are "false growths," we say as much as can be stated definitely.

**May Outgrow Mark.**

Our little girl has a peculiar mark in the middle of her forehead. It begins just above the nose and extends up nearly to the edge of the hair. It is at times scarcely noticeable, and then when she becomes excited thru play or by crying or laughing it becomes a deep red (about the color of a burn when it does not blister, only with a little purple tinge to it). However, it isn't a deep purplish red nor similar in appearance to the ordinary so-called birth mark. She is nearly a year old and we think it is a little dimmer than when she was very small. This mark is very much in shape like a question mark, with the crook toward the right instead of left. Is this a birth mark? If so, since it isn't always the same, will she outgrow it? If not, is there any safe remedy to remove it? And would it be advisable to take the treatment if there is any? What causes such things? Are the parents at fault or is it just nature? R.

My experience with marks of this nature, is that infants very often outgrow them. They differ from the definite collection of bloodvessels that forms the so-called "strawberry mark" in this respect. No treatment is necessary. It would be unfair to say the parents were at fault. Yet undoubtedly it is caused by transmitted deficiencies as shown by the fact that the same pair may have several children all with the same marks.

**Miscellaneous Questions.**

**W. C.:**  
The cold areas appearing on your feet in so irregular and unaccountable a fashion indicate some disease of the central nervous system. As you are 72 years old, I cannot venture on a prognosis but by all means see a doctor. I do not think local applications will do any good.

**G. J. S.:**  
Examination of sputum to detect tuberculosis is made free of charge for Kansas citizens by the Kansas state board of health. Write to Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary, Topeka, Kan. It is better whenever possible to obtain this service thru your county health officer.

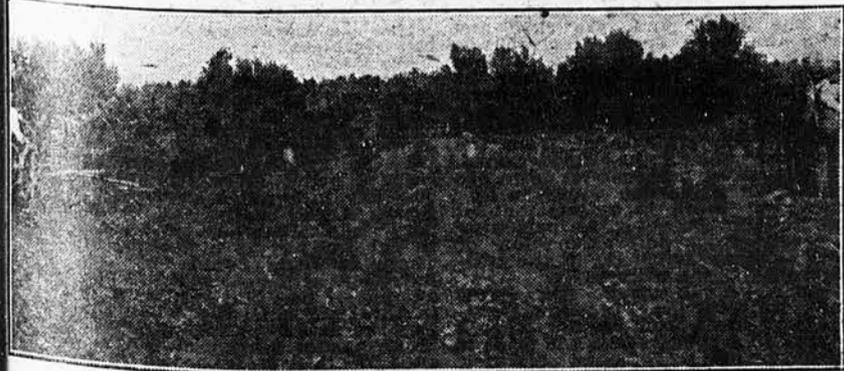
**L. D.:**  
Epidemic meningitis is a germ disease. It is spread by the discharges from nose and throat. A "carrier" is one who has the germs of the disease in his body and is therefore able to communicate it to others, yet is not himself ill with it.

**H. H. H.:**  
From your description of your skin trouble, I think you have psoriasis. This is a very stubborn and chronic disease. The history of treatment of such cases is unfavorable as to cure. It does not seem to affect life, and very often does not disturb comfort very much. Certainly it is wasting money to buy skin soaps, liniments, or "blood purifiers." A sensible, well-balanced method of living, with abstinence from all irritants is the best treatment. A good local application is composed of equal parts of Lanolin, Ointment of Zinc Oxide, Talcum, and White vaselin.

**Potato Growing at Greeley**

Greeley, Colo., has an international reputation as a potato center. The business is profitable and mighty satisfactory. The acreage will be large again this year, for it is realized that the demand will be abnormally great.

"Are those jars you are putting your preserves in, sterilized ones, Mrs. Jay?"  
"Oh, no; not sterilized, just common glass."—Baltimore American.



Harvesting Potatoes on the Farm of A. R. Snodderly of Greeley, Colo.: 5,000 Sacks Were Grown in 1917 on This Place.

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- Our famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3 ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC304, 3 ply, roll \$1.50; 2 ply, roll \$1.40; 1 ply, roll \$1.20
- 10,000 Rolls of Extra Heavy high grade Roofing; Red or Gray Slate Coated, Rock Faced, Brown Pebble Coat, Double Sanded, Mineral or Mica Surfaced. Lot No. GC305, roll 108 sq. ft. with nails and cement \$1.90
- 28 gauge, painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled siding sheets; 5 1/2 ft. long. Lot No. GC306, 100 sq. ft. \$2.50
- 26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled roofing sheets, Lot No. GC307, 100 sq. ft. \$3.00
- 24 gauge Extra Heavy painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. Lot No. GC308, 100 sq. ft. \$3.50

If you need further information before ordering, send us a rough sketch of your building showing size of roof, length of rafters, etc. Mention the kind of roofing you wish and our low freight paid prices will follow.



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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 378 Quincy, Ill.

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Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enameled Flag Pins with safety catch which we send free to all who send us 15 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine. **THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F 14, Topeka, Kansas**

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**Start A War Garden**  
If we are to win the war it will be necessary for nearly every family to raise their own supply of vegetables. Be patriotic—send for these guaranteed seeds on our exceptionally liberal 15 day offer below.

**PRIZE ASSORTMENT TEN VARIETIES**

One Packet Lettuce.	One Packet Parsley.
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We will send this fine assortment of ten packets vegetable seeds, postpaid to all who send us \$1.20 to pay for a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Satisfaction guaranteed. New or renewal subscriptions accepted. Address

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# Have You Ever Been Hungry?



400,000 Children Like These Are Now Starving in Armenia.

## This Picture Shows a Few of the 400,000 Orphans in Armenia Now Starving to Death

Is a child worth five dollars? Isn't one worth a million dollars? Don't you figure that way about yours? Well, five dollars will save the life of a boy or girl in Armenia—\$60 will keep one a year!

OVER here, in America, we think we have had a hard winter. We talk a lot about saving for our soldiers and our allies, and we must do it, because it is the duty of every citizen who loves his land, and the man who doesn't love it and do his duty isn't a citizen. We don't argue about that point. America is the richest nation in the whole world, bar none. Above every other consideration, bringing it down to bare essentials, we have enough to eat.

Still, many of us complain about hard times, when the truth is that we don't know what "hard times" means.

It seems a long way to Armenia, but it is so close, and our world-duty is so big that in October, last, President Wilson issued his second appeal in two years asking the country to aid the suffering, dying people of that distressed country, the cradle of Christianity. In this appeal the President said: "American diplomats and consular representatives report that the suffering and death from exposure and starvation inevitably will be very much greater this winter than last, unless the survivors can be helped by further contributions from America. Reports indicate 400,000 orphans, besides women, and other dependent children, reaching a total of more than two million destitute survivors. The situation is so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all."

"In view of the urgent need I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed, in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. Contributions may be made thru the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, One Madison Ave., New York City."

If every one of the hundred millions in America contributed only twenty-five cents to this heart-touching appeal we should have TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS for these starving women and children.

CAN'T YOU SPARE EVEN ONE DOLLAR from your plenty—just one-half bushel of wheat, to help in saving a child? Couldn't you go the limit of TWO BUSHELS, after looking at your own well-fed, well-dressed children, in your comfortable home, safe from the horrors of war?

Spring is here. We are going to have a wonderful harvest. Can't you share just a little of it for this cause? Germany has made it impossible for us to help Belgium, as we helped during the first two years of the war; let us get together for Armenia, this month, and put our state at the top. We can do it, too, with mighty little sacrifice, so little that it is scarcely worth calling sacrifice. We shall be helping farmers, like ourselves, except that their methods are so far behind our own that they need our help, as we never have needed anyone's.

Since 1915 Armenia has been a land of desolation difficult for American farmers to imagine. Think of it, tonight, when you sit down to supper, and send all you can, for your state's reputation and your own peace of mind.

### SPECIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

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Not one cent of your contribution will be used for expenses. Every dollar of expense is paid out of a private fund, subscribed by individuals. Every dollar contributed goes to the relief of a starving people.

You may send your personal check, a money order, postoffice or express to the Red Cross at Washington, D. C., to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, One Madison Avenue, New York City, asking that credit be given your state in the committee's books, or to the undersigned at Topeka, Kan.

**CHARLES DILLON, Chairman,**  
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Kansas Division  
Topeka, Kansas

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## FARM ANSWERS

### Dipping to Destroy Vermin.

Please tell me how to dip hogs to free them from vermin. What do you think of wallows? Is there a cheaper method than dipping? D. I. C. Neosho Co.

To free hogs from vermin they should be dipped two or more times at intervals of about two weeks, preferably 15 to 16 days for lice. Several dippings may be required before complete eradication is accomplished. Do not fail at the same time to clean and disinfect thoroughly the sleeping quarters. Cresol compound (U. S. P.) may be used for dipping and disinfecting. For dipping, mix in the proportion of 1 gallon to 100 gallons of water; for disinfecting, in the proportion of 3 gallons to 100 gallons of water. Coal-tar stock dips and nicotin stock dips also may be used to treat hogs for lice. For use they are diluted with water in accordance with directions supplied by the manufacturers. Cresol compound, coal-tar dips and nicotin dips may be purchased at the drug store.

For mange crude petroleum is more effective than the ordinary stock dips. It also is destructive to lice. The vat may be filled with the oil or half filled with water before the oil is added. If one dipping does not effect a cure the treatment should be repeated in one or two weeks.

Owing to the great variation in the composition of crude petroleum from different localities and the greater injurious effects of some crude oils than of others, crude petroleum, if of a kind not used before, should be tested on a few animals before extensive treatment is undertaken. Animals treated with crude petroleum should be provided with plenty of shade and water. They should not be dipped in oil in very cold or very warm weather. One of the best varieties of oil for use on livestock is Beaumont crude petroleum, and oils of similar composition are more likely to be satisfactory than those which vary widely from it. The specifications are as follows: Specific gravity ranging from 22 1/2 to 24 1/2 degrees Baumé; 40 per cent of the bulk boiling between 200 and 300 degrees C.; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent of sulfur.

Another remedy for mange is lime-sulfur solution. This remedy is not highly effective in destroying lice. It must be used warm—100 degrees F.—and the hogs should be dipped twice with an interval between dippings of seven to 10 days. Lime-sulfur dip may be purchased in concentrated form, or it may be prepared at home as follows: Slake 10 pounds of quicklime with sufficient water to make a thin paste, and stir in 24 pounds of fine sulfur flowers or flour. Boil this mixture for 2 hours in 25 or 30 gallons of water. Allow the sediment to settle in a tub or barrel. Draw off the liquid into the vat—carefully avoid disturbing the sediment—and add sufficient warm water to make 100 gallons. The dipping solution in the vat may be maintained at the proper temperature by steam brought by pipe or hose from a boiler.

Dipping vats are made of various materials, but the most durable is cement. The vat should be set in the ground at a convenient place where there is good surface drainage away from the vat. A suitable size for a vat in which to dip hogs is 10 feet long at the top, 8 feet long at the bottom, 1 foot wide at the bottom, and 2 feet wide at the top. It should be deep enough so the hogs will be completely immersed in the dip and will not strike the bottom of the vat when they plunge. If possible, the vat should be located so a 2-inch drain pipe may lead from the bottom to facilitate emptying and cleaning, otherwise it is necessary to pump or dip out the contents of the vat to clean it. Do not use old, filthy dip, but clean and recharge the vat before dipping again if the dip has become very dirty or if it has stood a long time in the vat. The end where the hogs enter should be perpendicular and the entrance should be on a slide. The other end should slope gradually, with cleats to provide footholds for the hogs for emerging after dipping. A dipping vat is useful where a large number of hogs are kept.

Some farmers favor hog wallows; others are strongly opposed to them. Filthy hog wallows are a source of danger. Hogs wallowing in or drinking contaminated water are likely to contract disease. However, there are many advantages to be derived from wallows. A cool bath is very soothing to a hog during the hot weather. It cleans the scurf from the skin and protects the hogs from flies. Crude petroleum, sufficient to form a thin layer on top of the water, may be poured into the wallow every 10 days. This will tend to keep the hogs free from lice and other skin parasites. If the skin becomes irritated from the oil, its use should be discontinued. Small quantities of coal-tar dip are sometimes added to the water in hog wallows, but there is an element of danger in this practice, as poisoning may result from the absorption of phenols by hogs which lie in the wallow more or less continuously.

On some of the larger hog farms concrete wallows are becoming popular. The cement hog wallow should be located in a shady place and made to contain from 8 to 10 inches of water. A 2-inch drain pipe, as recommended for the dipping vat, should be placed in the bottom of the wallow to permit its being cleaned out.

In many cases a farmer is not financially able to build a hog wallow or a dipping vat. If this be the case, the dip, properly diluted according to directions, can be applied with a spray pump or sprinkling can, or else rubbed on every part of the body by means of a brush or a swab of cotton waste. Care should be taken not to apply the dip stronger than directed.

Another method of controlling lice is to tie gunny sacks or similar coarse cloths around a post at a proper height, so the hogs may rub against them, and saturate the sacks frequently with crude petroleum.

### Rules for Measuring Hay.

Kindly give me the rules for measuring hay in stacks and mows. D. O. U. Norton Co.

The rules for measuring hay in the stack may vary according to the time the hay has been stacked and the kind and quality of the hay, and also according to the character of the stack. With alfalfa hay which has been stacked for 30 days, it is usual to compute an 8-foot cube, or 512 cubic feet, a ton. When the hay has been stacked five or six months, usually a 7 1/2-foot cube, or 422 cubic feet is calculated for a ton. In old, fully settled stacks, it is usual to allow a 7-foot cube, or 343 cubic feet for a ton; or sometimes, in very large stacks or mows, only 216 cubic feet, or a 6-foot cube.

The volume of the mow is secured readily simply by multiplying together the length, width and height. There are different methods for measuring hay in the stack, depending on the shape of the stack and also on its size. With a long stack or rick, the usual method is to throw a line over the stack, measuring the distance in feet from the bottom of the stack on one side to the bottom on the other; add to this the average width of the stack in feet, divide this sum by 4—which gives one side of the square—and multiply the quotient by itself and this product by the length of the stack in feet. This will give the number of cubic feet in the stack, which may be divided by 512, 422 or 343, in order to find the number of tons. For small, low ricks, the rule is to subtract the width from the "over," divide by 2, multiply by the width and multiply the product by the length, dividing the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

There is no established rule for measuring round stacks, but this one will approximate the contents of a stack of ordinary conical form: "Find the circumference at or above the base or 'bulge' at a height that will average the base from there to the ground; find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground and the slant height from the measured circumference to the top of the stack, taking all measurements in feet. Multiply the circumference by itself and divide by 100 and multiply by 3, then multiply the result by the height of the base, plus one-third of the slant height of top."

The hay in a round stack usually is less compact than in a rectangular stack, hence a greater number of feet should be allowed for a ton—with well-settled hay, probably 512 cubic feet. K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL

### Barley for the Hogs.

Is barley a profitable crop here? Can I harvest it with hogs? Douglas Co. J. W. C.

Barley is one of the best small grain crops you can seed in the spring, providing Chinch bugs are not present in damaging numbers. Chinch bugs appear to prefer barley to other small grain crops and damage it severely when numerous. I would suggest that you examine the bunch grass in low places and along fence corners. If you find Chinch bugs in damaging numbers it would not be advisable to grow barley. If not, I believe that barley would give you a satisfactory yield.

We have not seen barley harvested with hogs, as you suggest. There is one difficulty which it seems to us might be serious; namely, the fact that barley beards are barbed strongly and might cause some injury to the hogs' mouths in eating it. At least this objection has been observed in feeding barley straw to cattle. The beardless and hullless barleys would not have this objection, but, unfortunately, they yield only about half as much as the bearded varieties and would not be a profitable crop to grow.

I understand that the United States Department of Agriculture has tried out harvesting barley with hogs but so far it has not reported on the experiments. However, I am requesting Mr. Farrell, who has charge of these experiments, to write you direct as to their experience in this matter. K. S. A. C. S. C. SALMON.

### Harvesting the Sudan Grass.

How can Sudan grass be harvested to the best advantage? Pawnee Co. K. H. C.

With broadcast plantings for hay purposes, the ordinary mower is the best means of harvesting. The hay cures easily and small dews or light showers do not damage it so badly as they do alfalfa. Sudan grass in this respect being more like prairie hay. The hay is handled easily with pitchforks, stacks easily, and is not "slippery" like millet hay. The proper time to cut for hay is a debated question. There is little doubt but that more nutriment will be secured from a given amount of hay if it is allowed to stand in the field until the pollen has fallen and the seeds are forming than if cut at an earlier stage. However, experience in this state seems to indicate that for practical farm purposes it is more profitable to cut as soon as the grass begins to head, as by cutting at this period more hay will be secured.

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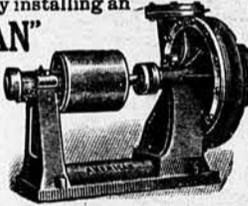
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during the season, and the hay seems a little more palatable than when cut at a later stage. Sudan grass hay is not washy or extremely laxative in effect, and consequently the objection to early cutting, which holds good with many crops, is not so important with Sudan grass.

In harvesting the seed crop experience indicates that the highest per cent of good-quality seed will be secured if the crop is not cut until after the earliest seed heads are fully mature. This may result in a small amount of shattering from the earlier ripening heads, yet there also will be a considerable number of immature late heads. The grower of the crop must watch conditions closely and use his own judgment as to the proper time under existing conditions. A bad guess may mean considerable loss, as a high wind on an overripe crop sometimes results in severe shattering.

It usually is more profitable to harvest the first growth for seed purposes, and the second for hay, than to attempt to harvest the first growth for hay and the second for seed. Only in exceptional cases in Kansas can two seed crops be secured in a single season. In harvesting cultivated rows, the most rapid and most economical method is by the use of the ordinary row or corn binder. In case the season has been extremely unfavorable and the growth small, it is cheaper and more economical to use the ordinary grain binder, cutting two rows at once. This method has been followed successfully in several cases. The crop should then be shocked in the field and allowed to cure out thoroly, after which it may be stacked to await threshing, or it may be threshed directly from the shock.  
**G. E. THOMPSON.**  
K. S. A. C.

### A Case of Paralysis.

My sow is "down" in the hind legs. She is fat and eats heartily. She has been unable to walk for about two weeks and we have used several remedies, but nothing does any good.  
**J. W. H.**  
Oklahoma.

It frequently is very difficult to state the exact cause of paralysis of the hind parts in hogs. In some forms of hog cholera paralysis is one of the first symptoms. You would, of course, expect the young pigs to be affected first as older ones are more or less resistant to the condition.

Paralysis also may be caused by tuberculosis of the spinal cord which causes pressure on the spinal cord resulting in loss of control of the hind limbs. There is no cure for this condition and it may be positively diagnosed by using the intradermal tuberculin test on the animal's ear.

On the other hand there is a disease known as "ricketts," a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of lime salts, causing a softening of the bones to which young pigs are very susceptible, which also causes paralysis of the hind parts. Treatment of this latter condition consists in giving a nourishing diet and at the same time administering a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution for every 100 pounds weight once daily.

If the Fowler's solution does not produce results in the course of a week or two you might try the following combination:

Calcium phosphate ..... 1 dram  
Fluid extract of nux vomica ..... 20 drops  
Cod liver oil ..... 2 drams

This mixture is sufficient for 100 pounds weight.

In still other cases weakness of the hind parts may be caused by the presence of a small worm in the kidneys or in the fat surrounding the kidneys. There is no known cure for this condition, but it may be prevented by changing the hogs from one pasture to another quite frequently, being sure that the pastures are dry and not low or swampy. The hogs that are affected seldom recover, but they remain otherwise quite healthy.

An extensive investigation regarding the nature of this disease has demonstrated that in the large majority of cases, pigs affected with paralysis of the hind parts have a broken down or degenerated condition of the nerves that supply the muscles of the hind limb with motor innervation. While it is possible that this is not always the case, still on account of the fact that it was so universally found, we are forced to come to the conclusion that paralysis of the hind parts in pigs is in most instances incurable. The cause of this breaking down of the nervous system is not known and, therefore, intelligent curative treatment cannot be recommended. Preventive treatment is also somewhat vague, but the recommendations are to separate the diseased from the healthy pigs, to disinfect all quarters, and to avoid using affected pigs or pigs closely related to them for breeding purposes as there is some chance that the condition may be a hereditary one. Finally, it is said that paralysis of the hind parts may be due to an excessive corn diet. If you are feeding your pigs a diet of this nature, I would suggest that you change it to some other diet.  
**DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.**  
K. S. A. C.

### Overflow Land in Lyon.

Can you tell me of a grass that will withstand five or six days of overflow?  
**S. W.**  
Lyon Co.

I know of no grass which will survive the long periods of overflow you mention. Red Top does well on wet, swampy land, and would perhaps be as satisfactory as any for this low ground. I doubt, however, if it would survive five or six days of overflow.  
**K. S. A. C. S. C. SALMON.**

A large udder does not always indicate the amount of milk a cow will give.



## Grow These Six Lovely Roses In Your Own Garden

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The beauty of the Rose is first manifest in its long, graceful, shapely and solid buds, delicate and firm in texture and opening to present a depth of blossom showing a formation of shell-like beauty.

The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

### The American Beauty

The Greatest of Them All

The American Beauty is one of the most vigorous Roses we have. It makes the heaviest stems and the largest bush, it not being unusual to see a rampant bush with a dozen canes as thick as one's finger and several feet in height. The American Beauty is unquestionably the most popular Rose now before the public, a popularity due principally to its splendid value as a winter forcing variety.

**Alexander Hill Gray, (Yellow)** A lemon yellow rose, strikingly pleasing both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect, and come freely upon the plant. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces the flowers in abundance. Yellow roses are often desired by growers and this one is sure to become a great favorite as its yellow is more pronounced than others of this class.

**La France, (Pink)** Whatever else one may plant in the way of complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, and the flowers come freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and globular, and of that graceful, decided rose-form that is so much to be desired. The plant is of moderate growth and compact—in short a plant that is of the right type to produce the very finest flowers.

**Senator Mascurand, (Yellow)** A salmon-yellow rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full, and of fine form. The bush is tall at maturity; the stems long and graceful. This variety is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather. Its ease of growth and willingness to adapt itself to all conditions make it a most valuable rose for the non-expert.

**Lady Alice Stanley, (Pink)** A grand giant-flowering Rose stands head and shoulders above all other Roses of its class. The flowers which are all splendid form, are large and full, and somewhat of the June Rose type. The buds are particularly handsome in form, the full blooms large and double, the petals of immense size, and the blossoms are highly perfumed. It is considered the leading Rose of the Garden for cutting and successfully competes with many of the finest greenhouse productions as a cut-flower variety.

