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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Winning With Big Type Polands at Elmo

*J. J. Hartman Has Developed an Outstanding Herd by Years of Intelligent Effort Along Utility Ideals*

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

**S**IZE AND QUALITY are combined in the Elmo Valley herd of big type Poland Chinas at Elmo, Kan. The owner, J. J. Hartman, has been in the purebred business since 1904, and he had years of experience with Polands before that. He keeps about 25 sows on his 160 acres, and they are bred twice a year. The average size of the herd usually runs from 175 to 225 animals. The quality which has been developed in this herd thru years of careful breeding has made it among the outstanding herds of the state. It has a great future. Mr. Hartman has spent money freely in getting foundation stock worth while, and the results are mighty obvious with the Elmo Polands today. The leading herd boar is Elmo Valley 73013, from a litter of 12. He was sired by Blue Valley Jr., which traces back to Blue Valley Quality. Blue Valley breeding, by the way, is mighty popular in Poland circles. Elmo Valley is a great breeding boar, with big bone and much length and an excellent head.



Elmo Valley Giant 87889, a younger boar, farrowed March 16, 1916, from a litter of 10, has a great future. He was sired by Kansas Giant 77068. This boar is big and has a great bone; he will develop into a very heavy animal. Elmo Valley Timm 88063, from a litter of 10, bred by Thomas F. Walker of Nebraska, is a third herd boar. He was sired by Blue Valley Timm 78022.

"A breeder is making no mistake these days when he develops the quality of his herd," said Mr. Hartman. "He is merely putting himself into a position to supply what the trade of the future is going to call for. We are passing thru a time now when conditions are changing rapidly. The great increase in prices for all feeds has produced a real demand for animals which can make the maximum gains. There is a very general understanding today of the value of utility breeding."

### An Ideal of Quality

Acting on the quality standard Mr. Hartman sends to market every year animals that are very much superior to the average of the breeding herds over the state—only the quality ones are allowed to go to breeders. There is a carload of excellent purebred Polands being fattened for the general market now—and the animals are a uniform, superior lot. They should top the market when they are sold—and if one tops the market with the culls it is not so bad an achievement.

Good feeding has done much to develop this herd as well as good breeding. Alfalfa supplies the basis for the ration in both winter and summer. When growing alfalfa is available the animals have the run of pasture supplied by this legume—in the winter alfalfa hay is fed. The protein in this crop is naturally the cheapest that is available, and it is mighty efficient.

The other feeds used naturally depend a good deal on the relative prices. Shorts and tankage—especially tankage—are standard feeds that are used very extensively. The experience on this place has proved, as it has on other good hog farms, the high value of tankage for the breeding stock, especially sows, even if fed only in small amounts. As a rule a fairly liberal amount is provided. Self-feeders are used.

Very high averages are obtained with the litters. The sows are naturally prolific—they have been bred with this in view for many generations—and they are fed so it is possible to develop the litters properly. The abundant supply of protein is valuable in bringing this about. Then the farrowing house is arranged so good protection can be given at farrowing. Plenty of time is taken with the sows and litters at this time, and as a result many a pig that otherwise would be lost is saved, and averages of from eight to nine to the litter are made. Individual records of more than this frequently are obtained. Proper care gets real results with sows and their litters.

Good mechanical equipment is provided for doing the work on this farm. This includes a tractor and a small separator, and the threshing is done

promptly and with a small crew. The small separator idea, by the way, is very popular in the country around Elmo; a great many of the farmers who own tractors have purchased small separators, and they have been generally satisfactory.

The plowing has all been done with the tractor, and deep, early plowing for wheat is the rule. A difference of as much as 10 bushels an acre between the yield of wheat on ground plowed deeply early in July and that plowed shallow then or that plowed later has been observed. At present prices this will pay for a tractor in a hurry.

"Proper equipment is necessary if one is to get his farm work done in the cheapest and best way," said Mr. Hartman. "After one gets this equipment he must, of course, care for it properly. If he will give this care, with good shelter, his costs can be cut down greatly, for the life of the machines will be increased and the repair bills will be lowered."

Mr. Hartman believes that farmers are appreciating the important place which livestock should occupy in this state to a greater extent every day. Of course there is a reason; there is a more general belief that it will pay better over a series of years than grain farming. And by paying I mean the immediate financial returns, exclusive of the additional profit obtained from the conserving of the soil fertility. The fertility item has more interest in the eastern third than farther west of course, where the decrease in crop yields has not been so alarming. That this decrease will come is very obvious, and when this does occur it will be more serious than farther east, for a crop rotation which will help in building the fertility is harder to establish.

The success which has been encountered by this herd brings up the reflection that there is a considerable future for the raising of hogs in Central Kansas. There is no reason why there should not be a big change from grain farming to livestock, and when this movement occurs a larger place must be given to hogs. This will make the business there much more substantial for the one-crop farmers are never free from the menace of a complete or an almost complete failure. Grain farming is neither a substantial nor a profitable line for a man to embark on as a life work. It can lead only to soil exhaustion and to poverty for everyone concerned. This is in marked contrast to the profits that can be expected from livestock farming, and the increase of soil fertility which will come under a system of this kind that is founded on a good crop rotation.

When the factors of farming in Central Kansas are considered, in connection with the success which has been made by the leading livestock men, it is quite obvious that a logical farming plan is one

in which all the crops on the place are fed to animals, with the exception of what wheat and seed of grass or leguminous crops one desires to produce. This system makes it possible to get a profit from crops that are fed, and an added return from the fertility that is conserved and returned to the land. If the crops are fed in this way to animals of quality, which have been born and raised on the place, a permanent, substantial business is founded, with a minimum chance for losses. That losses can come from disease is obvious, but the speculative opportunity for such troubles is small. A system of this kind comes nearer eliminating risks than any other plan adapted to Kansas farming, and it will produce larger profits thru any extended period than other systems.

An encouraging feature of the hog business in Central Kansas is that the herds have been remarkably free from disease. It seems likely that this will be the rule in the future. Freedom from losses of this kind is an advantage that should not be overlooked. As has been well demonstrated by the leading herds, such as the one owned by Mr. Hartman, there is a good future for hog raising.

### Fattening Lambs for Market

The feeding and fattening of western lambs should increase very materially in Kansas. There is an abundance of roughage which goes to waste annually on the average farm which could be utilized by feeding it to lambs. These conditions together with the dry feed lots and open winters make lamb feeding very attractive in this territory. The cost of equipment is very small. All that would be necessary would be good substantial feed bunks, and if the greatest profit is to be realized some sort of a shed open on the south should be provided, which would give the lambs protection from damp weather.

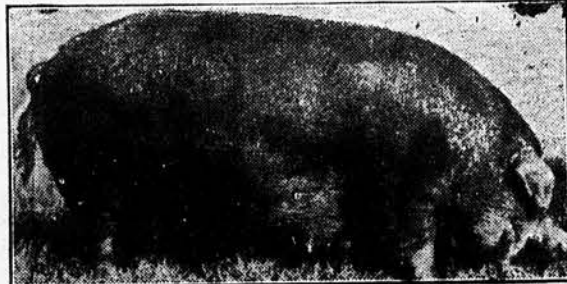
A feedlot should be selected and arranged to give the best possible drainage, as there is nothing else that will cause lambs to do so poorly as wet quarters. Feed bunks should be so planned and constructed as to make feeding as convenient as possible. These bunks may be constructed in a way that grain and hay may be fed together or so that they may be fed separately. The latter is preferable where little space is available.

Lambs can be bought on the livestock market and on the range. Where only a carload or so is to be purchased, they may be bought thru any good livestock commission firm at the stockyards. These lambs should be rugged, having plenty of constitution, and uniform thruout. Lambs weighing from 55 to 60 pounds make a very good weight to put in the feedlot. Where the lambs are to be grazed for a short time before putting into the feedlot a lighter weight lamb would be preferred.

Lambs that have been in the cars for some time should be fed carefully at first to avoid loss. When lambs are hungry and are given all the feed they will eat they are likely to eat too much. This may cause bloating, which often results in death. When the lambs are taken off the car they should be given a small amount of rough feed and a limited amount of water. The feed should then be increased gradually until they are getting all they desire. Where lambs are turned on grass they should be filled with dry feed and turned on the grass for only a short time every day until they become accustomed to the new feed. Great care should be taken not to turn lambs on damp grass when they are first turned on pasture.

Before the lambs are put in the feedlot it is a good plan to feed them a small amount of oil or cottonseed meal, to teach them to eat grain.

A mistake which is made commonly in feeding lambs is feeding them too much grain at the first part of the feeding period. They should not be fed more than 1/8 pound a lamb daily. This amount should be increased gradually until the lamb is on full feed, when he will eat from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds daily.



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

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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Kansas Over the Top

The returns from the sale of the Third Liberty loan bonds are not in as this is being written.

We know now, however, that this bully old state has over-subscribed its quota by more than 10 million dollars and when the returns are all in and tabulated the over-subscription probably will run nearer 20 millions than 10.

The people of Kansas have shown a splendid type of loyalty, first in supplying fighting men as good as the world can afford. Second, in the way they have supported the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. war work and the Liberty bonds.

Of course the Liberty bonds are good investments.

The man who has the money to spare and puts it into a Liberty bond is not entitled to credit for charity, for his investment is safe; it pays a very fair rate of interest and after this war is over it will sell above par.

But a great many hundreds of Kansas people bought Liberty bonds, not on an investment basis at all, but because they knew the government needed the money to carry on the war. The patriotic motive is to be commended, altho the investor is not going to lose on his investment if he will only hold on to it until the war is ended. I happen to know, too, that thousands of Kansas people are quietly contributing to the relief of the starving, persecuted Armenians and making no noise about it. In two weeks they will be called on again to contribute to the Red Cross and I know that they will dig up just-as willingly as they did before.

Even war has some compensations.

There are millions of people in this great, prosperous land who are learning from experience that it is more blessed to give than to receive; that there is more real satisfaction in giving your money to help a good cause than there is in accumulating wealth. Why be anxious to accumulate wealth?

What satisfaction can there be to the multimillionaire who knows, or at least has reason to believe, that there are a lot of hungry heirs waiting round impatiently for him to die and feeling that it is unreasonable on his part to hang around the way he does when he might have such a splendid funeral?

The people of this country are doing pretty well but they have hardly had a taste yet of sacrifice. If the war continues for another year or two or three as some people think it will, the people must come again and again and still again. They must give up for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and they must buy more and more Liberty bonds and thrift stamps and they must deprive themselves of many a luxury and also a good many things they have come to regard as necessities, altho they are not necessities. In all this giving I am banking on Kansas to give her full share, both of men and money.

I have talked to a great many Kansas people from different parts of the state. If their ancestors could have been gathered together there would have been a babel of tongues, but these descendants owe allegiance to but one flag and one country. They also are coming to have but one language, the language of the United States.

At first a good many of them did not comprehend the issues involved in this great struggle. How many of us did comprehend?

The original provoking causes of this war are almost forgotten.

The other day the Bosnian student who shot the Austrian Grand Duke and his wife died, but long ago people had ceased to think about him or the quarrel between little Serbia and Austria.

We all are coming to understand that no matter what the provoking circumstances were that started the fire, it is now a contest to the finish between two conflicting ideas and that there is no quitting until one or the other has definitely triumphed.

The people have come to the conclusion that an inconclusive peace now would be a mere breathing spell while the people back of the conflicting ideas prepared for a still more brutal and sanguinary conflict.

Believing this, the intelligent people of Kansas,

and I feel certain of the whole United States, prefer to fight it out now.

Men differ widely in their guesses concerning the length of the war, but whether it takes only a short time or a long time let it be settled now and for all time. If it means that half of the accumulated wealth of the country must be given up to keep the war furnaces hot, let it go. If it means that three-quarters of all the wealth of the country must go to support our armies and navy and the organizations like the Red Cross, take it. Yes, if it means that all the accumulated wealth of the country must be mobilized and used for war purposes, let it go.

It should be kept in mind that the sources of wealth in this country will not be destroyed by war.

If the conflict should drag on for 10 years and a war debt should be piled up equal to the entire estimated wealth of the country the lands stretching from ocean to ocean would still remain. The vast Mississippi Valley would still have its seed time and yield its harvests.

The mines of the country would still conceal their untold wealth of coal and ore. The rivers with their power will still flow from their sources to the sea. And the means of distribution will be improved and increased in efficiency, not decreased. There will be a great readjustment no doubt but after all not much real destruction.

But no matter what the seeming loss and sacrifice; no matter whether this war lasts six months, a year, two years, five years or 10 years we are in it to the finish. We are in it to make the world a fit place in which to live.

### Looking Ahead

It may be rather a useless expenditure of time to figure on the time when the war will end, but in any event it can do no harm and I observe that most people like to speculate on that question.

A few days ago I had a conference with Howell Jones, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. I found to my satisfaction and somewhat to my surprise that Mr. Howell's opinions on war strategy and also on the probable result of the present great German drive accorded with my own.

I have observed that when you find a man who agrees with you, you nearly always conclude that he is a level-headed and well informed gentleman. I learn more from talking with those who disagree with me but get more satisfaction from conversing with men who have the same viewpoint and have reached the same conclusions as myself.

Now Mr. Jones fought for three years during the Civil war and took part in some rather tough scraps, notably Gettysburg. He is, therefore, entitled to some rank as a military critic altho there are unreasonable critics who will say that the battle of Gettysburg had nothing to do with the present war.

Be that as it may, the really important fact is that Mr. Jones and myself have come to an agreement about the effect of the present great German drive. It is this: The German military leaders have put up practically all the chips they have on this play. They have promised the German people a great victory, the capture of Amiens; the capture of Paris and the crushing defeat of the British army.

Now it must be admitted that if they are able to carry out that program the situation for the allies would be very serious indeed.

They promised to attain the results promised within a short time. Von Hindenburg boasted that he would be in Paris in April. This is written May 3 and he still is a long way from Paris, considering the fact that a powerful French army is between him and the French capital. He has not taken the first objective, Amiens. He has not smashed the British army.

He has not used up all of his reserves. It is possible that he can send in as powerful an army as that used in the first drive and it is reasonably certain that he will. But the British and French have held him so that he has not yet been able to gain a single objective and has lost a vast number of men.

It is my opinion, and in this my fellow war strategist, Howell Jones, fully agrees, that unless

von Hindenburg can accomplish what he set out to accomplish, within the next few weeks, he must acknowledge failure and that such a failure will be fatal to the prospects of the German government. The morale of the German army or more generally of the German people, which has held up remarkably well until this time, will begin to break and when it begins to break it will crumble rapidly.

It was necessary to make this drive on the west front in order to satisfy the German people, who are longing for a speedy peace. The natural thing to do would have been to attack on the Italian front and the prospects for success would have been much greater, but the German people did not believe that would end the war. They believed that even if Italy was put out entirely it would still be necessary to defeat the British and French and do it before the American army could get there in sufficient numbers to turn the scale. Von Hindenburg may have had doubts in his mind about being able to obtain a decisive victory on the west front, but he did believe that he had a better prospect of doing that before the Americans got there than afterward and something had to be done to satisfy the German people.

There is not much prospect of an uprising in Germany but there is a growing discontent and when there is that there always is danger that it may develop into a revolution. It must be remembered that the German army is made up from the people. Outside of the officers it is not a professional army. The spirit of discontent is likely to spread to the ranks of the army, and the soldiers, tired of being driven to slaughter by their officers, may turn on them. In the nearly four years since the great war began these soldiers have not only learned how to fight; they have, a good many of them, learned how to command. They may get weary enough of the brutal tyranny to which they are subjected to organize a mutiny. This will not occur, however, if at all, until they see that they are being sacrificed in a hopeless contest.

The outcome of the present German offensive is in my opinion going to largely determine the length of the war. If it fails, as I believe it will, it is at least within the range of possibilities that the war will end during the summer or fall.

### No German Revolution

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 20 in the Passing Comment appeared an article headed "The Hellishness of It." It seems you are disappointed because the people of Germany did not stop the war by overthrowing their government. This proves to me that you have no idea of the conditions in Germany. The common people of Germany might just as well commit suicide as to try to overthrow the kaiser, for their death would be the outcome.

There absolutely is no chance for the common people of Germany to make a success of rebellion. In the first place they have no chance to organize and even if they could organize they would have no weapons to fight with. You are wrong in your opinion that the common people of Germany favor atrocities and delight in carrying them out. If you are correct, then human nature must have changed in Germany within the last 44 years. I am satisfied this is not the case. The common people of Germany have to render unconditional obedience to the royalists and noblemen. Whether these bosses are right or wrong is not the business of the common people; they have to obey, that is all.

I am not jumping at conclusions. I know this from actual experience. Furthermore you state that the sentiment of hatred is on in this country against those American citizens who were born in Germany or who are of German blood, and that this will be intensified as the war goes on. I can see no good reason for this. We know this sentiment is existing, we furthermore know that it is injudiciously nourished by some orators and editors. It is true that the Hohenzollerns are governing Germany, but not all the Germans are in favor of the Hohenzollern government. A good many Germans have left Germany because they were opposed to the military machine of Europe.

Why should an American citizen of German blood be blamed or held accountable for anything

that is going on in Europe? I was born a subject of King George of Hanover and in 1866 my oldest brother fought under the flag of King George of Hanover against the troops of King William of Prussia. The troops of Hanover were overpowered and had to surrender. The kingdom of Hanover ceased to exist. Three years afterward a pin-headed Prussian officer demanded of me when I met him that I take off my cap—this is the salute given to officers—while I was carrying a load on my head. This was the same as asking me to do something which was beyond my capacity.

But the common people of Germany have to obey. This is drilled into them from childhood. I made up my mind then and there that I would never serve under the flag of William of Prussia if there was any chance for me to get out of the country. This William I refer to was the grandfather of the present kaiser. So you see I was opposed to Prussianism 48 years ago and have not changed my mind since.

When I was 15 years old I got a permit to leave the country. I traveled on a legal passport. When I arrived at Castle Garden this country was open to the immigrant so I did not violate any law in coming here. When I was 21 I took out my first citizenship papers. At that time I pledged myself under oath that I would support the constitution of the United States. This oath I shall keep under all circumstances.

I am not so fortunate as Mr. v Zimmerman in being able to give a record of my ancestors. My father died when I was 18 months old and I know very little of my ancestors but this cuts no ice.

It matters little where I was born or whether my parents were rich or poor, whether they shrank from the cold world's scorn or walked in the pride of wealth secure; but whether I live an honest man and hold my integrity firm in my clutch, I tell you my friend, as plain as I can, it matters much.

I have a boy in France and another one at Camp Funston and two more within the draft age, one at home and one in the mail service. Now I should like to know why anyone should harbor any hatred against me simply because I was born in Germany. The only actual Americans in this country are the North American Indians. All the white people in this country are of foreign descent. I am not to blame nor is anyone else of German blood because three monarchs of Europe who are cousins got to quarreling and set the world on fire. It is not the important question now as to who started the fire. The only thing to do is to put out the fire by breaking down the military machine in Europe and we are all in line, regardless of nationality, to accomplish that end. If there are any persons of German blood who are acting as agents for the kaiser turn them over to the law and put them where they belong and where they can do no harm. As to us of German blood who are true to our country, true to our flag, true to the constitution of the United States, please treat us as American citizens and not as a bunch of spies.

Sylvan Grove, Kan. H. F. Rickenberg.

I fully agree with Mr. Rickenberg that this feeling of prejudice does many loyal Germans a grave injustice. It is to prevent this that I wish to do whatever I can. However, the situation may not be so bad as I have feared. Just now men are swayed by excitement and prejudice but after the war has ended and peace has come again to the world let us hope that reason and toleration will take the place of passion and prejudice.

In regard to the atrocities practiced I hope that Mr. Rickenberg is right. It may be that the atrocities were committed, as he intimates, by the soldiers who were simply obeying the commands of their superior officers. It probably is true also that the Prussian officers were more ruthless and cruel than officers from other parts of Germany. The whole trend of the German military system has tended to make men ruthless and bitterly cruel in time of war. The military leaders of Germany argue that the purpose of war is to destroy the enemy and to make the war so frightful that other nations will not dare to oppose the German will.

I believe it is possible to educate almost any man into a savage. There is indeed a sort of natural tendency to revert to the primitive savage type in most men and this tendency is emphasized in war. It especially is emphasized when the man has been taught from his earliest childhood that the utmost savagery in war is not only justified but entirely commendable.

### Brand Whitlock's Story

I wish that every man and woman in the United States could read the story of Brand Whitlock, our minister to Belgium, which is running in Everybody's Magazine.

Mr. Whitlock confines his recital of German outrages to well proved instances. There is a horrible monotony about these recitals, all of them characterized by the same fiendish cruelty and thoroughness that indicate that they were part of a methodical plan and not the work of mere licentious soldiers whose blood lust had been aroused until they were wrought up to an insane frenzy. The massacres evidently were planned and carried out according to orders from higher up.

For more than half a century the name of Quantrell has been in Kansas a synonym for heartless barbarism and cruelty, but to compare the brutal fiends who ravaged women and young

girls in Belgium, who shot down, in cold blood, old men, helpless women and little children, would be a slander against the name of Quantrell. He killed unarmed men but he never deliberately murdered women and children.

No massacres of the Apaches were half so brutal as the massacres described by Brand Whitlock and proved by irrefutable testimony. After reading this story I cannot see how any man in the United States who has any humanity in his heart can have a doubt concerning the necessity for the United States getting into this war.

As one reads this story the question naturally comes to his mind: Is it possible to have peace in the world unless the German nation is destroyed? The answer seems to be that it will be impossible unless the system which has turned the German soldiery into beasts is destroyed. If this war ends without having accomplished that object it will be a tragic failure, an awful waste of blood and treasure.

It is certain that the awful crimes committed by the Germans will recoil on their own heads. Their final defeat is a certainty and there is a grave possibility that when the tide turns against them as little mercy will be shown to them as they showed to their helpless victims. The fighting will grow more and more savage and ruthless. Fewer and fewer prisoners will be taken.

A store of hate is being piled up against the German people which can be removed in but one way. If the German people will repudiate their present government entirely; if they will forever rid themselves of the whole brood of Hohenzollerns; if they will root out the Hindenburgs and establish a real republic in Germany, I believe that the people of other nations will forgive even the infamous atrocities practiced in Belgium, and everywhere else the German army has come.