**Madison, (White)** A creamy-white Rose, very highly perfumed, with a texture of blossom that forms a wonderful substance. The flowers are large, full and heavy and follow each other so rapidly there is not a noticeable pause between the successions of blossoms. Even when not in bloom which happens very rarely, the bush is a distinct ornament to the garden. It thrives with such little care and attention that the amateur can grow it to perfection.

The Instructions sent with the roses will make it easy for you to bring the plants in fine large bushes even if you have never before grown roses.

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**Sunday School Lesson Helps**

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for March 10. Jesus restoring life and health. Mark 5:21-43.

Golden Text. Himself took our infirmities and bore our diseases.—Matt. 8:17.

The multitude that had disappointedly watched Jesus sail away from them the evening before eagerly waited His appearance the next morning, and when the boat was sighted on its return trip from the eastern shore the people rushed down to the landing place to welcome Him.

Among the throng of people with their eager-pitched voices and hurrying feet that filled the rugged paths around the Sea of Galilee, there rushed one man more than all the rest, pushing his way here and there until he at last reached Jesus and fell at his feet. The crowd of people looked on in wonder, for while they liked to listen to the Master's sweet voice they were only plain people and this man bowed in reverence and worship before Jesus was one of the presiding officers elected to have charge of all synagogue affairs.

The dignity of Jairus was forgotten in the presence of a great sorrow; his only daughter was ill unto death. Doubtless Jesus had become familiar to him during the many notable miracles that had been wrought in and around Capernaum, but even if this was not the case, sorrow and death are strong messengers and men will listen to them when they have closed their ears and their hearts to all others. 'Twas thus

that Jairus recognized his inferiority to the Christ, who had the power to heal, as he knelt in the dust with bowed head and besought the life of his child.

As Jesus and Jairus started to the house where the dying girl lay, they were followed by the 12 disciples and a vast crowd eager to see another miracle. Their interest was very intense in every case of healing both because they at any time might need His help in this manner and because it made it more clear that a prophet had come from God.

In the midst of the journey there came a sudden interruption. A woman with an incurable disease, but who was able to walk, was among the throng and she put herself in the way so she might touch the hem of Jesus' garment. She was not a resident of Capernaum but of Paneas, or Caesarea Philippi, in the far north of Palestine, and she had wandered to Galilee seeking relief from her trouble. That she had suffered many things of many physicians is not strange when one recalls the kind of physicians and their methods of cure in those days. Altho she had spent all that she had in the vain endeavor to be healed she still had a strong faith that there was a means of healing and instantly realizing that Jesus could give it to her, she naturally seized the first opportunity of reaching Him.

The healing of this woman came thru the touch of faith. Jesus turned about in the crowd and demanded to know who had touched Him. The disciples and those nearest Him were surprised at the question for in such a crowd keeping away a marked distance was out of the question. But Jesus knew it was not an ordinary touch. Just as real sympathy is a drain on

anyone's powers, He knew the healing force had been drawn forth. Before all the people the woman came to Him and knelt down and made her confession. This confession was richly rewarded for nowhere else in the gospel story is anyone addressed with more tenderness. "Daughter, be of good cheer, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace," combines a spiritual blessing with her physical healing.

When Jesus entered the home of Jairus He said to the mourners, Why make ye this tumult? The damsel is not dead but sleepeth. And they laughed Him to scorn.

Jesus immediately sent all mourning friends and the hired mourners away, as their presence was a hindrance to the spiritual good of the family, and together with His three disciples and the girl's parents He went into the death chamber, where He gave the child back to their tender care.

There is a very ready answer if one wishes to question the message of these miracles to our modern life. All the miracles are just the things Jesus would have done if He were able. They were all done to help people who were in need. Not one was done for Himself, not one was meaningless and every one was far more than the healing of disease, it also was a miracle in the soul of the person healed, and of vastly greater blessing and importance to him.

If we have faith and believe, the sympathy and love of Jesus is just as ready to solve the problems of today as it was when He walked among His followers in Galilee.

Hides and pelts are worth real money to the man or boy who takes care of them properly.

**Farmers Met in Cowley**

The farmers of Cowley county met at Winfield Thursday and Friday, a two-days' institute. There was excellent attendance. T. A. McAllister spoke Friday. These resolutions were passed:

We, members of the Farmers' Institute of Cowley county, Kansas, hereby voice our sentiments as to current events.

We declare our loyalty to our country, its greatest crisis, and pledge our support to President Wilson and his cabinet in their efforts to grapple with the problems which confront them, and call upon the peoples everywhere to do likewise.

While we are actuated by the broadest patriotism, we would be untrue to ourselves and to the best interests of our country should we fail to call attention to the actions of the Food Administration, Kansas. However such administration has been clothed with power to fix prices on food products, many of its efforts along that line have been grossly unjust, alike to producer and consumer, and have, in many instances, added nothing to the conservation of food products. The wrongs we complain of are principally these:

Locally our Food Administration is composed of millers and wholesale and retail dealers in food products, with a small percentage of producers or consumers on the committee. We believe we should have equal representation on this board with consumers and wholesale or retail dealers.

The order of said Food Administration fixing the price of milling products in load lots is abortive for the reason the millers refuse to sell in carload lots at arbitrarily fix the price on less than carload lots to suit themselves.

This condition might be remedied by the appointment of a majority of producers and consumers of food products as members of the Food Administration.

To this end we demand of our United States Senators and Representatives for Kansas that they stop the useless and now on at Washington and enact a measure of relief as suggested by President Wilson almost four months ago in his annual message to Congress.

We unqualifiedly favor the conscription of wealth for war purposes as well as conscription of men and boys for the army.

We favor government ownership of railroads, manufacturing, packing plants, mines and all public service corporations in order that the people may hereafter be relieved from the unjust extortions of these industries.

We ask that our government make a condition precedent to the shipping of grain or its products to our allies that some such products or of the grains of these countries shall be made into intoxicating liquors to debauch the young soldiers in Kansas or elsewhere.

We urge the fixing of all grain and stock products prices to conform with the fixed by the administration on wheat.

E. M. CHASE,  
L. R. TRIGG,  
J. C. DULANT,  
Committee.

**A Word to Poland Breeders**

BY JOHN F. CASE.

Kansas breeders of Poland China were pleased with records made by Copper Pig Club members last year. The winnings made were a great boost for the breed. But no breeder has offered a \$50 prize pig for this year's contest. Let's have one. Get behind the boys who are boosting your breed. This prize will be awarded to the boy who makes the best record with a Poland entry this year. B. E. McAllister of Lyons will give the second prize. Mr. McAllister gave first prize last year.

A spotted Poland first prize also desired. A. S. Alexander of Burlington who gave first prize in 1917 will put up the second prize. Mr. Alexander generously offered the first prize but I declined it. The Spotted Poland pig is to be worth \$50. You will see it to the winner in January, 1918.

First and second prize pigs have been offered for the Duroc and Chester White breed clubs. First prizes have been offered for the Hampshire and Berkshire clubs. We want \$25 second prize pigs offered for these clubs. If you are a real booster for your breed get in the game and encourage the boys who are doing so much for the purebred swine business in this state.

**Save all the Seed**

The seed shortage seems to be much worse than had been expected. This is especially true with kafir. Every man who has good seed of the spring crops that will grow should make an effort to market it. This will give him a good profit, and at the same time he will be doing a service to other men. Unless this is done it is probable that some seeds, especially corn, will go to abnormally high prices.

There are many ways of advertising this seed. List it with your county agent, and with the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Tell your neighbors about it. Carry cards in the classified section of your local paper and one or two good farm papers. You may be sure that this extra work will pay well.

Do not change the rations of the dairy cow too suddenly.

**BEST IN THE LONG RUN**

**Trust a Trustworthy Brand Mr. Farmer**

**EXPERIENCE** has taught agriculturists to trust standard products. A name and a brand, backed for years by good service of the goods and good faith of the maker, mean security in purchase and security in service. They safeguard against deceitful appearances. Appearances were never more deceiving than in tires. Your surety in tires is the name and brand of Goodrich; for Goodrich, the oldest and largest rubber factory, has meant the best in rubber since the harvest days of the old "Buffalo Pitts" thresher.

Goodrich tires mean to-day all Goodrich rubber has ever meant. The farmer can put his trust in Goodrich whether he is buying tires for his automobile, large or small, tires for his trucks, or motor cycle, or bicycle tires. He gets the sure service of—

**GOODRICH TESTED TIRES**

Here is proven service, and it means guaranteed service in miles for your money. Here are tires that withstand the gnawing of the road between your farm and the town, because they are tires that have fought the teeth of the road in every section of our country, and won with phenomenal mileage.

Goodrich Test Car Fleets have tested Goodrich Tires for a year against all sorts of roads, and in all sorts of weather, and have proved their dependability, mileage and economy.

Put your faith in Goodrich Tires, whatever type of tire you need, for "America's Tested Tires" are worthy of your faith. They will save you time and money and give you comfort in return for your trust.

**THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY**

**THE CITY OF GOODRICH - AKRON, OHIO.**

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

Buy from Goodrich Dealers Located Everywhere

**W.S.S.**

Deliver your individual blow by eliminating your defenders' needs. Buy Thrift Stamps. On sale at every Goodrich Branch and Depot.

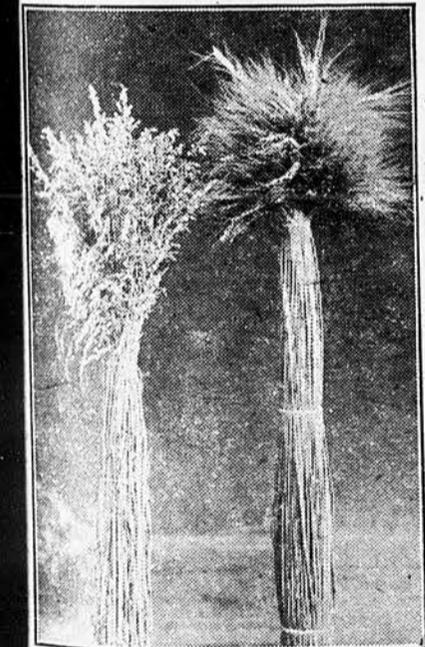
March 2, 1918.

Progress of Freed's Sorghum

J. K. Freed of Scott City is working on a new strain of Freed's sorghum. The idea is to develop a crop that will grow somewhat like oats or barley, keeping the grain production in mind all of the time. This new strain has now been reduced in size until it is about the size of wheat, as the picture shows.



Freed Sorghum from Cultivated Rows. On record of where it has matured in 55 days; from 70 to 90, however, is the general rule. It is now grown very generally in the western third of the state, except under the very favorable conditions, where other varieties may outyield it. The small strain has the same growth resisting abilities, and should



**Formalin for Seed Potatoes**  
Please let me know if I can give the formalin treatment for scab in potatoes after the seed has been cut for planting. The method that ordinarily is used is to put 1 pint of formalin into a barrel containing 30 gallons of water. The potatoes should be immersed in this solution for approximately 2 hours. Potatoes may be treated whole, or after they are cut for planting.

In using the separator, when the milk has been separated flush the bowl out by pouring into it about a quart of water.



# Champion

## Dependable Spark Plugs

**THINK** of the tremendous and constantly varying pressure which the spark plugs must stand in the engines that drive the war tanks.

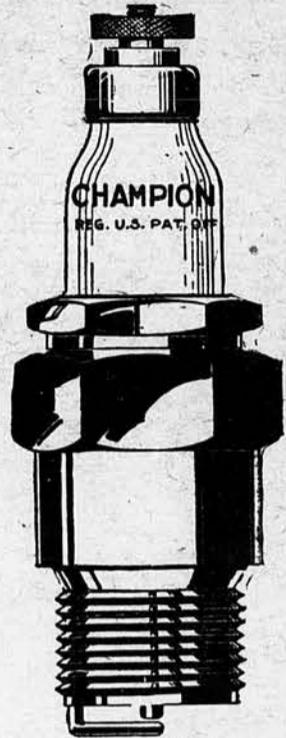
As it rears and plunges over trenched and shell torn ground, the load which the motor must pull is terrific or negligible in rapid succession.

The spark plugs in that motor must be a rare combination of efficiency and durability—must exhibit unflinching dependability.

The world holds no finer example of utter dependability than Champion Spark Plugs which supply the spark of life to an overwhelming majority of all the gasoline motors in use in the world today.

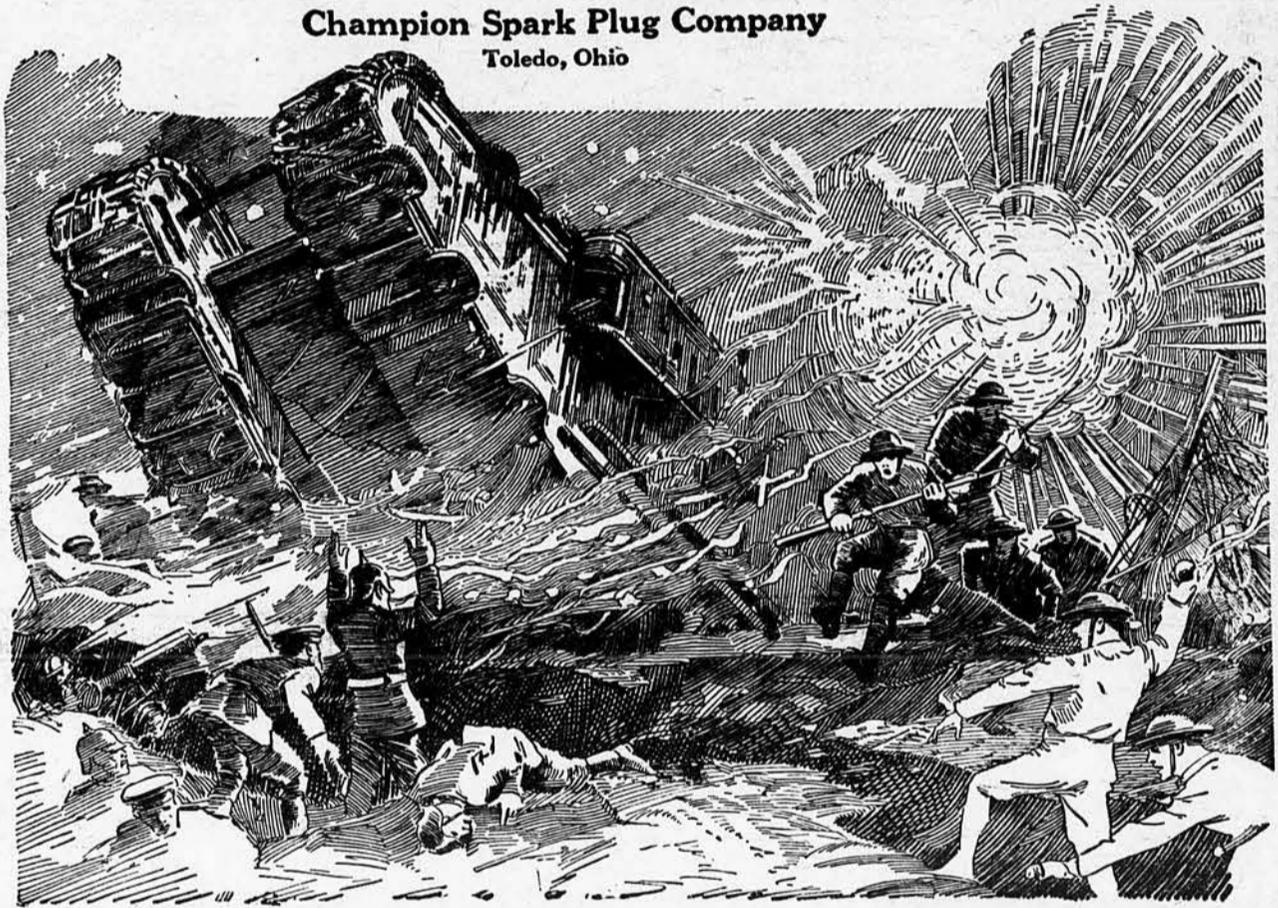
It takes over a million Champions every ten working days to supply the world-wide demand for dependability in spark plugs.

When you want to equip your motor dependably, see that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.



Heavy Stone  
For High Powered Cars  
\$1.25

Champion Spark Plug Company  
Toledo, Ohio



## Cheaper Power By Using Kerosene in OTTAWA ENGINES

**GEO. E. LONG.**

**LET** me ship you my Kerosene engine, using 8-cent kerosene—not 22-cent gasoline, to earn its own cost, in the saving on fuel the first year. My kerosene engine will not use one drop more fuel than any gasoline engine, when doing an equal amount of work. Send me your address, so I can send you my latest book, on easy starting Kerosene engines, and my new, liberal plan of selling.

**Direct From My Big Factory**

You can have an Ottawa engine in any size from 2 H.P. up to 22 H.P.—either a Stationary, Portable, or Saw-rig Portable engine—each size is built for utmost economy in operation.

**Cash or Easy Terms**

By my money-saving plan of selling, any honest man can make an engine earn its own cost while he uses it. Write me the size and style of engine you wish or the work you have to do, and by return mail I will name my lowest present price for cash, or on easy terms.

I am keeping my prices so near to cost of manufacture that I cannot maintain a standing price list, like I could if I put my prices high enough to cover shifting conditions in raw material markets.

**GEO. E. LONG, President. Ottawa Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

Ottawa engines have always been sold direct to the user. Everywhere, for years, they have proved their greater worth. You have your choice of Hit and Miss, Throttling Governor; Make and Break, or Jump Spark Ignition, at no extra cost. Ottawa engines are built to suit you,—not what is cheapest and easiest for me to make.

**90 Days' Trial—5 Year Guarantee**

You have 90 days (Three Whole Months) to try my engine at your own work. Test its horse-power, the amount of fuel it burns; try its easy starting and steady running. I shall expect you to return my engine, should it fail to make good my liberal guarantee.

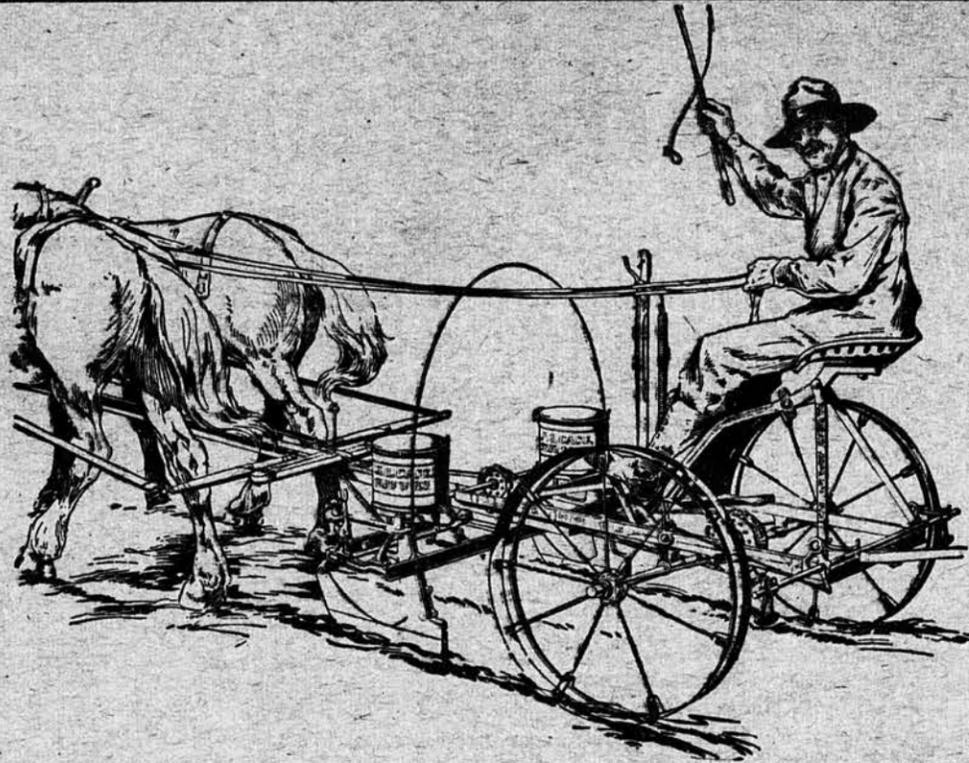
**FREE BOOK**

Before you arrange to try any engine send for my latest book on Kerosene and Gasoline engines—Why I use valves-in-the-head; four piston rings; offset cylinder; separate cylinder and base and other advantages. Send your address now for my book.

553 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

When answering ads mention Mail and Breeze.

When answering ads mention Mail and Breeze.



# J. I. CASE

## The World's Most Accurate Planter

**CERTAINTY** that the exact number of kernels wanted are being dropped in each and every hill is what this famous J. I. Case Variable Drop Planter gives you. During planting month this positive accuracy is almost priceless in value. For, remember the seed that is not planted cannot produce. Accuracy in the drop is absolutely essential to big crops. "Half the crop is in the drop."

### 7 More Bushels per Acre

At present prices J. I. Case accuracy has a big cash value. It means added profits with no added work—and from ungraded corn.

Scores of tests have proved that this J. I. Case Planter drops 20 more perfect hills out of every hundred. That it brings 7 more bushels per acre! Brings \$350.00 more profit for every 40 acres planted! Prevents the "skipped hills" that bring bare spots—and the "bunched hills" that bring rubbings and barren stalks.

operation is perfected to the highest possible point. Its remarkable accuracy is due to its scientific, simple and sturdy construction! To the flat natural drop which plants the butt kernels along with the rest. To the large slow-moving cell plates with polished surfaces! To the ingenious design of the cut-off and auxiliary cut-off! And to the start and stop motion of the planting mechanism.

There is no clutch on the drill shaft. Our sturdy, strong driving mechanism is built on the big, slow-moving main axle—thus putting the heavy parts and heavy wear at the point best able to stand it.

### Reasons for "Case" Accuracy

Like all J. I. Case implements, this Variable Drop Planter is built to do the best possible work over the longest time. Every part and

In addition to these there are many other superior features which our dealer will show you and which mean real money to the farmer. The name J. I. Case assures utmost service and surest economy.

To get the seven more bushels from every acre, use this famous J. I. Case Variable Drop Planter which drills as well as checks. Write us for details and convincing proof of its accuracy. It will put money in your pocket.