The German people themselves, if they but knew it, are more to be benefited by the overthrow of this damnable system than the people of any other country.

### The Chosen People?

Writing from Westfall, Kan., Roy Richards says that he feels that we of America were in the first place God's chosen people, even as were the Israelites who were led out of Egypt into a land inhabited by an extremely wicked class of people. Also, Mr. Richards is of the opinion that God raised up Columbus to discover a new world for the Christian people who were being persecuted in the old world. God was also, in the opinion of Mr. Richards, with the early settlers in their struggles with the Indians whom he compares with the Canaanites who were driven from their lands by the Children of Israel.

I do not wish to say anything that will destroy the faith of Mr. Richards but I must confess that I have never been able to grow enthusiastic over the Children of Israel or the Spaniards or other early settlers of America.

The God who is pictured in the books of the Pentateuch is a tribal God just as the God Emperor William talks about is a German tribal God. If the Mosaic conception of God is correct then I must confess that my conception of Him is wrong. I cannot conceive of an all wise Ruler of the Universe picking out a few tribes as His chosen people and directing them to drive a lot of other people from their homes and massacre them, men, women and children, as the Children of Israel did with the Canaanites who fell into their power. Neither can I believe that God ever approved of the heartless wrongs practiced on the Indians by the early settlers of this country.

The perpetrators of the greatest wrongs in history have always undertaken to justify themselves by saying that they were the chosen instruments of God to carry out His will.

### That Daylight Saving Law

Having been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for seven or eight years I should like to ask a question in regard to the changing of time by setting the clock forward 1 hour. In what respect does it save daylight? Who has the power, except the Creator, to lengthen or shorten daylight? I have heard the remark that it was done to enable the laboring men in the industrial centers to get thru with their work sooner in the evening. Why could they not begin 1 hour earlier in the morning by the standard time as well as they can now by the new man-made time?

It is said also that it was done to promote gardening among these laborers after their return from work in the evening. This is a good thing, and an ideal plan, but how many of these people have gardens in the cities where these large industrial plants are? I also can see where it gives the laborer an extra hour in which to spend his earnings.

However, the most interesting part is to come. I am a farmer and farm on the general plan, raising grain and stock. Not having to hire much of my work done I congratulate myself. But suppose the farmer has to hire help in harvesting and threshing time. You know that one cannot cut grass or grain when there is a heavy dew. This hired labor will be on hand when 7 o'clock comes in the morning and will quit when 6 o'clock comes in the evening. If asked to work later the men will demand time and a half or double time, as they know they have the farmer by the ear and can make him come across or lose a part of his crop.

I think this act, passed by Congress is going to work a hardship on the farmers of this nation. However, I do not mean to criticize Congress as this may have been an oversight. Webster defines the farmer as the foundation of civilization, but I fear the foundation will be weakened by this act. We are asked by our government to make every acre produce to its utmost, and I believe that everyone anxious to win this war is doing his utmost. But since the army and navy have drawn

so many men from the farms how are we to harvest these crops after they are raised, when Congress cuts down the farmer's best working hours? LeRoy, Kan. THEO. P. WEICHHHEL.

Personally I have not been able to see any particular advantage in this law. However, times must have changed on the farm since I worked either as a farm boy at home or as a hired hand. In those good old days we paid very little attention to the clock. We were expected to get out at daylight and get in the horses and feed and harness them. By that time breakfast was ready and after breakfast work began.

If the job was cutting wheat, it was bound by hand and the best time of the day was while the dew was on for then the bands were tougher and less likely to break in the hands of the binder. I do not just now recall anything better calculated to ruin the temper of a hired man than to bind wheat when the straw was a little overripe and dry. We had an hour of rest at noon and then went at it again until about 5 o'clock when there was supper and then we went back to the field until sundown. It was entirely immaterial whether the clock was set by sun time or standard time. It may be different now.

## Not One More Bushel of Grain for Beer Vats

Governor Capper's Demand for Wartime Prohibition—From an Address Delivered April 14, at Larned

We now are fighting a dry Germany. There is no argument at any time in favor of retaining the saloon. But there is every argument in wartime for putting it out of business. In Germany, the kaiser has abolished the brewery and saloon for the war. But today in America they are his best friends and mightiest allies, for they waste our food and destroy our man-power.

Last year we made 8 gallons of beer to Germany's 1. This year our brewers will manufacture 60 million barrels of beer but Germany's breweries will make none. No beer will be made in Germany this year, but our beer vats will continue to waste our national strength.

The brewers of America are greater traitors than our greediest profiteers. They would encourage every one of our million and a quarter young soldiers to become habitual drinkers. They would deliver the Nation up to the enemy for the money there is in the liquor traffic.

The government is asking the good housewives of this country to save food, to economize in every possible way—and the breweries use more of it in a day than the women can save in a year. Enough grain is wasted to make more than 4 million loaves of bread daily.

Writing from France to the home folks in Kansas, Lieut. Clayton Beach says the poor French and English have seven wheatless, seven meatless, and about three eatless days a week. And while our allies are suffering for food, while they are appealing to us for more foodstuffs that they may keep more men on the firing line—while to send them this food means the sacrifice of fewer American lives—the breweries are wasting more than 60 million bushels of grain every 12 months. I speak for the patriotic farmers of Kansas when I say this state has not 1 bushel of grain to waste on the traitorous liquor traffic. To give it grain at any time is wicked. To give it grain now is a terrible crime, for it is nothing more than stabbing our boys in the back.

During the zero weather in January, I saw poorly clad women walking along the railroad tracks in Topeka, thrusting their bare hands into the snow to find small lumps of coal, and at that moment great clouds of smoke were belching from the chimneys of the breweries in Kansas City. The breweries are using millions of bushels of grain, 8 million tons of coal and 360,000 freight and refrigerator cars annually. Here are three vital necessities of wartime being used in enormous quantities by a worse than useless industry. There is no possible excuse for permitting such an unessential business as the liquor traffic to operate at all. Last winter we put the entire economic system of the nation out of joint by closing down industries necessary for the welfare of the people and the conducting of the war, and stopped the pay of thousands of needy wage-earners, that the breweries might burn their thousands of tons of coal a day, waste tremendous quantities of foodstuffs, and betray our men in the trenches.

Kansas will have 35,000 of its finest sons in the war this year. In the name of Kansas, I have asked President Wilson to give us wartime prohibition. I have asked him to extend to our army camps in Europe the 5-mile anti-vice zone which protects our men and camps at home. And I have asked him to ship American grain to Europe in the form of flour and foodstuffs so the English breweries cannot make beer out of that grain. And I shall keep on asking. I understand the President's views on this question are changing.

The time has come for this nation to say: "Not 1 more bushel of grain which might go into breadstuffs shall be converted into beer, and not another pound of coal shall go into its manufacture while this war lasts."

# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Hay for the Government.  
Pasture at \$14 a Head.  
Oats Straw for the Potatoes.  
Good Success With Rye Flour.  
Installing the Wagon Scales.

**W**E SOLD some baled hay this week to Uncle Sam. It was the last of a contract held by local buyers which took nearly all the prairie hay out of this locality when but a short time ago it appeared as if farmers here were going to be obliged to carry over about all their hay. The price we received for this hay—\$17.50 a ton—while not so large as the Kansas City market justified at one time last winter, was still a profitable one. For the thousands of tons of hay shipped from this point to the government during the last two months from \$17 to \$18 a ton has been paid, which is more money than any hay crop ever brought to this locality before.

While nearly all the hay sold here went to the government because cars for commercial shipments could not be had an occasional car slipped thru the lines which was loaded for Kansas City. One neighbor secured a stock car for hay and by lining it with building paper at a cost of about \$5 he made it good enough so the railroad company accepted it for shipment. This car brought him \$25.50 a ton in Kansas City and from this he had to deduct shipping charges of \$2.90 a ton, leaving him a net price of \$22.60 for his hay. It is most probable, however, that had cars for commercial shipments been available hay would have been so plentiful in Kansas City that we would not have secured so good a price as we received from Uncle Sam's buyers.

The high prices paid during the last year for hay together with the good prices in prospect for 1918 have had the effect of making pasture for cattle the scarcest ever known. Many hundred cattle have been sold from this section during the last month for the only reason that pasture could not be found for them. In addition there are today hundreds of head in this county for which pasture has not yet been found and it lacks but four days to the official pasture opening date. For cattle as small as those coming 1 year old \$10 is now being asked and if a man had good pasture he could readily get \$14 a head for mature cattle for the season beginning May 1 and ending October 1.

It may seem strange that owners of prairie grass land will not accept cattle for pasture at \$14 a head but it must be remembered that the grass required for that pasture will produce from 2½ to 3 tons of hay. A hay man told me this week that many farmers who harvested their hay made from \$10 to \$12 an acre profit last year after every expense was met. When we remember that the outlook is for high hay prices again this year can we wonder that owners of prairie grass prefer to make it into hay instead of having it pastured? It must be further remembered that pasturing is much more likely to injure the grass than making hay of it.

Oats straw, which was so bright and pretty last fall, proved a great disappointment when feeding time came. Stock refused to eat it unless pressed by hunger and many farmers who had the straw baled at a cost of \$3 and more a ton were sorry that they had given it barn room. Why such fine looking straw fed out no better is hard to tell unless it was because the oats ripened so perfectly that they drew the last ounce of nutriment from the straw. As all the oats were of good weight none were left in the straw and this made it that much poorer than usual.

As our stock refused to eat our oats straw and as the use of it for bedding was limited during the dry winter we found ourselves this spring with a large part of ours still on hand. While we were pretty certain it would not be as good mulching material as old hay yet we thought it would be much better than nothing so this week

we covered our potato field with it as far as it would go. One who has never put on mulching has no idea how much it takes to cover even a small area. We wished our potatoes mulched because they are of so much better quality, especially during such hot summers as the last two have been. During such hot weather the potatoes seem fairly to cook in the ground while if they are protected by mulch they keep cool and moist. Mulched potatoes usually yield better also except in the very wettest seasons.

An inquirer writes from Havensville, Kan., saying that he has tried to use rye flour in raised bread but has had very poor success with it. He has noted what I had to say regarding rye bread and writes: "Have your wife write out a recipe for the bread the way she makes it and send it to us." There is a joke concealed in the foregoing which those who know the writer of this column will see but I found the recipe and hereby give it: "The way I bake rye bread is very similar to the way I make wheat bread. I fix the yeast at noon the day before and let it rise until supper time; I then sponge the bread using wheat flour altogether. The next morning when I mix the bread I put in the shortening, salt and sugar using a little more sugar than in wheat bread. In mixing up the bread I use about twice as much rye flour as wheat flour. Mix it rather stiff as the rye flour is so sticky. Let it rise the same as wheat bread, then mix it down once and bake when light the second time." I can bear testimony that bread made from the foregoing recipe is good.

Another inquirer from Galva, Kan., asks about the wagon scales installed recently on this farm. He wishes to know the kind, cost, and if one has to have expert help to install them. We bought pit scales of a well known make and figure that they cost us when completely installed something like \$170. We could have bought much cheaper scales but on comparing weights we found that in any case we got just about what we paid for. The scales we put in weighed more than 1,300 pounds while other scales costing much less but of the supposed same capacity weighed but 600 to 700 pounds. Our scale takes a pit 26 inches deep in the clear but we made ours but 14 inches deep and provided for the clearance by building above ground. This allows a chance for an opening for the wind to blow thru and so keep the pit dry.

No weight is ever carried on the wall built around the scale; that is only to retain the dirt. Hence the wall may be very light at the sides but the ends need to be heavier to withstand the thrust of the wagons when driven on the scale. We made our walls of rock laid in cement. The pillars which carry the scale bearings have all the weight to bear and they should be put well down in the ground and made solid with cement and rock or concrete. Blue prints come with scales which show dimensions and size of everything required. If these are followed carefully one does not need expert help in installing scales; we installed ours and they break easily on 2 pounds. Ours are 5-ton scales; we didn't expect to use so much capacity soon but didn't know what we would need in the future and so bought for that time. It is best to have plenty of capacity in reserve even in scales.

### To Control Crop Pests

The Kansas Experiment station has issued two circulars of great value in the control of crop diseases and insects. The first is Circular No. 65, Insects and Plant Diseases Attacking Garden Crops; the second is Circular No. 66, Spraying Fruit Trees. Every Kansas farmer interested in either truck or fruit crops should get copies; these can be obtained free on application to the station at Manhattan.



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# In Partnership With Dad

Team Work Means More Than Profit and Fun

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

ALMOST every father desires to see his son continue to follow the same line of business he is engaged in. Always provided, of course, that dad is successful. And it is no unusual thing to find the junior partner making an even better record than his honored sire. One of the finest things about Capper Pig Club work has been the partnerships formed. Our boys have made remarkable records because not only the dads but every member of the family was interested in their work, gave them every possible encouragement, and made them feel as if the game was worth winning. "I am not going to let a little extra work prevent me from having the fun of being in partnership with my boy," wrote E. M. Simpson, of Cloud county. "There is one fellow who isn't going to go back on me," said Funston Hullett, of Linn county, "and that's dad." "I can hardly spare the time for rec-



W. A. and Merlyn Andrew

ord keeping," John Currey, of Shawnee county, told me, "but if it would be an encouragement to the boy, I am willing to line up with the others in the father and son contest." These expressions represent the sentiment of Capper Pig Club folks.

Of course, the \$50 prize which will be divided equally between the father and son, who make the best record, has proved an incentive, but the principal object the dads had in getting into the game was to encourage the boys, and it is perfectly safe to assume that the boy who goes into partnership with his dad, is going to continue for several years. The interest in this department of the Capper Pig Club has been extremely gratifying to me, and to Arthur Capper. There is no doubt that more than 100 fathers would have enrolled had they thought it was possible to spare the time for record keeping. If the team mates go thru with the work and make the records we hope to see them make, we will offer greater inducements next year. It is unnecessary to say that every boy who got into the father and son contest is a live wire member. Many of them have been appointed county leaders. In fact, I gave the preference to boys enrolled in the father and son department in some counties where competition for the leadership was close. I decided that the boy whose father lined up for team work with him could be expected to do just a little more in assisting his son, than one who is not.

### A Shawnee County Winner

One of the best profit records, turned in by a Capper club member last year, was made by Raymond Currey, of Shawnee county. Altho only 16 years old, Raymond worked untiringly. I was up to the farm just before the contest ended last year, and altho the Currey herd of Durocs boasted some good individuals it was an easy matter to pick out the contest pigs from the lot. "No matter how tired Raymond was when he came in from the field," Mrs. Currey told me, "the sow and pigs always were fed and cared for before anything else was done, and Raymond saw that they got what little milk we had to spare. I told him it hardly seemed fair to the other pigs, but he didn't seem to feel badly about it." Raymond had six Durocs entered in the contest, produced 1,200 pounds of pork, and showed a net profit of \$260. He had

no difficulty in disposing of the good gilts. Raymond tied with Clarence Paulsen, of Cloud county, in competing for a \$10 special prize offered by D. O. Bancroft, who is putting up the first prize Duroc this year, so he had \$5 to add to his profit account. Here is the story of how he fed and cared for his contest entry.

"Pride of Kansas, my contest sow, was purchased from D. O. Bancroft, of Osborne, Kan., wrote Raymond. "When entered in the contest January 1, 1917, she weighed 218 pounds. I fed my sow about 10 ears of corn, shorts, and a little meat meal until she farrowed March 9 when she found seven fine pigs. Then I fed her a light feed of bran mash for three days and gave her all the water she wanted. After that I gave her a little corn and increased it gradually until I got her on full feed again.

"I turned my sow and pigs out on alfalfa pasture and at night Pride would come up and go in her own pen. When the pigs were about 10 days old one of them disappeared and I felt very badly. The sow and pigs were fed and slopped three times daily until the pigs were about 8 weeks old when I weaned them. I kept them shut up for awhile and fed green alfalfa. Then I made a creep for them and let them run at large, shutting them up at night. One morning I turned them out to see if they would run after their mother but as they did not bother her I turned them on alfalfa with her. When corn began to go higher in price, in July, I cut down on the corn.

"Some of the corn was ready to feed in September so I began to feed new corn and the pigs grew like weeds. On October 20 I began feeding corn "right." There were five gilts and one boar in the contest litter. I sold the male pig for \$30 and the man hauled him away in the back of his car. Frederick and Otis True of Jefferson county came to see me December 15 and bought two good gilts at \$40 each. Frederick is in the pig club but Otis is too young. He wanted to raise good hogs, anyway. I sold my father one gilt for \$35 and still have Kansas Pride and two good gilts left. "I took my sow out of the contest July 1. She weighed 200 pounds. She farrowed another litter of 10 fine pigs in September. Dr. Howell came and immunized my hogs from cholera, October 15. It cost me \$5.40."

### Let's Get Acquainted

Shawnee county boys did not have a very large entry of pigs in the contest last year, but report a good profit record. Cable Wilson had a Duroc entry and with five pigs produced 700 pounds of pork. His net profit was \$214. Edward Holliday, had a Berkshire. With two pigs he produced 314 pounds of pork and showed a profit of \$26. Roy Goodell had three Poland China pigs in the contest, produced 450 pounds of pork and made \$50 profit. Carroll Burton, 1916 and 1917 member, had the misfortune to lose the first contest litter, but made more than \$100 profit from the second litter. Roy, Raymond and Cable, are lined up for work this year.

It would please me if the dads and mothers in the father and son department would get acquainted with one another. Many of the boys are corresponding, so why not you? Write to the folks who are interested in the same breed that you are entering. Here's a list of entries in the father and son department: John and William Brun, R. 1, Muscotah, Poland China; H. C. and Edward D. Krause, R. 1, Hillsboro, O. I. C.; P. J. and Clarence Paulsen, R. 5, Concordia, Duroc Jersey; G. F. and Bruce Mather, Burdett, Spotted Poland China and Berkshire; Emil and Glen Schwandt, R. 3, Wamego, Duroc Jersey; Frank and Darlington Holtman, R. 1, Randolph, Duroc Jersey; A. U. and Clark Jenkins, Paola, Poland China; E. M. and Monroe Simpson, Clyde, Poland China; J. C. and Harvey Stewart, R. 2, Americus, Duroc Jersey; A. B. and Burton Cordry, Haddam, Hampshire; F. J. and Rus-

(Continued on Page 23.)

# DISSTON SAWS AND TOOLS

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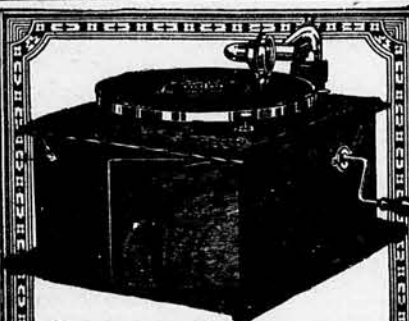


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**With the Home Makers**

Add Rice Flour to Your List of Wheat Substitutes

BY STELLA G. NASH

OF ALL THE wheat substitutes on the market, I like rice flour the best and I am glad the millers are planning to grind more of it," said one of the leading bakers in Topeka recently when asked what he thought of this product.

"We buy rice flour for our bread whenever we can get it," he continued. "It makes lighter and whiter bread and rice flour bread doesn't dry out so quickly as that made with other substitutes. I have done a good deal of experimenting with wheat substitutes and have found that 75 per cent wheat flour, 10 per cent rice flour, 10 per cent corn flour and 5 per cent cornstarch makes not only the best looking but the best tasting bread.

"No, I do not make cakes and pies, but I wish you could taste some of the things my wife makes with rice flour! She uses 50 per cent rice flour and 50 per cent wheat, barley, or buckwheat flour in her pancakes and biscuits and they are delicious. Good biscuits may be made with 75 per cent rice flour and 25 per cent wheat or other flour, also. Cakes may be made with 100 per cent rice flour.

"Altho the supply of rice flour is now rather limited, I think there will be enough soon to supply the demands of the housewives. Two millers have told me recently they expect to grind nothing but rice in their mills from now until the next wheat harvest, and no doubt many others are planning to do likewise."

**Measure by Weight**

This baker's testimony is also borne out by the Food Administration which is urging the use of rice flour in combination with wheat flour and also with other flours such as barley, corn, and buckwheat. All the cereals are about the same in nutritive value and when they are substituted for wheat an equal amount by weight should be used. A cup of wheat flour sifted and measured lightly weighs 4 ounces, and the following table gives the amount expressed in cups of 4 ounces of each of the substitutes:

1 cup (4 ounces) of wheat flour equals:	
Barley flour	1 1/2 cups
Corn flour	1 1/2 "
Fine cornmeal	1 "
Coarse cornmeal	1 1/2 "
Buckwheat	1 1/2 "
Rice flour	1 "
Hominy grits	1 1/2 "
Rolled oats (ground)	1 1/2 "

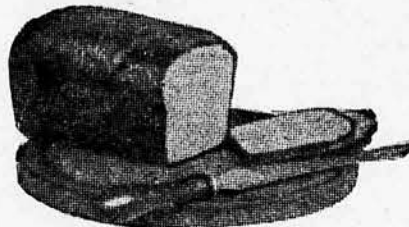
Thus if a recipe calls for 2 cups of wheat flour and you wish to use substitutes instead, you may use 1/2 cup of rice flour and 1/2 cup of buckwheat, or 1/2 cup of rice flour and 1 1/2 cups of barley flour, or any combination you choose. This table represents an average on these flours, but mills turn out different grades of flour and if it is possible to weigh the flours, that would be a safer guide. If you have no scales sift the flour and measure it lightly in a measuring cup.

The following recipes in which rice flour is used in combination with wheat flour or other cereals are all recommended by the Food Administration:

**Rice flour bread** (50 per cent wheat flour, 38 per cent rice flour, 12 per cent potato)—Make a sponge of 1/2 cup of liquid, 1 tablespoon of sirup, 1/2 cup of compressed yeast, 3/4 cup (6 ounces) of mashed potato and enough of the rice flour to make a batter. Allow it to rise until light and then add 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of fat, enough more rice flour to make 1 cup (4 1/4 ounces) and 1 1/2 cups (6 ounces) of wheat flour. This dough must be much stiffer than ordinary bread dough. Knead thoroly and allow to rise until double in bulk. Knead, mold into a loaf, and when double in bulk, bake 50 minutes to 1 hour. Begin in a hot oven and bake for 15 to 20 minutes, lower the tem-

perature and finish baking.