J. I. Case Plow Works, 1160 W. Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

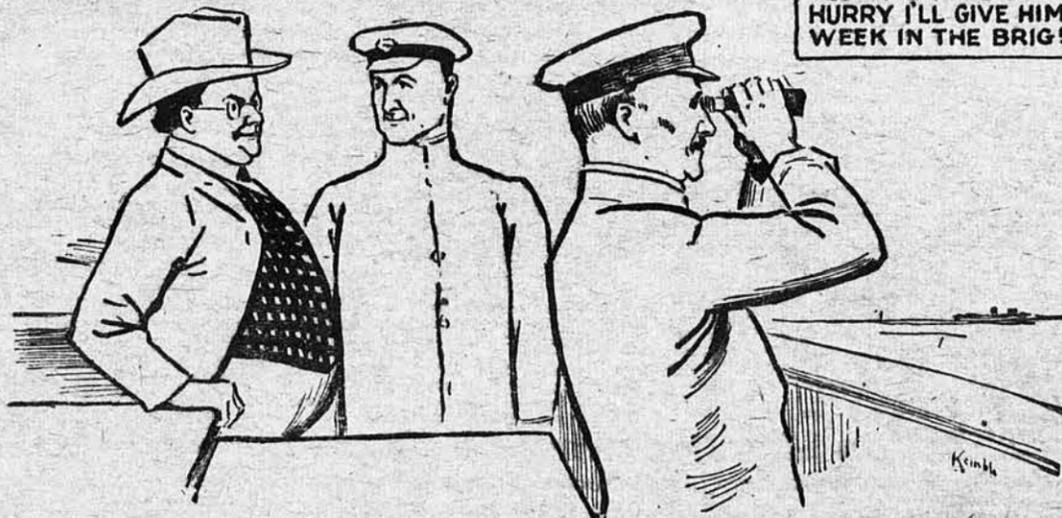
BRANCHES  
 Minneapolis, Minn.      Dallas, Texas      Kansas City, Mo.      Baltimore, Md.  
 Oklahoma City, Okla.      Omaha, Neb.      Indianapolis, Ind.      St. Louis, Mo.

### ANXIOUS TIMES FOR THE ADMIRAL

NOT MUCH! A REAL FRIEND - THE ORDERLY WITH OUR SUPPLY OF W-B CUT.

IS HE LOOKING FOR THE ENEMY?

YES-AND IF HE DOESN'T HURRY I'LL GIVE HIM A WEEK IN THE BRIG!



When answering ads mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

When answering ads mention Farmers Mail and Beeze.

### An Advance With Hogs

(Owing to the fact that this paper 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 day preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Hog prices last week advanced \$1.15 hundred pounds to the highest position in the last three months and to the highest ever known except for a short period in summer. Friday an extreme advance of 10 cents occurred and the market was over \$17 for the first time this year. The rise started Monday with active competition between shippers and packers and Friday reached a rather sensational stage when buyers were so anxious for supplies that they stood in line for first bids. February 12 prices were under \$15.00 and the bulk of the hogs were selling near the maximum price of \$15.50 proposed by the Administration. In the next few days there were alternating advances and declines, but it was not until late last week that the price movement turned into a general advance. Prices now are about \$2 above the low point.

The cattle receipts were larger than a year ago they were short of last week and prices made substantial advances. Beef steers in cases were up as much as 60 cents. The market began to improve early in the week when the percent of killing cattle in proportion to total receipts fell short of preceding weeks, and dressed beef men were able to enlarge Eastern shipments. The market is fully \$1 higher than the low point two weeks ago.

Liberal receipts in the first two months of this year indicate that feeders have more cattle to market as soon as they were ready to come, and the decrease in the percent of fat cattle last week is interpreted by buyers to mean that the maximum movement for winter fed cattle in the corn belt has been passed. Increasing supplies are expected from Western states. Colorado market the bulk of her cattle, fattened on sugar beet pulp, in the next 60 days.

The top price for steers last week was \$13.60. They were natives, weighing 1,100 pounds. Several loads of choice steers brought \$12.75 to \$13.25, and the bulk of the fed steers sold at \$11.25 to \$12.50. Western steers sold up to \$12.85.

Demand for stockers and feeders enlarged and in the half fat classes killers and feeders were in active competition. Country men bought heavy feeders at \$11.75 to \$12.25 and medium weight grades at \$10.55 to \$11.75. Stockers sold at \$8.50 to \$11.25. Prices were 25 to 35 cents higher.

Sheep prices fell to a new low position for the season on Thursday, and some good lambs sold as low as \$15.50, and fat lambs at \$16.85. Friday the market improved moderately, but was 50 to 75 cents under a week ago. Fat lambs are quoted at \$16.25 to \$16.25, yearlings \$12.50 to \$13.50, wethers \$11.50 to \$12.75, and ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50. Some ewe lambs for stock purposes brought \$17 to \$17.50.

Official fixed basis prices for all wheat in Kansas City by the Food Administration Grain Corporation are here shown:

Dark Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.18; No. 3, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$2.05; Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.09; No. 4, \$2.06; No. 5, \$2.03; Yellow Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05; No. 4, \$2.02; No. 5, \$1.98; Red Winter Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09; No. 4, \$2.06; No. 5, \$2.03; Soft Red Wheat, "Ordnons"—No. 1, \$2.12; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07; No. 4, \$2.04; No. 5, \$2.01.

Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a premium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specific causes.

No. 5 hard wheat was taken at \$2.05. No. 1 red at \$2.06, sample red at \$1.97 and No. 2 mixed at \$2.04.

Corn of 2 to 5 cents lower Saturday with the full decline in mixed. Demand was fair early, but quiet at the close. Ear corn sold slowly at unchanged prices. The carry-over was large.

No. 2 mixed corn, nominally \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 4 mixed, \$1.78 to \$1.80; like sample, \$1.85; No. 5 mixed, nominally \$1.64 to \$1.71; sales, \$1.65 to \$1.66; nearly white, \$1.88; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.58 to \$1.65; sales, white, \$1.55; No. 2 white, nominally \$2.92 to \$2.95; sales, \$2.95; No. 3 white, sales \$1.97 to \$2.02; No. 4 white, sales \$1.90 to \$1.95; No. 5 white, sales, \$1.82; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.92 to \$1.96; sales, \$1.93 to \$1.96; No. 3 yellow, sales, \$1.80 to \$1.82; No. 4 yellow, sales, \$1.70; ear corn, sales, \$1.55 to \$1.80.

Oats declined 2 to 3 1/2 cents. Inquiry was only moderate.

No. 2 white oats, sales \$2 1/2c; No. 3 white, sales \$1 1/2c to 2c; No. 4 white, nominally \$1c to 1 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, sales \$7 1/2c to 8c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 8c to 8 1/2c, sales 8 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 8c to 8 1/2c.

Kafir—No. 1 white, sales \$4.15 to \$4.20; No. 2, nominally \$3.68 to \$3.95, sales \$3.70 to \$3.71; No. 3, nominally \$3.65 to \$3.72; 4 mixed, sales \$3.68.

Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.60 to \$3.75; No. 3, nominally \$3.59 to \$3.70, sales \$3.70; No. 4, nominally \$2.80 to \$2.90, sales \$2.84; bulkhead, \$2.30.

Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.72 to \$1.95; Bran—Nominally \$1.90 to \$2.10; Shorts—Nominally \$2.00 to \$2.40.

Hay sold readily at unchanged prices. Receipts Saturday included 23 cars of prairie, 29 cars of timothy, four cars of clover mixed, 106 cars of alfalfa, 25 cars of straw, 187 cars in all, compared with 192 cars a week ago and 118 cars a year ago.

Total receipts of hay last week were 1,433 cars, compared with 1,010 cars the week before and 775 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$14.00 to \$25.00; No. 1, \$23.00 to \$24.00; No. 2, \$19.50 to \$22.50; No. 3, \$14.00 to \$19.00; No. 4, \$12.00 to \$19.50; No. 5, \$20.00 to \$26.50; Light clover mixed, \$28.50 to \$29.50; No. 1, \$27.00 to \$28.00; No. 2, \$25.00 to \$26.50; Clover, No. 1, \$21.00 to \$26.00; No. 2, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Alfalfa, \$21.50 to \$33.00; No. 1, \$30.00 to \$32.00; standard, \$26.00 to \$29.50; No. 2, \$25.00 to \$25.50; No. 3, \$18.00 to \$21.50; Straw, \$12.00 to \$9.50; Packing hay, \$9.00 to \$12.50.

To make feeding profitable we must arrange to get growth and flesh at the same time. Food given before an animal matures is much more efficient for the production of flesh than that given after mature growth is completed.

**Getting a Stand of Kafir**

Many farmers report difficulty in securing a stand of kafir. Learning of the uniform success of George W. Smith of Elk county, Kansas, in getting good stands, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, induced Mr. Smith to write of his methods. They are so simple and effective, and the article so timely, that it is well worth careful reading and close study:

Answering your inquiry as to my method of getting a stand of kafir, which I have not failed to get for several years, will say that in planting there are two things to be considered—first, the seed, and second the machine it is planted with.

In getting seed I never, if it can possibly be avoided, plant machine threshed seed. If I have to buy seed I always buy seed in the head and thresh it by hand as I also do with my own seed. If only a small amount of seed is needed it can be rubbed out on a washboard. Take a few heads in your hands, give them a few rubs, turn them over and give them a few more rubs, then strike them on the board to shake out the loose seeds and you are done. If quite an amount of seed is needed it is best to pile it down on the barn floor or better yet on a canvas, out of doors, and pound or flail it out. A slender stick or a pitchfork will serve to pound the seed out with. It is not necessary to be too particular about getting it clean as the chickens will be glad to finish the job.

After the seed has been rubbed or pounded out, take two tubs or pails and pour the seed from one to the other and let the wind blow out all the dirt and chaff that will come out, after which take a sand sieve with the meshes just large enough to let the seed go thru but keep the chaff and unthreshed seed back and run it thru the sieve. You may have to winnow and sift it two or three times, but when you are done you will have seed that will all grow, 90 times out of 100. It does not take long to thresh out all that a person needs. A sand sieve about 15 inches in diameter can be bought at most any hardware store for 30 or 40 cents. Take some seed with you to the hardware store and you will be sure to have the right size sieve.

As to planting, I generally use a lister and when I have time I double list and consider this the best way to plant. It conserves moisture and kills more weeds and leaves a cleaner field than any other method with the same amount of labor. Single listing or disking and listing give good results for the amount of labor expended.

The most important thing in planting kafir is the method of covering the seed. The usual method is to have a subsoiler on the lister and plant the seed in the loose dirt behind the subsoiler. This is all wrong. The seeds sometimes sprout and die in this loose dirt and a big rain will wash the seed dirt and all out of the furrow. My method is to take the sub-soiler off the lister—my lister has a knife under it to keep it in the middle of the furrow—and drop the seed right on the firm, moist ground and cover with quite a little dirt. Two or 3 inches does not seem to be too much. Have your covering shovels or disks set down so they will run deeper than the middle of the furrow. This makes a small furrow on each side of the middle that will carry off the water and leave the dirt and seed in the middle instead of running down the middle and washing out the dirt and seed as is done when the subsoiler is used.

My lister has two wheels running behind in the furrow and they press the dirt down firm on each side of the seed but leave a ridge of loose dirt right on top of the seed. A hard roll will beat and pack the dirt down hard on the seed and sometimes it will bake, but this little ridge of loose dirt will nearly always crack open and let the seed come thru. In planting the seed right on the hard moist soil and covering it with loose dirt, the moisture will come up to the loose dirt and sprout the seed and keep it growing instead of sprouting and then dying as it sometimes does when it is planted in the loose dirt behind the subsoiler.

Be sure to get your shovels or disks

down deep enough to go below the middle of the furrow. You may think you are getting too much dirt on your kafir but after it has been flattened out by a rain or two you will find you have none too much.

Don't be afraid to throw away your subsoiler. You don't need it on your lister any more than you do on your corn planter, except perhaps to make it run straight, and a knife will do just as well.

One thing more. It is better to have quite a number of small holes in the lister plate than to have fewer and larger holes. My lister plate has 16 holes drilled with a 3-16 inch bit and well reamed out so the seed will not stick in the plate. If your land is rich a 7-32 inch drill will be better, but the thicker you plant the longer it will take it to get ripe, as a rule.

One reason a good many persons fail to get a stand of kafir is because they plant too early. In this county the first of May or not before the last week in April is early enough, and always the soil should be warm.

**For Less Profiteering**

The Atchison Globe recently took exceptions to Governor Capper's protest of the appointment of the vice-president of a 10-million-dollar coal and coke company as fuel distributor for a district comprising six states, including Kansas. The Globe took the

ground that, notwithstanding that Mr. Taylor was the head of a big fuel company, he probably would serve the country as patriotically as Governor Capper or anybody else.

In a letter to the editor of the Globe, the governor cites in detail just what are his objections to the appointment of Taylor. The letter follows:

I appreciate the spirit of fairness in your editorial of February 11, criticising my stand in regard to the appointment of Harry N. Taylor as fuel distributor for this district.

I protested against the appointment of Mr. Taylor because his actions as a member of the coal production committee of the National Council of Defense for the last year have shown he has only the coal operator's viewpoint. He is one of the big operators of the Joplin-Pittsburg district, and his efforts have mainly been directed toward keeping up the price of coal.

The Federal Fuel Administrators for each of the six states in Mr. Taylor's district also protested against his appointment and this plan of distribution. These administrators, including Emerson Carey of Kansas, are Mr. Garfield's appointees, and yet they did not hesitate to inform their chief that the selection of Taylor would be a mistake.

The Fuel Administration at Washington has listened to Taylor more than to any other man in the West in regard to all details that had to do with regulating the price and the distributing of coal in this field. Mr. Taylor may think, and think sincerely, that he is acting from patriotic motives, but his training and his interests are such that he naturally sees the producer's side of the fuel situation.

I have insisted that if we are to get away from the profiteer prices for fuel, flour, food-stuffs and other necessities of life, the consuming public should be represented on these price-fixing boards and distributing agencies. I shall continue to protest against the policy followed by the government up to the present time, of placing all this regulating in the hands of men personally and pecuniarily interested in the industry which they are appointed to regulate.

Mr. Taylor's valuable services can, no doubt, be used in a way that will be worth while, but I believe we should insist that impartial men, selected from outside the industries to be regulated, should be included in all boards which have to do with establishing the prices of fuel and food.  
ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Governor.

**Small Silo Outfits**

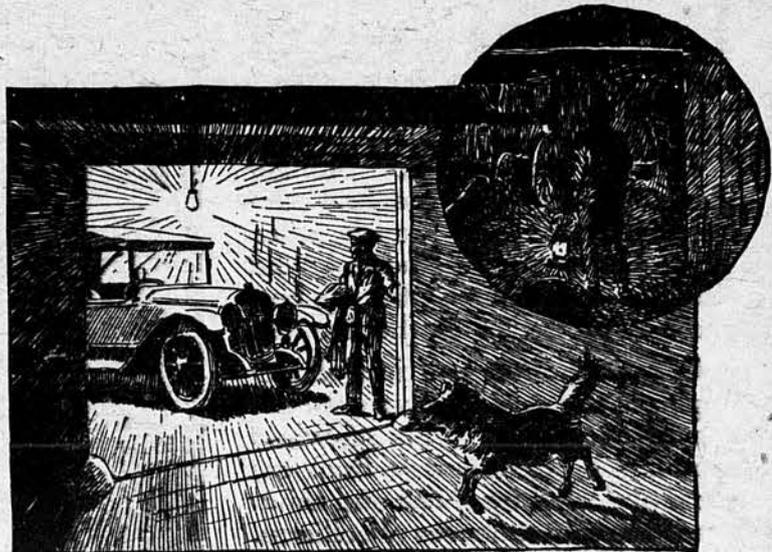
Since the pit silo has come into use, there has been a demand for a small drag carrier outfit which can be operated with a 4 or 5 horsepower gas engine, and which will cut 5 or 6 tons of silage an hour. Two or three teams do the hauling, the drivers loading and unloading their own wagons. The corn may be cut by a harvester in the morning and the filling operations carried on in the afternoon; or a sled harvester may be used. In the latter case the hauling wagon is driven alongside the harvester to make it convenient for the men who are doing the cutting to lay their armfuls of corn on the wagon as fast as they are gathered. Another method is to cut the corn by hand and lay it on the wagons as fast as cut. When only two or three men are available to operate one of these small outfits, a few acres of corn may be cut, then loaded and hauled, and cut into silage by the same men, only one of the processes being carried on at one time.

All pruning must take into account the habit of growth of the tree.

**LALLEY-LIGHT**  
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM



Lalley-Light Spe  
Convenience on  
Every Farm



**Two Plants In One  
At the Cost of One**

Lalley-Light, in effect, is two electric light plants for the price of one. For it provides two sources of light and power, both reliable and efficient.

One of these is the storage battery. The other is the electric generator.

Current used direct from the generator—giving bright, steady light, without a flicker—does not pass through the battery. That is an economy, for the life of the battery is prolonged.

When only a few lights are required, it is more economical to draw current from the battery, with the generator idle.

Few, if any, other plants afford this optional use of generator and battery.

Lalley-Light brings to your farm, electricity in its simplest, safest, surest form. Its reliability is established by nearly eight years of successful, everyday farm use.

It is so simple that even your boy or girl can run it and give it all the care it needs.

The engine, direct-connected to the generator, starts when a button is pressed. If run to replenish the battery, it automatically stops when the battery is

fully charged. If the battery needs charging, a bell rings to warn you.

These are distinct Lalley-Light advantages, over and above the great comfort and convenience—the perfect safety and the proved economy—of electric light and power.

On thousands of farms Lalley-Light keeps the young folks contented; it is a boon of comfort to the old folks.

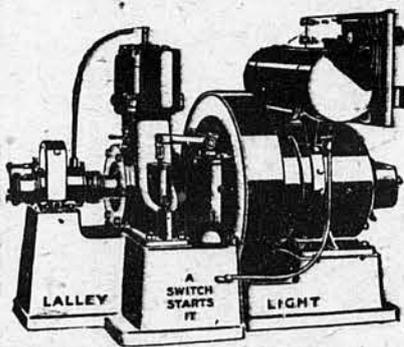
Its light is always ready—waiting, in a flood, for the turn of a switch—in house, barn and outbuildings.

Its power is ample to pump water and to run much of the smaller farm machinery—decreasing labor inside and outside the house. All at a daily cost the average farmer can well afford.

Write us at once for the illustrated free booklet which tells, in detail, what Lalley-Light is and does. We will tell you where you can see Lalley-Light in operation, and give you the cost of the complete plant, delivered to you.

Send a postal card or a letter today.

Lalley Electro-Lighting Corporation  
1827 Mt. Elliott Ave. Detroit, Michigan



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

**The Army Needs Horses**

The United States government needs horses. It wishes to buy them direct from the farmer and it desires to pay the producer every dollar possible for the horse he sells, but it is not possible for the army officer to make a farm to farm canvass in his efforts to find suitable horses. This being the case it is most earnestly urged that farmers who own spare horses suitable for army purposes interest themselves in this matter and present them for inspection when the army inspector visits their community. This method means more money to the producer for horses sold, but aside from the financial gain to the producer is it not the patriotic duty of everyone to assist in every way possible in winning the war?

In this instance there is an opportunity to render a splendid service by meeting with the army inspectors and assisting them in securing a class of horses that will do their work most efficiently, and with the greatest comfort and safety to the boys who shall ride them during the war.

At first thought some men may not be interested in this matter, but when we stop to consider that horses are absolutely necessary to win this war, and that it may be a friend, a relative, or we ourselves who shall be called upon to ride these horses, we realize more fully that this is a matter of concern to every loyal citizen.

With the horses geldings especially are desired, and they may be bay, brown, black, chestnut, roan and dark gray, from 6 to 10 years old. The

cavalry service desires animals from 15 to 16 hands high and weighing from 950 to 1,200 pounds. The artillery section wishes animals from 15.2 to 16 hands high, and weighing from 1,150 to 1,400 pounds.

The army will purchase mules of any color and either sex, from 5 to 10 years old. Pack mules may be from 14.2 to 15.1 hands high, and weigh from 950 to 1,100 pounds. Lead mules from 15 to 15.3 hands high are desired; they should weigh from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds. Wheel mules should be from 15.3 to 16.1 hands high, and weigh from 1,150 to 1,250 pounds.

The prices quoted are as follows:

Cavalry horses	\$145
Artillery horses	170
Pack mules	170
Lead mules	170
Wheel mules	210

It should be remembered that only a limited number of mares can be purchased, and that all horses must be sound before they are accepted. Anyone in Kansas who has horses for sale or knows of horses that are for sale, suitable for army purposes will greatly assist the government purchasing officers if he will write to the state live stock registry board, Manhattan, Kan., giving the kind, number, owner and location of such horses.

**Eradication of Sweet Clover**

Some farmers hesitate to plant Sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof

that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of Sweet clover, unlike that of Red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As Sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth of Sweet clover is to be turned under for green manure it is recommended that the field be plowed after the plants have made some growth the following spring rather than in the fall of the year of seeding. When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradicating them.

**A Silo Saves Waste**

In this time of agricultural preparedness the possibilities of the silo as a means of conserving the food supply loom high. It not only saves the entire corn plant and turns it into a valuable feed, but also insures a supply during the winter when other feeds are scarce and high in price. It will not be possible, nor perhaps desirable, to feed all the corn crop thru the silo another year. However, farmers should plan to utilize a larger part of the crop than they have used this year. The farmer will be rendering real service to the country when

he utilizes the corn crop in the production of meats and dairy products.

Experiments conducted by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced 13 per cent more milk than cows receiving corn fodder. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" states that "Silage gives better results than dry corn fodder for the reason that cows fed the succulent, palatable silage usually consume a heavier ration than those fed the dry fodder; and hence have a larger amount of nutrients available for milk production after the maintenance requirements of the body have been met."

The Purdue animal husbandry department states that corn silage is, without a doubt, the most economical roughage ever used for feeding cattle at Purdue university. Ten years' experience with this feed proves that the extensive use of this roughage for the wintering and fattening of cattle will do more to keep the beef cattle industry on a thriving basis than any other one factor. The addition of one-half feed of silage to a ration of corn, cottonseed meal and hay reduced the cost of gain \$1.09 a hundred pounds, on an average of five trials with fattening cattle. The addition of silage twice daily to a ration of corn, cottonseed meal and hay, on an average of four trials, reduced the cost of gain \$1.70 a hundred pounds. Every acre of corn put into the silo has returned practically twice as much as the same acre would have returned had it not been so preserved.

In tests conducted by the Purdue Experiment station it was found that when cattle were fed a ration of corn, corn stover and oat straw, 13 pounds of corn were required to produce a pound of beef. A second carload of cattle fed corn, corn silage, cottonseed meal and clover hay required only 7 pounds of corn for a pound of gain. While the cottonseed meal and clover hay added protein to the ration of the second lot and thus increased its value, yet at the same time, the corn silage was a big factor in reducing the amount of grain necessary for the increased gains.

If the silo makes it possible to secure a larger amount of meat from 100 pounds of corn, then patriotic farmers should employ the better methods and secure the largest number of pounds of food-stuffs from every acre of corn grown.—The Farmer.