**Rice and barley baking powder bread** (50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent barley flour)—Mix 4 tablespoons of melted fat, 1 cup of liquid, 4 tablespoons of sirup, and 2 eggs. Combine the liquid and the following well mixed dry ingredients: 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 cup (5 ounces) of rice flour and 2 cups (5 ounces) of barley flour. Bake as a loaf in a moderately hot oven for



A Loaf of Rice Flour Bread

1 hour or until thoroly baked. Nuts, raisins or dates may be added if desired.

**Combination biscuit** (50 per cent rice flour, 25 per cent buckwheat flour, 25 per cent wheat flour)—Sift together 1 cup of rice flour, 1/2 cup of buckwheat flour, 3/4 cup of wheat flour, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, and 1 teaspoon of salt. Work in 3 tablespoons of fat. Combine the dry materials with 1 cup of liquid, roll or pat 1/2 inch thick and cut as any other biscuits. Bake in a hot oven. Use a coarse sifter or mix instead of sifting if the flours are coarse so none is wasted.

**Combination muffins** (50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent buckwheat; 75 per cent rice flour, 25 per cent buckwheat; 25 per cent rice flour, 75 per cent buckwheat; 25 per cent rice flour, 75 per cent ground rolled oats; 50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent ground rolled oats; 25 per cent rice flour, 75 per cent barley flour; or 50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent barley flour)—Add to 1 cup of liquid 1 tablespoon of melted fat, 2 tablespoons of sirup and 2 slightly beaten eggs. Sift 1 teaspoon of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder and one of the following combinations: (3/4 cup (4 ounces) of rice flour, 1 cup (4 ounces) of buckwheat; 1 1/2 cups (6 ounces) of rice flour, 1/2 cup (2 ounces) of buckwheat; 1/2 cup (2 ounces) of rice flour, 1 1/2 cups (6 ounces) of ground rolled oats; 1 cup (4 ounces) of rice flour, 1 cup (4 ounces) of ground rolled oats; 1/2 cup (2 ounces) of rice flour, 2 1/2 cups (6 ounces) of barley flour; or 1 cup (4 ounces) of rice flour, 1 1/2 cups (4 ounces) of barley flour. Combine the two mixtures, stirring lightly without beating. Bake in a hot oven for 20 to 30 minutes, depending upon the size of the muffins.

**Rice Flour Spice Cake**

**Spice cake** (50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent buckwheat)—Cream 1/2 cup of fat, 3/4 cup of sugar and the yolks of 3 eggs. Add 1 cup of sirup and mix well. Add alternately 3/4 cup of milk and the following dry ingredients sifted together: 1/2 teaspoon of ginger, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon of cloves, 1 teaspoon of allspice, 1 cup (5 ounces) of rice flour, and 1 cup (5 ounces) of buckwheat. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and fold in the well beaten egg whites. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven, then raise the temperature and finish baking.

**Chocolate cake** (50 per cent rice flour, 50 per cent barley flour)—Same as spice cake except dry ingredients which consist of 1 cup (5 ounces) of rice flour, 2 cups (5 ounces) of barley flour, 6 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Add 2 squares of melted chocolate, vanilla and egg whites last. Bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven, then raise the temperature and finish baking.

**Rice sponge cake** (100 per cent rice flour)—Separate the whites and yolks of 4 eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and light lemon color. Beat 1 cup of sugar into the stiffened yolks and add 2 tablespoons of lemon juice. Fold in alternately the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and

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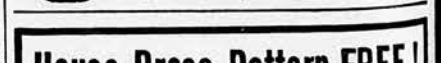
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1/2 cup (3 1/2 ounces) of rice flour to which has been added 1/8 teaspoon of salt. Bake until about half done in a moderate oven, then raise the temperature and finish baking.

Honoring our Mothers

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

When Miss Anne Jarvis of Philadelphia invited a friend to her home 10 years ago to observe a day set apart in honor of her mother, she had no idea that she was instituting an honor day which in a few years was to be universally observed.

Soon there came requests for Mother's Day programs for church and school and Miss Jarvis was bewildered at the magnitude to which her simple observance of the day had grown. In a year or two the entire state of Pennsylvania was celebrating it and in 1914 Congress designated the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

Then when Miss Jarvis visited in England, requests came from her English friends for plans for observing the day. Mother's Day is a day which everyone can observe, for every one either has, or has had a mother.

Someone has said "When God wanted to make a great man, he first made a great mother." Study the lives of famous men and almost invariably you will find they honor their mothers for the teachings which they received in their childhood.

The most valuable thing which any mother can give to her child is good training. The teaching which the man or woman received in youth abides when wealth ceases to exist.

"I honor my mother for her goodness to me," said a young mother a few days ago as her bright-eyed, curly haired 2-year-old affectionately patted her cheek, "but grateful as I am for all that she has done for me, I can't help feeling that I owe an even greater debt to my boy than he owes to me.

There is another debt which mothers owe their children—that is, keeping themselves young and physically strong. Too often one hears the tired housekeeper say "Oh, I haven't time to rest or to take proper care of my looks!" Haven't time? When one comes to consider, isn't it a foolish remark?

Preserve Eggs the Right Way

BY EMILY GRANT HUTCHINGS

When eggs cost 60 cents a dozen, we wish we had heeded the advice of the experienced housekeeper, who knows a better method of caring for cheap eggs than that of the cold storage process—the water-glass method.

Water-glass, which is made of silicious sand melted with potash, and is soluble in boiling water, is now prepared under government formula, as a part of the general food conservation movement. It is better to get a large jug of the saturated solution than to trust to making the solution at home.

the use of 2-gallon stone jars with wooden covers. These should be dated when they are put away in the cellar, and brought into use in the order in which they were packed.

The government directions for preserving eggs contain the word "must" in large letters. The water to be used must be boiled a full 30 minutes. The jar must be scoured, washed and then scalded, so that no germs of decay can by any possibility remain alive on its inner surface.

In order to hold the eggs in layers in the jar, I put my left hand down into the jar with the fingers spread out, and with the right hand I set the eggs on end, holding them until the outer circle is complete. Then I gradually draw in my fingers until the bottom of the jar is covered.

If possible, set the jars on the stone floor of the cellar, where they will keep cool but not freeze. In boiling, it is well to puncture the small end of the egg, to prevent the shell from cracking. The process is tedious, but it is satisfactory.

Do You Need a Waist?

The fronts of waist 8770 lap in double-breasted effect and may be worn several ways. The sleeves may be finished in three-fourths length with open cuffs or in long close-fitting style. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' kimono waist 8783 is made in one piece. The only trimming consists of rows of machine stitching set very close together.



The sleeves of waist 8790 may be long or short. The long ones are gathered into deep cuffs of the material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

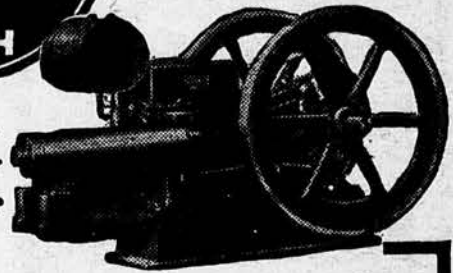
These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

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No Worry About Harvest

HAVE you noticed how discussion of the food supply situation seems to center around the number of acres it is possible to plant rather than around the harvesting of those planted acres?



It is an unconscious, but none the less wonderful, tribute to the genius of the inventors of the reaper and binder that the American public takes the harvesting of the greatest grain crop ever planted as a matter of course. The sole question now is, "How many acres can we plant?"


And, where they are used, the harvest will be complete. No matter whether the grain be tall or short, heavy or light, standing or down, lodged and tangled, an International Harvester binder cuts and binds it all without waste.

It is an easy matter to be fully prepared for harvest. Buy the largest binder you can use. An 8-foot is better than a 7, and a 7 better than a 6 or 5 because the larger sizes conserve labor. Buy a new machine if there is any question about the efficiency of the old one.

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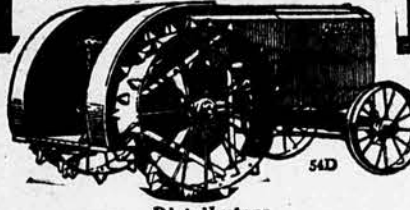
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**Let's Take Time for Play**

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

It would be a fine thing if we could have some of the old English May Day celebrations in the country. We have too much work and too little wholesome amusement. Perhaps, to have the ideal weather and the profusion of flowers that the English have on May 1, we should have June 1 for our date. Every hawthorne hedge is in blossom in May there and, in olden days, old and young met beneath the shade. Then, "sleights of art and feats of strength went round." The young folks danced, each pair trying to see who could dance the longest. Many of our colleges have May pole dances and folk dances on May Day but there is little observance of the day in the country. The hanging of May baskets is about the extent of our play. The children have been busy preparing their baskets as a surprise for three little neighbors ¼ of a mile distant. They got their ideas for baskets from a story in the last Little Folk's Magazine. One is a last year's bird's nest—a hanging nest with a covered wire for a handle. None of the baskets is a great work of art but they represent the children's wish to give a pleasant surprise.

The cold rains and frosts have been hard on the chick crop. We can't remember when we have lost so large a proportion of our early hatched chicks. We had all of them with hens and in dry coops but they must have been cold. We wish now we had placed them in the brooder.

Gardens have not made much progress, either. Generally, we have most of our late garden planted by the last of April but this year we have only the early in. Much of that is sickly-looking. There is little sense in planting sweet corn, tomatoes and beans until the ground is warm. Some of the early planted potatoes have been frost nipped. Most of the pears have dropped from the trees.

Rain and bad roads have affected our showing in the Liberty Bond drive. The canvassers kept hoping for better roads. Many persons in this locality do their banking business in Lawrence. They were urged to subscribe there and did so. The result is that Douglas county has some of our purchases to its credit. We in Jefferson have oversubscribed our quota but we could show up even better if all our purchases were placed to our credit. Of course, the cash all goes to the same place and does the same good but it's human nature to enjoy bragging, it seems—and we are human.

Rhubarb is one of the crops that has flourished in the cold and rain. Many find little sale for their surplus. If we were obliged to import rhubarb we should consider it a great delicacy. There is no fruit or vegetable easier to prepare for the table or to can. The young and tender stalks do not require peeling. In fact, the sauce is a prettier color if the pink skin is left on. There are many combinations possible from raisins to pineapple. The best, to our fancy, is the straight rhubarb.

To keep rhubarb from becoming mushy and broken in canning, it may be cut into cubes, placed on a frame in an open oven and dried. No preliminary cooking is necessary but, as with apples, if put into boiling water for 5 or 6 minutes, it will dry more thoroly. It is said with cooked fruits or vegetables the drying seems to begin on the inside. It is well to keep the oven door open or to keep a thermometer in the oven so that the heat will not rise above 140 degrees. When dried about 4 hours the rhubarb should be poured into a box and poured from that box to another once a day for three or four days. This distributes the moisture. It is called conditioning. If one lacks a suitable tray, it is possible to make one of gal-

vanized screen wire. This painted with melted paraffine will not rust or injure the fruit.

We expect to have a demonstration in drying of fruits and vegetables. As cans increase in cost and demand for canned vegetables for army use becomes greater, one may readily turn to drying. Ten pounds of the dried product are approximately equal to 100 pounds of the fresh fruit or vegetable. Farmers' Bulletin No. 841—"Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home" is helpful to a beginner.

**A Prayer**

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes  
The larger visions of this war; to be  
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that  
Of duty, honor, country, and of Thee.

Help me to think of war as one vast whole  
Of human effort struggling toward the  
Right,  
Ever advancing nearer to the goal  
Of freedom, from the iron rule of might,  
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see  
Only the face of him who goes from me.  
—Anonymous Soldier's Wife.

**Free Cheese Bulletins**

M. B.—Two good bulletins on cheese issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., are No. 850, "How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm," and No. 487, "Cheese and Its Economical Uses in the Diet. These bulletins are free.

**Is Your Baby Normal?**

An average healthy baby weighs from 7 to 7½ pounds at birth, 15 pounds at 5 or 6 months, and 21 pounds at 12 months. In other words the baby doubles its weight in six months and triples it in 12 months.

It is 20 to 21 inches long at birth, 25 to 26 inches at 6 months and 28 or 29 inches at 12 months.

More rapid gains are noted in the first six months than in the second. The average weekly gain is about 4 ounces.

The normal baby sleeps soundly. It is happy, active and enjoys using its arms and legs freely.

It begins to follow moving objects with its eyes at the second or third month. It begins to sit unsupported at the seventh or eighth month.

It cuts its first teeth from the sixth to ninth month; has about 6 teeth at 12 months, 12 teeth at 18 months, 16 teeth at 24 months, and 20 teeth at 30 months.

A baby begins to walk between the fourteenth and seventeenth months. The soft spot or opening in the skull closes between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth month.

A babe begins to say words like "papa" and "mama" after the twelfth month, and simple short sentences at the close of the second year. Children, however, that are otherwise perfectly normal may not begin to speak until a year later than the time stated or may present variations from any of the above.

**Won't Take "No" for an Answer**

The common people of the United States, who are in the great majority and hold the balance of power in government, have no notion of letting big business off on its just share of the war taxes while they fight the war to a finish, as they will have to do and as they have not hesitated to assume it is their paramount duty to do.

Returns of corporate profits for 1917 show that excess profits can bear a much heavier load of taxation than was assessed last year. The United States Steel Corporation alone made net profits last year of more than 450 million dollars, instead of the 100 million it used to make during peace years. Just this one concern will pay the government ¼ billion dollars profits tax and still pay extra dividends on its common stock, which originally was all "water," and then add 50 million to its surplus, after spending enormous sums in additions and betterments. The same is true more or less of the entire list of corporate big business.

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Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

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**Rhode Islands** (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.  
**Wyandottes** (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.  
**Orpingtons** (Buff, White), Lila Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.  
**Leghorns** (Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Satanta, Kan.  
**Langshans** (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.  
**Buttercups**, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.  
**Anconas** (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.  
**Light Brahmas**, Agnes Wells, Meade, Kan.

All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

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# Young Kansans at Work

**The Gardener's Small Friend**  
BY JENNIE E. STEWART.

THE young gardener will find that Mother Nature is always his best ally. The old dame loves an energetic worker, for she knows he is trying to assist her in her own wonderful task. Many of the small insect creatures that the young gardener detests are really true friends. This he would realize if he only knew enough about them to fully appreciate their efforts in his behalf.

Perhaps you have seen the great horn worm that infests tomato vines, going about looking as if he were trying to grow a crop of wool and imitate his cousins, the woolly caterpillars. What looks to you like wool is, really something of which the worm would gladly be rid. He knows, if he is capable of knowing anything, that he is a doomed worm. And this is how it comes about.

Early in the season a tiny wasp-like creature makes a visit to your garden, hunting for a fine fat tomato horn worm. Just as soon as she finds one she alights on his body, rips a tiny hole in his skin with an instrument she keeps for that purpose and lays her egg in the warm cavity she has prepared. The tiny wound is of no consequence to the worm and soon heals over, shutting the egg up in its warm incubator where it hatches from the heat of the horn worm's body.

Now the mother pays no attention whatever to her baby. She knows that it will travel about with the worm feeding on its warm flesh until it is full grown and ready to spin its cocoon in which it expects to live all winter.

The mother lays a large number of eggs. Often worms that have been examined have been found playing host to as many as 200 of these young creatures. They all attain their full growth at the same time and begin spinning their cocoons, so that in a few hours after they emerge from the worm's flesh they have his body quite covered with their silky cocoons, giving him a woolly appearance. They attach their silken homes to the worm's back and about this time his body begins to shrivel but he lives for a week or more, quietly and sluggishly moving about the garden but able to do no special harm to your tomato crop. Some of the silken cradles get brushed off as the worm moves about, others stay until he dies but the young creatures are so well protected in their waterproof cradles that no harm can come to them. Even when cold weather arrives with sleet and snow, they are snug and warm in their beds.

In the spring they develop wings and with the first really warm weather begin to gnaw their way out, fully developed and prepared to wing their way to your tomato patch and help you check the ravages of the great horn worm which feeds upon your tomato leaves.

## Boys and Girls Contribute \$3,000

More than \$3,000 cleared for Red Cross work is the record made by the Junior Red Cross society of Shawnee county, Kansas. The proceeds result from two auction sales held on the state house grounds in Topeka. The sale included a vast variety of articles—purebred stock, an automobile, Liberty Bonds, relics, fancywork, preserves—everything that the boys and girls who belong to the society and their supervisors could solicit. Many gifts came unsolicited.

One of the most unique gifts presented to the society is a bugle, which was sounded by a German soldier in the German triumphal march thru Paris in 1871. It was donated to the Red Cross by the soldier's granddaughter, Mrs. June R. Chapman of Topeka, and was sold for \$12.50. This amount was given by various persons in the crowd and the bugle will be placed on exhibition in Topeka.

The livestock sold at more nearly full value than anything else and netted a large increase for the fund.

Another paying department was the food sale which brought more than \$225.

Hard work on the part of every member of the committee made possible the success of the sale. Several auctioneers were present all the time; clerks and other assistants aided in the work. Pages were chosen from the membership of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Topeka and Boy Scouts also assisted. A group of children from the schools dressed in Red Cross, sailor boy or Boy Scout uniform, passed thru the crowd selling popcorn and peanuts. Delegations of children from several of the rural schools, in charge of their teachers, attended the sale.

## Let Mother Celebrate

The second Sunday in May has come to be observed thruout the United States as Mother's Day. On this day white carnations are worn as symbols of purity. But even if you haven't a white carnation you can observe Mother's Day. Tell your mother that this is a day which you wish her to have for herself, to do just as she pleases. If you are not big enough to prepare the meals, you can be a great help in many other ways. And then plan to keep on helping mother all the rest of the year.

## Builds Nest on Water

The grebe or dabchick is a queer bird that lives near the sea. It is sometimes popularly called the "hell-diver." This fowl is known to dive to unusual depths in attempting to evade its pursuers. The feet of the grebe are not webbed in the usual manner but by a separate membrane for each toe, united only at the base. The wings are very short and there is no tail. The legs are attached so far back that when on land this bird assumes an erect attitude. It is said that grebes sometimes carry their young under their wings and dive with them to escape from their enemies. C. F. Holder, in his marvels of Animal Life, says that the grebe builds its nest on the water, which rises and falls with the ebb and flow of the tide, and that the bird sometimes paddles away on the surface of the water with the nest under her, in search of a new location.

## A BIRD PUZZLE



No one should find the solution of a bird puzzle difficult at this time of the year, when everywhere the twittering of birds reminds us of their presence. If you can guess the names of these birds, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of post-cards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending neatly written correct solutions.

The answer to the puzzle in the May 27 issue is: 1, pig; 2, lamb; 3, horse; 4, oxen; 5, steer. Prize winners are Ivan L. Cooper, Buhler, Kan.; William Roe, Vinland, Kan.; Nellie Collins, Glasco, Kan.; Henry Collett, Lincolnville, Kan.; Esther Wilson, Mound City, Kan.

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# Meet Your County Neighbors

## The Capper Poultry Club is Like a Big Family

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

**S**UCH A STACK of letters piled up before me and every one of them carries a message from a little friend! True, I haven't met very many of these little friends. If they should pass me on the street in Topeka it is very likely that we should not know each other. But out of these several hundred letters that come to my desk I'm beginning to recognize the handwriting of a great many. Yes, this envelope with the neat, flowing writing contains a letter from a little girl over in Johnson county. And these carefully formed characters written almost straight up and down—why, of course that's the writing of a Capper Poultry club member in Wilson county, who has a large supply of pep and energy. Then I pick up a letter with a funny little scribble. To be sure, I know that, too; it came from a delight-

Griffiths, R. 6, Clay Center; Lenore Rosiska, R. 1, Miltonvale; Mary E. Kidby, Clay Center; Lois Long, Idana.

Greenwood: Ethelyn Etherington, Hamilton; Anna Greenwood, R. 1, Madison; Chosha Clapp, R. 1, Hamilton; Marie Houghton, R. 3, Severy; Ina Zorn, R. 5, Madison; Evelyn Starkey, R. 3, Severy; Lucille Lemons, R. 1, Neil.

Stafford: Freda Slade, R. 3, Stafford; Ethel Dykes, R. 1, Turon; Mona Guthrie, R. 3, Stafford; Naoma Moore, R. 3, Stafford; Ava Hornbaker, R. 1, Stafford.

Douglas: Lillian Milburn, R. 1, Eudora; Gertrude Brazil, R. 1, Eudora; Margaret Schopper, R. 3, Eudora; Thelma Deay, R. 1, Eudora; Gertie Deay, R. 1, Vinland.

Clark county: Kathryn Vandaveer, Box 283, Ashland; Gail Leslie, Ashland; Eva Romine, Box 391, Ashland; Naomi Perry, Ashland.

Decatur: Esther Adams, Box 83, Decatur; Dolly Cuatt, Cedar Bluffs; Ruth Laird, Oberlin; Helen Radcliff, Oberlin.

Shawnee: Mattie Stuart, R. 8, Topeka; Gwendolyn White, R. 4, Topeka; Mamie Robinette, R. 7, Topeka; Louise Boutwell, R. 8, Topeka.

Neosho: Fern Clower, R. 1, Earlton; Cecile Anderson, R. 1, Shaw; Grace L. Cox, R. 2, Erie; Dorothy Gibson, R. 3, Chanute.

Ottawa: Lilly Minneman, R. 1, Tescott; Mildred Gardiner, R. 2, Bennington; Helen Goff, R. 3, Minneapolis; Anna Ferguson, R. 7, Minneapolis.



Evelyn Starkey of Greenwood County.

Here's another friend of the Capper Poultry club girls. Arthur Hedges of Dighton, Kan., offers a Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerel and a Partridge Rock cockerel to be awarded to girls in the club at the close of the contest for 1918.

### A Good Time in Atchison County

After having their plans considerably interfered with by the rain, Atchison county girls held their April meeting at the home of Ruth Dawdy. Following the program Mrs. Dawdy served refreshments. "My! but things tasted good after we had ridden 10 miles thru the mud and chilly weather," Mabel Weaver wrote. Mrs. Weaver and Mabel collected some of the party as they drove to the Dawdy home and Mrs. Banks took others. "Ella Bailey, our county leader, showed the pep all right," Lillian Brun said. "None of the rest of her family could come and so she came alone horseback."