**Higher Yields of the Alfalfa**

(Continued from Page 3.)

spring, after the frost is out of the ground and before growth starts, and, if necessary, after every cutting. The alfalfa cultivator or renovator, the old hoe drill, the spring-tooth harrow, and the common spike-tooth or smoothing harrow are the implements most commonly used. Less disking is being done every year. It is best that the teeth be narrow and blunted, and not so rigid but that they readily dodge or slip to one side when striking the crown of an alfalfa plant. Sharp blades or teeth that are likely to split the crowns are proving increasingly unpopular, for the wounds they make cause decay and death of the plant. The reason for cultivation is to loosen a hard, packed soil, caused by pasturing or something else, and to destroy bluegrass, crabgrass or foxtail.

Another thing that is very powerful in its effect on yields is the topdressing of established fields with barnyard manure. To secure best results the manure should be well rotted and fine in texture, otherwise coarse straw will be raked up with following cuttings of hay. Also it should be reasonably free from foreign seeds, particularly weed seeds. Light applications should be made, in late fall or winter, at the rate of about eight spreader loads an acre. The manure should be scattered evenly, and altho pitchforks may be used, a regular manure spreader is best. It is good to harrow the field thoroly in the following spring, so the manure may be more thoroly and evenly scattered, torn apart and worked into closer contact with the soil, thus bringing about quicker results and reducing to a minimum the danger of raking it up with hay. Applications may be made about every second year.

Every reasonable method of increasing the yield and preventing a decrease should be adopted. The plant should be given favorable conditions and surroundings, provided with necessary plant food, and protected from the encroachments of weeds, gophers and insects, if maximum returns are to be secured.

**Pullman Travel Is the Safest**

Pullman cars are far stronger than ordinary day coaches, and for that reason are much safer. Their heavy steel framework and scientific construction offer the best possible protection to the traveler.

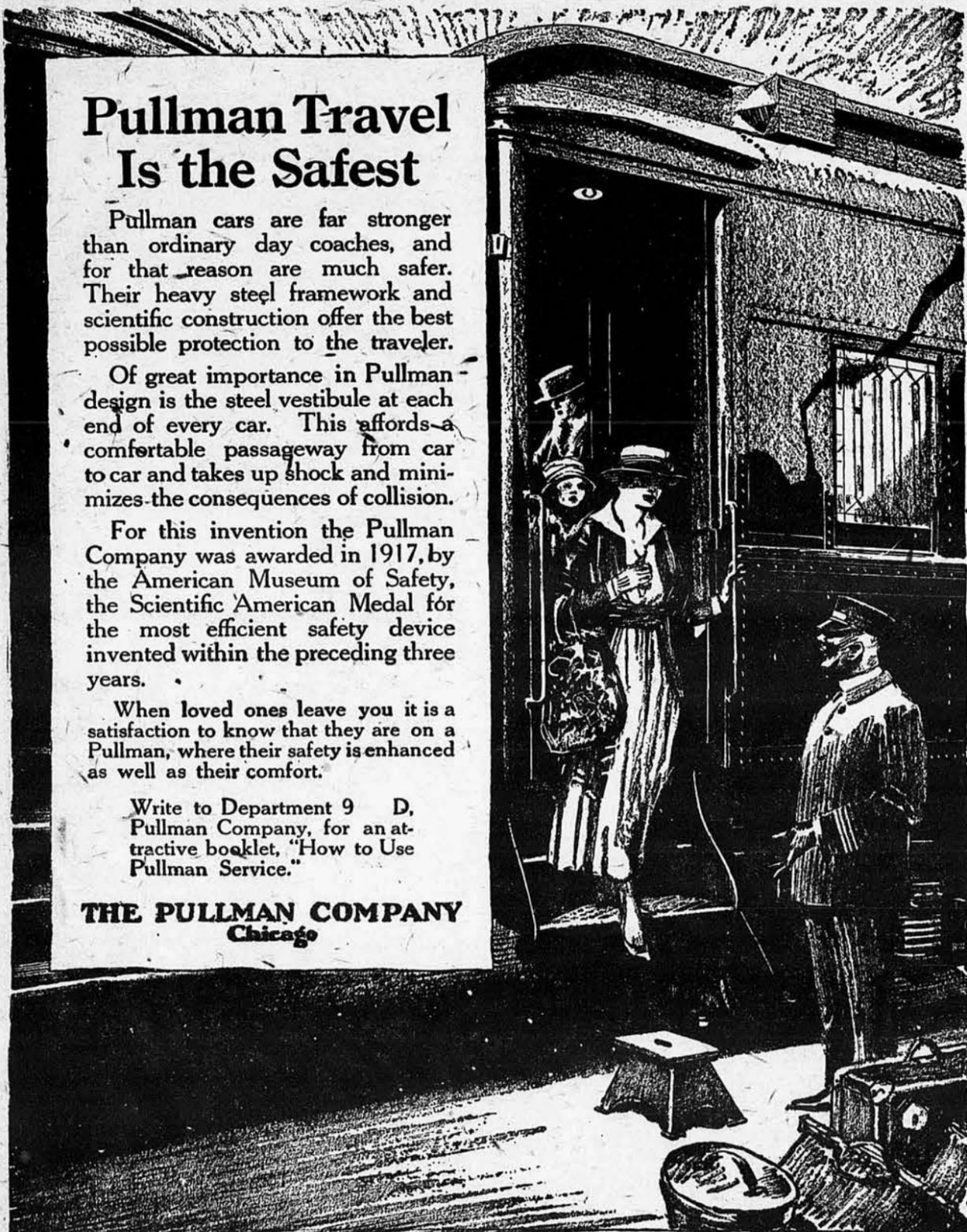
Of great importance in Pullman design is the steel vestibule at each end of every car. This affords a comfortable passageway from car to car and takes up shock and minimizes the consequences of collision.

For this invention the Pullman Company was awarded in 1917, by the American Museum of Safety, the Scientific American Medal for the most efficient safety device invented within the preceding three years.

When loved ones leave you it is a satisfaction to know that they are on a Pullman, where their safety is enhanced as well as their comfort.

Write to Department 9 D, Pullman Company, for an attractive booklet, "How to Use Pullman Service."

**THE PULLMAN COMPANY**  
Chicago



Watch Sows at Farrowing

Farrowing time is the most critical season for the swine herd. At no other time will care and attention pay greater returns. The results of several months of labor and care may be lost by neglect at this period. Emphasis is justly placed on prolificacy of brood sows, but the number of pigs which they farrow is not the most important consideration. The number they raise determines whether the sow has been kept at a profit or loss. The sow which farrows five pigs and raises all of them is more profitable than the one which farrows 15 and saves two or three. The disposition of the mother has much to do with the number of pigs she will raise. The way she is handled influences her disposition and, consequently, the results that may be expected.

Strict account should be kept of breeding dates and a week or so before a sow is due to farrow, she should be removed from the other sows to the quarters where she is to farrow. The feed just before farrowing should be the same kind that will be fed while the sow is suckling her pigs. This feed should contain plenty of protein and should also be laxative in nature. A ration of corn 50 per cent, shorts 25 per cent, bran 15 per cent, and linseed oil meal 10 per cent, should give good results; and while it is not recommended as the best ration, it can be taken as an example, and similar rations may be used successfully. A few days before the sow farrows the amount of the ration should be reduced somewhat. If this is done, and a laxative feed is fed, the sow will come up to farrowing time without fever and will, for this reason, not be likely to injure the pigs by her own restlessness.

The quarters should be warm enough so excessive bedding will not be required. If too much bedding is provided the pigs may become hidden in it and smothered or crushed. A bushel or more of wheat chaff or cut straw will be sufficient. After the sow farrows it may be necessary to change the bedding, but the amount need not be increased. Dry bedding is more important than the amount of bedding. It should be changed often enough to maintain a dry bed.

Individual cots will be found valuable for keeping the sows away from other hogs at farrowing time. Usually the less the sow is disturbed when she is farrowing the better. It is important that one be on hand, but unless she needs assistance, keep away from her. If the sow needs assistance, be as quiet in giving it as possible. The pigs should not become chilled before they have dried and suckled. If the weather is very cold, a lantern hung in the top of the cot will be of service. At such times, if the sow is gentle, it is well to place a pig as soon as it is farrowed in a barrel or box containing some warm bricks covered with old sacks. The pigs may be left here until they are dry and lively enough to be returned to the sow. If the pigs do become chilled, there is no better way to revive them than to dip them in warm water.

The sow should not be fed much for 24 hours after farrowing. The pigs are not able to take much milk, and the milk flow should not be stimulated for the first few days. The sow will be more or less feverish and should have all the water she will drink but will not need feed for a day or so. If the weather is cold, it is well to take the chill off the water before giving it to her. The first feed should be the same kind that she received before she farrowed and should be fed in small amounts as a thin slop. The feed may be increased gradually as the pigs become able to take the milk until the sow receives all she will eat of a good, laxative, milk producing feed. Ordinarily about two weeks should be taken to get her on full feed. After the pigs are old enough to take all the milk the sow can produce, she should be fed liberally since there is no better way of feeding pigs than thru the mother.

To Consider War Problems

The speakers bureau of the state council of defense and the United States Food Administration have arranged for 12 big war councils to be

held in various sections of Kansas the week beginning March 3. Every council will last one day.

Lieutenant Perigord of France, the hero of many battles, who is now incapacitated because of wounds, will speak at every council. In addition there will be a speaker from Herbert Hoover's commission, which has just returned from a visit to the French and English trenches and from a stay with Pershing's boys on the battle front. This speaker will bring motion pictures of the Great War.

The towns to be visited are, March 4, Horton and Ottawa; March 5, Council Grove and Clay Center; March 6, Downs and Salina; March 7, Colby and Scott City; March 8, Dodge City and Eldorado; March 9, Hutchinson and Parsons. On March 8 members of the party will speak at Bethany college at Lindsborg.

Six men were sent to Europe by Hoover in December to study conditions. Two of these will visit Kansas. They are Everett Colby and Ros-

coe Mitchell. Dr. R. L. Wilbur of Stanford University also is one of the speakers.

Killing the Fruit, Now

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

The old adage concerning the ground hog doesn't seem to be panning out this year so far, at least, as it has been almost like spring here for the last week or more. If it continues for another week I fear the fruit will be gone, as it is starting to show signs of budding, and of course we shall have some hard freezes before spring really sets in. I hoped we should get some peaches this year. Our canned supply has diminished rapidly.

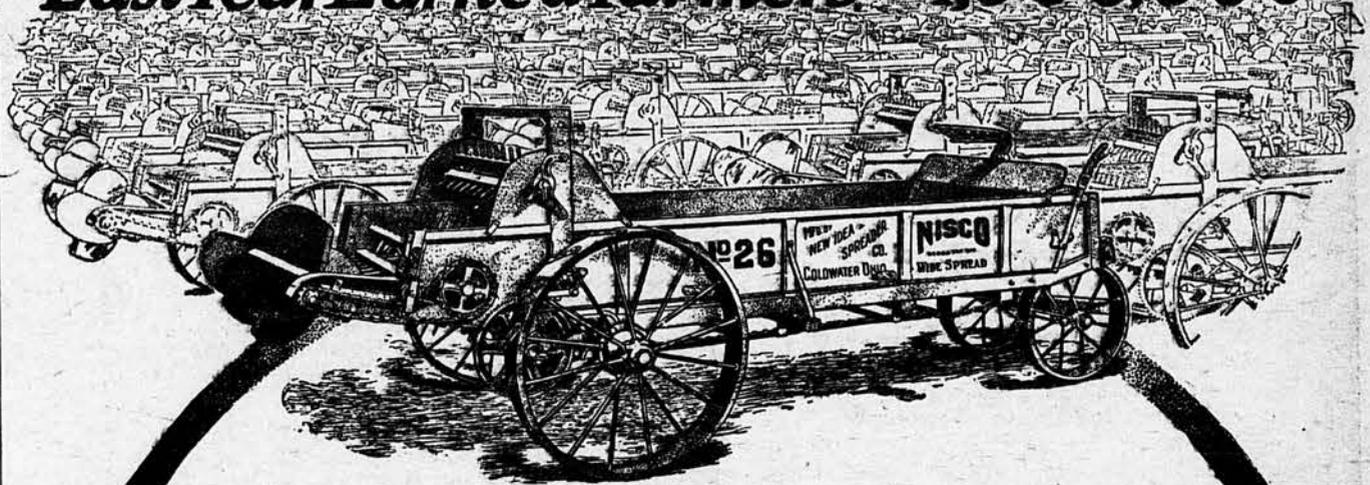
Some farmers are preparing oats ground. I am going to sow only about 20 acres and am going to disk the seed-bed so it will not take so very long to prepare it. I am getting my seed from a neighbor this spring for a change. We are going to fan this seed.

The telephone company at Belleville has made arrangements with an eastern company to get the weather report at 10 o'clock every morning for the succeeding 24 hours so if we want to know what the weather is going to be tomorrow all we have to do is to call central and get it. That is certainly something worth while for the farmers and stockmen. A cold wave and snow was reported for tomorrow so I put more bedding under the shed for the cattle and hauled up an extra load of feed.

Public sales are the fad in this county this winter. There was one almost every day last week and things certainly did go high. At one sale a team of mules sold for \$532, and machinery sells for more than the original cost after being used for four or five years, and in some cases much longer. I bought some corn and cane seed at a sale yesterday, paying \$1.34 for the corn and \$3.91 for the cane seed. Corn is selling for \$1.50 a bushel in town.

Warmth and dryness will save feed.

\$2,000,000 Worth of Nisco Spreaders Last Year Earned Farmers \$4,000,000



We got the two million for making them, the farmers got the \$4,000,000 by using them. The machines wiped out their first cost, and paid a handsome profit besides.

You can prove it by comparing the value of weathered and fresh manure as given by the experiment stations and agricultural colleges. Fresh manure is worth at least a fourth more, the labor costs much less, and the crops yield more. This year more farmers will make that 100% profit. If you want your share of it, only the Nisco will give it, because it fines the manure so you can use it at once—even on growing corn.

The Nisco Spreader is a clear case of the "survival of the fittest." Spreaders have come and spreaders have gone, but the wide-spreading Nisco still leads in mechanical excellence and in volume of sales. Today the wide spread is so popular that our factory isn't big enough, and competitors are becoming imitators. The

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

is a low down, light draft machine that loads easily 30 inches high without undue strain on a man's back or the team that draws it. Has a solid bottom instead of the usual slatted one, and a chain conveyor that brings all the manure to the double beaters. Thoroughly fines the manure and delivers it evenly over a strip 7 ft. wide. This obviates driving over spread manure and covers the ground faster.

Nisco operates with a positive chain drive that lasts all lifetime. Spreads 3, 6, 9, 12, or 15 loads per acre according as the operator sets the lever.

We want you to know more about the Nisco Spreader and it's money making possibilities FOR YOU. There's a Nisco dealer

in your town, or in some town near you—see him. If you don't know him, we will send you his name. But first—right away—send this coupon to us and receive by return mail a copy of our catalog and "Helping Mother Nature." This is as interesting as a story, and will give you some mighty valuable points about making and keeping your land fertile.

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NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

"Spreader Specialists"

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:—COLDWATER, OHIO

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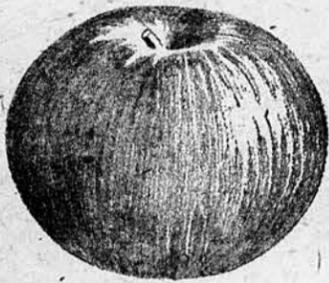
Please send me without obligation your Nisco Catalog and FREE BOOK—"Helping Mother Nature."

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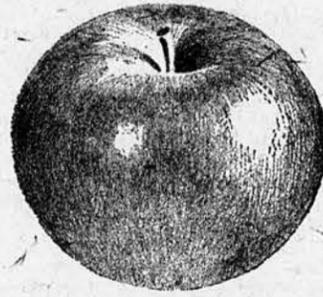
# 10 Apple Trees Free To You



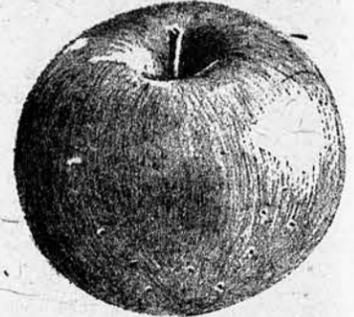
3 Wealthy



2 Delicious



2 Jonathan



3 Northwestern Greenings

## 10 Real, Live, Hardy Apple Trees—Apple Trees of the Very Choicest Quality—Apple Trees As Fine As You Can Buy

Two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly }  
10 Splendid Apple Trees . . . . . }  
(3 Wealthy, 2 Jonathan, 2 Delicious and 3 Northwestern Greenings)  
All shipping charges prepaid.

All for only  
**\$1.00**

### Wonderful Value

If you know anything about Apple Trees, this offer is bound to astonish you. Your first thought will be, "It can't be true." But the wonderful part of this offer is that it is true—every word of it. All you have to do is to send in two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50c each—new or renewal and we will send you these 10 Apple Trees true to name, true to variety and exactly as represented, all charges prepaid. These ten trees are just exactly right for transplanting. We picked out these varieties because we **knew they could satisfy you.** Now, if when your trees are received, they should not be just as represented, you can notify us and we will send your money back.

### Complete Instructions

are sent with each set of trees. Positive, but simple directions that explain to you how you are to plant and care for growing of these trees.

### This Offer

is made possible by an arrangement which we have made with one of the most reliable and most progressive nursery concerns in the Middle West. These trees are true to variety—healthy, vigorous and this dependable concern guarantees that you can rest assured that you will get exactly the set of trees as described in this page.

### Description of Varieties

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING.** This variety was originated in Wisconsin some years ago. It is a splendid, vigorous, hardy grower. The fruit itself is large and sometimes exceptionally large. It is green as the name implies, but when ripe, it becomes a yellowish green. The flesh is yellow—fine grained and firm. The flavor is a good sub-acid, very smooth and attractive to the palate. The Northwestern Greening is one of the best growers we have and is prolific and bears regularly when mature.

**JONATHAN.** A brilliant flashing red apple with a spicy, rich acidity that has made it a prime favorite with all lovers of an acid apple. The tree is adapted to many sections. Orchards of them are found in the northeast, south and west and they always pay. The Jonathan is a splendid family sort. For many years, Jonathans have been the standard of quality by which other sorts have been gauged.

**WEALTHY.** This variety is an enduring monument to its originator, M. Gideon, of Minnesota. The fruit is large and is a beautiful light yellow shade with crimson stripes and splashes. The flesh is white, often stained with red. The Wealthy Apple is splendid as a dessert or cooking apple. This variety is especially adapted to home gardens, as well as for commercial orchards.

**THE DELICIOUS** is first of all a quality apple. It hardly needs an introduction to anyone who knows anything about Apple Trees. Many authorities claim that the Delicious has no peer, that it is the finest apple grown. The yields are excellent and as the trees grow older, they bear more and even larger fruit. Almost all of the prominent apple growers have a good supply of the Delicious variety in their orchards. Higher prices are being paid for this variety than for most any other apple. They frequently sell on the fruit stands in cities at from 10c to 25c apiece.

### What Is Capper's Weekly?

Capper's Weekly is the great Weekly newspaper of the Great West. Here are the things it stands for and advocates:

The welfare of the American home; 100-cents-on-the-dollar government; better schools and free school books and an education that will fit every child for the business of life; nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage; an end to fee-grabbing receiverships and the entire fee system; courts and laws as prompt and as impartial as the postoffice; fewer new laws and an honest enforcement of those we have; a permanent peace alliance for the total abolition of war; a square deal to everybody irrespective of condition, race, color or politics.

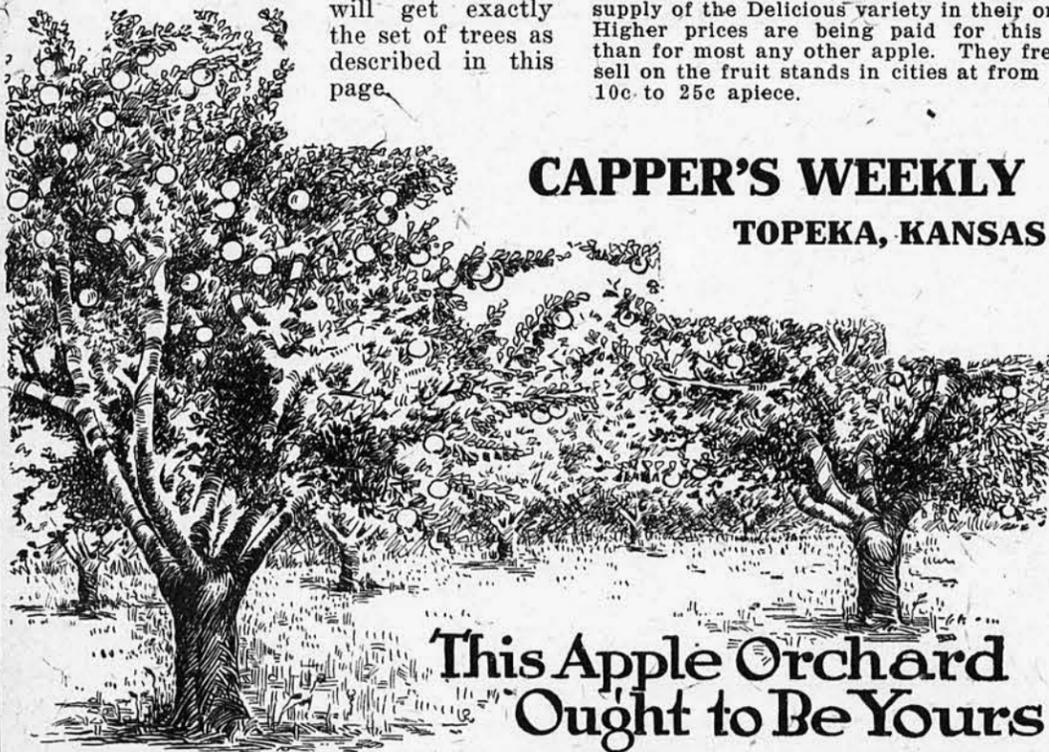


### When to Plant

Planting season is not regulated by date or by planter's location. This Nursery's method of growing, packing and shipping trees assures arrival of trees in proper planting conditions. Annually they ship thousands of trees to planters in the South, weeks after the season has opened, and the trees are planted with entire success.

### Arrival of Trees

When your ten trees have arrived, unpack them immediately, carefully shaking out all of the packing and if possible, plant them at once. Full directions as to just how to plant with best success will be sent you.



## This Apple Orchard Ought to Be Yours

### CAPPER'S WEEKLY TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Apple Orchard Coupon

M & B 3-2-18.  
CAPPER'S WEEKLY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.  
Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$1.00 which pays for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly.

1. Name.....  
TOWN.....  
Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....  
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)  
2. Name.....  
TOWN.....  
Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....  
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)  
My own name is.....  
Ship the ten Apple Trees, all charges prepaid to my address which is:  
Name.....  
TOWN.....  
Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....  
Note. This offer is not good outside of the United States.