This is the program which the girls gave:

Song, "America"; recitation, "Incubator Orphans," Lillian Brun; victrola selection, "Wake Up America"; recitation, "The Dying Soldier," Thelma Kleffer; reading, "Gwineter Make a Hoe Cake," Mabel Weaver; victrola selection, "The Old Gray Mare," recitation, "A Happy Farmer Lass," Ruth Banks; victrola selection, "Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You"; recitation, "The Pretty Chicken," Ella Bailey; club yell.

### Extracts from Letters

ful little girl down in Crawford county—full of laughs and humor, but with just the right amount of determination and perseverance to make her well balanced.

Isn't it interesting how all of us are coming to know each other thru the Capper Poultry club? While the friendships you form with the girls of your county are the most intimate, you will find that personal acquaintance with the club members in counties adjoining will be just as delightful. If you have a complete or nearly complete membership in your county it would be fine to invite the girls of an adjoining county, where there are only a few members, to attend some of your meetings. As the names and addresses of the club members in various counties appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze be sure to cut them out and paste them in your scrap book so that you will have them for future use.

### Members of County Clubs

Names of the members of the Atchison, Crawford, Johnson and Wilson county clubs have already been published. Here are the names and addresses of girls in some other counties:

Hodgeman: Velma Billhimer, R. A, Jetmore; Fern Bengel, Jetmore; Cleo Etherton, R. 3, Spearville; Beulah Courtney, R. 1, Jetmore; Dilly Allen, Jetmore; Pearl Bickel, R. C, Jetmore; Mary Moore, R. A, Jetmore; Lillian Bell, R. A, Jetmore; Vangie McClure, R. A, Jetmore.

Cloud: Catherine Peltier, R. 1, Concordia; Bessie Slater, R. 1, Delphos; Esther Teasley, R. 2, Glasco; Ellen Zimmer, R. 1, Ames; Alice M. Poe, R. 1, Concordia; Larea Rolph, R. 6, Concordia; Beulah Byrne, R. 1, Ames; Claire Stewart, R. 1, Hollis.

Pratt: Sylvia Leonard, R. 2, Cullison; Mae Duncan, R. 1, Pratt; Christine Groszard, R. 1, Preston; Esther Omo, R. 2, Pratt.

Clay: Inis Van Scoyoc, R. 1, Oakhill; Margarette L. Todd, R. 1, Manchester; Agnes

Isn't it grand that the breeders are offering special prizes to the Capper Poultry club members? I read their offer in the Mail and Breeze and think it is fine that they are taking such an interest in the girls.—Mrs. Nettie Weaver, Effingham, Atchison county.

All of the girls that belong to the club in our county live close to each other so we can all attend the meetings. Several of the pig club boys live near. I know all of the boys and some of the girls.—Gail Leslie, Ashland, Clark county.

With the money that I receive from my chickens I am going to buy a Baby Bond. In that way I will be helping Uncle Sam.—Margaret Rees, Abilene, Dickinson county.

I have 33 fine little chicks now and three more hens are sitting. I also have almost another sitting of eggs.—Ruth Spitzer, Grenola, Elk county.

I am glad to be counted as one who is helping to win this great war. I am surely proud of my chickens. They are doing fine. I got 36 eggs the first week. I have planned to keep all the eggs laid by my contest hens and set them. I am going to use the money from my purebreds to help pay my way thru high school. Papa says he wishes we had more Arthur Cappers in the United States and so do I.—Helen Goff, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

Ollie Osborn and I have great times. We live about a quarter of a mile apart. We let each other know the number of eggs we get a day, the weight of our chickens and such things.—Norma Reynolds, De Soto, Johnson county.

I have 79 little chicks now and some more eggs hatching. Mamma and I are going to set all of the eggs we get and we are going to raise all the little chicks we can this year.—Anna Greenwood, Madison, Greenwood county.

Nine cockerels which I sold brought me \$14 and I won about \$4 in prizes.—Bessie Sell, Fredonia, Wilson county.

The picture on this week's poultry club page is Evelyn Starkey of Greenwood county. Evelyn writes that she is getting a great many eggs from her hens and that four of the hens are sitting. The chief difficulty is that she has more eggs to set than she has hens that want to sit and so she is going to sell some of the eggs at \$1.50 a sitting.

# Money from Dairying

## Ripening the Cream

On many farms it is customary to churn only two or three times a week. Where this is the case the cream from each separation should be kept in the cooling tank until about 12 hours before churning. In order that the cream may ripen uniformly, it should be placed in one receptacle, thoroughly mixed, and warmed slowly to a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees F. Frequent stirrings with the stirring rod and the use of a thermometer are necessary to insure a uniform and proper temperature throughout.

Fresh cream should not be added after ripening has begun. The cream should be allowed to stand at the ripening temperature—from 65 to 75 degrees F.—until it thickens, assumes a glossy appearance, and is mildly sour, when it should be cooled quickly to churning temperature or below. The churning temperature usually is from 52 to 60 degrees F. in the summer and 58 to 66 degrees F. in the winter. This cooling may be done if the cream is in a can by placing it in the cooling tank and stirring it occasionally. Ice or cold water should never be put into the cream. In order that the butter may have the desired firmness of body, the cream should be held at churning temperature or slightly below for at least 2 hours before it is churned. Even after it is cooled the cream will continue to sour somewhat, but when ready for churning it should still be only mildly sour, not to exceed 0.6 per cent acidity, as determined by the acidity test.

Special care should be taken to prevent the cream from becoming too sour, which has two harmful results—it gives the butter a sour, overripe cream flavor and injures its keeping properties.

The souring of cream is caused by the growth of bacteria, which are a simple form of plant life. Some bacteria produce lactic acid and, as a by-product, the flavors that are desirable in butter. Many other types of bacteria, however, grow and produce bad flavors at the temperature used for ripening cream. If the milk or cream has been contaminated by unclean methods during milking or by utensils that have not been properly cleaned and sterilized, "off flavors" will develop in the cream during ripening and will be retained in the butter. Undesirable flavors may be developed even in clean cream if the ripening temperature is too high or too low or if the cream becomes overripe; in fact, an overripe cream flavor is one of the most common defects in farm butter.

The organisms that develop the desirable lactic acid and its attendant flavors in the cream are very susceptible to the influence of temperature. Although they grow and produce acid in a very wide range of temperature, the flavors that are desired in butter are produced only within a very narrow range. It is, therefore, very essential to use an accurate thermometer and to control the ripening temperature carefully. Lactic-acid bacteria are more active in summer than in winter, and for that reason, together with the fact that the temperature of the cream during ripening usually is affected somewhat by the atmospheric temperature, it is well to begin the ripening process at a higher temperature in winter than in summer. Experience will demonstrate just how to handle the cream so it will be in the proper condition when it is desired to churn.

## The Dairyman's Pledge

I will not kill or permit to be killed a productive dairy cow or her promising female offspring.

My country needs food and fat. The dairy cow supplies both in great abundance. She is a natural food-making machine.

I shall bring my heifers to maturity. It is my duty to my country. And it pays.

A fair dairy cow has the earning capacity of \$1,000 securely invested at 5 per cent. It is folly to sell for \$125 or less a machine which equals the

earning capacity of 1,000 gold dollars.

I will not permit a scrub bull in my herd. I resolve to breed up, not down, to the end that every generation of my herd shall be a vast improvement on the preceding generation.

I believe in intelligent feeding. I know that it will increase my production. I promise faithfully to follow the most practical instructions available on this subject.

I will not waste my skim milk. It is fine food for human consumption, and I shall support vigorously the movement to spread the truth about the food value of skim milk, to procure the repeal of the ignorant and vicious legislation and remove the superstition which makes any nation banish from the table and the kitchen 30,000 million pounds a year of this cheap, nutritious and digestible food.

I shall plan intelligently to grow my own feed and thereby lower the cost of production and increase my profit. I demand efficiency and low cost from the man who supplies me my food, my clothing, my houses, my household furniture, my barns, equipment and machinery—and all my needs.

He has a right to demand in return, and I promise to give, equal efficiency, equal low cost production on what I sell to him.

I believe in soil conservation and shall do all in my power to maintain the fertility of the soil in my care, and so shall I hold my lands in trust for this and coming generations.

My country depends upon me to safeguard the continuous fertility of my soil, and I shall not fail her; surely not now, in her hour of need.

## A Milk House is a Necessity

The production of clean, wholesome milk requires the use of a sanitary farm dairy house. Milk is more easily contaminated than any other food product. If it is allowed to stand in the barn, for even a short time, it is likely to come in contact with bacteria, absorb disagreeable stable odors, or if kept in a place where vegetables or other products are stored, it will be tainted quickly by their odor.

Since milk is used for human food, sanitation is the first essential in dairy house construction. The floors, walls, ceiling and all structural details should be built for cleanliness. They must be built of material that will endure in a place where there is alternating wetting and drying—as in a milk house. Concrete has these characteristics and is used universally for building farm milk houses.

Concrete floors are non-absorbent, easy to clean and durable. Because of the plastic nature of concrete, all corners can be rounded to facilitate cleaning. The floors should be finished smooth and sloped toward a drain having a bell trap. The walls and ceiling should be free from dirt-collecting cracks. A concrete block wall with all mortar joints pointed up smooth and a ceiling of cement-plaster are ideal for milk house construction.

Farm dairy houses should be designed to save time and labor. The cooling tank, when built partly below the floor, greatly reduces the work in lifting the cans in and out. With the cooling tank near the door, many steps are saved. The sink, can rack, separator, closet and all interior equipment should be placed in the proper relation to one another. The milk cooling tank deserves special mention. The tank floor is built so that cold water can circulate under the cans and thus hasten the cooling process. The tank is just wide enough to take care of two rows of cans.

A farm dairy house is a money maker. There is an ever increasing demand for fancy dairy products such as can be prepared in a good farm dairy house. People are willing to pay higher prices for high grade dairy products. The ease with which milk can be handled, the amount of time and labor saved and the higher prices secured by using a farm dairy house will soon pay for the building and are bound to result in a larger demand for these structures.



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29 E. Madison Street, Chicago

## Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

### Raise Chicks Without Loss

How many chicks have you lost from bowel-trouble? How many died in shell? Stop wasting time, money and good eggs. Thousands say that the suggestions of the widely known poultry-expert, T. E. Quisenberry, Box 941, Leavenworth, Kan., President of the American Poultry School, have enabled them to hatch and raise more chicks with less work, less loss, and at lower cost than ever before. Mr. Quisenberry sends his bulletin on "Feeding and Raising Chicks" without charge to our readers who are interested. His suggestions will save you money and chicks. Write before all the bulletins are gone.—Advertisement.

### Death Rate Lowered 45%

The right feed will save more little chicks—bring them safely through the first two weeks of their tiny downy existence. Beware of the feeds that are just made to sell. Play safe this year. Save more of your little chicks by demanding and getting

### OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

Saves the little ones—45 per cent more by actual tests than are saved without its use. Try it and you'll buy it. Get it of your dealer.

Otto Weiss Company  
Wichita, Kan.

### HOFSTRA Kills Lice And Mites

#### Keep Your Hens on Their Nests

Eggs are high. Keep your hens in laying and brooding condition by keeping them free from vermin. Hofstra kills lice, mites, roaches, ants, flies, mosquitoes, many garden bugs. NO POISON. Powerful but harmless.

Send dealer's name and 25c for box of HOFSTRA, and 10c loaded Gun Free.

Hofstra Mfg. Co.  
303 Nogales,  
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

25c

### Pay No Money Until You See it



Your hogs know where they itch. Give them a good chance and they will rid themselves of lice and skin disease.

#### Capital Hog Oiler

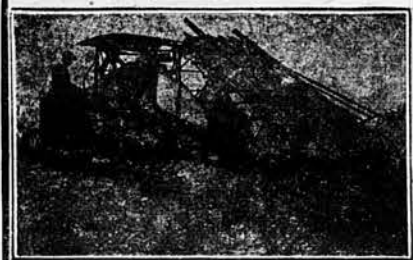
is a rubbing post for hogs—they know how to use it, and can scratch every part of their body on it. Weighs 45 pounds. Made of cast iron. Oiling system simple and works perfectly. No waste of oil. Put one in your hog lot and make your hogs healthier and your profits greater. Shipped on approval before you pay for it. Complete descriptive circular mailed FREE on request. Liberal offer to farmer agents. Write today.

WESTERN HOG OILER CO.  
Box C, Washington, Iowa

**Baby Chicks** 20 Leading Varieties. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Largest Hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.

### Bale Without Stacking

#### The Round Way



#### The Ummo Round Baler

Bales 5 to 7 tons per hour of alfalfa, hay or straw with same number of men. Bale 2 to 3 times as much as any square baler. Bales direct from window. Engine moves baler down window as it bales. Bales go through sweat without injury and with less shrinkage than when loose or put up in square bales. No waste in feeding, as bale unrolls as used.

Power equipment mounted on all-steel truck. Truck equipped with simple speed transmission, steering device and brake, and has forward and backward movement. Power shifted easily from baler to truck, making no team necessary. Ask for Circular.

ROUND BALER MFG. CO.  
2016 N Street (1) Lincoln, Neb.

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

## To Win With Poultry

### Let's Help the Chicks

BY W. T. GREEN

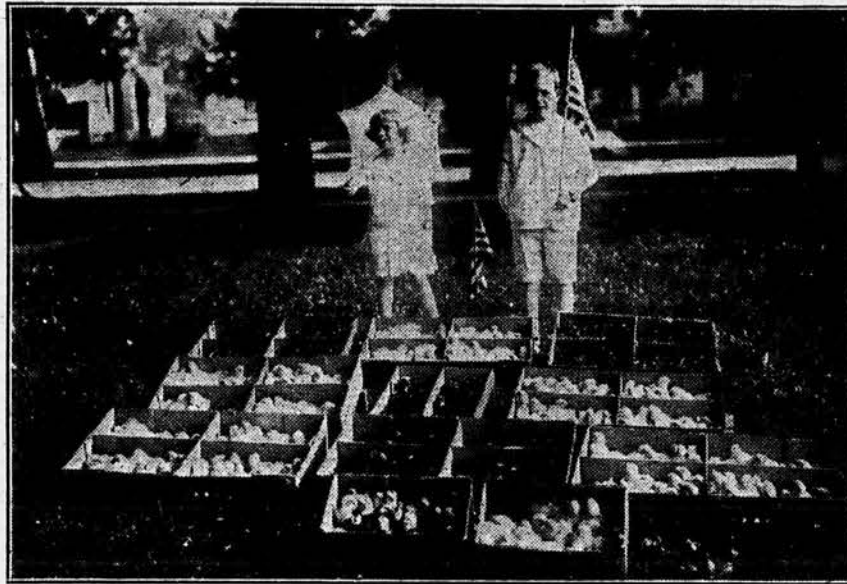
Little chicks generally have to start off in life in the early spring season when there are many things not exactly suitable for their wellbeing. The general coolness of the air, the many changes in temperature, the stormy season, and wind are hard things for little chicks to withstand and when they do withstand them, there are signs of damage done to the prospects of quick and normal development. The facts are that little chicks should never be compelled to withstand these adverse things. They should be favored with artificial surroundings until the real chick season comes.

Many people have the idea that if the chicks can get thru the early season, they are sure for quick and profitable growth; but quick and profitable growth generally is made impossible by reason of these early struggles. Probably one of the greatest wastes in farm poultry growing is the loss of baby chick life and baby chick vitality in the spring when people try to make the little chicks combat with winter. The most noticeable of these losses is the dying chicks, but I believe the other loss, that of vitality, is almost as enormous. How many chicks of the

comfort for them. There are many days now that are uncomfortable for the chicks, and they should have a home that will do to live in on such days.

### Protect the Turkeys

I have read in a number of papers complaints of coyotes getting the profit from the turkey flock every fall. I have had much experience in raising turkeys and this is the simple and sure way I have found of keeping Mr. Coyote from coming near the flock. Get a bell for every hen and place it on her neck about a week before they begin to roost and look for nests. Then keep the flock in a chicken house for a day or two until they get accustomed to the bells, because every turkey will act a little crazy at first. They soon will become quiet and be as tame as ever. I have never been able to purchase a turkey bell at any hardware store in Kansas, but they can be ordered from either of the two leading mail order houses for 15 cents apiece, and I am sure that if they are given a trial, they will always be used, for I have found them a great help when locating a hen and her brood of young ones. We learned that after we began



Day-Old Chicks from Huber's Reliable Hatchery in Butler County; They are Ready for Shipment to the Buyers.

average farm reach a marketable broiler age at 10 weeks, and how many pullets of the medium sized breeds are ready to begin laying at 6 months? Stunted life and retarded growth often are the main causes of these losses. No amount or quality of feed will ever make up for this damage done the chick at the start. So we should use every means possible, this year, to prevent it.

When little chicks come from the nest or incubator they should be placed in a brooding arrangement that will keep them as warm as the incubator if necessary. Until chicks are weaned, they like to huddle under the mother at times and warm their little bodies. It is nature's way for the mother to go around with the chicks and be near at hand when the warming is desired. Mother hens will not always hover the chicks when they are cold, nor will they hover them very many times more on cold days than they will when the weather is warm.

That is nature's haphazard way of doing things sometimes. Naturally the hen would hatch chickens later than we do; so, according to her plans, it is all right to huddle the chicks only a few times a day. According to our way of hatching for the best results financially, the chicks must be hovered any time during the day that they get chilly, and that is quite often in early spring. The brooding place should be made as sunny and comfortable as it is possible to make it. The better this brooding place, the smaller the number of times the chicks will need hovering. A brood coop for hen and chicks should be in the sun, and have plenty of room for the hen and chicks on bad days without any dis-

using the bells on the turkeys and taught the turkeys to roost upon a fence near the hen house, we were never bothered by chicken thieves, for no one dared go near the poultry yard, as the turkeys are frightened easily, and all the bells jingling would attract the owner's attention. The jingle of the bell is what keeps the coyote away. We lived on a half section farm, and could often see coyotes going across the fields and every evening we could hear them howl, but our poultry was never disturbed, while the neighbors who did not use bells often found a dead turkey that the coyotes had caught.

Mrs. O. C. Harlow.

Nickerson, Kan.

### The Hen and Her Boarders

If you think the hen's life is any cinch just look over this description of the boarders to which, according to a government bulletin, she plays the part of hostess all her life:

More than 40 species of lice are found on the various domestic fowls.

Chickens are infested by more kinds of lice than any other domestic fowl.

Unlike the mites, lice remain on the hosts constantly.

All poultry lice have stout cutting or biting parts.

### Lice on Chickens

It is lice that kill the majority of the little chicks. Dr. Pruitt's Lice Powder will take every louse off of a little chick in less than two minutes or your money back.—2 fifty-cent boxes sent prepaid for \$1.00. Pruitt Rem. Co., Hays, Kan.—Advertisement.



### THE EASY and BEST WAY TO "PUT DOWN" EGGS

Egg-o-latum preserves perfectly for a year the quality and goodness of eggs; comparative tests proving it superior to the water glass method. Easily applied—no special apparatus or container needed and few or many may be "put down" at a time—as convenient. A 50-cent jar of Egg-o-latum will treat 50 dozen eggs and you can probably obtain it from your dealer; if not, we will mail you a jar postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents, and will thank you to tell us your dealer's name. Address Geo. H. Lee Company, 607 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., manufacturers for 20 years of such well-known and popular products as Germozone, Lee's Lice Killer, White Diarrhoea Remedy, Head Lice Ointment, Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower, Egg-o-Hatch, etc. If you have never read Mr. Lee's booklets, "All About Eggs," "Care of Baby Chicks," "Secrets of Success with Chickens," etc., enclose 5 cents for postage and you will receive them free.

### Get Your SEED CORN NOW!

We have 1918 Corn. Don't wait. Get it now. New corn not fit for seed. AYE BROS., Box 5, Blair, Nebraska  
Seed Corn Center of the World

### SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly, ten weeks for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest war news, also the political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal, interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special ten day offer—ten big issues—10c. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

### Cause of White Diarrhea

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

### How to Prevent White Diarrhea

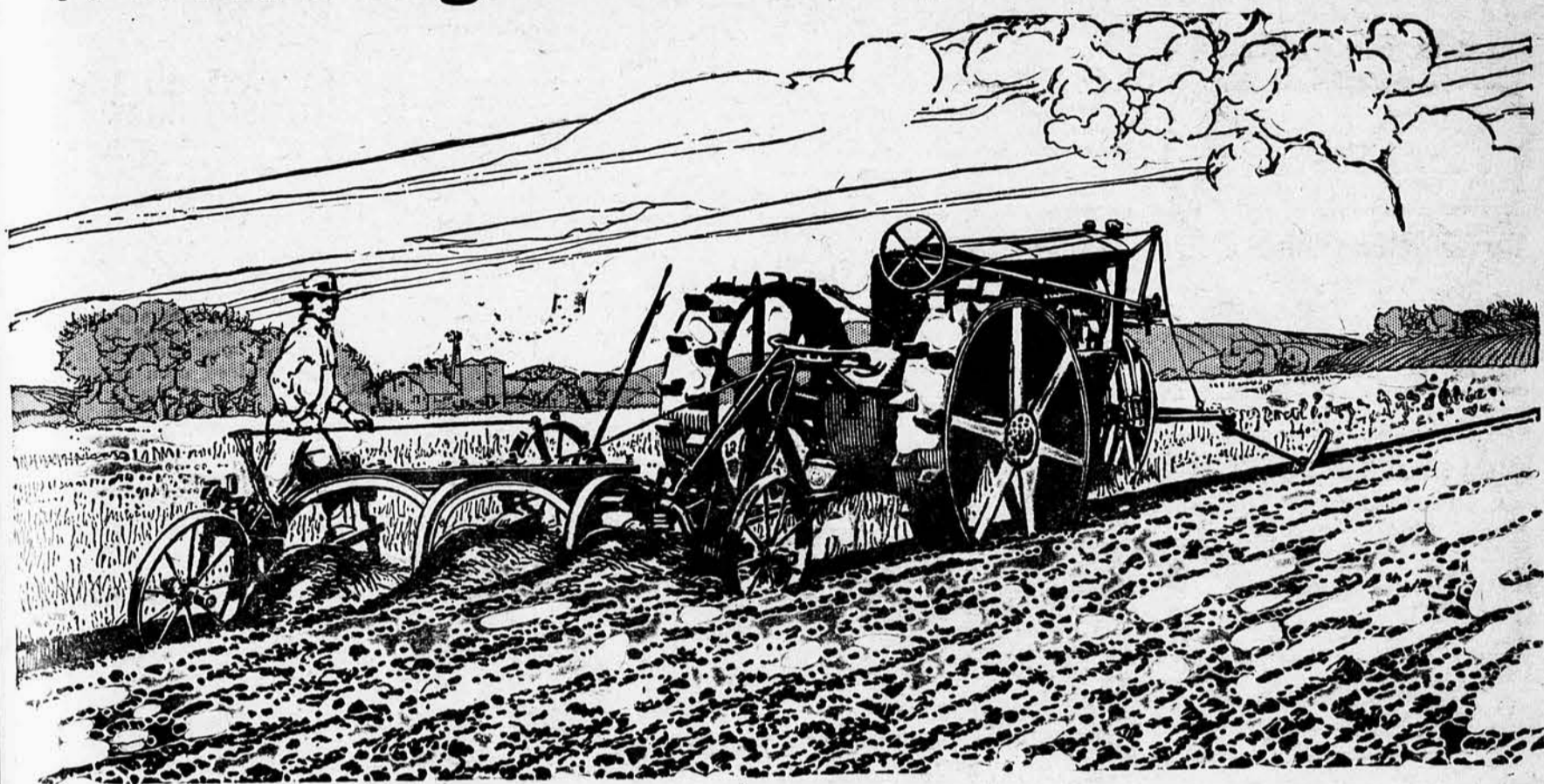
Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., IA, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko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

### Don't Wait

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

# J. I. CASE

## World's Lightest Draft Tractor Plows



## First to Eliminate "Costly Drag"

For over 40 years the J. I. Case Plow Works has specialized in the building of the very best plows for American soils. Today the fruit of this close experience shows in many advanced ideas in J. I. Case Tractor plows, which insure better and more economical plowing for American farmers.

J. I. Case Plows of all types are famous for extreme light draft, combined with great strength and long service.

While Light Draft has always been necessary to economical plowing with horse-drawn plows, it is vastly more necessary in tractor plows.

### Needless Weight An Expense

Every pound of unnecessary weight or "drag" in a tractor plow puts an added burden on your tractor. More power is needed to pull it and more power requires more fuel. "Drag" cuts down the speed of plowing, which means less acres plowed per day and added cost per acre.

### How "Drag" Is Overcome

J. I. Case Tractor Plows *ride*. All the weight is carried on the three wheels, no matter how deep the bottoms are cutting. Instead of dragging like a stone boat, these plows move over the ground like any wheeled vehicle. The heels of the bottoms are always clear of the furrow bottom.

The "set" of the rear furrow wheel holds landsides away from the furrow bank. Thus "side pressure" is eliminated.

These two features alone relieve the tractor of many pounds of needless weight. The power thus released

results in more acres plowed per day—more acres per gallon of fuel—and less wear on the tractor.

Other features responsible for the light draft of J. I. Case Tractor plows are light weight due to simplified design, and the famous dust-proof, easy lubricating, light running J. I. Case axles with which all wheels are equipped.

### Durability the Final Proof of Economy

While light draft is necessary to speed in plowing, durability is necessary to final economy, which can only be rightly figured by work done. We use only the best and strongest of steels in our simplified design. This reduces weight and increases strength. Thousands of farmers know that when measured by length of service, J. I. Case light draft plows are the most economical.

### A Guaranty of Dependability

For nearly half a century the name J. I. Case on any plow has been the recognized standard of quality on American farms. It is the strongest guarantee of satisfactory, economical service ever placed on any farm implement. In your heavy war-time plowing this dependability is your safest reliance. Write us for any information you may want, or see the local J. I. Case dealer.



**J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, 1160 West Sixth St., Racine, Wis.**

BRANCH HOUSES:

Dallas, Tex.  
Omaha, Neb.

Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

St. Louis, Mo.  
Baltimore, Md.

**WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?**

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

**The Boy in the Trenches**

I have a boy in the trenches and I am very anxious about him. He always had the very best of care at home and it is awful to me to think of the things he may have to bear. I don't mean wounds and death and so on. He is a soldier and I hope he will do his work with the others without fear. But I do hear such terrible things about the way the soldiers have to live and about the terrible vermin. Can't the government do something about it? Can't you doctors do something about it? I wish you would tell us if it is really true about these lice that get on the soldiers.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

I'm afraid it is true enough. The insect that seems to make the most trouble is the clothing louse, erroneously called the body louse. It never lives on the body but lives entirely in the clothes even when it bites. That is why the soldier has to take off his clothing to search for them. The eggs are laid in the seams of the clothing,

and the insect hides in folds and seams so that the searcher has to give his undivided attention to the job at hand.

However, you must not think that the government leaves the fight entirely to volunteer effort. You know it is quite impossible that every man in the trenches shall have a bath and clean clothing every day, but it is given as often as possible. Wherever it can be managed arrangements are made to give the men a good bath at least once a week, and in connection with the bathing comes the process of delousing. All of the man's clothing is removed and sterilized in one compartment of the bath-house, while he takes his bath in another. Then he is clean, at least for the present generation, and he knows that although new enemies may attack him the old ones have paid dearly for their treacherous assaults. It is only in the trenches and very crowded quarters that the insect pests are so universal. Many officers and men whose work does not make

them sleep in the trenches may escape the discomfort entirely.

**Cancer**

I have a sore on my lower lip that has been getting worse for some time and now I am told that it is cancer. Do you think this is likely? Is there anything I can do for it to save me from the use of the knife?

Sores on the lip that stubbornly refuse to heal are very likely to be cancer. I doubt whether any treatment is really superior to the knife, but in this case you do have a choice. The growth is usually accessible and is sometimes removed successfully by pastes or plasters. It has been treated very successfully in the last year by the application of radium emanation. This treatment has been given at the Memorial Hospital, New York, by Doctor Henry H. Janeway.

**Formaldehyde as a Fly Poison**

I have heard that a good, safe way to kill flies is by using formaldehyde and would like to know what strength to use.

L. L. B.

Two to 3 teaspoonfuls of the "Formalin" sold in drug stores should be

added to the pint of water. Nearly fill a glass tumbler with the solution, place over this a piece of blotting paper cut circular and somewhat larger than the tumbler, and over this place a saucer. Invert the whole device, and insert a match or toothpick under the edge of the tumbler to permit access of air. The blotting paper will remain in the proper moist condition until the contents of the tumbler are used. A trifle of sugar sprinkled on the paper helps the bait, but it should be only a trifle. Since flies drink early in the morning the poison should be set overnight.

**Mad Dog**

We have had a mad dog scare. A doctor said not to kill the dog but to keep him alive and see if he was mad. How long ought we to keep him so we can tell, and if he was mad what ought to be done for the boy who was bit?

IGNORAMUS.

If the dog has not died of rabies before this gets into print he is not mad. The advice to keep the dog alive and watch him is the very best. If he stays well for 10 days it is safe to assume that he is not rabid. Where there is a real suspicion of a bite by a rabid animal it is not wise to delay treatment, but do not be led away by hysterical ideas for the treatment is by a series of injections that are somewhat painful and must be continued for 21 days. The anti-rabic treatment may be obtained upon application to the state board of health, and it is wise to get in touch with the board at the earliest possible hour.

Mrs. J. C. P.:

I do not think your pain was a gastric attack but am inclined to think it had some connection with your attack of crystaluria. I do not think you need a special diet. It is a matter, rather, of correcting the whole system.

L. A. N.:

You can have an X-Ray picture of your teeth at an expense of about \$5.

J. J. F.:

No, I don't say that a death from chicken-pox is impossible, but my opinion is that the case was small-pox.

**Marketing the Wool**

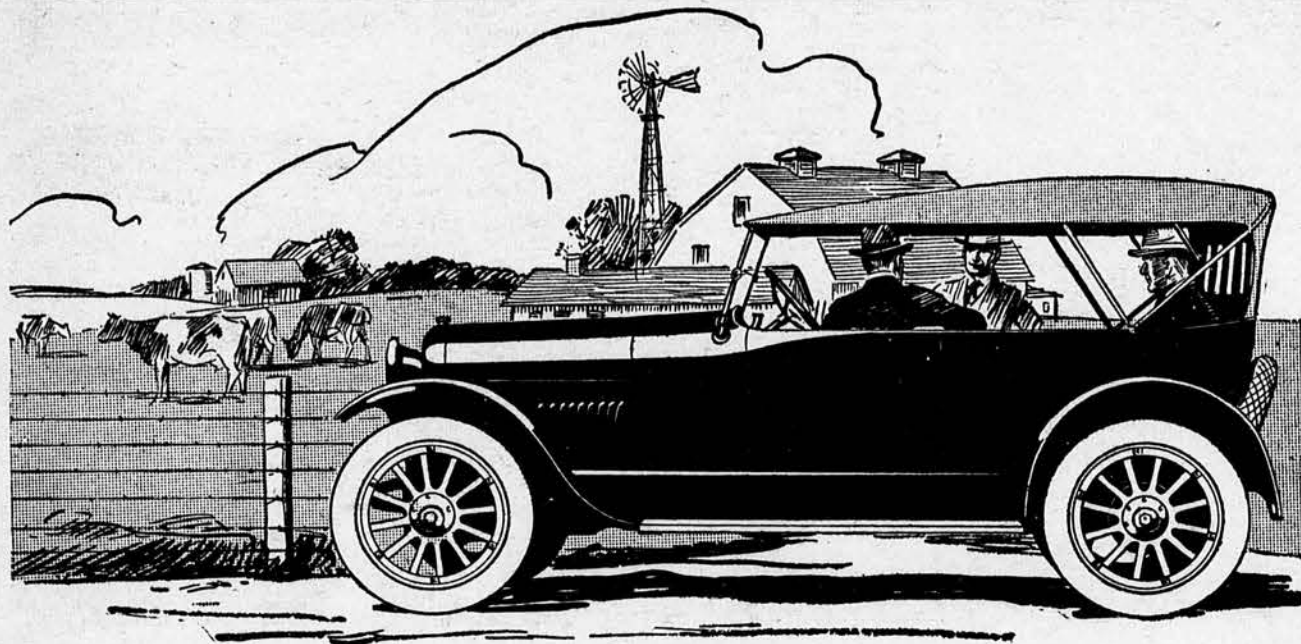
A group of Morris county sheep owners, tired of being at the mercy of hide and wool buyers, called a meeting last winter to talk over the problem of marketing wool. They decided to pool their wool and sell together, also to buy sacks and twine together. These men put the matter in my hands and told me to go to it. Our sale will be conducted similar to the Gage county, Neb., co-operative sale of which J. H. Tubbs, Beatrice, Neb., is director. The Nebraska association sold 9000 pounds of wool at the sale last year and realized an average of 5 cents a pound more than in the old way.

One of our wool growers sold some of his flock to a neighbor who had plenty of burs, and of course the sheep gathered them in the wool. However, his wool brought 45 cents a pound from one firm while another grower with clean wool had to sell his supply to a different firm for 27 cents a pound. Note the difference. The director of the Gage county association informs me that nothing of that kind happens at their sales.

We have not set a date for our sale. We are working on a circuit of sales now. The wool will be delivered at the warehouse a few days before the sale and warehouse receipts will be issued for every clip; bids are to be called for, actual expenses prorated and checks for net receipts mailed to every owner. If enough wool is received to make it worth while an expert grader will be employed to grade all wool. This sale will be an example of what can be accomplished thru organization. A. L. Clapp, agent for the Morris county farm bureau, and W. D. Alspaw, secretary and business manager of the Morris county wool growers' association, will have charge of the sale. The sale will not be limited to Morris county. Any sheep owner is invited to consign his wool to this sale. Arrangements have been made for 7-foot sacks at \$1.17 apiece and wool twine at 16½ cents a pound plus transportation charges. About 20 to 25 fleeces should be figured for a sack.

Wilsey, Kan. W. D. Alspaw.

Ukraine stocks of wheat amount to approximately 48 million bushels, according to information reaching the Food Administration. The north ports of Russia, however, are bare of supplies and the last winter has been very unfavorable to agriculture.



# PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

**The Modern Farmer and His Car**

Once upon a time, agriculture was a mere gamble with Fate. Ground was broken—seed planted—and the farmer spent the rest of his time hoping that the elements would take him into partnership.

All of that has changed now. The modern farmer has become a *business man*.

He employs the scientific information which is supplied him by our Government. He makes a study of his own local problems and plans his crops accordingly. He thinks in terms of markets as well as products, and, above all, he uses thoroughly efficient mechanical equipment.

He buys a motor car because sound analysis has convinced him that he can't afford to get along without one. Furthermore, he buys a good car—a *quality car*—because experience has demonstrated that inferior equipment is never economical.

Here, in a nutshell, you will find the reason why more than 70% of Paige production is sold in farming communities. It's a matter of cold blooded business judgment—the deliberate preference of intelligent men for a car that measures up to their requirements.

And here, incidentally, is the most convincing reason why *your next car* should be a Paige.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
211 McKINSTRY AVENUE, DETROIT



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

The Ex-Czar

Was the Czar Nicholas of Russia a grandchild of Queen Victoria? W. R. C. No. His wife is a granddaughter, however.

Bill and Nick

What relation is William of Germany to Czar Nicholas of Russia? J. E. Their relationship is rather distant, not closer than second or third cousins.

Draft Exemption

Will a man within the draft age who was exempted last April for school director be exempt from service? Unless he has some other ground for exemption he will not be.

Government Positions

Will you kindly inform me to whom to write for information concerning government positions? Write to your Member of Congress, Hon. D. R. Anthony, Washington, D. C.

Right of Soldier's Wife

In case a girl married a man three months ago and he is drafted into the army, can she get any part of his pay and if so how much? She is entitled to \$15 a month out of his pay and in addition \$15 a month from the government.

Consul for the Netherlands

Who is Consul General of the Netherlands in New York? What is his address? Is there any ordinary consul nearer, Chicago, or instance? J. J. K. H. Spackler is Consul General for the Netherlands in New York. D. J. Hyen Parve is Vice Consul; address 11 Broadway. J. Vennema is Consul for the Netherlands at Chicago.

A Correction

In the issue of April 20 in answer to a question asked by a Colorado subscriber "Can a husband sell land in Colorado without his wife signing the deed?" supposing the rule was the same there as in Kansas, I answered so. D. E. Welch of Canyon City writes that the rule is different and that the wife's signature is necessary only in case the title is held jointly by husband and wife.

Is the Doctor Liable?

A cut his knee and had the doctor attend to it. He left A a cripple so that he cannot walk on his leg. Can A get damages from the doctor? C. C. That depends first on whether the doctor used ordinary professional skill in attending to the wounded knee and second whether he has any property subject to execution. It would not necessarily follow because A has a stiff knee that the doctor was to blame. That would have to be determined by the facts, and the facts would have to be passed on by men competent to judge whether proper medical and surgical skill was used.

Inheritance

A marries B. They have five children. B dies and afterward A marries C by whom she has three children. A dies and C lives on the homestead consisting of 110 acres. The youngest child, a girl, is 19. Can a division of the property be forced, and what portion would B's children receive? S. C. If the youngest child, a girl, is 19, she must have been 18 before the present law changing the age of majority for women went into effect and therefore all the children of A are of age and can demand a division of the estate unless A left a will providing otherwise. All of A's children would share alike in case there is no will. They would inherit half of the estate and C the other half.

Holding Wheat Flour

Last fall a man bought what flour he and his family would use for a year. At that time there was no law restricting the amount one could buy. It has been his custom for years to buy his flour when he sells his wheat. He has heard a rumor that he will not be allowed to keep what he has left. Do you think the government would have a right to take it from him? If so will it pay him what he paid for it? What percentage of substitutes are bakers compelled to use in their bread? Is there any limit to the amount of bread a family may buy? Yes, the government could take it from him. However, it is not the purpose of the government to cause a citizen to lose money, especially in case he purchased the flour prior to the order limiting the amount of flour

that might be purchased at one time. The bakers are required to use not less than 20 per cent of substitutes. Yes, there is a limit which is determined by the size of the family. It will be best for the writer to take up the whole matter with the county food administrator and learn just what amount of flour his family and employes, if he boards them, are entitled to keep on hand.

A Good Outlook for Beef

There is an unusually good outlook for the beef business, according to C. W. Taylor of Abilene. Mr. Taylor, an extensive breeder of purebred Shorthorns, believes that the high prices for feeds have forced a study and an appreciation of the fundamentals of beef production which ordinarily could not have been expected. The net result of this is of course an increase in the demand for quality animals for the foundation stock.

"I think that the outlook for the breeders of purebred cattle is decid-

ly bright," said Mr. Taylor. "Farmers are more and more coming to demand animals which have been bred with a definite utility value in mind. Efficiency will be the basis of progress—beef production is getting on a better basis all the time."

Mr. Taylor has had an excellent demand for animals from his herd in the last few months. He now has more than 100 breeding cows. One of the features in the progress of this farm in the last few months has been the development of the great young herd bull Village Heir 492859. This animal was calved September 22, 1915, and was bred by Uppermill Farm of Wapello, Iowa. He was sired by the great Villager 295884, an animal which has taken a considerable part in the Shorthorn progress of the last few years. Village Heir should make a great record in the Taylor herd.

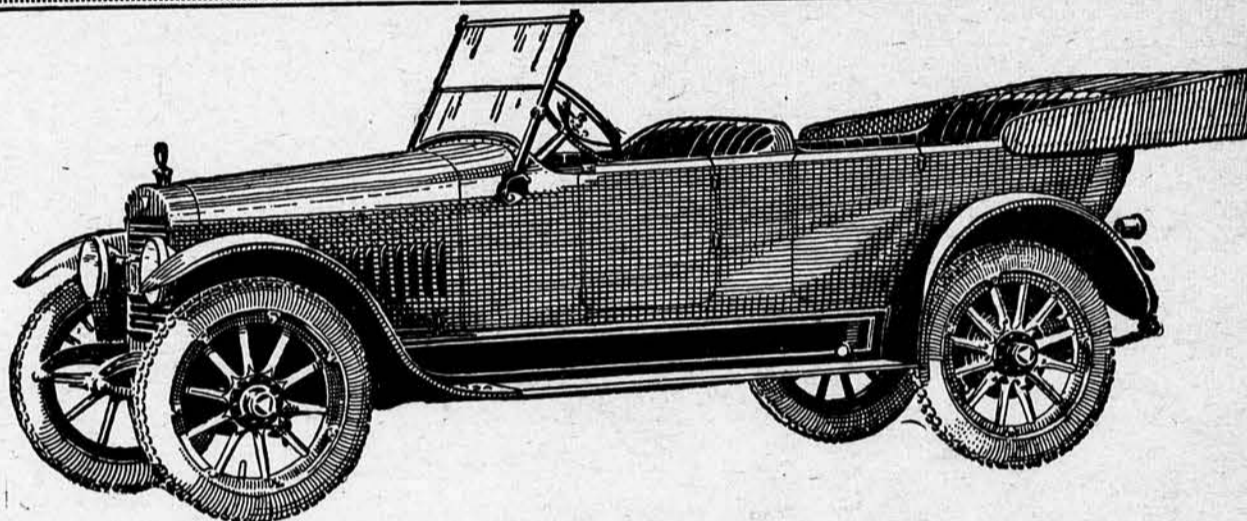
The Taylor farm is a fine example of what is possible on a livestock farm in Kansas. In addition to the work with cattle, much attention is be-

ing given to hogs—the farm has one of the best equipped hog houses in Kansas. The farm is being developed on fundamentally sound lines.

To Prevent Meal Losses

To prevent losses from spoilage during hot weather special care should be taken of bran, shorts and middlings, corn products containing the outer coating and germ, (such as so-called water-ground cornmeal and grits), oats and oat meals, graham and whole wheat flour, rye flour, barley flour, peanut meal and soybean meal.

When storing is necessary, keep these products in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Raise bags of flour and meal sufficiently from the floor to exclude rats, mice and insects, also to permit cleaning the floor under the bags. When many bags are stored, arrange them in tiers, leaving space between the tiers to allow abundant ventilation. Large stocks should be reduced as much as possible before hot weather.



The New Hudson Super-Six Phaeton Developed by 50,000 Owners

THE performance of every Hudson Super-Six is watched so that later models may be better and more enduring.

Fifty thousand Super-Sixes are in service. They helped show the way to make the present series more satisfying and more enduring. So also has the experience gained in establishing many of the best known records for speed and long, hard driving been helpful in building this new car. All that was learned on the speedway in establishing new long distance racing records and in road racing, mountain climbing and transcontinental touring has marked its influence.

Even the first Super-Sixes, introduced two years ago, set a new mark for power, acceleration, smoothness and reliability. But each subsequent series has shown a marked improvement over earlier cars, for whenever experience revealed a way to make Hudsons better and more reliable, that experience has not been overlooked.

Because of its new and exclusive type motor, the Super-Six at once established itself with the most exacting motorists. Then we pushed stock cars to the very limits of endurance that had been known even for the most expensively, specially built cars. All motordom knows how new records were made. And buyers found that their cars were capable of a performance unknown to other cars.

Now we have again added to Hudson quality and dependability. Owners can know an even greater confidence in their cars. The aim has been to build the Super-Six so well that its owner would hardly ever be aware that it is a piece of machinery.

Motor satisfaction can never be realized if the passenger is made conscious of the least mechanical effort. We think a point near the ideal of that condition has been reached in the new Hudson Super-Six.

And in the matter of body design, comfort and richness of complete detail, any one of the ten new types is self-revealing.

Hudson Motor Car Company Detroit, Mich.



### When School Districts Wake Up



After District 136 Awoke.

THE RURAL school awakening in Kansas is not being directed entirely toward consolidation. Some districts are so situated that a union school is out of the question, or at least impractical. But there is nothing to hinder any district in putting up a new decent building of its own. If there are enough pupils to warrant it, a partition may be put in making two rooms, and with an extra teacher the higher grades may be offered, in addition to manual training, agriculture, cooking and sewing. Kansas laws affecting rural schools are extremely liberal and permit patrons to have practically what-

ever they want in the way of a school.