Rain is Much Needed

Moisture is needed greatly over the state. It would be very helpful with the wheat generally. Livestock is in good condition as a rule, and there is more feed in the country than one might expect. All prices are high.

Washington County—The weather is moderating once again. A good bit of corn is going to market. Considerable land is being sold, mostly by German people. Eggs 41c; cream 50c; hominy 10c; rice 12c; oatmeal 9c.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsey, Feb 23.

Pawnee County—We have had severe cold weather. Hard winds have caused the soil to freeze in many places and a good rain would be greatly appreciated. Some farmers report loss of stock from stalk poisoning. No little chickens have arrived yet. Many housewives are planning a bumper crop for this spring. Eggs 35c; butter 35c; cream 52c; yellow corn \$1.60, white \$1.80. Lots of horses and mules are going to market at good prices.—C. E. Cheserman, Feb 23.

Harper County—The wheat has had little moisture for five months. Not a great deal of oats will be sown this year, but an average acreage of corn and kafir will be planted. We have had more public sales than usual this spring. Prices of everything are high and going higher. There is not so much livestock in the county this spring as usual, due to high feed prices. We have work for all persons who wish to work.—H. E. Henderson, Feb. 23.

Anderson County—Stock is coming thru the winter in good condition. Rough feed is plentiful. Melted snow has relieved the water situation by filling up the creeks. Men are busy doing their part to feed the soldiers. Eggs 40c.—G. W. Kiblinger, Feb. 22.

Edwards County—The weather continues dry with a spell of zero weather every few weeks. Some wheat, sown last fall, has never sprouted. We cannot tell just what condition the wheat is in until warm weather sets in and we have a good rain. Feed is scarce and high. Eggs 41c; butter 40c.—G. A. King, Feb 23.

Cheyenne County—A few farmers have complained of fall wheat dying on fall plowed ground; others report wheat doing nicely. Stock is in good condition with plenty of feed on hand. Corn \$1 to \$1.50; barley \$1.50; butter 40c; eggs 40c.—E. D. Kyle, Feb 23.

Dickinson County—The wheat still healthy and a good rain would help considerably. The outcome of the wheat crop will be doubtful if we do not have the rain before the March winds arrive. We soon will begin to prepare oats ground. No moisture yet.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 23.

McPherson County—About 70 per cent of the wheat that came up last fall still is alive. A number of carloads of oats straw have been shipped to Texas. Public sales are numerous and everything sells high. The hog raising business seems dead. Feed is becoming scarce. Horses sell as high as \$250; cows \$130. Hay \$20 to \$25; corn \$1.50 to \$1.75; oats 80c.—John Ostlund, Jr., Feb. 21.

Harvey County—Zero weather, wind and dry surface are very hard on the growing wheat. Mules are selling well. There is little sale for horses. Butter 40c; cream 53c; eggs 40c.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 22.

Coffey County—The melted snow has provided some stock water, but we need more. Nearly all the standing corn has been shelled. We have plenty of feed and stock is doing nicely. Pasture is scarce. A big acreage of oats will be sown as soon as the weather permits. Corn \$1.55; eggs 42c; butter 40c; potatoes \$1.75; flour \$2.80.—A. T. Stocking, Feb. 23.

Sumner County—A great deal of the wheat planted last fall has not sprouted, and will probably never have a good rain soon. Lots of wheat is going to market now. Wheat \$2.25; corn \$1.60; corn \$1.62; potatoes \$1.50; eggs 40c; butterfat 54c; butter 40c; flour \$2.75; hogs \$16.25.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 23.

Progress of Land Banks

During January \$11,787,517 was paid out to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgage loans, according to a statement of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul closed loans during the month amounting to \$2,737,100. The other banks made loans as follows: Spokane \$1,724,755; Berkeley \$1,143,000; Wichita \$1,118,800; Houston \$1,005,522; Omaha \$970,000; New Orleans \$778,770; St. Louis \$636,965; Louisville \$624,100; Springfield \$488,330; Columbia \$298,535 and Baltimore \$230,000.

On February 1 the total amount of money paid out to farmers since the establishing of the Federal Land Banks was \$50,782,432, covering 24,020 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to February 1 was \$260,550,981, representing 112,146 applicants.

More care is needed in feeding colts on Kansas farms. The first year is of paramount importance in the life of a colt.

ARKANSAS

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivated, good improvements, good water, orchard, 100 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

HOMESTEAD LAND OPENING.

160-24 acres Homestead land in Northwest Arkansas. Perhaps your last chance to homestead. Send 25 cents in stamps for map showing land by township, range and section, also terms, railroads, wagon roads, water courses, etc. Valuable information on Homestead Law. Companies map. Address L. C. Williams, Box 311, Tulsa, Okla.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

GOOD WHEAT SECTION, well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

360 ACRES GOVE CO., KAN. 190 cultivated, balance pasture \$12 00 acre. W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.

160 ACRES, 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incubance \$5000, price \$75 acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

\$20 A., 3 MI. TOWN, ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Eikhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Eikhart, Kan.

720 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. Well improved. 400 cult., bal. grass. \$60 acre. Investigate. W. P. Dorman, Girard, 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.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

185 ACRES \$55 PER ACRE. Montgomery Co. 5 miles good town. 130 cult., 20 mowland, balance pasture; improved. Get details. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kan.

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.

60 A. IMP., ALL TILLABLE, \$45 a., \$800 down, bal. easy terms 6 per cent. 160 a. well imp, 2 1/2 town, 100 a cult., 40 wheat goes, 40 pasture, 20 meadow-orchard, \$45 a. \$3,000 will handle. Limestone soil. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

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. Boccock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

CHOICE STOCK and Grain Farm, 754 acres. High state cultivation, well improved, abundance good water, well divided for handling stock, large acreage grass, write for full description of this or any sized farm wanted. Possession this spring. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, 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 \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 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.

RANCH 1500 A., part river bottom, improved. About 6000 acres pasture, \$15 per acre. Terms. Box 364, Syracuse, Kansas.

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.

I HAVE A GOOD BUNCH OF FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE. If you have anything for sale list it with me. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

LANE COUNTY. Highly improved section, on state road, between 2 towns, terms \$20 an acre. Level quarter grass land \$10 an acre. Get a list of bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

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.

680 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, 2 1/2 miles of town, accredited high school, 1/2 mile of country school, R. F. D. and phone, 260 acres wheat all goes, half under cultivation, all tillable, best of soil, inexhaustible supply good soft water, new 5 room house with 28 ft. square basement, out door cave with underground entrance to out door, arched cave, two good granaries, windmill, chicken house, wash house, good barn 28x40 with loft, nearly all under fence, in good neighborhood, price \$35 00 per acre, easy terms or might take good quarter section as part pay in Central or Southern Kan., bal long time. Box 141, Utica, Kansas.

160 Acres For \$1,000. Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow, wheat, farm land; poss; only \$1000 cash; bal. \$500 year. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

FOUR IMPROVED FARMS on Fort to Fort (concrete) road, Leavenworth county 160-175-320 and 425 acres, three fourths latter in wheat, choice valley land. A tractor farm. All farms join shipping stations, close to school. Two Kaw Valley farms. 75 acres highly improved potato land, close to high school town. 123 acres improved, 100 acres wheat, close to station. All priced to sell quick. Good terms. HEMPHILL LAND CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

6 FARMS FOR SALE Well improved, 160 to 520 acres. \$60 to \$80 per acre. None better in Sedgwick Co. Write Taylor & Mantz, Garden Plain, Kan.

227 ACRE FARM In Polk County, Mo., highly imp. 1/2 valley land, to trade for good farm in Okla. Price \$55 per acre. R. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

Improved 276 A. Alfalfa Farm All tillable, 60 acres in alfalfa, 160 acres fine hay land, good grass well on land, 1/4 mile to good oil wells. Price only \$65 00. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, 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.

A Good Stock Farm 160 a., 5 room house, cow and horse barn, silo, sheds, scales, everlasting water, 50 a. alfalfa, good pasture, phone and mail, 1/2 mile school, 4 1/2 miles to railroad. 70 acres wheat goes if sold soon. Reason for selling, old and boys at war. \$6.50 per acre if sold soon. Write owner. Wm. Littlefield, Belvue, Kan.

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.

250 A. 3 m. city, all bottom and 2nd bottom. No rock. No overflow. 220 A cult. Good imp. Produced in rents last year \$1490. Rented this year \$1200 cash. \$33 per A. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA: Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

WISCONSIN 30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

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BATES CO., Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

240 ACRES fine lms., all tillable, \$85 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

80 ACRES, 5 miles from Carthage, all smooth, all tillable. Well improved, \$85 a. Farms of all sizes at special bargains. D. W. Replogle, Carthage, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres, productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

280 A., 10 MI. COUNTY SEAT. 200 a. cultivated, bal. timber pasture, 150 a. valley, R. F. D. and school. Abundant water. Two improvements. \$40 per a., terms. John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

FOR SALE. Finest 120 acre farm in South Missouri, 80 acres black prairie land, 40 timber, 7 room house, cellars underneath, other buildings, orchard, water, on rock road, 4 miles of St. James. Price \$5,000, half cash. W. A. Koons, St. James, 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., 60 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

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DETERMINED TO SELL MY THREE IRRIGATED FARMS in the famous Arkansas Valley near Rocky Ford and Pueblo. Best climate for lung troubles. Good water. Easy terms. For guaranteed description address owner, E. A. Holtz, 1518 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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

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LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.00 AND \$2.50. Samuel Hileman, Clifton, Kan.
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10 PAWN WHITE DRAKES, GOOD LAYING strain, \$2.00; \$3.00. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.
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CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs prepaid 100-\$6.00, 240-\$11.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.
STANDARD REMEDY CO. PAOLA, KAN., offers Single Comb White Leghorn eggs from heavy layers at \$6.00 per 100.
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$10 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, WINNERS of the blue in four states. Eggs \$6.50 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.
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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS BRED 22 YEARS. 222 to 266 egg line. Eggs 15-\$2.00, 50-\$4.00, 100-\$6.00. W. I. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kan.
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THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs \$6.50 hundred. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, farm range \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Mrs. M. O. Mowrey, Luray, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PURE-bred eggs 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs (Smith strain) \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. P. A. Wirtz, Ellinwood, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, YESTERLAD-Young strains, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100, \$6.00, postpaid. Chicks. "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$5.00 per 60; \$8.00 per 100; prepaid. Write for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs. Frantz and Tom Barron strains. \$1.50 per 15 or \$7.00 per 100. Chicks 15 cts. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.
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AND THESE ARE ONLY A FEW THAT CAME IN ONE MAIL. HATCHING SEASON IS JUST STARTING. START YOUR EGG AD NOW.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. Irene Worley, Utopia, Kan.
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THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs. Frantz and Tom Barron strains. \$1.50 per 15 or \$7.00 per 100. Chicks 15 cts. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.
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EXCELSIOR FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Yesterlaid-Young strain cockerels \$2, 3 for \$5. Eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks 12 cts. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.
FEW CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from my combined egg contest and show room winners, reasonable. Eggs \$7-100, chicks 15 cents. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Record breaking layers. Flock records 200 to 265 eggs. Chicks, eggs, stock. Catalog on request. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.
PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs. Eggbred, sweepstake, gold medal winners 100, \$6.00. Pens \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 setting. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.
S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORN RUSSELL strain eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100, postpaid. Exhibition. Tormohlen or Russell strain eggs \$5.00 per 15 postpaid. Catalog free. Mrs. Milford Norman, Aurora, Mo., Route No. 3.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from famous Yesterlaid laying strain, mated to Tom Barron cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, securely packed, seven dollars per hundred. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.

FOR SALE-WORLD'S BEST LAYING, winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Chicks, 12 cents each; \$1 for \$59. Stock \$3 to \$25 each. Hens pay \$3 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS, AVERAGE 95 1/2 eggs each from Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. Our stock broke all records at Agricultural College, 1917. English strain exclusively. Free booklet, "How I make poultry pay." Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS seven dollars hundred. One fifty setting. Guaranteed fertile. Baby chicks. My birds won first cock, first cockerel, first pen, second, third, fourth pullets, State Fair Hutchinson, 1917. Winter show six pullets scored 95 to 96 points. Fine layers. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

LEGHORNS.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100-\$6, 12-\$2. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. Irene Worley, Utopia, Kan.
PURE R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50, 100. Large kind. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs \$6.50 hundred. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, farm range \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Mrs. M. O. Mowrey, Luray, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PURE-bred eggs 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs (Smith strain) \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. P. A. Wirtz, Ellinwood, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, YESTERLAD-Young strains, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100, \$6.00, postpaid. Chicks. "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS-25 PULLET bred cockerels and 50 pullets. Eggs \$2 per 15. H. P. Swerdfege, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 248 to 308-egg strain. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15; \$8.00 and \$16.00 per 100. Will H. Call, Cabool, Mo.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$7.00 per 100. Day old chicks 15 cents each. Orders booked now. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN TOM Barron English strain direct. Eggs 15 for \$1.00; 100 for \$6.00. Baby chicks 12 cts. Leander Scott, Windom, Kan.
SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$5.00 per 60; \$8.00 per 100; prepaid. Write for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs. Frantz and Tom Barron strains. \$1.50 per 15 or \$7.00 per 100. Chicks 15 cts. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.
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LANGSHANS.
BLACK LANGSHANS, HIGHEST QUALITY. Eggs for hatching. Free list. C. F. Berger, Stillwater, Okla.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Laying strain. Sarah Greisel, Benedict, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CTS. EACH, over 100-6 cts. Baby chicks 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.
KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs; \$1.50; 100, \$8. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

MINORCAS.
S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, CHOICE stock, \$3.50 per hundred. L. F. Edinborough, Irving, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs \$1.50 per 17 or \$7.00 per 100. Express or postpaid. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Edith Dews, Tonganoxie, Kan.
2 NICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Winifred Murphy, Luray, Kan.
30 GOOD S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$5.00. O. A. Barnes, Overbrook, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale \$3.00 each. W. S. Ausherman, Talmage, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, RANGE flock \$1.25 15. Special matings \$2.00 15. V. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.
HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTONS, PEN eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00. Utility \$1.50; 100, \$65.00. A. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.
EGGS-BIG VIGOROUS BUFF ORPINGTONS \$1.50 setting, \$6.50 hundred. Mrs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.
A FEW WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Kellerstraus strain. Excellent laying strain. \$3.00 each. H. C. Morton, Wellford, Kansas.
CAREY STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs from selected stock. Fifteen, \$1.50. Fifty, \$4.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE winners by the setting or 100. Mating list free. Book orders early. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS-EXcellent color, good laying strain; eggs 100, \$6; 45, \$3.50; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, COOK strain. Direct \$3 to \$15. Eggs \$2 per 15. P. A. R. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kan. Route No. 1.
EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS Crystal White Orpington great winter layers, 100-\$7.00; 50-\$4.00; 15-\$1.50. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE bodied, good color, prize winners at four shows. Scored birds \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Glen A. Parrish, Beloit, Kan.
OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS SOME fine S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels. Mating list now ready. Eggs at live prices. Chas. Luengene, Box 1493, Topeka, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS, KELLERstraus strain, good winter layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid \$1.50 for 15. Herbert Smith, Carmen, Okla., Rt. No. 4.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON SELECTED eggs for setting from extra large, pure white, egg-laying, contest winning stock, \$1 per 15. Address C. E. Dallas, Mound City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS. Excellent matings. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15. \$10 per hundred. Cockerels \$5.00. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS-EGGS BY THE SETTING or hundred, from birds that always take first wherever shown. Birds direct from Cook, Byers and Sunwick poultry farms. W. G. Galp, Belleville, Kan.
MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM pen headed by 2nd cockerel, Topeka, 1917. Weight 11 lbs., \$3.00 for 15. Other pens \$1.50 and \$2.50; utility \$6.00 per 100. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINNERS Heart of America show Kansas City, last November. Headed by male bird purchased direct from Owen Farms costing fifty and one hundred dollars. Five dollars per fifteen. C. Lowe, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCKS. J. M. THOMPSON, COLDwater, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.50-15, \$6.00-100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00, 50 \$3.50. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.
EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00. Moore Bros. Cedar Vale, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10. 15 eggs \$3.00. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 and \$2 each. J. V. Fuller, Severy, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$7.00. R. B. Small, Colby, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS \$7.00 PER HUNDRED. Per setting, \$1.50. R. L. Lemons, R. No. 3, Topeka, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Hugh J. McManus, Emmett, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$3.00. Cockerels \$2.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.
PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00-100. Mrs. George L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets, Best egg strain. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne, Wyo., Colo.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKERELS and eggs; 200 egg strain. Mrs. J. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WEIGHER, LAYER BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$6.00 100. C. F. Fickel, Earleton, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Extra good, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bronze turkeys. Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS - LARGE. Vigorous birds; narrow barred; \$2.00 each. John Fritz, Adams, Neb.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Large kind, good laying strain, \$3 each. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

EUREKA BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS. Special mating, 15-\$3.00; range 100-\$5.50. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

FINE LARGE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Farm grown, \$2 to \$5 each. James Kest, Belleville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS-EXTRA QUALITY. Pens and utility stock. Heavy layers. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS-WINTER LAYERS. \$1.50 for 15. \$6 per hundred. Delivered. Geo. Marshall, Basehor, Kan.

PUREBRED RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 each or \$5.00 for two. Mrs. B. E. Wilson, Melvern, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM RANGE, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

SUNNY SIDE PURE BARRED ROCKS. Some fine cockerels. Barred to skin. \$2 to \$4. Mrs. J. C. Siler, Wells, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS AND COCKERELS. From 200 to 250 egg stuff. Some of the best. M. J. Greiner, Mena, Ark.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3. EGGS \$7.00 per hundred. \$1.75 setting. M. J. Benson, Humboldt, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED-TO-SKIN "RINGLETS." Cockerels \$3 up. Eggs, chix. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS AND hens, also purebred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Mrs. H. Martin, Rydal, Kan.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON EGGS FROM Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bourbon Red turkeys. Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK MALE BIRDS FOR SALE. Holland turkeys Embden geese. Eggs in season. Mrs. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25; fifty \$2.50; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS. BERRY strain eggs \$7.00 per hundred; \$1.50 setting of 15. Mrs. C. H. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS-FROM EXCELLENT laying strain. Farm range \$1.25 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, FROM stock with records of 200-268 eggs per year. Eggs for sale. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching \$2.00 and \$5.00 setting, \$8.00 hundred. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS, BEST OF breeding. Eggs for early hatches. A few cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

FOR SALE-TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets \$2.50 and \$4 each. Cockerels \$3.50, \$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.

BE A PRODUCER OF FOOD. BREDEMAN'S White Plymouth Rocks are trapped layers. Send for mating list now. E. J. Bredemann, Jefferson City, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS - BEST ALL-PURPOSE birds. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, expressage prepaid. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WIN THE WAR! RAISE BREDEMAN'S White Plymouth Rocks and the egg question is settled. Mating list now ready. E. J. Bredemann, Jefferson City, Mo.

"IMPERIAL RINGLETS" DIRECT FROM Thompson's (very dark); barred to skin; (light stock). Eggs \$2.50 setting. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Parks 200 egg strain. Best pens \$3 per 15. \$12 per 30, \$12 per 100. Utility flock, \$6 per 100. Booking orders now. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas. Lock Box 77.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS - BOTH sexes. 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.

GRAND GENUINE, IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" Direct from the man who originated them. Eggs \$5.00 setting, either mating. Part cash orders booked at once. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

AM CLOSING OUT MY POULTRY BUSINESS. Will sell my Blue Ribbons Barred Cockerels cheap. 3 extra fine cocks \$5.00 each. \$2.00 and \$4.00. Pullets \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. E. M. Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RINGLETS" Barred Plymouth Rocks. 12 blue ribbons 1917, 203 to 218 egg production, stock and eggs for sale. Free mating list. North Coffeyville Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS THAT PRODUCED 175 eggs each, 1916; 120 eggs seven months. Four prizes 1917. All pens tested by Hagan System. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting, \$10 and \$15 per 100. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-WON AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5 layers. The test of quality. Excellent winter 15 pink choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 dandy cockerel mating, \$2.15; \$3.50 30. A few val. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each while they last. C. V. Ladd, Fredonia, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS wherever shown. Range eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$3.50 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. Pens \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30. Day old chix, range, Mar. 17 cts., Apr. 16 cts. Pens, 50 cts. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS-NO LIMIT TO DEMAND for these beautiful birds. Easily reared as chickens at 1/4 the cost. Stock and eggs. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

PIGEONS.