It is difficult to believe that any Kansas boys and girls are obliged to attend school in a building such as is shown in the second picture of this article. But there still are a number of such school houses in the state. The best thing to be said about this one is that it is gone, altho school was held in it as late as one year ago, with an attendance of 18 pupils. Then the patrons of the district woke up and the building shown at the left was put up. The district is now alive to the needs of real training for the farm.



Before District 136 Awoke.

### Dynamite Easy to Handle

BY Z. E. CANBLE

I am satisfied that a great many of the Kansas stump fields would be cleared if the farmers didn't dread the hard work of grubbing them out. I felt the same way about the stumps in my fields four years ago. Then I heard for the first time of using dynamite for land clearing but I was afraid of it and I had never seen any of it used. However, I sent to a powder manufacturer for instructions. They seemed plain and simple enough so I bought 20 pounds of dynamite to try it. I had such fine success that I went back and bought 50 pounds more. It had been my intention originally to take out only about 60 stumps at that time but the work was so easy and fast that I blasted 120 before finishing. My stumps ranged from 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

Notwithstanding my inexperience, I missed but two shots, both due to getting my holes too far under the stump and not deep enough. I found that in order to get good results, it was necessary to leave considerable

earth between the base of the stump and the charge, also that it was necessary to get the main body of the charge almost directly under the center of the stump.

### Why America Fights

"If Democracy is conquered in this war, all free peoples must either submit to Germany's domination or else give up a part of their democracy in order to resist her. We must fight Germany in Europe with help, that we may not have to fight her here in America without help."

In a booklet entitled, "Why America Fights Germany," issued by the Committee on Public Information last week Professor J. S. P. Tatlock, of Stanford University, thus sets forth the fundamental reason for our participation in the war. He shows how Germany has drowned our citizens, sunk our ships, intrigued against us, and outraged our sentiments of right and humanity by her unspeakable outrages in Belgium and France, founded as they are on deliberate principle and precept. He adds, "If we

had not fought Germany after her false and brutal conduct, we should have been despised by all the world, including the Germans."

The publication may be obtained free by writing to the Committee on Public Information at 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

### Wheat Will be Seized

The time limit for wheat hoarders expired May 1. The United States Food Administration will now requisition all unmarketed wheat as fast as the government needs it. A war call for wheat sales issued a month ago, asked that all Kansas wheat be marketed by May 1.

Virtually all wheat is now in. Elevators have worked over-time to handle the remnants of the crop of 1917 in some localities.

Little trouble is expected from pro-Germans who failed to dispose of their holdings, as there are few of that stamp in the state. Where any are found, the wheat will be taken over by the government as fast as needed and the owner must pay the expense of requisition. He will be paid for his grain at the regular market price, less the costs of government seizure.

### Soils for Sweet Clover

Can I grow Sweet Clover on acid soils? Cherokee County F. K. I.

Soils on which Sweet clover is aggressive are almost invariably alkaline or but slightly acid. This plant is often found in valleys of streams in localities where the soils are supposedly acid, but such streams generally have their origin in limestone areas or flow thru limestone regions, and calcium carbonate is thus deposited in these valleys during flood periods with the sedimentary deposits from flood waters. Sweet clover often appears in deep cuts along highways or railroads in localities where the soil is known to be acid and where Sweet clover has not previously grown. In many of these cuts the acid soil has been removed and neutral or alkaline subsoil exposed, or limestone has been used in ballasting or road making and the dust has blown on the exposed soil. It is a very common occurrence to find Sweet clover making an abundant growth along macadamized roads from which the wind has scattered the finely pulverized limestone.

An application of burnt lime or finely ground limestone has made the difference between success and failure in most experiments which have thus far been conducted on decidedly acid soils.

A number of Sweet clover experiments were performed on acid soils and on adjacent plats or fields of the same type of soil that had received applications of limestone varying from 1 to 4 tons to the acre. There was a marked difference in the stands obtained and in the growth of the plants on the

limed and unlimed areas. In some cases the difference in growth was so marked that the last round of the lime spreader could be distinguished at some distance from the plats. The stands were much heavier on the limed areas and the plants made from two to three times more growth than those on the unlimed plats. Yields of hay were doubled on soils that received only sufficient limestone to neutralize the acids in the surface soil, altho the yields were further increased when more limestone was added.

W. E. Watkins, former county agent of Allen county, made counts of the number of plants which winterkilled during the winter of 1914-15 on given areas of limed and unlimed soil. It was found that from 15 to 35 per cent more plants winterkilled on the unlimed soil than on the limed areas. That portion of the unlimed field on which the fewest plants winterkilled was found to have the lowest lime requirement. On the unlimed areas with a low lime requirement 15 per cent more plants winterkilled than on the limed areas.

### The Shame of Philadelphia

More than 10 years ago, Lincoln Steffens gave Philadelphia the name "Corrupt and Contented." The other day after unavailing efforts had been made to clean up the city, the United States army was ordered to police it. Philadelphia's city government was found to be in league with evils of every kind. More than 200 wealthy property owners, highly respectable Americans, have been notified to get rid of the evil characters to whom they rent their buildings.

In Philadelphia the Saloon, the Redlight and Politics are in close partnership, the most vicious and degrading partnership that has ever existed in the world—commercialized vice. The licensed saloon is always its greatest promoter and its constant protagonist and propagandist.

The drink blight has enslaved the city which once proclaimed to the world the signing of the Declaration of Independence. How much of shame and disgrace will it take to stab its citizens into action to throw off the rotten system which enthalls it?

on those with a high lime requirement the increase in winterkilling was 33 per cent.

Soil types which have slightly acid surface soils and alkaline subsoils will grow Sweet clover successfully, provided the acid soil is not more than 6 to 12 inches in depth.

### Kill the Rats

One rat for every person is the estimate made by R. H. Creel of the United States Public Health Service, which is 100 million for the United States. This is a conservative estimate and in many sections of the country, especially where food is produced and handled, the number of rats is known to be proportionately greater.

Why should we maintain this large standing army of rats? Every rat eats wastes or contaminates \$2 worth of food annually, based on before-the-war prices; \$4 a head would be more nearly correct at present. Why not exterminate the rats and throw off this indemnity of \$4 a head paid to rat militarism?

Rats in America destroy enough food to maintain a million soldiers, and spread contagious diseases like the bubonic plague, which alone has caused more deaths than bullets. Rats are suspected of transmitting the foot and mouth disease also, which causes enormous stock losses, once it becomes epidemic. Much has been said about food production and conservation; possibly as great a saving can be effected by cutting off the food supply of rats as by cutting down on the food supply of our human population.

In geese, matings consist of one male to every two or three females and in ducks—except smaller varieties and wild ducks—one male to four or five females.

# Top Dress Corn with Straw—Increase Your Yield 5 to 12 Bu. Per Acre

Thousands of Illinois farmers are top dressing corn with straw to make \$200 to \$300 land pay. Kansas and other western farmers should profit by the same practice, as the gain is the same. You can increase your yield 5 to 12 bushels per acre even on poorest land. Top dressing with straw retains moisture in corn land and helps to keep weeds down.

You realize the importance of big yields this year. Help produce record crops and you will do your part during these times of extra demand and extra effort. Every ton of straw contains \$3 to \$5 worth of fertilizer—nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, etc., more than the best manure. This is a proved fact, besides straw puts more humus into the ground to take and hold water.

## Perfection Straw Spreader

Spreads Thick or Thin as Desired—Easy to Attach

Spreads 20 to 25 acres a day—thick or thin, in calm or wind. Easy to attach to your hay rack or header barge. The "Perfection" is a One Man Machine, chain drive slat carrier feeds the hopper—team follows corn row. Shipped on 30 DAYS' TRIAL—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**Free Book** My new book "Straw Spreading Pays" tells all about the money-making advantages of spreading straw and explains how I ship the Perfection Straw Spreader on trial and easy payment terms. Write me today.

**C. E. WARNER, Pres., WARNER MFG. CO.**  
709 UNION STREET OTTAWA, KANSAS



May 11, 1918.

**FARM ANSWERS**

**To Supply Spray Materials.**

I wish you would give me a list of firms that make spraying materials and machinery.—A. O. D., Leavenworth County.

**Spraying Machines**

- Bean Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Cushman Sprayer Company, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Deering Company, Salem, Ohio.
- Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
- E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio.
- Field Force Pump Company, Elmira, N. Y.
- Friend Manufacturing Company, Gasport, Ohio.
- General Manufacturing Company, Seneca, Ohio.
- Harris Manufacturing Company, Hudson, Ohio.
- Hurst Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio.
- International Harvester Company, Kansas City, Mo.
- The New Way Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.
- Hayes Pump and Planter Company, Galva, Ohio.

**Manufacturers of Dusting Apparatus**

- Dust Sprayer Company, Kansas City, Mo.
- Niagara Sprayer Company, Middleport, Ohio.
- Legget & Bro., New York, N. Y.

**Manufacturers of Spray Materials**

- Niagara Sprayer Company, Middleport, Ohio.
- Bowker Insecticide Company, Boston, Mass.
- Corona Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
- De Voe & Reynolds Company, Kansas City, Mo.
- Fow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.
- Graselli Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.
- Sherwin-Williams Company, Kansas City, Mo.
- Rex Company, Omaha, Neb.
- Thomson Chemical Company, East St. Louis, Ill.
- Vreeland Chemical Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

**Manufacturers of Nicotine Solutions**

- Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, Louisville, Ky.
- Graselli Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.
- Parke, Davis Company, Detroit, Mich.

**Formaldehyde Dealers**

**WHOLESALE**

- Southwestern Drug Company, Wichita, Kan.
- Potts Drug Company, Wichita, Kan.
- Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- United Chemical Companies, Kansas City, Mo.
- Perth Amboy Chemical Company, New York, N. Y.

**RETAILERS**

- Local Drug Stores.
- United Chemical Companies, Kansas City, Mo.
- Arnold Drug Company, Topeka, Kan.

**Sunflowers for the Silage.**

I understand sunflowers have been used successfully for silage several places, especially in Montana. What do you think of this crop for Kansas?—D. O. C., Shawnee County.

Our attention already had been called to the work of the Montana Experiment station in connection with the use of Russian sunflower silage and we have known of the satisfactory use of sunflowers for silage purposes. Apparently, from the results of the tests at the Montana Experiment station sunflower silage compares quite favorably with corn silage. Sunflowers are a valuable crop to use for silage purposes in high altitudes such as prevail in Montana and other Rocky Mountain states because the crop can be grown under these conditions successfully while Indian corn and the sorghum crops which are so valuable for silage purposes under our conditions do not do well there. Where corn, kafir, and cane can be grown successfully as under our conditions, we cannot afford to consider Russian sunflowers for silage purposes. Such varieties of cane as Sumner or Kansas Orange will produce a much larger tonnage of silage to the acre than sunflowers and the quality of the silage will be equally as good, if not better. Where a crop of corn or sorghum has not been produced and where wild sunflowers are available, as they often are in sections of this state, undoubtedly it would be advisable to raise such a growth of sunflowers for silage, thus taking advantage of the feed that was available. It would be advisable, however, to do this only in case of failure of other crops. L. E. CALL.

**Larger Yields of Potatoes.**

What can we do to increase the yield of potatoes in Kansas? I understand that in Maine the yield has been 206 bushels an acre on an average for the last 10 years, and that yields of more than 1,000 bushels an acre have been produced. Compared with these our yields appear very small.—T. J., Douglas County.

The potato is a native of a moist, cool climate and thrives in all loose, deep, well-drained soils. A dry, compact, sun-baked soil is fatal to a large yield of potatoes, therefore it is important to retain a fair amount of moisture in the soil. Soils which are abundantly supplied with organic matter will absorb and hold a large amount of water. Organic matter is supplied by liberal manuring and by plowing down cover crops. Some growers discourage the practice of manuring potatoes, on the ground that fresh manure, particularly horse manure, favors the growth of scab. However, mixed manure, usually may be applied in large quantities during the fall and winter preceding the potato crop without harm. An additional thin dressing of manure may be applied after the crop is planted, and harrowed in with good results. On most soils there is no danger of too much fertility for potatoes. Liberal manuring and fertilizing are essential points in securing a large yield. In removing a crop of 200 bushels of potatoes from one acre, according to the Ohio Farmer, we remove about as much plant food as is supplied by 250 pounds of nitrate soda, 125 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash. Evidently, these elements must be returned in some form if fertility is to be maintained. The necessary nitrogen can be supplied in an

economical and available form in manure, or by turning under a crop of clover. Potassium is abundant in manure, and it also is abundant in the average soil, therefore we may dispense with both nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, provided we use plenty of manure. However, phosphorus may be deficient in both manure and the average soil. Perhaps 200 pounds of acid phosphate an acre can be applied with profit.

No absolute rule can be followed in regard to the time for planting potatoes. Some growers plant the earliest varieties as early as conditions will permit, and market the crop as soon as the potatoes are matured sufficiently to dig. Others plant later, using late, long-season varieties, and reserve their crop for the fall and winter market. We like to plant potatoes medium early, and select varieties which are medium early. Such varieties yield better than the early, quick-maturing varieties, and are not exposed to damage by bugs, drouth, blight and weeds for a long period, as is the case with the late, long-season varieties. In an average year, growing conditions are most favorable for potatoes during May, June and July, and varieties which grow to maturity in these months will produce the largest yield.

Clean cultivation of potatoes pays big dividends. It is useless to expect a large yield if grass and weeds are allowed to take possession while the crop is growing. Stirring the soil frequently until the tops prevent further cultivation breaks up the crust, and prevents excessive drying of the soil. If weeds are troublesome, at least one hoeing will be necessary to keep the rows clean. After the tops cover the ground, as they will if the rows are 30 inches apart, further

cultivation is not important, as the tops shade the surface.

It has been proved clearly that spraying for beetles and blight is an important aid in securing a maximum yield. Where only a small patch is grown, it may not prove profitable to spray for blight, but in all cases where the Colorado potato beetle is troublesome, arsenate of lead or Paris green should be used, or the beetles destroyed by hand.

To summarize essential points of profitable potato culture: 1. A loose, loamy soil, abundantly supplied with organic matter. 2. Early plowing and early planting of medium early varieties. 3. Deep planting, using at least 12 bushels an acre. 4. Clean cultivation, and thorough spraying for blight and beetles. 5. Early digging and marketing direct from the field.

**Feed for the Gilts.**

What should I feed the gilts so they will produce enough milk for their pigs? Is there a stock food that would be helpful for the pigs?—R. L. H., Marshfield, Mo.

In order that gilts may properly nourish their litters it is necessary that they be especially well fed from the time they are bred until farrowing. They should be in a very much higher condition at farrowing than would be desirable for mature sows, in order that they may use the feed that they have stored up as a reserve food supply during the suckling period. It is best to bring them to this condition by the use of corn, shorts, and tankage, meat meal or skimmed milk.

A very satisfactory ration for the gilts up to farrowing is corn 62 parts, shorts 30 parts, and tankage 8 parts. If skimmed milk is available it may be used as a substitute for the tankage. After farrowing the same ration can be continued but the total quantity increased to stimulate milk flow. Where pigs have been developed properly there is no need of using any stock feed other than those which usually are found in mixtures. W. A. COCHEL.

K. S. A. C.

**Use Care With Milk.**

When one is giving formalin to a cow to cure silmy milk, is it safe to use the milk?—J. A. B., Arkansas.

The milk of cows will not be made deleterious to human health if the animal receives formalin by the mouth. However, in view of the fact that this cow is giving silmy milk, I do not think it advisable to use the milk, because this might be followed by digestive disturbances in the user. As soon as the milk is again normal, it may be again used, even if the formalin is still being given to the cow. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

K. S. A. C.

**To Register the Jacks.**

Where are jacks registered? What is the fee?—G. D., Abilene, Kan.

Write to J. L. Jones, secretary, the American Jack Registry association, Columbia, Tenn.

Victory is a question of stamina.

**Used Where Duty Demands Utmost Power**

- in automobile or tractor
- in motor boat or aeroplane
- in gas engine or motorcycle
- in motor truck or any form of internal combustion engine

En-ar-co National Motor Oil will give utmost satisfaction—a matchless lubrication service. This uniform oil means more power, less carbon—longer life to the motor and least upkeep expense.



**Motor Oil Made By Graduate Workmen**

**Note How En-ar-co Refiners Have Solved Motordom's Lubrication Problem**

MOTOR users face a problem of motor oil selection that puzzles even the most experienced. Hundreds of brands confront them. Many are good. Some excel others. But which oil to use is perplexing. "Why should I use this brand in preference to others?" is a question often asked.

Oils excel as do the men who make them. When nature made the crude, she knew no favorites. Refiners received the same raw materials. All were supplied alike.

Then certain fundamental methods were perfected. Formulas were developed. Tests were standardized. The crude followed much the same routine from the wells, through the refinery, to the finished product. Yet these lubricants differed. Often a refiner's own product changed from time to time.

**How En-ar-co Quality Originated**

En-ar-co systems now change all this. We knew there was something more than mechanical methods. And so we started at the beginning—with the workmen.

We established well defined standards of efficiency. Each man passed through a primary course of refining instruction. Then through the higher grades of En-ar-co training. As these high standards were attained, the workmen were awarded their degree.

Now each workman strives for his master degree. For without it he is not entrusted with the responsible tasks.

**Scientific Refining**

Thus we have developed Scientific Refining. We have eliminated all quality fluctuation. We have produced the best that skilled men can make. For 35 years we have given the world a lubricant that is uniform—En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

We ask only that you try En-ar-co National Motor Oil. Regardless of the motor you use, whether in automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, your investment demands that you lubricate with oil made by "men who know" — men who are graduate workmen.

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Be sure to fill out and send the coupon below. We will send a new-style special design oiler that reaches the hard-to-get-at places. You can't find another like it anywhere.

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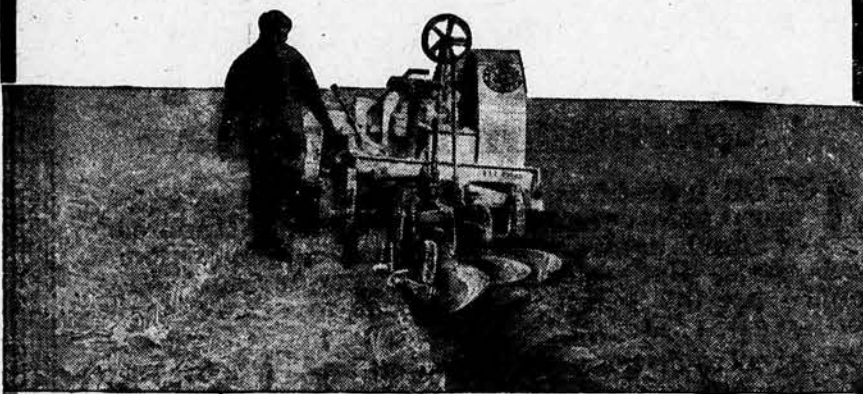
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# Good News

## Immediate Delivery on The Big Bull

**I**N SPITE of the serious set-back in production caused by a fire in our plant, we have enough 1918 Big Bull Tractors available for immediate delivery to supply the demand.

Thousands of farmers have been waiting for this announcement. They know that the Big Bull Tractor was the Pioneer small tractor, that it has had a longer time in which to be developed and perfected, that it has been thoroughly tried out under all sorts of soil conditions, and has made good.



### You Can Best Answer the Nation's Call to "Save and Produce" with a Big Bull Tractor

When you buy a Big Bull Tractor you save in at least three ways—in first cost, in up-keep cost, and in fuel cost. The tried and proven Clapper kerosene vaporizer used on the Big Bull enables it to do just as much work on a gallon of kerosene as on a gallon of gasoline, thereby cutting your fuel cost in two.

With a Big Bull you can also produce more with less man power. It is the easiest-to-handle, self-steering, one-man three-plow outfit.

Furthermore, it has been proven conclusively by actual reports from hundreds of Bull Tractor owners that the **subsoiling feature** of the Big Bull actually increases crop yields from 10 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent.

### Order Yours NOW—Get Full Use of It This Season

The sooner you get a Big Bull Tractor on your farm, the quicker you can clean up your Spring work, and the more profit it will mean to you this year. You can use it all the year 'round. It is just as efficient on belt work as in field work—runs anything up to a 28-inch separator, fully equipped.

Get in touch immediately with the Bull Tractor dealer in your community, or write to us for illustrated descriptive literature.

*"The Bull with the Dull"*

**The Bull Tractor Company**

3054 Snelling Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

## A Demand for Better Butter

Dairying is Making Rapid Progress for the Food Value of Its Products is Becoming Understood

**T**HE MAKING of butter is on the increase and has been ever since the compilation of our first census report giving figures on butter production.

By the census of 1849, the amount of butter made was placed at 313 million pounds. In 10 years this had increased to 459 million pounds. In 1869 the census showed 514 million pounds made. By 1879 the amount had increased to 806 million pounds. The census of 1889 reported that the yield of butter had passed the billion mark by 205 millions of pounds. In 1899 the butter product totaled 1,491 million pounds. At the last census, that of 1909, the production of butter in this country had reached the enormous total of 1,619 million pounds. Since that date, we have no statistics to go by, as the census is taken only once in every 10 years.

During the last nine years there has been an increase of about 10 per cent in the number of cows kept for dairy purposes; and it seems likely that our butter product has considerably increased despite the fact that our increased production of milk has been partly absorbed in the form of whole milk for our growing cities.

According to the last census, about 1 billion pounds of butter is made on farms and a little more than 600 million pounds is made in creameries. Different sections of the country differ greatly in this respect. In a few states, more butter is made in creameries than is made on farms, while in other sections the farm-made butter exceeds the creamery-made article in an overwhelming proportion. Thus, in Arkansas about 30 million pounds of butter is made on farms, says the American Co-operative Journal, and only about 1/2 million pounds is made in creameries. In Georgia more than 270 times as much butter is made on farms as is made in creameries. In Texas the amount of butter made on farms is put by the last census at 64 million pounds, with only 2 million pounds made in creameries.

But California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Vermont, Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin make the larger part of their butter in creameries.

In a general way it may be stated that the states poorly provided with railroads and refrigerator-car facilities make most of their butter on farms.

The biggest creamery butter-maker is Wisconsin, which, at the last census, was credited with 131 million pounds, of which 104 million pounds was made in creameries and 27 million pounds on farms.