RAISE SQUABS TWENTY PAIRS OF RED Carneaux for sale cheap. Have other business. G. E. Eubank, Nickerson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

FOR SALE-ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Elias Thiessen, Inman, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FOR hatching. Excelstor strain. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM TRAP-NESTED R. C. Rhode Island Whites. Winners at Palace, Madison Square Garden, Panama Pacific, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, G. S. Bolter, Little Valley, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.50-15. Mrs. Fred Hall, Waldo, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS \$6.00 per 100. C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$2.50 PER SETTING. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING S. C. REDS, WRITE at once. Mrs. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR sale, \$1.50 each. Jessie Stacey, Oakley, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS, FARM RANGE, 50 \$3.50, 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB REDS, PEN EGGS \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.00, range \$5.00 one hundred. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS FOR SALE. 3 at \$10.00 each; 1 for \$5.00; 1 for \$2.00. F. L. Blaine, Hutchinson, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

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RECLEANED WHITE SWEET CLOVER seed. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas. FETERITA SEED IN HEAD 50 PER LB. C. E. Grande, Pittsburg, Kan., R. 3. STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 50 PER 1000. List free J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark. FINE ALFALFA SEED 49.50 PER BU. F. O. B. H. R. Potter, Chandler, Okla. BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN \$3.00 per bu. Alva Shadwick, Ida, Kan. 200 BUSHELS CHOICE RED AMBER CANE seed. \$10 cwt. J. W. Holm, White City, Kan. ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED 150 PER lb. Recleaned. D. J. Standiford, Reading, Kan. MEXICAN BLACK HULLED WHITE kaffir for sale. Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan. WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, unhusked \$15 per bu. 60 lbs. Chas. Kelley, Kinsley, Kan. BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR SEED, WELL matured. \$4 75 hundred sacked. Arthur Lee, Tuttle, Okla. SEED CORN EARLY OR LATE HILDRETH yellow dent. \$3.00. Originator, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan. BUY NURSERY STOCK FROM THE NURSERY that grows it. Catalogue. Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo. BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR TESTED seed. \$2.50 per bu. Sacks extra. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kan. FOR SALE—RHUBARB ROOTS. SEVENTY-five cts. doz. Postpaid. L. E. Lamm, Route 2, Oswego, Kan. SUDAN 1917 CROP. GUARANTEED FREE of Johnson Grass. 20 lbs. per lb. or \$18.00 per cwt. H. Strubling, Winfield, 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. BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan. SCHROCK KAFIR SEED FOR SALE BY grower. Sample and price on request. James Wilson, Box 5, Route 5, Parsons, Kan. PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kan. GOOD SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY White and Calico Corn. \$2.50 per bu. Shelled. Sacks extra. John Casey, St. Paul, Kan. SEED CORN. BIG IOWA SILVER MINE. Matured early. Shelled and graded, \$2.50 per bu. Sack free. John Post, Mound City, Kan. SEED CORN—CHOICE WHITE, SELECTED and hand shelled. For particulars address G. H. Wittram, 840 S. Judson St., Fort Scott, Kan. SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY WHITE. Reid's yellow dent. Calico corn. \$3.50 bushel None better. Geo. Miller, Neosho Falls, Kan. 1000 BU. CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn. My own growing. Good and dry. Will sure grow. J. O. Southerland, Windsor, Mo. SUDAN GRASS SEED \$22 PER 100 LBS. Less than 100 lbs. lots 25c pound. Sacks free. This is fine seed. Geo. D. Buntz, Chase, Kan. FOR SALE—ALFALFA: Fall River bottom grown white kaffir; black hull cane seed; all 1917 crop. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan. WRITE FOR PRICES OF NURSERY STOCK to planters; save agents' profits. Sweet potato slips in season. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla. GUARANTEED. PURE. WHITE SWEET clover seed. Our own production only. Write for free samples and price. A. L. Woodhams, Grover, Colo. ALEXANDER'S GOLD STANDARD. IOWA Silver Mine and Champion white dent seed corn. Tested. \$4.00 per bu. J. G. Dempsey, Spring Hill, Kan., R. F. 2. SUDAN GRASS SEED. FREE FROM JOHNSON grass. pure, recleaned. twenty-five cents pound any quantity. Order early. H. L. Lidey, Okla. FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS DIRECT TO grower at wholesale prices. Pinto beans, Cane, Sudan, Grass, etc. Inter-State Seed Co., Box 344, Clayton, N. Mex. ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas. 95% pure, good germination, \$7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan. SUDAN SEED—GROWN ABOVE THE Johnson grass line; recleaned, sacks free. 25 lbs. or more 25c per lb., less quantities, 30c. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo. KAFIR CORN—BLACK HULLED WHITE, dwarf, graded, well matured, \$5 per cwt. Spanish peanuts \$3 per bushel. Sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla. FOR SALE—NATIVE SEED CORN—HICKORY King and Squaw at \$1.25 per peck or \$4.50 per bushel sacked. F. O. B. Tulsa. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla. CHOICE PUREBRED KANS. SUNFLOWER seed corn. Fully guaranteed. Reference, Agricultural College. \$5 bu. Order quick. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kan. FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN ONION sets, 10,000 to bushel. \$4.50 per bushel F. O. B.; bushel lots only. Reference Citizens Bank. G. C. Curtis, R. R. No. 1, Hutchinson, Kansas. BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn, shelled and tested, \$5.00 bushel. F. O. B. Manhattan, Kan. Cash with order. Sacks 50 cents. James Hies, Manhattan, Kan. WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shalla or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Betcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SPRING WHEAT SEED MARQUIS. Acclimated, recleaned, \$2 bu. F. O. B. J. W. Shoemaker, Narika, Kan. BOONE CO WHITE SEED CORN. TESTED, sacked, direct from farm \$3.50 bu. S. R. Huddleston Garland, Kan. FREED'S WHITE DENT SEED CORN. A drought resistant variety, shelled and graded. \$4.50 per bu. less quantities 10 cents per lb. Frank Carlson, Concordia, Kan. SEED CORN. YELLOW DENT HAS TESTED 97 per ct. Price \$3.50 per bushel; 10 bu. lots \$3.25. Why miss a crop when you can get reliable seed? Bags free. M. R. Mitchell, El Dorado Springs, Mo., R. 2. KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE. Well matured and graded, 1917 crop. 5c per lb. Send South for early maturing seed. Send self addressed and stamped envelope for samples. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla. WHIPPOORWILL OR SPECKLED PEAS, per pound 7c. Black Eyes 5c. Creams 10c. New crop planting seed. F. O. B. Winnsboro, cash with order. Nothing shipped by parcel post. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas. ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN. NON-irrigated. Good germination. \$7.00 to \$10.00 bu. Sacks 50c. White Blossom Sweet clover, Amber and White Cane, local or car lots. Ask for prices and samples. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan. FETERITA SEED FOR SALE MATURED in 70 days; maize and kaffir in same field complete failure; makes fine fodder, recleaned and graded. \$7.00 per cwt., my station; sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. H. Statton, Lexington, Kan., Clark County. ALFALFA SEED. ALL RECLEANED, non-irrigated, home grown, at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Feterita, Red or White kaffir, Sumach, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan. SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY last year's crop. Yellow Dwarf Maize Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kaffir, \$5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn. Drouth Resister, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla. OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed, cream and red dwarf maize, and dwarf kaffir \$7.00; feterita and red kaffir \$8.00; amber, orange and red top canes \$12.00. Sudan \$26.00 all per 100 lbs., recleaned. Freight prepaid. Prepaid express \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla. WE HAVE SOME FINE WHITE, WELL matured Kafir seed, that is native grown and of excellent germination. It is put up in 2 bu. sacks only, 112 lbs. each. While it lasts we will make price of \$3.55 per bu. on cars here in new sacks, sacks free. Good seed like this will be hard to get. Don't take a chance with inferior seed. Order this while you can get it, and know that it is good. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan. FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND YOU ALL charges prepaid, 20 Apple, Pear or Apricot or 10 Cherry, all budded trees; or 25 grapes; or 100 Asparagus; or 50 Raspberry. Blackberry or Dewberry; 150 Spring or 75 Everbearing Strawberry plants; or 50 Red Cedar or Chinese Arbor-Vitae Seedlings; or 10 transplanted 4 year old Evergreens; or six climbing Roses 2 year old. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kansas.

SEED, GRAIN AND HAY WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY BU ALFALFA SEED. Ernest Raasch, Norfolk, Neb. WANTED—SUDAN GRASS, PINK KAFFIR, Schrock Kaffir Sorghum and pop corn. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

LANDS.

LAND ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN. JESS. Kisner, Garden City, Kan. SIX THOUSAND ACRES GRASS TO LEASE. Western Oklahoma. Address G., 711 E. Harvey, Wellington, Kan. 365 ACRES, RUNNING WATER, MAIL route fine improvements. Act quick. \$3,000. Mark R. Clay, Arlington, Colo. WELL IMPROVED 320 ACRES STEVENS, county, Kansas. \$5,000. \$3,400 cash. Terms on balance. Write owner, P. R. Pearey, Eaton, Colo. FOR SALE OR TRADE ON REAL ESTATE. An up-to-date garage and machine shop in small central Kansas town. Good location. Mehl and Eckhart, Beverly, Kan. SQUARE SEC THREE MILES KISMET. 450 a. in cultivation; \$2500 worth of improvements. Rural route and telephone. Price \$25 per a. if sold at once. G. A. Bayha, Kismet, Kan. 160 ACRES OF LAND IN MORTON CO. Kansas, for sale at \$12.50 per acre. \$300 cash, \$300 in stock, balance in 7 annual payments of \$200 each. Interest at 6%. C. M. States, Dodge City, Kan.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARM HELP.

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED MAN AND wife (no children) for steady work on stock farm; must be reliable, competent and steady. Furnished house, cows and chickens to party that can make good. \$35 per month. C. C. Patterson, Bunkerhill, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BLACKSMITH WANTED FOR SHOP owned by company. Steady employment year round. Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POWER SPRAYER. CHEAP. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan. SATILINE LIGHT PLANT COMPLETE. Inquire of David Zook, Newton, Kan. FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLTON H. W. Forth, Winfield, Kan. MOLASSES—SORGHUM MOLASSES FOR sale. 75c gallon. G. T. McDuffie, Maize, Ark. FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE 10 BOTTON plow. Want about 12-24 tractor. J. B. Howell, Gaylord, Kan. FOR SALE—500 TONS NO. 1 ALFALFA and prairie hay. Ask for prices. Severy Mill & Elevator Co., Severy, Kan. FOR SALE—SIX TOWNS. SELF LIFT. Rumely engine plow, good as new. Bargain. W. R. D. Smith, Hooker, Okla. FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-4 CASE TRACTOR for plow outfit as good as new. Write description. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kan. 1 25-HORSEPOWER GAAR SCOTT ENGINE; 1 38-56 Aultman Taylor Separator. Joe H. Larson, R. No. 1, Lindsay, Kan. 22 HORSE POWER ENGINE, 4 BOLLER shredder and corn grinder, good as new. Albert Mueller, R. 1, Bx. 206, Moline, Ill. FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE KEYSTONE corn sheller, 4 hole with 12-foot extension feed. Phone 1962 N. G. F. Wagner, Topeka, Kan. MUST SELL AT ONCE CASE 20-60 tractor. Price \$1100. For quick sale, reason for selling going to war. Albert Kersnitz, Orlando, Okla. FOR SALE—PEERLESS THRESHING REE complete. 20 H. P. eng., a 38x56 separator and 10 disk eng. plow. Will Milne, Leola, Box 171, Sedgwick, Kan. BIG BULL TRACTOR SELF LIFT PLOW binder hitch. New bearings, belting, connections and gearing. \$385. If taken at once. Andrew Grier, Viola, Kan. HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it. FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS. One registered Percheron stallion, solid black, unblemished, five years old, good breeder, have some yearlings and weanlings of his get to show how he breeds. Also one registered two year old stallion, solid black, will make an extra big horse, also one two year old high grade and fine style dark silver gray stallion and one yearling black stallion, high grade. Will sell any of them right. A. Hirsch, Formoso, Kan.

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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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KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address: C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. LEARN SHORTHAND BY CORRESPONDENCE—Pitman's System. Demand for stenographers greater than supply. Virginia School of Shorthand, Box 39, Roanoke, Va.

PATENTS.

PATENTS OF MERIT CAN BE SOLD BY our system. For further particulars write American Investment Co., 900 F. St., Washington, D. C. PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Books and advice free. Send sketch for free search. We help market your invention. A. M. Buck & Co., 532 7th St., Wash., D. C. INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send Postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Tabert & Talbert, 4215 Tabert Building, Washington, D. C. YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books. List of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Highest references. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen Patent Lawyer, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. WANTED AN IDEA WHO CAN THINK of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C. WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000.00 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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FORDS START EASY IN COLD WEATHER. If you use our 1918 carburetor. 4 gallons 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 hill. 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. Friction Carburetor Company, 560 Madison St., Dayton, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 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.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

March 4—Bradley Bros., Warrsburg, Mo. Mar. 4—Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan. March 14—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., sale at Savannah, Mo. W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo. Mar. 20—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

March 9—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders, Beloit, Kan.

Draft Horses.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb. April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 4—Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan. April 2—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

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. Mar. 27—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., dispersion. Sale at Topeka Fair Grounds.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 27-28-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, 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. 16—Interstate Breeders' Association, Hebron, Neb. M. C. McMahan, Sec. Mar. 26-27-28-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, Neb. Shorthorn Week, Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City, Okla. Under auspices Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., S. B. Jackson, Mgr., El Reno, Okla. Mar. 24—Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City. Mar. 27—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City. Mar. 28—Scott & Wolsey, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City. Mar. 29—Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City. March 30—Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Springfield, Mo. T. A. Ewing, Morrisville, Mo., Sale Manager.

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.

April 25—Richard Roenigh, Morganville, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 7—Otey-Wooddeli, Winfield, Kan.

Mar. 8—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

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 3—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

April 4—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Anderson's Durocs Averaged \$101.30.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., held one of the best sales of the season Thursday, February 14, when he sold 48 head of sows and gilts, nearly all of them spring gilts, for \$4,862.50, an average of \$101.30. Only two gilts sold as low as \$80. Mr. Anderson is one of the coming Duroc men of Kansas. He has vision, energy and judgment. His offering was a smooth, even bunch of Durocs, and had he been favored with good weather, they would have made a much higher average. The day of the sale was the wildest day for nearly a year, but the Duroc men were at the ringside to buy, regardless of the howling wind. "Sunny" Jim McCulloch did the selling.—Advertisement.

Erhart Sells Again April 4.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will again sell large type Poland Chinas at Hutchinson, Kan. They have claimed as sole day Thursday, April 4. This sale so closely following their February sale of bred sows and gilts may cause an impression that the second draft might not be up to the usual Erhart standard. If so get this out of your mind. This April sale will show bred to the best lots of spring gilts that they have ever offered. The writer has seen the Erhart kind to stick a pin in the calendar date April 4, and send your name early for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hodson's Wichita Hog Sale.

Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. sold at Wichita, February 20, 50 large type Poland

China sows and gilts for a total of \$8530, an average of \$170.60. This first annual sale places Mr. Hodson on the list of leading Poland China breeders of the state. The top price of the sale was \$775, paid by F. E. Webb, Protection, Kan., for Wonder Beauty 3d, by Big Bob Wonder, bred to the grand champion, McGrath's Big Orphan. Among the other buyers were: H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.; McCord Bros., Pauls Valley, Okla.; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.; Chas. Greene, Peabody, Kan.; J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.; E. Tracy, Galva, Kan.; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.; A. L. Zodie, Galva, Kan.; W. A. Mudge, Galva, Kan.; J. I. Rungard, Arnett, Okla.; Mathews Bros., Wichita, Kan.; E. D. Almond, Turon, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., and W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.—Advertisement.

Offers Exceptionally Good Gilts.

Having decided to keep more sows in the herd F. J. Engleman, proprietor of the Engleman Stock Farms of Fredonia, Kan., has called off his sale and will sell at private treaty about 30 splendid bred gilts. Ten of these gilts are sired by Chief Model, a litter brother to Big Bone Leader, the second prize boar at the Missouri State Fair, 1917. Chief Model is a massive boar, good in every way but exceptionally heavy boned and has the shortest and strongest pastern joint the writer ever saw on a big type Poland. The gilts by him are all top notchers. Most of the gilts offered are bred to the great young boar Buster King by Giant Buster. This youngster was selected after an extended search thru Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois Indiana and Ohio. He is a great prospect and barring accident will make himself known in the show ring next season. If you are in the market for some real high class Polands write at once regarding these gilts. They are all immune and guaranteed to be satisfactory or your money will be refunded.—Advertisement.

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., sold at auction February 23, 46 Poland China bred sows and gilts for \$5925, an average of \$128.80 for the entire offering. The top price, \$350, was paid by Fred Caldwell, Jr., for the gilt Miss Jumbo, bred to Timm Again for an early litter. Mr. Johnson had the last day of an entire week's circuit of Poland China sales and most of those attending the circuit from a distance had departed for home, but a fine compliment was paid Mr. Johnson and his hogs by his neighbors buying most of the offering at the above figures. Among the Aulne buyers were Sheryl Vanscoy, Herman Creager, W. E. McGinnis, C. F. Henson, F. R. Stinchcomb, C. W. Duncan, Jesse Lewis, Paul Creager and Earl Mertz. The buyers from Peabody, Kan. all his neighbors, were D. Jaasoon, Claud Buell, D. Winger, Chas. Adams, H. Homan, Chas. Hammon, Robt. Buell and Chas. Greene. Others who bought were: H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.; J. J. Hartman, Elmo; Sam. Ebright, Marion; J. R. Adams, Gypsum; L. E. Tracy, Galva; G. H. Helman, DeGrath; G. M. Hitt, Marion; P. Gventzel, Marion.—Advertisement.

Olivier & Sons' Poland China Sale.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., sold at auction February 22, 53 head of bred sows and gilts for a total of \$8775, an average of \$165.56. The top price of the sale, \$810, was paid by D. C. Pierce, Savoy, Tex., for Lady Florence, by Model Big Bob, and out of the great sow Violet, now in the herd of R. A. Welch, Red Oak, Okla. She was bred to A Wonderful King for an early litter. Among the buyers were: J. H. Burke, Harper; C. A. Mott, Freeport; J. P. Hershberger, Heston; Ezra Warren, Conway Springs, H. B. Walter, Effingham; Craig & Ury, Cherokee, Okla.; E. J. Hurst, Harper; F. B. Caldwell, Howard; Ed Cook, Mayfield; F. Rhohjan, Canadian, Tex.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne; J. I. Rungard, Arnett, Okla.; E. C. Lane, Anthony; L. L. Olivier, Harper; Delany Bros., Dallas, Tex.; Dave Wolfshleiger, Harper; Chas. Goodenough, Partridge; C. F. Alander, Kinsley; Cecil Blank, Harper; Herman Groniger, Bendena; E. A. Gonder, Turon; Eugene Dudley, Conway Springs; Robt. Smithhiser, Harper; Nathan Lawless, Belle Plaine; E. O. Allman, Turon.—Advertisement.

Young's Bred Sow Sale March 6.

This is the last call for the J. R. Young Poland China sow sale at Richards, Mo., March 6. Mr. Young is selling one of the real desirable offerings of the year, as we have advertised in previous numbers. He owns one of the greatest young boars of the breed, Bob Quality, who was one of the consistent winners at the leading shows last fall. He is only a last spring pig but he is as large as a lot of yearlings. He is a most remarkable individual and any one of Joe Young's big type sows bred to him will be a money maker and an attraction in any herd. We predict that the man who competes with this boar's get in the next fall shows and gilts offered here by such sires as Caldwell's Big Bob, Wedd's Long King, Big Bone Leader, Big Jones, Big Bob Wonder, The Mint, Goldengate King, King Joe, Mastodon Price, Jumbo Timm and Smooth Columbus. Most of the offering is bred to Bob Quality. A few are bred to a young boar by Goldengate King, two are bred to Big Jones and one is bred to A Buster. Remember the date of this good sale is March 6 and plan a trip to Richards if you are in the market for some real high class Poland China sows. Mail bids should be sent to C. H. Hay in care of Mr. Young.—Advertisement.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Week.

March 26, 27, 28, 29, 1918, the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' association will hold four days' sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Livestock Pavilion, Oklahoma State Fair grounds, Oklahoma City, Okla. A four days' sale of 350 Shorthorn cattle will offer the carlot buyer of bulls or females a golden opportunity to supply himself with reliable Shorthorns and as the sales are all held at the same place traveling expenses of buyers will be much less than when sales are on circuit that makes it necessary for the buyer to travel hundreds of miles to attend all the sales. Oklahoma City is on the main lines of the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Frisco, M. K. & T. and Ft. S. & W. railroads. The fact that Oklahoma City has such splendid rail facilities will lessen the cost of shipping cattle bought at these sales as the expense of two line hauls will be eliminated. Delays in transit that usually happen when two or more lines of railroad must be traversed for cattle to reach destination will be reduced to a minimum and the cattle will arrive in better condition. At these sales special attention will be given the beginner in the Shorthorn cattle business. The success of the breed depends upon the results attained by the man just starting in the business. Both the American Breeders' association and the Oklahoma Breeders' association realize this and will have representatives in attendance at these

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

\$1,000 IN PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE



\$250.00

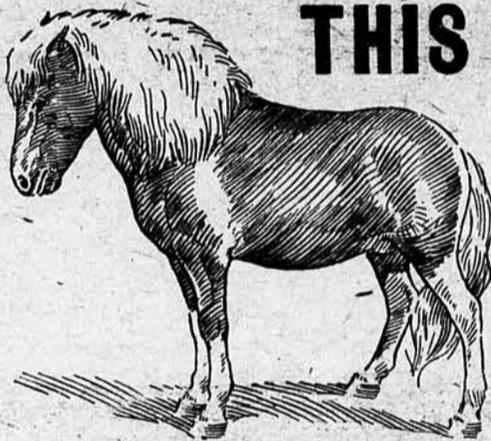
CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

Not a Toy But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers. Frame—Pressed ch. steel. Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheel—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Axles—Crescent steel. Gas Tank—22 cu. ft. 60 m. Wheel Base—60 in. Springs—Cantilever, elliptic. Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse. Brake—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 45 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some little girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "DON"

Second Grand Prize Value \$100.00

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Don"; I am 4-years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Don" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Don's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8-years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

A N O E O Y R S T F L M I M R A O O A I N M T O M O F I A E B L Y A P B I N O H G N O S A A O T T A A C R B O Y A R M N A N T W

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

- 1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile. 2. Shetland Pony "Don" value \$100. 3. \$50 in Gold. 4. \$25 in Gold. 5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case. 11. 3 1/4 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak. 12. 3 1/4 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak. 13. 3 1/4 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak. 14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch 15. \$5.00 in Gold.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club on June 1, 1918 we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Don" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement.

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive the prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list of words TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 206 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. L. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. E. SMITH, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

For Sale—Registered Bred Chester White Gilts G. A. STERBENZ, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

Kansas Herd of Chester Whites

25 Fall boars for sale, extra choice. A few bred gilts still on hand. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLANDS Boars large enough for spring service. CHAS. H. REDFIELD, BUCKLIN, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. WECUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, 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

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. Aguin Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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. Eist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska. Box 3.

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.

BIG WONDER 281929

The outstanding spring yearling son of the noted Big Bob Wonder now at head of herd. He was first in Junior Yearling class at Topeka and second at the National Swine Show, at Omaha, against the world. A few choice spring boars priced for quick sale. Write your wants today.

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

Engleman's POLANDS

The best that the breed affords. I have decided not to hold a sale and am offering at private treaty 25 of the best bred gilts in the southwest. Every one an outstanding individual and immune. They are bred to

Buster King by Giant Buster. Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder. Chief Model by Chief Leader.

We are pricing these gilts at about one half of what you would pay for them in a sale. Write for prices. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS, Fredonia, Kans.

sales to assist buyers in making selections for herds already established or in selection of Shorthorns as foundation stock for a herd. J. R. Whisler of Watonga, who has the honor of having one of the first Shorthorn herds established in Oklahoma, will open the Shorthorn Week sales in Oklahoma City, with his ninth annual sale. Scott & Wolsey of Watonga, who had planned to form a circuit with Mr. Whisler, will also move their sale to Oklahoma City. The program for Shorthorn Week is as follows: March 26, 1:30 p. m., J. R. Whisler, ninth annual sale; March 27, 10 a. m., Shorthorn Breeders' sale; March 27, 1:30 p. m., Scott & Wolsey Shorthorn sale; March 28, 10 a. m., Shorthorn Breeders' sale; March 29, 10 a. m., Shorthorn Breeders' sale. The Shorthorn Week sales afford the farmer, ranchman or breeder an opportunity to buy one or a carload of Shorthorns that are guaranteed to be as represented and this guarantee is backed by the individual consignor and the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' association. Anyone having cattle consignments in the Shorthorn Week sales should correspond with S. B. Jackson, El Reno, Okla. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Erhart & Sons Poland China Sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., whose Poland China sale was held at Hutchinson, Kan., February 20, sold 51 sows and gilts for \$10,530, or an average of \$206.50. The sensation of the sale was the selling of Big Lady, by Big Hadley Jr. and out of Lady Jambo's Equal, a 600-pound gilt that came from the Pauls Valley, Okla. She went to McCord Bros., Pauls Valley, Okla., who, after competing with a number of the best breeders bought her for \$1550. Another feature of the sale was the number of farmers who competed with the breeders and bought this high class breeding stock to start herds upon their farms. Among the buyers were Bert Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.; E. O. Barker, Turon, Kan.; Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.; H. B. Water, Effingham, Kan.; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.; J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.; E. O. Allman, Turon, Kan.; Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kan.; I. O. Wright, Partridge, Kan.; F. B. Miller, Langdon, Kan.; J. R. Adams, Gypsum, Kan.; Henry Yust, Sylvia, Kan.; E. B. Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.; T. Schreck, Hutchinson, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.; Perry Reed, Henderson, Neb.; F. Downey, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. H. Lang, Colby, Kan.; Oliver Adams, Danville, Kan.; E. F. Youngblood, Anadarko, Okla.; Jeff Bowen, Sterling, Kan.; W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.; H. A. McCandias, St. John, Kan.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON J. A. Clark, Oketo, Kan., offers for sale five well bred Jersey bulls at attractive prices. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Jersey cattle section. Write him at once.—Advertisement.

Scotch Topped Shorthorn Bulls. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers nine Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 14 months old. These bulls are reds and roans and will be priced right to close them out. If you want a good bull write for descriptions and prices and tell Mr. Amcoats when you can be in Clay Center and he will meet you at the train and take you out to the farm to see the bulls and his herd, which is one of the best in the country. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Roeligh's Shorthorn Dispersion. Richard Roeligh, Morganville, Kan., Clay county, is a well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle of that county who is compelled to disperse his splendid herd because his son is in the U. S. Navy and because of the scarcity of competent help to look after a herd of the character of this herd. In this dispersion which will be held in the sale pavilion, Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, April 25, will be sold a herd bull three years old worthy the attention of any breeder looking for a well bred bull who is also a good individual. He is recorded as Cedar Dale and was sired by Royal Monarch, by Proud Monarch, his dam, Golden Dale, by Maxwellton Rose Dale, by Avondale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in good time and catalogs will be ready to mail by April 1.—Advertisement.

Some Good Hereford Bulls Here. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of S. D. Seever, breeder of registered Hereford cattle at Smith Center, Kan. He is not a big breeder in the sense that he has several hundred head of cattle, but he raises and develops and sells at moderate prices each season some young bulls that are as valuable for the average farmer and breeder as any sold in the West. They are not highly conditioned but at the same time they are grown along and developed so that they will go on and thrive on the ordinary breeder's farm. At present he is advertising two splendid coming 2-year-old bulls and six that will be all right for light service this season. Write him for prices and descriptions and go to Smith Center, Kan., and see them if you need a good bull at a fair price.—Advertisement.

Howell Bros.' Durocs Average \$83.10. Howell Bros.' annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Herkimer, Kan., was held last Tuesday, which will be remembered as one of the worst days of the winter. The 41 head sold for \$3,447.50 and averaged \$83.10. With a fair day the average would have been around the \$100 mark. The top was \$130 paid for number one, which was a member of the Howell show herd last season and a two year-old March 8. L. A. Swartz, Bancroft, Kan., paid \$117.50 for number 43, a March 1 gilt sired by King Invincible and bred to the champion Elk Colonel for an April first litter. Munroe Williams, Home, Kan., Scadden and Son, Frankfort, Kan., J. A. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Lester Coad and L. L. Hames, both of Glen Elder, Kan., and a number of others were the visitors from a distance who were buyers. Col. Jesse Howell expressed himself after the sale as being well pleased with the sale, altho it was very evident that the severe cold and storm of the night before had damaged the sale to a considerable extent. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch on the block and A. L. Breeding who assisted in the ring.—Advertisement.

Weather Cut Poland's Average. Milton Poland's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Sabetha, Kan., last Wednesday was

We have for sale 125 head of half Shropshire and half Lincoln Ewes 1 year old to lamb in April. Also 50 head of pure bred rams. Come and see these ewes. Farm 3 miles north of Harveyville. J. R. Turner & Son Harveyville, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS. GARRETTS' DUROCS Bred gilts special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding. K. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc Boars Summer and fall farrow. Thirty Dollars. Premium stock. JACKSON & COUNTER, Room 43, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Constructor Jr. 234253. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts 20 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of top breeding. Good individuals. I want to move them before my spring pigs arrive. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular breeding. Farmers prices. Write at once. W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay. E. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs 30 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Durocs of Size and Quality Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on bred gilts and boars, from Golden Model and Critic Breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS Sired by Illustrator's Climax. Sows bred to same. Gilts bred to Gano. WOODS DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval All spring gilts reserved for Public Sale February 18. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Bancroft's Durocs September boars and gilts guaranteed immune; also my herd boar D. O.'s Critic, No. 185197, farrowed March 2, 1915, weighs 770 pounds in every day breeding shape. Easy a 1,000-pound boar in snow condition. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS 15 choice bred sows and gilts, bred to Col. A. Gano and Pathmaker, a son of Pathfinder. Sired by Col. A. Gano and other good sires. Nothing but the best sent out on orders. We ship on approval to responsible parties. Write for price, description and any other information desired. Also a few fall boars. C. B. CLARK, Thompson, (Jefferson Co.,) Nebr.

ROBISON'S Percherons See my exhibit at Wichita Live Stock Show 30 stallions and mares consigned to the sale in Forum, Wichita, Kan., Mar. 2nd. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 1 boar. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Mo.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred of son Lat, a son of the undoubted Messenger Boy; also nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Mo.

Hampshires On Approval A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs either pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, MO.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 300 head Messenger Boy bred sows and gilts, service fall pigs, all immune, guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, Phone 3518, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, MO.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars and best bred litters, healthiest and best bred in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, 1000 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORON & GAMRILL, UTICHA, MO.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Registered French Draft Stallion, 8 year old, weight 1850 pounds, dapple grey, extra heavy bone, extra good breeder, and good kind disposition. Will trade for young stock. J. W. LOCK, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

50-Registered Stallions—30 Belgians. Biggest collection in the West. Percherons and Shires. One to five years old, most out of imported sires and dams. Born in town. M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

For Sale—One Registered Black Percheron Stallion four year old, will make a ton horse. One good black jack with white points, 6 year old, best breeders. R. W. MILLER, NEKOMA, KANSAS

For Sale: One Black Percheron Stallion six years old, a ton horse. One black Percheron five years old. Both are registered. Full blood own raising. JOHN LOETSCHER, Fairview, Mo.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires 2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 70 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 TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS coming 2 years old in March. Large growth, tall, Casino breeding. One pair Registered Mares, also registered fillies. Farmer's prices. Cottonwood Stock Farm, Rock Island Highway, 1 MI. west of Clayton, Mo.

Percheron Stallion to Trade For Holstein cows or heifers. He is registered, black, four years old. A good trade. Write soon. ALEX C. BILL, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

For Sale: Pure Bred Percheron Stallion Bay, 7 yrs old, weight 2000 pounds, sound, sure and extra good breeder. He has colts, coming to weight 1500. SAM BORK, Miltonvale, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm Headed by the Grand Champion Jean Taint, sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot, selected to help force me to reduce my herd. Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassius, bred by Cassio. (Cassius was the Grand Champion colt of St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier #1839, black, 3 year old, weight 1800 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 2 years old and some young fillies. 2 (two-year-old) jacks. I 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

March 2, 1918.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
40 Percheron stallions and mares from millions and Jacks weanlings up 20 big boned Mammoth 10 fine Jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

**JACKS, JENNETS, PERCHERONS**  
Good Jacks, one good Percheron stallion, all registered or eligible. Two good Jennets. Priced right.  
FRED LOCKWOOD, Mound City, Kans.

**Jacks, Jennys and Percherons**  
40 good Jacks and four good Percheron stallions of breeding age; also a number of fine Jennys. Priced to sell.  
M. G. BIGHAM & SON,  
LAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. TOPEKA

**34 — MULES — 34**  
Weanling mules. Mostly mares. Heavy sale and best quality. Carefully selected. Mothers high grade Percheron mares. Priced right.  
M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

**Malone Bros.,**  
**Jacks and Percherons**  
We have 2 barns full of extra good Jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs, well broke to serve. Several fine 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.

**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

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**  
**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150824, half brother to the Champion cow of America.  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**15 ANGUS BULLS**  
10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157143. A few cows. H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan.

**FIVE ANGUS BULLS**  
10 months old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address  
J. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS

**Sutton Angus Farms**  
40 Bulls—50 Heifers  
Also 25 Bred Heifers  
Prices and descriptions by return mail.  
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock.  
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.  
HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. Cows and heifers.  
THAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
Choice Red Polled cattle, all sizes, both sex, March 2, 1918, six miles west of Oberlin, Kan. Write for catalog. J. L. ROGERS, OBERLIN, KANSAS.

**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. MCINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

**RED POLLS**  
2 bulls, 18 months old, 1 herd bull, coming 4 years old, weighing over a ton.  
PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM, Albert Haag, Route 5, Holton, Kansas.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**  
Scotch top, descendants of Searchlight, Royal Gloster.  
R. M. Donham & Sons, Morse, Kansas.

**Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle**  
For Sale—Our herd bull Red Laddle 353594, by Capt. Archer 265741. Pure Scotch and a Scotch 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)

affected considerably by the cold wave of the day before and on that date as well. Thirty-five bred sows sold for an average of \$78.75. The offering was exceptionally good and was well received by those who attended but there simply were not enough customers out to absorb the entire offering at anything like what it should have sold for. When the demand has been supplied it is evident that the market has been sold at fair prices and Mr. Poland decided to sell the rest at private sale. The top was \$30 paid by John Meyer, Axtell, Kan., for number one in the sale, an October yearling and one of the best sows driven through a sale ring this winter. She was a bargain at that price. Mr. Poland proved his ability as a breeder of Duroc Jerseys and received many compliments upon the high quality of his offering. With a good day he would have sold everything at good prices. As it was he felt that he had received good local support by his farmer friends and as much as was to be expected under the circumstances from those farther away. The sale was conducted by Roy Kistner assisted by others.—Advertisement.

**Good Sale for E. P. Flanagan.**  
E. P. Flanagan's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at his farm north of Chapman, Kan., last Friday was well attended and was a success. The offering was above the average in both quality and size and was readily absorbed at an average of \$83.45 per head. There was no sensational top but several sold around \$115 to \$125 each. Mr. Flanagan had arrangements all complete the morning of the sale to care for his visitors and his big sale tent made the most comfortable quarters to sell in of any sale of the season. There were five tried sows, the dams of many of the gilts in the sale, that sold readily for above \$100 each. W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan., secured four choice gilts. Gish & Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan., secured two nice ones. John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan., was a liberal bidder on the best things in the sale and secured two choice gilts. There was a nice attendance of breeders and a great crowd of farmers who were liberal bidders. The Red Cross gilt, number 29, was the big attraction. The gilt was brought into the ring with the young ladies of the local Red Cross chapter working in the sale ring. The first bids it was declared should be donated to the local Red Cross chapter. \$116 was raised in five minutes. Then the gilt was sold for \$86 which was turned over by Mr. Flanagan to the Red Cross. The day was ideal and Mr. Flanagan expressed himself as being well pleased with the results of the sale. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch and Will Cookson.—Advertisement.

**Sunflower Herd Holstein Dispersion.**  
Owing to the fact that he has sold his farm, and is to give immediate possession, F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., proprietor of the Sunflower Herd Holsteins, is compelled to disperse his famous herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. On the morning of February 16 while Mr. Searle was on his way to the house for breakfast, a stranger came into his yard and asked if his farm was for sale. Mr. Searle answered in the affirmative and he asked to be shown around. The result was that before dark that night a deal was made, and Mr. Searle now finds himself with no farm and a herd of Holstein cattle on his hands. He has arranged to disperse his entire herd at Topeka on March 26, the day following the Breeders' Sale of Holstein cattle. Mr. Searle had previously arranged to consign 15 head to the breeders sale, but he will now consign but a few head to that sale, and on the day following, will disperse his entire herd. The Sunflower herd is well known from coast to coast, but especially favorably known in this territory. They are a splendid bunch of cattle, ready to go right to the herds of those who buy them and start making money. There is not a poor cow or heifer in the entire herd, not an old cow, every one right. Arrange to spend March 25 and 26 in Topeka and take in both the Breeders' Sale and the Sunflower Herd dispersion. It will be an unusual opportunity to select some mighty good Holsteins. Write today to F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for the catalog of his sale.—Advertisement.

**Clay Center Duroc Sale a Success.**  
The combination sale of Duroc Jerseys held by Kansas breeders at Clay Center, Kan., last Monday, was a great success. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, was sales manager and the principal consignee. The 44 head sold for \$4195, or an average of \$95. Thirty-eight head of bred sows sold for an average of \$104. The top of the sale was No. 21, a splendid March 14 gilt, consigned by Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan. The buyer was Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. No. 11, consigned by W. W. Jones, a gilt not a year old until May 10, sold for \$200 and F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., were the purchasers. Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., bought No. 1 in the sale, a splendid February gilt consigned by W. W. Jones. He paid \$175 for her. Other buyers that made good purchases near the top were: E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.; H. S. Gish, Abilene; Thos. Dutton, Concordia; J. W. Jones, Minneapolis; L. A. Schwartz, Bancroft; E. N. Hershey, Abilene; L. L. Humes, Glen Elder; J. B. Sherwood, Talmo; C. H. Sheldon, Miltonvale; W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale; A. J. Turinsky, Barnes; Geo. W. Wreath, Manhattan and Col. Jesse Howell, Herkimer. All were Kansas breeders. In the evening at the Bonham Hotel, a Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association was formed. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, was chosen president; R. E. Gwin, Morrowville, vice president; W. W. Jones, Clay Center, secretary and treasurer. Wednesday night of the week of the Topeka State Fair was decided upon as the date of the semi-annual meeting, at which time a committee on by-laws will report. Jas. T. McCulloch and Will Meyers and Jesse Howell were the auctioneers who conducted the sale. It is planned to hold another combination sale at Clay Center about the same time next year.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa**  
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.  
**Shorthorn Sale.**  
The Interstate Purebred Livestock Breeders' association of Hebron, Neb., announces a big combination sale of registered Shorthorns to be held in their new sale pavilion at Hebron, Neb., on March 16, the day following the Nebraska Shorthorn breeders' two days' sale at Hastings. The Hebron breeders will sell about 45 head of good useful cattle consigned by the good breeders of Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas. Write any time for catalog to the secretary,

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
**TWO REGISTERED SBORTHORN BULLS**  
one yearling, one two-years old, Write  
WILL WELTMER, ALDEN, KANSAS.

**Cumberland's Knight**  
by Cumberland's Last sired the five young bulls from 8 to 13 months old (reds and roans) that I offer for sale. Parties met at Wamego, Kan. Phone 3218, Wamego. These bulls are right and priced right.  
W. F. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas.

**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

**Shorthorns**  
Young Scotch Topped Bulls  
Cows and Heifers For Sale  
Scarcity of pasture compels me to sell.  
Poland China Bred Gilts  
A few choice big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Address  
R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANS.  
(Republic County.)

**50—Bulls for Sale—50**  
**Shorthorns and Herefords**  
in age from 12 to 24 months. Choice selections. Prices range from \$100 up. Also Shorthorn females of different ages. Inspection invited.  
200 bred ewes.  
Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

**Lancaster Shorthorns**  
Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.  
Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

**Ed Hegland**  
Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

**K. G. Gigstad**  
20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

**W. H. Graner**  
12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

**H. C. Graner**  
4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

**C. A. Scholz**  
Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.  
Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

**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)

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. W. M. ANDERSON, Bollet, Kan.

**Stunkel's Shorthorns**  
Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans, 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.  
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

**Cedarlawn Shorthorns**  
I have nine bulls from 11 to 14 months old for sale. They are Scotch topped, reds and roans. Write or phone when to look for you and we will meet you at the train.  
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

**ACRES**  
**Crescent Acre Farms**  
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops. Reds. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address  
WARREN WATTS, Kansas  
Clay Center.

**SHORTHORNS AND POLLED DURHAMS**  
**IN BIG FOUR DAY SALE**  
So. Omaha, Neb., Mar. 26, 27, 28, 29  
150 Shorthorns, 80 bulls and 70 cows and heifers sell on the first two days.  
100 Double Standard Polled Durhams, 40 bulls, and 60 females sell on the last two days.  
50 calves go free with dams in the four days. Car lot buyers will find this event attractive.  
Write for illustrated catalog of the sale that you are interested in to  
H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr.  
Lincoln, Neb.

**NEW BUTTERGASK FARM SHORTHORNS**  
A pioneer Mitchell county herd of over 100 head.  
Our herd has reached the point where a reduction is necessary and for 30 days we offer at very reasonable prices  
**15 Bulls From 10 to 22 Months Old**  
four of them pure Scotch and the others Scotch topped. About half of them reds and the others roans. These bulls are big rugged fellows with lots of bone, size and quality. About half of them by Upland Viscount (416660) by Ury Dale by Avondale. The others by Snowflake Stamp, by Snowflake.  
**10 Splendid Cows and the Herd Bull Snowflake Stamp**  
We will make close prices on this great foundation herd if taken as a whole or will sell them to suit purchaser. The bull will be priced right separately. Two of the cows have calves at foot and bred back and all are to drop calves in the spring. Address  
**Meal Bros., Cawker City, Kan.**  
(MITCHELL COUNTY)

**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**

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**  
**DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls. S. E. Ross at the head of the herd. C. W. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

**FOR SALE** Young registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn breeding cattle. J. H. HELD, STERLING, COLORADO.

**POLLED DURHAM BULLS** From 10 to 16 months, including 2 extra herd prospects. S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Isabot, Pratt Co., Kan.

**For Sale—Good Polled Durham Bulls** at \$100 to \$150, good grades at \$75. Full blood heifers at \$100 to \$125. Also good young coming year old Jack, and an extra good one coming three at reasonable price. D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS**  
**POLLED DURHAMS**  
 (Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.  
 Hean Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. We give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt, or Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet trains and return free. Phone 1602.  
**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS**

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**Say, Jersey Breeders**  
 I offer five young bulls, ready for service for sale at attractive prices. Write for breeding and prices.  
**J. A. CRAIK, OKETO, KANSAS.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**Choice Holstein Calves!**  
 12 heifers 15-18ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**OK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
 yearling bulls and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Hortonville, Kan.

**HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.**  
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

**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, \$25 each. Credit for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**  
 Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station, \$35 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.  
**CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

**Bareburn 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 disease, visit Tredico at once.  
**GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

**Registered Holsteins**  
 For Sale: Hamilton Pulley's Lad, born June 10, 1917, a show bull; Hamilton Humboldt Duke, born Aug. 23, 1917. Also some younger bull calves. Will send pictures. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS.

**15,623 Quarts of Milk in One Year**  
 from One Purebred HOLSTEIN COW.  
 Write for free information about this profitable breed.  
 The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

**The Cedarlane Holstein Herd**  
 For Sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder. Dam's record 27.79, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Must sell to avoid inbreeding. Price right. Also special prices on bull calves from above bull. Still have a few good cows for sale.  
**T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kansas**

**STUBBS FARM**  
**Offers:**  
 Sir Clara Gem De Kol, born Oct. 9, 1916, about half black, half white, perfect individual, straight back, broad level rump, wonderful barrel and a world of style and quality.  
 His dam, sire, 30 sisters and all four grand parents are in A. R. O. Price \$175 crated f. o. b. Mulvane. Guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder. A bargain for quick sale. Address  
**Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

M. C. McMahon, Hebron, Neb., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Three Hundred Shorthorns at Auction.**  
 The big Southern Nebraska Shorthorn sale circuit, to be held the first week in April, will afford a most excellent opportunity for breeders of this paper that are in the market for good cattle. The sales begin with Blank Brothers & Kleen of Franklin, Neb., selling at Hastings on Tuesday, April 2. This firm sells a grand lot of cattle selected from their five good herds. The 3d and 4th, Wednesday and Thursday of the same week the Highline breeders hold their eighth annual sale at Barnum, selling 110 head consigned by 20 good breeders of that locality. Friday, the 5th, the Southwest Nebraska Breeders sell at Cambridge, 100 head consigned by 16 different breeders, and on Saturday following Hon. A. C. Shallenberger of Alma, Neb., and Thomas Andrews of Cambridge, sell a select draft of 46 from their respective herds. This sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Cambridge. In round numbers, 310 head of registered Shorthorn cattle sell in these four good sales, the best blood of the breed and outstanding individuality. Half of the different offerings will be bulls of different ages and include sires good enough to head any herd in America. Readers of this paper should look up the sale advertising that appears in this issue and write the different sale managers for catalogs. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**  
 BY C. H. HAY.

Parties in the market for good jacks should not overlook the sale of G. C. Roan at LaPlata, Mo., March 13. He is selling about 20 head of good jacks. Write for catalog.—Advertisement.

**Home of the Giant Jacks.**  
 This is our last opportunity to call your attention to the great jack sale at Warrensburg, Mo., March 4, and if you are in the market for a herd jack or a high class mule jack, you are going to lose out on something good if you overlook this sale. Bradley Bros. is not only "The Home of the Giants," but it's the home of quality jacks as well. If you can use a good jack it will certainly be to your interest to attend their sale.—Advertisement.

**Scott's Jack Sale.**  
 This is the final notice of the G. M. Scott jack sale to be held at Savannah, Mo., Thursday, March 14. This is the 54th sale for this farm and Mr. Scott thinks it is the best offering he ever made. There will be 22 large, heavy boned, thick bodied, mammoth bred registered jacks. He will also sell one imported and one home bred Percheron stallion and four registered Percheron mares. Savannah is only a short distance from St. Joseph. Interurban cars to and from St. Joseph every hour.—Advertisement.

**McBride's Duross Average \$77.87.**  
 The annual bred sow sale of W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan., drew a good crowd of both local and out of town breeders. C. H. Black of Marion, Kan., topped the sale on a granddaughter of Pathfinder at \$155. Mr. Black also bought the young boar by H. & B's Pathfinder at \$240. He was an outstanding pig and is a living monument to the breeding ability of his illustrious sire. The sale was conducted by Col. H. D. Rule, the rising young auctioneer of Ottawa. Next winter Mr. McBride will have a lot of pigs by his great boar, H. & B's Pathfinder.—Advertisement.