The next in order as butter-makers were Iowa with 127 million pounds and Minnesota with 123 million pounds. No other state reached the 100-million mark.

The storage of butter has become a big factor in maintaining an adequate supply and in equalizing prices. Before mechanical refrigeration came into use, butter on farms was excessively low-priced during the time of large manufacture—which was during the months of May, June and July. During those months, on farms in many parts of the country, it was no unusual thing to have butter sell as low as 10 cents a pound. Butter in the winter was very scarce and high-priced. Butter was salted down, but much of it became very strong in the course of a few months. Refrigeration has changed this condition, insuring a better price for the summer-made butter and a somewhat lower price for that made in the winter.

Numerous experiments have demonstrated that the butter that keeps best in cold storage is that made from pasteurized sweet cream. Butter made from pasteurized sweet cream was compared with butter made from cream that had been allowed to ripen naturally. Objectionable flavors developed in the ripened cream, but none, during the time of the test, in the butter made from the sweet cream. The so-called "fishy" flavor is said not to develop at all in butter made from pasteurized sweet cream. Therefore,

butter to be kept in storage for a long time—eight to 10 months—should be made with that object in view.

The fact that butter made from sweet pasteurized cream will keep longer than that made from naturally ripened cream has led the American naval authorities to demand butter of this kind. This butter is packed in hermetically sealed tin cans. Before the outbreak of the war the Navy Department was using 2 million pounds a year of this kind of butter, and, of course, the amount now used is vastly greater.

It is now accepted as an established principle that the flavor that develops in storage butter is in the butter before it goes into storage. The temperature of storage is a big factor in the development of flavors. A temperature of 32 degrees F. allows a very rapid development of flavors, especially if the butter is made of unpasteurized ripened cream. Sometimes such butter, kept at the freezing point, will become bad in three weeks, while, if the temperature is kept at zero, it will require three months for the same condition to arrive. This being interpreted according to farm conditions means that butter made in the ordinary way on the farm cannot be expected to keep well for a long time in any farmhouse cellar, which necessarily must be kept above the freezing point.

What the Navy Department has pronounced a good method for making butter to be stored will apply still more to the cellar storage conditions than to storage for the navy; for in the navy mechanical refrigeration is used to keep the butter at zero or below. Therefore the butter that is to be "packed down" for winter should be made from pasteurized sweet cream, which means that it should be heated to a temperature of 165 or a little above, to kill the lactic acid ferments, which are the organisms that produce the ripening in cream. The sweet cream butter may not have the high flavor of the best ripened cream butter, what it lacks in flavor is more than made up in its keeping quality.

With the creating of great armies and navies, there has been created an enormous demand for butter made according to the best rules. Those rules are the product of many tests and of long experience. They constitute a standard toward which butter makers can work. The government does not make a practice of going into the market and buying butter already made. It contracts for it before it is made and insists that it must be made in a certain way. For instance, a group of California creameries under one management was a few months ago awarded a contract for the making of 1 million pounds of butter for the government, the butter to be made under its rules and inspection. These government rules are having a large effect on the standards for all butter.

The first factor in the marketing of butter is the making. The travels of butter to market really begin at the cow. An absolutely perfect-conditioned milk can be obtained only by following the methods that have been approved by the most successful butter-makers. These methods include washing the flanks and udder of the cow, milking with washed and dry hands, into a pail partly covered, the milker wearing clothes so clean that no dust or dirt will drop from them into the milk. How to get absolute cleanliness is one of the fundamental problems connected with the making of butter.

There are two main highways by which butter gets to market. One road goes by the way of the farm churn. The other road runs thru the creamery. Some farmers and some farmers' wives are such excellent makers of butter that they can get a fancy price for their butter made on the farm. Some of the highest scoring butter is farm butter and such butter frequently brings a very high price.

Manners rest on the two fundamentals of human intercourse—truth and sympathy.

GRANGE NOTES

BY EVE GASCHE

illustrated with very many drawings and halftones. It would be very unfair however, to judge this work solely from its outward aspects. From the list of authors who contributed to the book, comprising nationally and internationally known authorities of America, the value and trustworthiness of the information given might be known at once.

What makes the work especially valuable, moreover, is the convenient and readily accessible form in which this information is arranged. The publishers of this book have recognized that the modern farmer works with his brains as well as with his hands; also that he is a busy man and unable to look thru stacks of bulletins and a number of technical works for the specific information he wishes at one particular time. While studying the subject of milk fever with all the exhaustiveness that is possible from the printed literature on the subject the farmer's cow might, and probably would, die. This, however, would not be the case if he con-

sults Farm Knowledge. It's a good thing to have where you can get to it quickly.

Uses of Self-Feeders

Pigs will begin to eat corn or other feeds when 4 to 6 weeks old, and for supplying fresh feeds for them, there probably is no other device which is as satisfactory as the self-feeder. It furnishes a continuous supply of clean, palatable feed. Middlings, oats, corn, or other desirable feeds can be used. For young pigs it is best to supply a growing ration rather than one that is too fattening, as corn alone would be.

Brood sows may be self-fed for limited periods, but in the continuance of the practice care should be exercised to avoid getting them too fat for their future usefulness. If bulky feeds are used, they may be self-fed with safety. Alfalfa, bran, or oats can thus be given alone in the feeder, or may be used to dilute the corn and tankage ration or other feeds which are being fed.

Even when swine are not to be

pushed for market, the self-feeder may be used as a receptacle for their feeds. The allowance of feed for the day may be put in the hopper of the feeder daily and the hogs permitted to eat as they choose until the feed is gone. This provides the feed in a clean, sanitary form and eliminates the necessity of mixing the dry feeds and feeding in the form of slop or swill.

Even if the self-feeder may not be used for grain, there is a definite use for it with every bunch of swine. Hogs of all ages need more minerals than they are fed or can find under most conditions, and to supply this need, a suitable mixture should be kept before them continually. A self-feeder is the best sort of container, and its use will give excellent results if some mixture such as slack coal, charcoal, or wood ashes, 3 parts; ground limestone or air-slaked lime, 2 parts, and salt, 1 part, is kept in it at all times.

Water also can be self-fed and should be available constantly for all hogs under all conditions.

Mr. Scheel, government agent for

At our Pomona Grange nearly all

Help for Broomcorn Growers

Farmers and broomcorn growers in

The matter was taken up by peti-

"The situation is that congestion in

"We have taken the liberty of pas-

This is encouraging and it is hoped

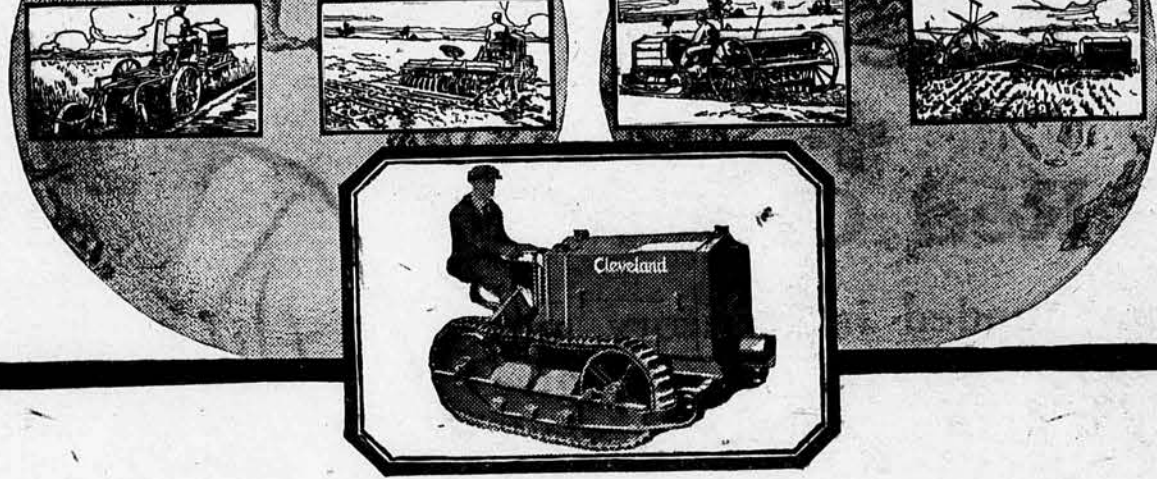
A Valuable Reference Book

Farm Knowledge, a set of four vol-

Every one of the four volumes of

The Tractor for all the World

PLOWS THE GROUND PREPARES THE SOIL PLANTS THE CROPS REAPS THE HARVEST



ALL year 'round utility characterizes the Cleveland Tractor. It performs its varied duties regularly, season by season. It is a "man-of-all-work."

It plows. It harrows. It plants. It reaps.

And it does all of these things faster and better than was possible before.

But that isn't all. It does the thousand and one other things that require mechanical power. It pulls your manure spreader. It runs your saw. It operates your pump. It cuts your ensilage. It drags logs and lumber. It pulls road machinery. It does practically everything! that horsepower and stationary

Cleveland Tractor

engines can do. It develops 12 horsepower at the drawbar for hauling and gives 20 horsepower at the pulley for stationary work.

The Cleveland Tractor plows 3 1/2 miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day—which is equal to the work of three good men with three 3-horse teams.

It travels on its own endless tracks which it lays down and picks up as it goes along.

It operates easily over gullies, ruts, and uneven ground of all kinds. Because of its 600 square inches of traction surface it goes over sand, gumbo, mud and slippery clay without packing the soil, without sinking, miring or floundering.

The Cleveland weighs less than 3200 pounds and is so small that it can be readily driven under and among small fruit trees.

It steers by the power of its own engine and will turn in a twelve foot circle.

It requires less space to house than a single horse.

The Cleveland Tractor was designed by Rollin H. White, the well known motor truck engineer—and is manufactured under his supervision.

He has designed the track for long service. The sections are constructed to prevent filling or packing with mud and protection is provided to prevent dirt and mud from falling into the track. The sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

Gears are protected by dust-proof, dirt-proof cases and are of the same high quality as those used in the finest trucks. Materials used throughout are of the best.

Every step must be taken this year that will speed up farm work—that will enable machinery to replace muscle—that will help produce—and increase harvests.

The Cleveland Tractor is already bearing a big share of the war burden. Farmers are producing larger crops because of the Cleveland—and are making greater profits.

You too can help the nation meet the food emergency—and incidentally make more money for yourself. Write to us now for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO., Dept. AP, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

# Give the Boys a Mother's Care

WHEREVER war's vicious fang is thrust, there goes the Great Minister of Mercy—not only to nurse the sick and wounded, but to relieve misery and misfortune, whether it be rebuilding the devastated farms and homes in reconquered France, assisting dependent families of soldiers in America, aiding civilians in martyred Armenia, or giving comfort to American prisoners in cruel Germany. The

## American + Red Cross

is unbounded in territory, unlimited in service. It may give your boy free coffee and sandwiches in some railroad yard as he goes on his way to the front, or it may re-educate some one's else crippled boy for the pursuit he can best follow when he comes back. Wherever help is needed, there is the Red Cross—tender but big, human but organized—and always with the sympathy and co-operation of the Government.

Your Red Cross is an all American, largely volunteer, organization, authorized by Congress, headed by President Wilson, audited by the War Department, enthusiastically approved by your Army and Navy, and your Allies.

The work covers both military and civilian relief in every war torn Allied country, and full reports of all expenditures are continually being published, or are available through the Chapters.



Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund is spent for war relief.

All administration costs and relief work for other than war purposes (such as the Halifax and Guatemala disasters) are taken care of out of membership dues, and the interest which accrues from the banking of the War Fund has made actually available for war relief at least one dollar and two cents for every dollar contributed.

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United States Gov't Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by  
THE PUBLISHER OF FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KAN.

**In Partnership With Dad**

(Continued from Page 7.)

ell Randell, Linn, Duroc Jersey; W. and Merlyn Andrew, Olathe, O. I. John and Paul Studdard, Leavenworth, Chester White; S. A. and Victor Raichart, Bird City, O. I. C.; Mrs. Estella and Verne Landreth, St. John, Duroc Jersey; Andrew and Rhoda Bramberg, R. 3, Manhattan, Hampshire; C. J. and Frank White, R. 4, North Topeka, Duroc Jersey; A. E. and Audrey Downing, Hamilton, Poland China; A. N. and Carl Thomas, Spearville, Duroc Jersey; Mrs. C. E. and Edward Schafer, Olpe, Poland China; W. T. and Joseph Lumb, R. 3, Manhattan, O. I. C.; John A. and Raymond Currey, Elmont, Duroc Jersey; W. W. and Verne Jones, Clay Center, Duroc Jersey; Mark and Funston Hulett, Mound City, Poland China.

And it isn't really a father and son department after all for we have two mothers and one daughter enrolled. But these members are taking just as much interest in the work as the others and have an equal opportunity to win. Everybody shake hands, now, and say "Howdy!"

Three members of the 1916 Capper Pig Club lined up in the father and son department. This was the only way that they could get into the game in active competition for prizes. These members are, Clark Jenkins, winner of the pep trophy, Miami county, Victor Raichart, Cheyenne county, and Adolph Heller, of Riley county. I have just had word from Adolph, who is telling me that he and his father have found it necessary to drop out of the contest. Mr. Heller has engaged in business at Manhattan, and Adolph's sow became crippled and cannot care for the pigs. I very much regret this as Adolph and his father have proved boosters for the club. Victor Raichart and his dad have 14 white pigs entered in the contest. Victor's dad by the way, suggests that we organize a co-operative registry association, employ a secretary and arrange to register all purebred hogs of the different breeds, bred in Kansas. "The secretary could keep a separate record for each breed of hogs," said Victor, "and do away with a dozen different associations." But I am not quite ready to take on any additional duties, the inference in Victor's letter being that I should be the secretary of that registry association. His suggestion, tho, is worth consideration. Shake hands with Merlyn Andrew and W. A. Andrew, of Johnson county. They are good team mates and I am sure that Merlyn, as county leader, is going to have Johnson county in the scrap for honors until the final tap of the bell. I would be pleased to have more father and son pictures, preferably taken with contest entries.

Here is another list of names in counties where membership is not complete.

NAME	COUNTY	Age
John Mayhew	Great Bend	16
Floyd Boston	Great Bend	14
Carl Knotts	Albert	15
George Campbell	Olmits	13
Walter Henry	Holsington	14
Richard Knight	Great Bend	15
<b>Chautauqua.</b>		
Arthur Oliver	R. 2, Moline	12
Ray A. Nance	R. 1, Niotaze	13
Edwin Cunningham	Peru	13
John Myers	Grenola	14
Carl Raichart	Niotaze	12
Walter Bull	Elk City	15
<b>Decatur.</b>		
Joseph Ankenman	R. 2, Norcatour	12
Walter Laird	Oberlin	12
John Kern, Jr.	Norcatour	13
Walter Knoll	Oberlin	13
Walter Walters	Norcatour	12
Walter Knoll	Cedar Bluffs	12
<b>Ford.</b>		
George W. Buell	R. 2, Wright	12
Carl Thomas	R. 1, Spearville	14
Edward Eriksen	R. 3, Fowler	13
Walter Schlichting	Minneola	13
Walter Kee	Offerle	13
Walter Kee	Ford	15
<b>Osborne.</b>		
Frederick	Portis	12
Walter Mullen	Osborne	14
Walter Mullen	Portis	15
Walter Mullen	Osborne	12
Walter Mullen	Alton	16
Walter Mullen	Osborne	16
<b>Sherman.</b>		
Walter Mullen	R. 1, Ruleton	11
Walter Mullen	Kanorado	12
Walter Mullen	R. 1, Ruleton	12
Walter Mullen	Ruleton	13
Walter Mullen	Goodland	14
Walter Mullen	R. 4, Goodland	17
<b>Woodson.</b>		
Walter Mullen	Vernon	15
Walter Mullen	R. 1, Toronto	14
Walter Mullen	R. 1, Rose	18
Walter Mullen	Nasho Falls	15
Walter Mullen	Toronto	14
Walter Mullen	Wood	15

NAME	AGE
Harold Dunbar, R. 2, Hazelton	14
Floyd Herman, Sharon	14
Marshall Brown, Isabel	15
Jim Halling, Isabel	15
Russell Waggoner, Isabel	13
<b>Crawford.</b>	
Andre Fougne, R. 3, Pittsburg	16
Edward Painter, R. 4, McCune	12
Clyde S. Millard, Pittsburg	14
Robert Lance, Pittsburg	14
Karl Spurling, Mulberry	16

**Sheep for the Farms**

BY GUY M. TREDWAY  
Allen County

Judging from letters received, previous articles have interested some farmers in sheep. We do not keep registered sheep nor do we advertise sheep for sale. Weaning time comes August 1 and we always have a large call then for ewes and ewe lambs. These have been profitable for us and we are glad to start others in handling sheep. Every one who bought who had not had sheep before is glad he took our advice. Those buying sheep, especially ewe lambs may, if they are handled properly, count as gain all they will eat until frost. Turned into the corn field they will clean up grass, weeds, and fence rows without bothering the corn. All this otherwise would be wasted.

Last year 122 ewes and ewe lambs went on to farms in this county through our efforts, tho that was not the pri-

mary purpose. This purpose was profit and 162 per cent was realized on the carload handled last year. This year we shall have a larger wool clip and at 60 cents, today's price, the spring "harvest" will be good. Shearing will be done about May 15 to 20.

We have saved a little more than 100 per cent of lambs this spring, which is considered good. Two neighbors have larger percentages than we. This may be due to the fact that they had fewer ewes to the buck, but more probably is due to the fact that they had rye pasture to flush them on just before and during the breeding season.

Two of the three drawbacks to a beginning in sheep may be overcome easily. With one of these, dogs and wolves, we have had no trouble, tho neighbors a few miles away have lost a few. The use of bells, one to six or eight sheep, lessens the danger. Fences that will hold sheep are not hard to construct. Only a part of the farm need be fenced at a time but a change of pasture is quite desirable, so that at least two fields should be fenced. Lack of experience should not hinder one from keeping sheep, tho possibly it is better to begin with a few, say 10 to 20, good grade ewes.

Neighbors who have made more fodder than was needed for feed burned it when the land was needed for the new crop. Fifteen shocks on

this farm were stacked in the feed rack and are being fed, tho the cattle are on grass. A considerable part is being eaten. What is wasted will be worked into manure by tramping and by being used as a sleeping place in rainy times. Later it will go back to the land and will be more profitable than if burned. Burning of fodder and trash causes a considerable waste every year in Kansas.

One wheel of a wagon that has been in use many years finally gave way. It was a 3 1/4-inch wagon. A set of 3-inch wheels was at hand. The thimble was driven out of a 3-inch wheel, the hub gouged large enough to fit the thimble from the broken wheel, then this was driven in and wedged. The wagon is "as good as new."

The silo was emptied today. Tho it is 14 1/2 feet in diameter enough has been eaten so that very little has spoiled since warmer weather came. There is no roughage that cows like so well. A cow left this place six weeks ago and hay was fed for roughage. She nearly went dry, refusing to eat the hay.

Never set hens which are not in the best of health, and remove from the nests any that seem ailing when it is possible to put the eggs in an incubator or under another hen.

**This Sign has helped \$10,000,000 worth of to sell over 10,000,000 "Z" Engines**



**LOOK FOR THE DEALER WHO DISPLAYS THIS SIGN**

**to 150,000 farmers of America who demand the best for their money**

SEE this sign at your local dealer's where this \$10,000,000 "Z" Engine is in action. Get acquainted with the famous "Z" Engine for which 150,000 farmers of America have paid over \$10,000,000 in backing their judgment.

They had seen all engines — they decided — and "Z" engines are proving the wisdom of their choice everywhere today on their work.

**3 & 6 H.P. Use Economical Kerosene**

Also Distillate — Coal Oil — Tops — Gasoline

—These 150,000 practical Farmers saw the advantages of the "Z" Built-in Magneto, everything complete, no batteries to fuss with or buy.

—They figured out the savings using Kerosene, at half the cost of gasoline, getting more than rated power in the "Z."

—They wanted the strength, simplicity and staunch durability of the "Z" Engine with its gun-barrel cylinder bore—its leak-proof compression—quick starting—low first cost—low upkeep—Fairbanks-Morse Quality.

—They bought on demonstrated performance in action—regardless of price to get the biggest dollar-for-dollar values per H. P. ever built into an engine. They acted wisely.



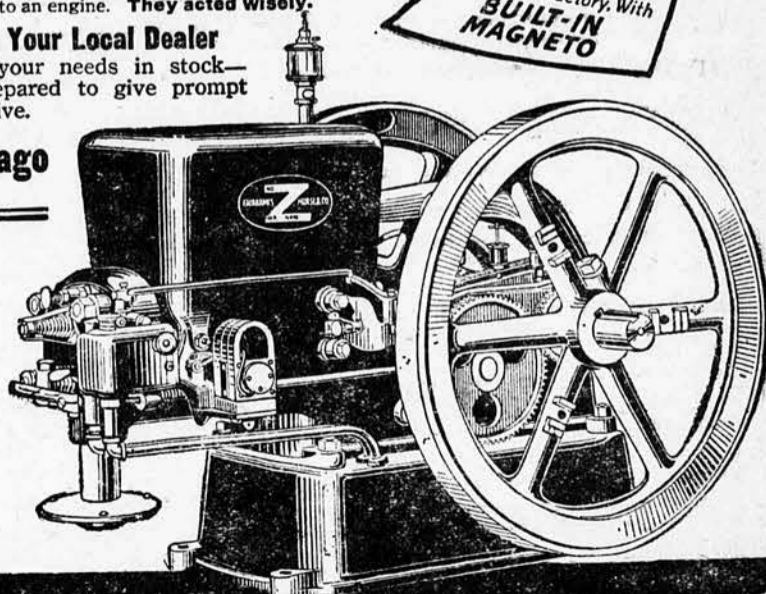
**The Service You Get When You Buy From Your Local Dealer**  
Your local dealer has just the type "Z" for your needs in stock—waiting for you. Buy from him. He is prepared to give prompt delivery and personal service right where you live.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago**  
Manufacturers

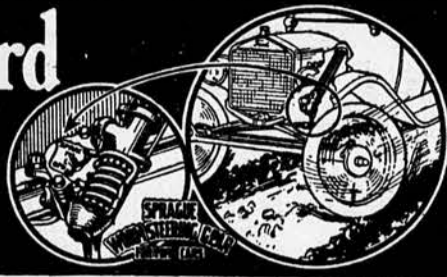
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2. Economical in first and fuel cost, and low upkeep.
3. Simplicity and Staunch Durability.
4. Light-weight, Substantial, Fool-proof.
5. Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore.
6. Leak-proof Compression.
7. Complete with Built-in Magneto.
8. More than Rated Power.