**Some Good Holstein Bulls.**  
 In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, S. E. Ross, Holstein breeder of Iola, Kan., is offering for sale some extra good bulls. One of these, Hamilton Pulley's Lad, is by his herd bull, Hamilton Pulley 5th, by Hamilton Pulley, a bull with 12 A. R. O. daughters, two 22 pound 3 year olds, and several others on test, dam Lorella Hengerveld; De Kol Iuka 2d, butter 70 days 26.43 pounds, milk 623.60; butter 30 days 105.60 pounds, milk 2,712.50; milk 30 days 98.40 pounds. Mr. Ross has been in the business of breeding dairy cattle for 16 years. Anyone in need of a good bull calf should correspond with Mr. Ross in regard to those he has for sale at this time.—Advertisement.

**Finley's Jack Sale March 20.**  
 W. J. Finley, proprietor of the Lafayette County Jack Farm, will hold his annual jack and jennet sale March 20. He is selling 20 head of serviceable jacks and a few jennets. The jacks such as Choice, Logan by Gen. Logan by Dr. Wood, Choice, McChord by Dr. McChord, an extra good three-year-old by Choice McChord, a good four-year-old by Dr. Leo 2d, and a good four-year-old by Dr. Nelson. There will be a good yearling by Dr. Nelson, the jack that sold in Mr. Finley's last sale at \$1200. One of the jack colts is by Choice McChord by Dr. McChord and the other is by Dr. McChord 2d. There are a few other herd jacks in the lot and the balance are good milk jacks. The 20 jennets selling are bred to Mr. Finley's good herd jack, Dr. Wood. Display advertisement announcing this sale may be found in other sections of this paper; look it up and write Mr. Finley for his catalog. Please don't forget to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Myersdale Poland Sale.**  
 Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kan., the Poland China breeder who made the record sale of the fall, will hold his bred sow sale March 15. He is selling 50 head of immune sows, fall yearling and spring gilts. Most of the gilts are by Mr. Myers's great herd boar, Giant Joe, by Big Joe, this boar Mr. Myers has one of the heaviest boned boars of the corn belt and a boar that is siring a wonderfully good class of pigs. He is large enough for anyone and it would be hard to find a boar with more quality. He is assisted by a spring pig, Big Timm's Best, by Big Timm. Most of the offering is bred to these two boars. There is one fall yearling bred to Buster Over. Among the special attractions of the offering are Queen of Wonders, by King of Wonders, an extra good individual and a great producer. There will be 4 tried sows by the great sow sire, Wedd's Long King, and two other sows by King of Wonders. Another of the good tried sows is Patsy Defender, by Caverley's Defender. There are a number of other splendid sows in the offering and the balance will be spring gilts by the good boar Giant Joe. If you are in the market for sows you should have a catalog of this sale. Write for it today. If you cannot attend the sale and wish to send mail bids, address C. H. Hay in care of Mr. Myers.—Advertisement.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.** **HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas. 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.  
**Blue Ribbon Holsteins** 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.  
**450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450**  
 We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.  
 We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.  
**50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50**  
 Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pietertje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.  
 We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.  
**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas**  
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

**Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days**  
 Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.  
 70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.  
 50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings); bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.  
 Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service.—Address  
**M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.**  
 Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

**THE NEW HOME OF Eshelman's Holsteins**  
 Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.  
 Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell 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.**

W. H. Mott, Herington. A. Seaborn, at the farm.  
**At The Topeka Sale, March 26**  
 Watch for our consignment in the Kansas Holstein Breeders' consignment sale, March 26th, at Topeka. Some beautiful daughters of Canary Butter Boy King. Some choice young cows bred to Duke Johanna Beets, some of them fresh by sale day.  
**MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

**Our 3 Year Old Registered Holstein Herd Bull**  
 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

**HEREFORD CATTLE.** **HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
**Spring Creek Herefords**  
 Smith Center, Kansas  
 Old Established Herd SPECIAL BULL OFFER:  
 Two big coming two year old bulls. Six younger bulls that will do for light service this season. Prices and descriptions by return mail.  
**S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas**

**Sale of Pedigreed Herefords**  
 I will sell at public auction at my farm, 28 miles north of Flagler, Colorado, or 1 mile south and 1/2 mile east of Arickaree postoffice, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on  
**Tuesday, March 12, 1918**  
 22 HEAD OF PEDIGREED POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE and 45 High Grade Polled and Horned Herefords.  
**John Vibber, Flagler, Colorado**  
 Come to Flagler on Rock Island Railroad.

# Kansas Breeders' CONSIGNMENT SALE

## Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 120 Head

Consigned by 20 of the leading breeders of the state to be sold in the large cattle pavilion at the Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, March 26th

The sale management has had much difficulty in persuading the breeders to consign the class of cattle that will be offered in this sale, and the cattle are the kind that they want to keep, but in order to make this the greatest Holstein event and sale ever held in Kansas, they have made the sacrifice and are offering you the opportunity to purchase the cream of their herds.

Every animal tuberculin tested and without a blemish, and positively guaranteed by the consignors, all of whom are members of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association and known by the sales management to be men of integrity.

Resolve now to attend this sale of all Kansas sales where you may buy a foundation herd and procure cattle that will make you proud every day that you own them, and that will declare a dividend, not annually, or semi-annually, but 365 days in the year.

Don't miss this sale, and attend the big banquet the evening before. Remember the date and place.

### Consignors:

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.	David Coleman & Son, Denison, Kan.
L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.	Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan.
J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.	J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.
Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.	B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.
F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.	Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.
Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.	Schultz & Robinson, Independence, Kan.
Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.	Lee Bros. and Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kan.	A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan.	D. M. Cahill, Coffeyville, Kan.
H. D. Burger, Seneca, Kan.	Geo. C. Tredick, Kingman, Kan.

Write now for catalog. Address

W. H. Mott, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, Herington, Kan.

## Mr. F. J. Searle, Proprietor of the Sunflower Herd of Holsteins at Oskaloosa, Kansas

finds himself without a home, having sold his farm on February 16, and must give possession March 1st, 1918. This means the complete dispersion of his herd of registered Holsteins consisting of 75 head of cows and heifers of the most fashionable breeding, also some choice young bulls, some of them ready for service.

The cattle are of superb individuality and will be dispersed on March 27th, the day following the Kansas Breeders' sale, at the same place. These cattle will be at the Fair Grounds Barn several days prior to the sale, and can be seen there.

This two days' sale affords a great chance to buy pure bred Holstein cattle. Make your plans now to attend. Send your name for catalog to

### F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas

Auctioneers: B. V. Kelley, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Note—The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will be held in the rooms of the Topeka Commercial Club Monday, March 25th. All visiting Holstein breeders are invited to attend a banquet to be given by the Commercial Club Monday evening. If you are a Holstein breeder and not a member of the association, apply today for membership to W. H. Mott, Secretary, Herington, Kan.

Arrangements have been made at the Throop Hotel at reasonable rates and this will be the headquarters during the Association meeting and sale.

In writing for catalogs of these sales, please state where you saw this advertisement.

# Kansas Great Duroc Day

The great 1918 Duroc event of Kansas will be at  
**Winfield, Kan.,  
Thursday, March 7th**

When Otey & Wooddell will sell

**55 HIGH CLASS TRIED SOWS AND GILTS** and **10 SUMMER BOARS**

These are sired by such boars as Otey's Dream, the famous 1914 Junior Champion, All Col. 2nd and Crimson King and are bred to the Mighty Hercules, that weighs 900 pounds in breeding flesh and stands perhaps without a superior in immense length, bone, vigor and size, Long King, Chief Wonder, a grand son of the famous Cherry Chief, and the pre-eminent Pathfinder Chief 2nd, sired by the world's most famous sire of herd boars, Pathfinder, and out of a Cherry Chief dam. For champion blood no sale in the west will surpass this offering. It is a great opportunity for the breeder, farmer and pig club members for the year 1918. Send for catalog and COME.

Yours for the biggest and best Durocs and the square deal.

**W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.**

**G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.**

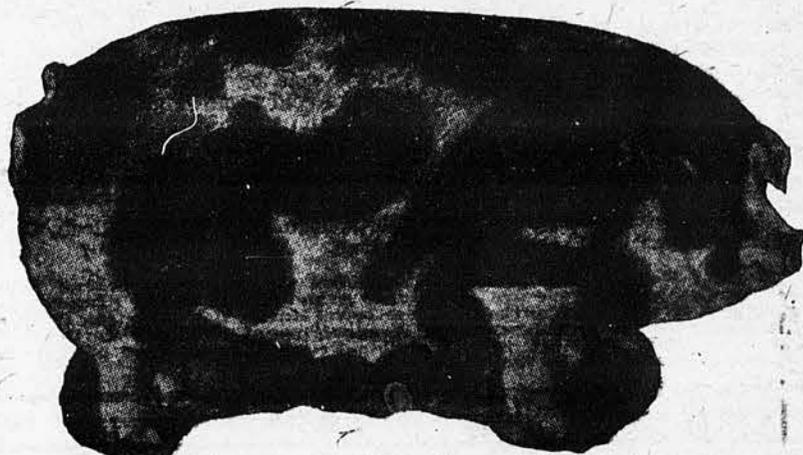
G. C. Norman sells at Winfield, March 8.

# Loomis Bros. Sale of Spotted Poland Chinas

Lost Springs, Kansas

**Saturday, March 9, 1918**

Free Hotel accommodations. Everything free but the hogs.



The Big Bone, Big Litter Hog of Our Fathers.

15 tried sows, 25 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow. Four fall pigs—two good herd boar prospects. A splendid proposition in a proven herd sire. Sale under cover in town. Best of railroad facilities—can leave for any point the evening of the sale. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

## Loomis Bros., Lost Springs, Kansas

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, Kansas City; L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.; Col. Nelson, Princeton, Mo.; A. C. Marilatt, Lost Springs. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

# Myers' Poland China Sow Sale

Gardner, Kan., Friday, March 15, 1918

## 50—IMMUNE SOWS AND GILTS—50

Queen of Wonders by King of Wonders, 4 tried sows by Wedd's Long King, Patsy Defender by Caverley's Defender, 1 by Big Bob Wonder, 2 by King of Wonders, 5 great fall yearlings, 1 bred to Buster Over, 2 bred to Giant Joe, 2 bred to Big Timm's Best. An exceptionally good bunch of gilts by Giant Joe.

Featuring the get of, and sows bred to the great breeding boar

**GIANT JOE assisted by BIG TIMM'S BEST**

This is an offering of first class individuals backed up by tried and substantial blood lines.

If you are in the market for good money-making Polands, you will find them in this sale. We are selling a great lot of tried sows and fall yearling gilts. The spring gilts by Giant Joe are beauties. Write for catalog. Mail bids should be sent to C. H. Hay in my care.

### HARRY E. MYERS, GARDNER, KANSAS

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Cols. Price, Reed and Marchall, Auctioneers.

## 80 Head Dispersal 80 Head

### of the Sunflower Herd Holsteins

F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas

Sale to be held at Fair Grounds Cattle Pavilion  
Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday, March 27th

My farm has been sold and immediate possession to be given. Included in this sale will be found:

12 daughters of Model Segis Butter Boy 115602, a grandson of King Segis and from the three times thirty-pound cow, Annie DeKol Butter Girl. These heifers are a mighty fine bunch and have calves by side by the great young sire, King Pontiac Concordia Konigen 130856, whose sire, King Pontiac Konigen 75348, recently sold for \$10,000, and whose daughter, Lady Netherland Pontiac, recently has broken the world's records as a junior 4-year-old with over 43 pounds butter in 7 days. King Pontiac Concordia Konigen has for dam the 31.46-pound cow, Nellie Concordia De Kol.

A. R. O. cows of splendid breeding and great individuals.

33 head now milking, heifers, heifer-calves and a few choice young bulls.

WE HAVE ALWAYS USED GOOD HERD SIRES. Every animal in this dispersion will have been bred to either King Segis Pontiac Mala (a son of King Segis Pontiac from a 20-pound 2-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs, his weight 2,300 pounds) or Sunflower King Walker 134106, a splendid grandson of King Walker from a 25-pound cow of great quality, his weight 2,000 pounds at 4 years.

SUNFLOWER KING WALKER will be sold. Arrange to attend this sale and see the finest lot of cattle ever sold by Sunflower Herd, and our many customers know that we have sold some mighty good ones. Send for catalog to

### F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.

Note: Remember that my sale follows the Kansas Breeders' Sale; also remember that we are consigning grand daughters of King of the Pontiacs, King Segis Pontiac, Pontiac Jewel Butter Boy and King Pontiac Champion to the Breeders' Sale. A consignment of choice cattle from the herd of W. H. Mott, Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, will be included in the Sunflower dispersion.

## Finley's Big Jack Sale

Higginsville, Missouri

March  
20th



20  
Jacks  
20

All of serviceable age, including a number of herd jacks such as Dr. LOGAN by Gen. Logan by Dr. Wood; an extra good 4-year-old by Dr. Long; Choice McChord by Dr. McChord; a good 4-year-old by Dr. Leo 2d; one extra good young jack by Choice McChord; and a lot of first-class mule jacks. Will also sell a good yearling by Dr. Nelson, the jack that sold in my last year's sale at \$1,200; one jack colt by Choice McChord and one by Dr. McChord 3d.

30 JENNETS BRED TO DR. WOOD 30

If you are looking for herd jacks or the jacks that sire those good mules you will find them in this sale. Write for my big catalog.

### W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

M. E. Peck, Sr. **M. E. PECK & SON** M. E. Peck, Jr.  
At the farm In town  
Phone 1819 F 2 SALINA, KANSAS 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.

### United States Disciplinary Barracks, Farm Colony

## 35 Registered Holstein Bulls

1 to 5 months.

GOOD, STRAIGHT, WELL-MARKED CALVES, MOSTLY FROM A. R. O. DAMS. PRICE \$5.00 UP.

Write for particulars, or come and visit our Dairy Department and see for yourself.

UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, Farm Colony,  
Box C, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

# Mitchell County's Great Percheron Horse Sale

For years Mitchell county and vicinity has been a famous Percheron horse center. Sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters of such famous sires as Carnot, Casino, Calypso and others of equal greatness, are owned here and many of them are in this sale.

**Beloit, Kansas, Fair Grounds, Saturday, March 9**

**CONSIGNORS—C. P. Albert, C. H. Albert, N. E. Roog, Jas. Caldwell, Bell & Latham, L. C. Loudermilk, Antone Rudd, Guy Grey, M. L. Could, George Nowels, John Walters, C. L. Hendricks, Geo. Thompson, Ed. Sprange.**

The offering numbers 27 head. 18 are splendid stallions from one to six years old. Seven beautiful young mares from two to six years old. All registered in the Percheron Society of America. There will be two road horses (Hambletonians).

**Catalogs are ready to mail. Address WILL MYERS, Sales Manager, Beloit, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Col. Gross, Kansas City; Col. Myers, Beloit, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

## 320 Head—Nebraska's Biggest Shorthorn Sale Circuit—320 Head

### Blank Bros. & Kleen Annual Shorthorn Sale

Hastings, Neb.  
Tuesday, April 2

60 Head Scotch and Scotch topped. Many individuals out of imported sires and dams. 40 females, 12 with calves at foot. Many choice heifers and several real herd bulls, including the mature sire Missie's Sultan. Offering largely by Imp. Strowan Star, Scottish Sentinel, Augusta's Village and others. Write now for catalog and mention this paper.



### Blank Bros. & Kleen Franklin, Neb.

Auct. Col. H. S. Duncan Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

### Annual Highline Shorthorn Sale

Sale Pavillon  
Farnam, Neb., April 3-4

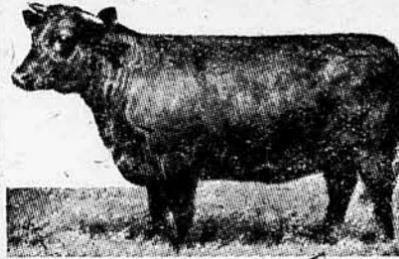
110 Head, 64 Bulls, heavy boned rugged fellows. 46 cows and heifers. All of breeding age bred and many with calves at foot. This is our 8th annual sale and by far our best offering. We sell cattle descended from such sires as White Hall Sultan, Choice Goods, Diamond Rex, Villager, Nonpareil Victor and others just as good. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Address,

E. W. Crossgrove, Sale Manager  
Farnam, Neb.

Auct. Col. H. S. Duncan Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

### Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders

Sale in pavilion at  
Cambridge, Neb., April 5



100 Head. 50 bulls of good ages, 8 mature sires among them. 50 Females, twenty mature cows with calves at foot or near calving to good Scotch bulls. 30 heifers from yearlings up. The blood of Village Contender, College Cromwell, Glendale Sultan, Victor Sultan and others. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Address,

W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager  
Cambridge, Neb.

Auct. Col. E. D. Snell Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

### Shallenberger-Andrews Shorthorn Sale

In Sale Pavillon  
Cambridge, Neb., April 6

46 Head half straight Scotch, the remainder having four or five Scotch tops. 14 bulls in age from nine to twenty-four months.

32 Females, twelve of them will have calves at foot or will be close to calving. Remainder choice heifers bred and open. We feature in this sale animals sired by and bred to the great herd bulls Scotch Mist, Gainford's Marshall, His Highness, and other bulls well known to the Shorthorn breeding fraternity.

Write for catalog mentioning this paper to THOMAS ANDREWS, CAMBRIDGE, NEB.

A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.  
Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

Auct. Col. H. S. Duncan Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

## G.C. NORMAN SELLS DUROCS

At Royal Scion Farm  
Winfield, Kan., Friday, March 8th

### 35 Richly Bred Sows and Gilts and Boars

8 Tried Sows, 12 Fall Yearling Gilts and 10 Spring Gilts and Boars

One sow by Graduate Col., one by Cherry Scion, two sows and two gilts by All Col., Gano or Under Graduate by the Old Hero Graduate Col.

Farmers and Breeders who want good breeding Durocs are cordially invited. For catalog address

**G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kansas**

A. R. HUNTER, Fieldman

## Big Missouri Jack Sale

Savannah, Missouri  
March 14th, 1918  
24 Big Registered Black Jacks, 24

All serviceable age excepting one yearling. Will sell 4 Percheron mares and one Percheron stallion. HERD ESTABLISHED 1884. Write for big illustrated catalog.

**G. M. SCOTT, REA, MO.**

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Sale held in Savannah. Inter-urban cars to St Joseph.



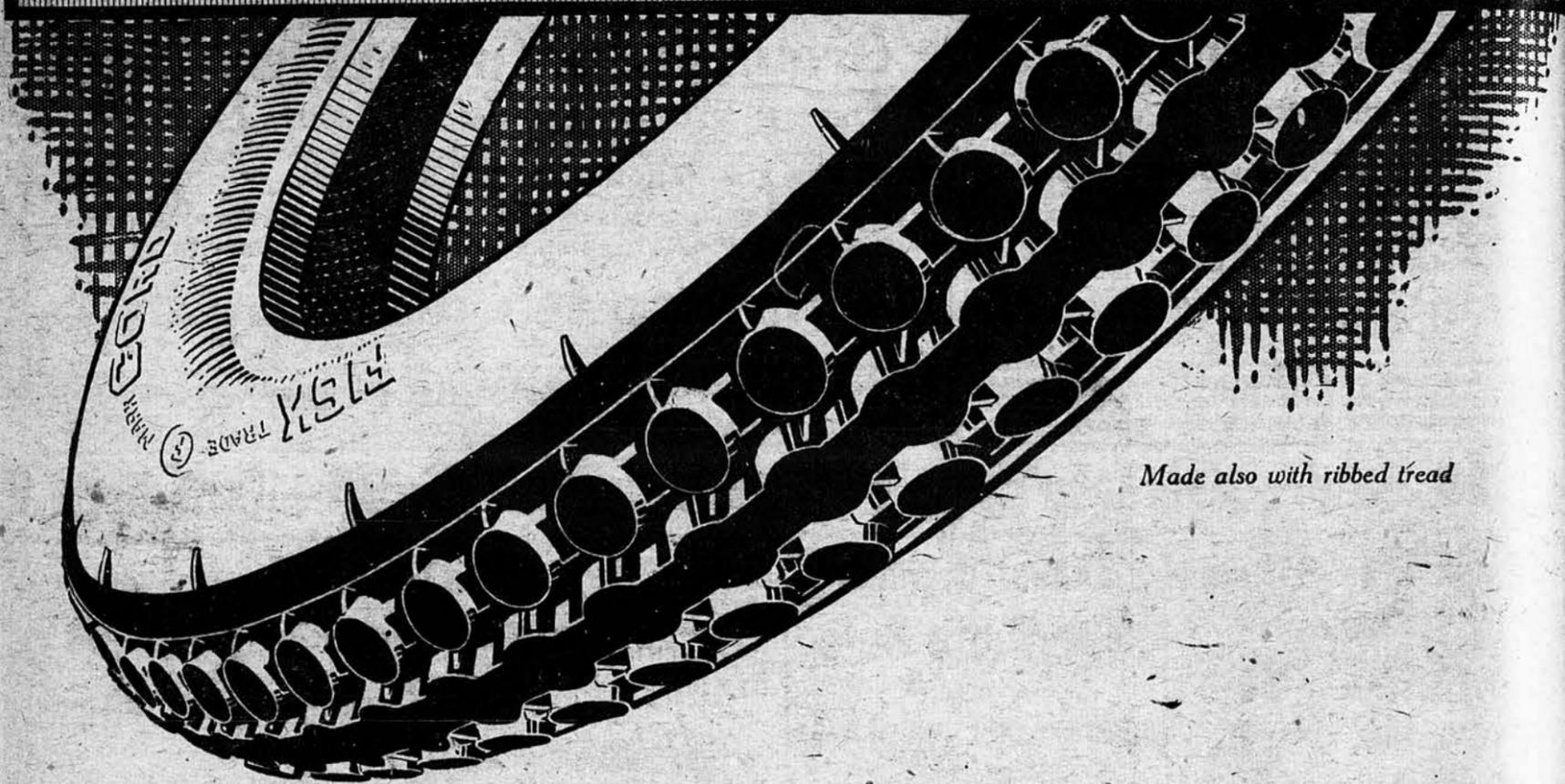
### The Famous Bluestem Duroc-Jerseys

Hogs of all ages and both sexes.

Everything shipped on approval.

**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. HIGGINSBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

*A new tire that has the goods  
—and it looks it!*



*Made also with ribbed tread*

**A** BIG TIRE—and a big-button, non-skid tread—with endurance, beauty, resiliency, speed, economy, safety, comfort, luxury—incorporating all the elements of Fisk quality and experience plus the desirability of cord construction.

It is backed by an old-fashioned trademark which enjoys a world-wide reputation for integrity—and the utmost confidence of buyers everywhere.

It has everything that brains, care and practical knowledge can put into a tire—with a lot of extra miles that you can obtain only from Fisk bigness, Fisk quality and a countrywide system of complete and fully equipped Service Branches.



Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.  
**Time to Re-tire?**  
(Buy Fisk)

*For Sale Everywhere*

**FISK CORD**