Don't think of Buying ANY Engine Till You See the "Z" in Action.



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You Can Avoid "Turning Turtle," Leaving the Road and Other Dangerous Accidents. Equip Your FORD with a

## SPRAGUE WORM STEERING GEAR For Fords

**Irreversible:** Ruts, bumps or other obstructions in the road cannot cramp a wheel. **Ball bearing:** Responds quickly to turn of the steering wheel; reduces wear.

Makes steering easier through mud, sand and on center-crowned roads. Enables you to steer out of ruts. Prevents locking over center. Eliminates jerky, loose movement of steering wheel. Absorbs vibration, shock and strain on driver.

All high-priced cars have the worm steering gear. With a Sprague Worm Steering Gear on your Ford, there's no need of a constant, vise-like grip on the wheel. It makes the car hold the road.

New 1918 model (ball bearing—floating shaft) requires no adjusting. Easy to put on. Special steering gear connecting rod, free with gear, is stronger than the ordinary rod, has spring shock absorber.

E. H. Sprague Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Take no chances of "turning turtle" or leaving the road. Put this safe steering gear on your Ford.

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Get one today from your garage man or write us for full information FREE. USE THE COUPON.

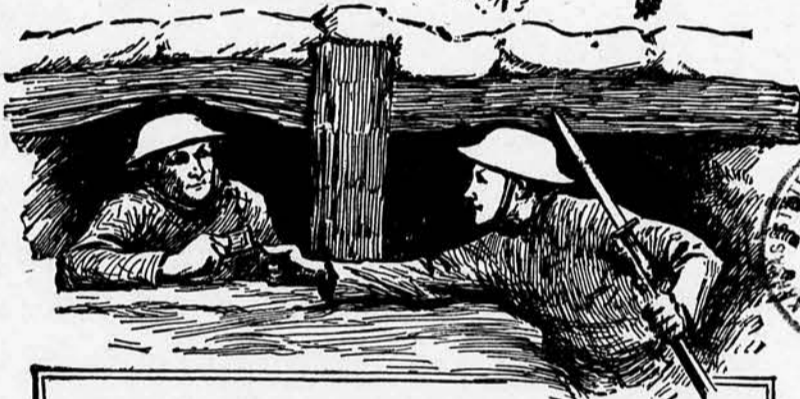
E. H. Sprague Mfg. Co., Dept. 33-B, Omaha, Neb.  
Send me full information about Sprague Worm Steering Gear for Ford Cars.

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A man's first impulse is to share a good thing. Real Gravely Plug has been spread all over America simply by the Gravely user offering a small chew to his friends. Tobacco like that is worth sending. It means something when it gets there.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best!

Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravely with your knife and add a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve your smoke.

SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELY

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c. pouches. A 3c. stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c. stamp will take it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official directions how to address it.

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., Danville, Va.

The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—it is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal

Established 1831



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The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to run free notices of farmers who wish to buy farm machinery, or who have machinery for sale or trade. There is a machinery shortage and it is essential that the best possible use should be made of the equipment available.

For sale: A John Deere three-bottom 14-inch power lift plow, with two sets of shares; it has plowed 20 acres and is as good as new. Price \$125.

Richard Roenigk,  
R. 1, Morganville, Kan.

I have a Bates Steel Mule tractor and a three-bottom Grand Detour plow for sale. I am in Class 1 in the selective draft and am not farming this season. Price \$700.

Munden, Kan. W. H. Mulch.

For sale: A Gaar-Scott 25 horsepower engine and a 40-inch Advance separator, in good condition. Stored in Russell county.

Edward B. Eibes,  
Tonganoxie, Kan.

For Sale: A Rumely 30-60 Oil Pull tractor and an Emerson eight-bottom plow, also a 20 horsepower steam engine.

Greenleaf, Kan. J. A. Hoover.

I will sell cheap or trade for stock one good 32-inch Avery separator with a nearly new Ruth feeder, all in good running order.

Beattie, Kan. C. W. Anderson.

### Farm Work for a Truck

My truck is one of the 40-horse power kind, with 34 by 4-inch tires. It has an express body and I made a box 38 inches wide by 8 feet long inside measurements, and 16 inches high. I slide this into the body that is on the truck and fastened to the frame. Then I have a top box made of three 6-inch boards, which slip on like the top boards on a wagon box. This makes a good hog rack. I haul five hogs on it, weighing 250 pounds, or six hogs weighing 200 pounds, and this makes no load at all. I notice very little difference on the hills and never shift gears on an ordinary hill. I live 13 miles from the stockyards and generally make the trip there in 40 to 50 minutes. With a team it used to take me 2 to 2½ hours. I do not drive slower with a load of hogs than at any other time.

Besides hogs and cows I haul any-

thing that can be put on the truck. Today I brought some 12-inch plank, 12 feet long, home from town and had a thought that they would not balance the truck, or cause any other trouble. I do not notice any difference in running this truck as compared with a touring car. I have no touring car now. I just throw off the back and go wherever I would go with car only I do it a whole lot better. As for expense I don't see that it costs more than an ordinary touring car of that size. I have run the truck about 16,000 miles with one set of tires. I never would get a big truck for an ordinary farm, nor a slow travel, either, that is one geared too low. I know several farmers who have made a big mistake by getting a 1½ or 2-ton truck when they had more use for a smaller one. Don't think that you will haul only big loads. If you do you soon will find out that you are running a big truck fewer trips at greater expense, than you would a small one with more trips. The important thing is to buy a truck for your own needs, not merely to let a friend or someone else have the pleasure and profit of selling it to you. If your dealer friend has what you want, go where you can get it regardless of friendships or anything else. You are the one to be satisfied and not the dealer.

Next thing you should remember the you will run your truck empty not less than 60 per cent of the time, and about 40 per cent of the time you won't load it to full capacity, no matter what the capacity is. Therefore you should buy a truck that will cause a lot of operating expense for which you will receive no return. A truck has a team beaten in a hundred ways that a man never knows of until he owns one.

W. A. Franck.

### Sheep Farming

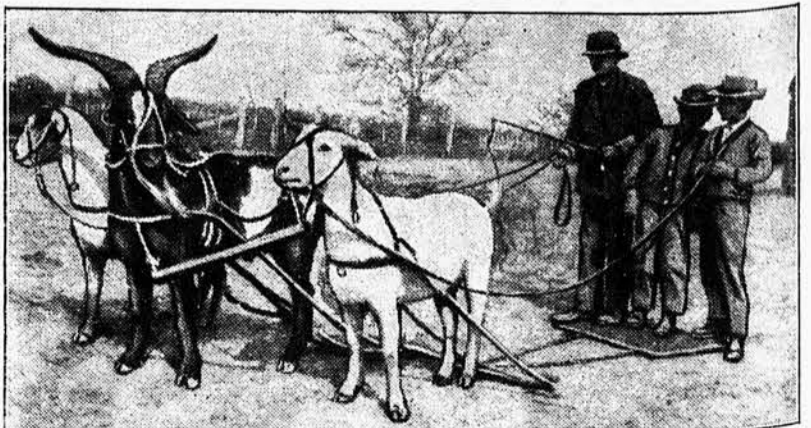
The following publications of the United States Department of Agriculture may be obtained free on application to the department at Washington, D. C.

- Breeds of Sheep for the Farm. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 576.)
- Sheep Scab. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 711.)
- The Sheep Tick and Its Eradication by Dipping. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 794.)
- Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 810.)
- Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 840.)
- The Sheep Killing Dog. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 935.)
- The Woolgrower and the Wool Trade. (Department Bulletin No. 296.)
- The Chemical Composition of Limesulfate Animal Dips. (Department Bulletin No. 451.)
- Suggestions from Australasia to American Sheep Raisers. (Separate 645 from Year Book 1914.)
- Karakul Sheep. (Separate 673 from Year Book 1915.)

## Some Real Kansas Goats



There is a Growing Interest in Angora Goats in Kansas, Especially on Rough Brush Land—Prices Have Been Abnormally High.



A Team of Goats Formerly Owned by Bailey and Stanley Griffith of Canton, Kan., Which Helped the Boys to Have Lots of Fun.



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8.00	24.00	33.....	1.98
9.00	27.00	34.....	2.04
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ANCONA EGGS, \$1 15, \$7 100. DR. WATSON, Eudora, Kan.

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ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Beckett, Princeton, Mo.

AT ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT all winter breeds. Ancona breeders got all winter. Did you? Why keep loafing? Anconas, 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 5-\$7.50; 100-\$8, prepaid. Page's Farm, Sassa, Kan.

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM NICE even colored birds, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.75; 100, \$11, parcel post prepaid. G. D. Williams, Iman, Kan.

### BANTAMS.

PURE GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM EGGS, 15, \$1.25. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

### BRAHMAS.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Cora Lilly, Okla., Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas bred by me 20 years. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS, 12c; REDS, BARRED Rocks, W. Leghorns. Walter Howell, Kensington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA BABY chicks 15c each. Guaranteed to reach you alive. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM MY S. C. WHITE Leghorn combined egg contest and show room winners, 15 cents each. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS; LAYING strains. Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Leghorns 15 cents prepaid. Guaranteed alive, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Largest hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwell's Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere, 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.

DAY OLD CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS from true bred, heavy laying stock. Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. Live delivery guaranteed, express prepaid on 100 or more. Springvale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

### CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH, BIG TYPE, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs, \$2 15, \$5 50. J. C. Berger, Stillwater, Okla.

### DUCKS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 10, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKINS; EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 prepaid. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 75 cents for 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. Prize winners. White eggs. Mrs. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

### HOUDANS.

PURE BRED HOUDAN EGGS, \$2 PER 15. John V. Smith, Morrowville, Kan.

### HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, CHOICE matings, eggs \$1.50, 15; \$8 100. Clyde Bradley, Le Roy, Kan.

### LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

MADISON SQUARE AND CHICAGO PRIZE winning Langshans. Eggs, \$6 per 100 up. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CENTS EACH, over 100, 6 cents. Baby chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS. STOCK and eggs. Largest best winter laying strain. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.70. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

### LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6, 100. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 per 100. M. Ott, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$4.50 100. C. Nesselroad, Attica, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$4.50 100. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHorns. Eggs, 100, \$4.75. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, \$5 hundred. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Kan., R. 6.

PURE R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100, large kind. Mrs. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWNS. EGGS, \$5 hundred; hens, \$2. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, 75c; \$4.50 per 100. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. SETTING, 75c; hundred, \$3.50. Herm. Hornbostel, Palmer, Kan.

15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$6; RANGE \$4, 100. Karrs Buff Leghorn Farm, La Cygne, Kan., Route 4.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6.00 PER 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

EGGS (YOUNG'S 288 S. C. W. LEGHORNS costing \$20 setting), \$7 hundred. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

BABY LEGHORNS—SUPREME QUALITY—during May, eleven cents. Fluhart Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$5.50, prepaid; quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, silver cup winners, 100, \$5.50; 15, \$1.25. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$10 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

WILSON'S BIG BUFF LEGHORNS. THE chalk white egg Buff always winners. Ask the judges. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$5.00; 30, \$1.75. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. STATE FAIR WINNINGS, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel. Mating list free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. BEST quality. Heavy winter-laying strain. Free circular. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

50 THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn hens. Winners. Year old. \$1.25 apiece. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorns, Fawn White Runner ducks, \$1.35 per setting. Jacob Lefebvre, Havensville, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, won 100 ribbons. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN WINNERS, layers, eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per hundred. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Box 73.

RYAN'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Let us tell you why they are best. Eggs prepaid 105, \$5. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS, \$7 100. CHICKS, 15 CENTS. FROM my combined egg contest and show room winners, mating list free. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs from choice hens mated to egg bred prize winners, 60, \$5; 120, \$7. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS AT A BIG REDUCTION. From my celebrated egg strain. 85% fertility guaranteed. 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Gray Levitt, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PURE Barron cockerels. Franz, Yesterlaid dams. Stock. Chicks, \$12.50 100. Eggs, \$5 100. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, Heasley's famous 200-285 laying strain, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Mrs. John Houlton, Balleysville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. WINNERS! Highest scores; Great layers! You get finest eggs! Orders filled without delay. \$5 per 100. Hatch well. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from 281 laying strains. \$5 per 50, \$8.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100, \$10 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof combs." The largest best winter laying Leghorn. Select eggs, 15-\$1.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

EGGS—BARRON'S ENGLISH S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs at \$2 per 15 or \$10 per hundred. I guarantee within 90% of eggs to be fertile. Twin Pines Poultry Yards, Geo. T. Graves, Jr., Prop., Cabool, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two-year-old hens mated with high scoring cocks and cockerels. Prize winning and heavy laying strain \$5-100; \$3-50; \$1.25-15. Edward Dooley, Selma, Ia.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST LAYING, winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Chicks, 12 cents each; 500 for \$59. Stock \$3 to \$25 each. Hens pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning hens mated to pure white Tom Barron cockerels. 284 egg strain. \$6 per hundred; \$1.50 per setting. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

OUR BUFF LEGHORN RANGE EGGS booked for May, June prices, \$1 15; \$3 60; \$6 120. Pen eggs, half list price. No chicks. Keep hatching, your country needs you. Our buffs hatched in July lay in December. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from famous Yesterlaid laying strain, mated to Barron cockerels. Eggs that will hatch. Six dollars per hundred, ten extra with each hundred order. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Prop., Rossville, Kan.

### MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA BABY chicks 15c each. Eggs after May 1 \$6 hundred, \$1.25 setting. Safe delivery guaranteed. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

### ORPINGTONS.

HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 eggs \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. A Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS \$1.25 per 15. Chicks 20c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON OF QUALITY. 30 eggs \$2.75, prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

PUREBRED WINTER LAYER BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, hundred, \$5.50. Pleasantview Farm, Little River, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, free range, \$1.25 for 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXcellent color, good laying strain; eggs, 100, \$6; 45, \$3.50; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners, \$2 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels heading flock are Fashion Plate Buffs and Sunseeker Poultry Farm. Show winning stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carnelro, Kan.

### PHEASANTS.

RAISE PHEASANTS. THE NEW industry. Books on all about rearing, 200 pages 25c postpaid. Brilliantly colored postcards Silver, Golden, Amberst, Ringneck, 10c each. Eggs doz., Golden, \$7; Ringneck, \$4. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS \$1.25 FOR 15. MRS. ROBT. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25. HARVEY Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, 15 FOR \$1. W. A. Love, Partridge, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5; 50, \$2.75. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8, 100; \$4.50, 50. Henry Wenrick, Caldwell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Edwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

PARK'S 200 STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$1.50 per 15. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$1 per 100. Pens, \$1 per 15. Pen one headed by pure Tompson cockerel. Mrs. J. C. Siler, Wells, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, ONE month special, \$1 setting. J. C. Nelbrecht, Gridley, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15 for \$3. State show winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Chicks, 16c. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK EGGS, PEN AND range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. HEAVY LAYING strain, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Pinehurst Poultry Farm, R. 8, Topeka.

WHITE ROCKS, BIG TYPE, FARM RANGE, leading strains. Eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE bred farm raised. Eggs, 6c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, RANGE \$1.25 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2.50 per 15. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1 15, \$5 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, ALL YEARLING HENS. Range eggs \$1.25-15; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Cranston, Langdon, Kan.

EGGS FROM SCIENTIFICALLY MATED Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$3 per setting. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

DARK NARROW BARRED ROCKS, BRED for beauty and utility. Hens, \$1.50. Eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL breeding. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred; \$3 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25; fifty \$3.50; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

RINGLET, BRADLEY AND ARISTOCRAT—Ringlet Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mating list. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS (Fishes strain) from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. LARGE PRIZE WINNERS, farm raised. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. First pen, \$3.50, 15. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS at show and fairs, \$3.50 for 48, prepaid. Baby chicks, 16c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS, BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs, pen, \$5 per setting; range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BEST ALL-PURPOSE fowls. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, expressage prepaid. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. Eighteen years careful breeding. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

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.

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Be one of my many satisfied customers. 20 years with them, pure bred and high quality. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks for sale, record layers, 173 to 203 eggs. Catalogue free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Great Heart of America show, Kansas City, Great Free Fair, Topeka, State Federation, Salina. Eggs \$3 and \$2. Stock and baby chicks. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 6 pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Three choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 15. Flock mating, \$2 15; \$3.50 30. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs from large excellent layers 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED R. C. EGGS, \$6.00 per 100 cks. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$4.75; 30, \$1.75. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4.50 per hundred. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNING stock, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Pine Crest, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1.50 setting; \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. REDS. PEN EGGS ¼ PRICE MAY 15. Circular free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C. REDS, 15 eggs, \$1.25; 50, \$3. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

NEVER FADING S. C. RED EGGS, EXTRA layers, \$3, 48, prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD WINTER LAYERS. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12½C EACH, eggs 100-\$5; choice farm range. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

R. C. REDS (THAT ARE RED TO THE skin) eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. BREEDER 10 YEARS. Eggs, 100, \$5.00; hatching 80 per cent. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$5. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. No better bred winter layers. Five dollars the hundred. Mary C. Shields, Rural 1, Barnes, Kan.



LANDS.

WILL YOU SELL YOUR LAND IF YOU... Particulars free. O. Hawley, Bald-

MARK LANDS CHEAP. GOOD BARGAINS... Particulars free. O. Hawley, Bald-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POST CAR LOTS. D. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. W. Forth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR... with or without plows. E. Hyatt, Hazel-

FOR SALE—20-40 TRACTOR HAPGOOD 10... at Luray, Kansas. Clyde Grant-

FOR SALE—EMERSON 20-35 TRACTOR... with plows, price \$1,000. Theodore Ander-

FOR SALE—TWIN 1916 EXCELSIOR... motorcycle, good condition, \$120. Ray Mc-

FOR SALE—QUEEN SYRUP CANE, BEST... 15 cts. per pound. A. R. Quigg

FOR SALE—ADVANCE SEPARATOR... fully equipped, good condition, bargain.

FOR SALE—TITAN TRACTOR AND 36-56 SEP... tractor good condition, cheap for cash. J.

FOR SALE—ONE 30 HORSE... steam engine, good repair. Would

FOR SALE—MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRAC... with two fourteen inch bottoms. Used

FOR SALE—EVERY OIL TRACTOR, NEW... model, plowed fifty acres, belt work five.

FOR SALE—CYLINDER 35-70 OIL PULL EN... used 20 days. Buffalo-Pitts separa-

FOR SALE—TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL... lumber direct from mill in car lots, send

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR STOCK... worth the money. One 25 H. P. plow

FOR SALE—HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND... dairy products by city people. A small

Must Replant Some Corn

Reports from several counties indicate that at least a part of the corn which was put in the ground before the heavy rains of late April must be replanted.

Greenwood County—We have plenty of moisture, 9 1/2 inches falling since February 27. The wheat looks fine but some fields are thin in spots.

Coffey County—We have had a good rain and the crops are looking better. Most of the wheat is good. Oats has not grown much on account of the cold weather.

Woodson County—It is still too cool for the crops to grow well. Corn planting started in full swing May 1.

Neosho County—We are having excellent weather for the wheat and it looks even better than it did last year.

Riley County—Cold and wet weather has delayed the field work. Corn planting has started, with the soil in fine condition.

Geary County—The weather is more spring-like the last few days. Corn planting started a week later than in other years.

Kearny County—Thus far, this month has been warm but very windy. Grass is coming ahead rapidly.

Saline County—We have had a nice rain, and no damaging frost. The wheat and alfalfa look fine.

Rooks County—Nearly every farmer is planting corn. Wheat that went safely thru the winter is showing up fine.

Marion County—The warmer weather of this week pleases the farmers very much. The wheat all of them are planting corn.

Brown County—On account of the damp, cold weather not much corn has been planted. The ground is in fine condition for working.

Crawford County—The continued cool weather has been fine for the wheat and oats, but poor for corn and pastures.

Ellsworth County—We have had too much rain lately; the wheat is drowned out in places and water is standing in the fields.

places and water is standing in the fields. Farmers are planting corn. Wheat has a good stand in the southern part of the county but is thinner in the northern part.

Clay County—Hauling manure seems to be the most popular employment this week but doubtless much corn will be planted next week.

To Aid Peach Growers

An excellent Farmers Bulletin, No. 917, on Growing Peaches has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prices for Harvest Work

I believe that farmers in every community should agree on a fixed price for work at harvest time.

For two years not a single new pleasure motor car has been made in England. Luxury business has ceased.

For Farm Boys to Read

The motormen and conductors of the Leavenworth street railway, who work from 11 to 14 hours a day seven days a week, and 30 and 31 days a month, for wages ranging from \$57.50 to \$67.50, have struck for a 9-hour day at the same rate of pay, and they ought to get it.

The ranks of street railway men in cities are recruited from the boys who leave the farm. Not knowing what it costs to live in a city, such wages look like big pay to them.

It means a constant, ceaseless routine of "work, sleep and eat," and mighty plain fare for the eating part of it.

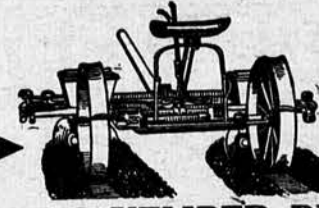
It means to the married man and his wife and family a hand-to-mouth existence with nothing laid by for the rainy day, with little possibility of getting ahead, with every serious sickness in the family raising the specter of almost hopeless debt.

It means no fine clothes nor pleasurable for anyone, nor a possibility of better than a common school education for the children.

With the same intelligence and industry on a farm, a man can get ahead and he is his own master. He lives a better, a wholesomer, and a happier life, and in his community he and his wife and children are as good as anybody and can live as well as most.

Many a man of middle age on a street car job hopes and wishes and dreams of some day getting back to the farm with his family, but he has no capital with which to make even the smallest start as a tenant farmer.

Send me your new free book and full particulars as to how I can get a new Ford Touring Car free.



USE A KEMPER DISC FURROW OPENER To Plant Wheat Ground to Corn. Made by WALKER MFG. CO., OMAHA

Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing.

I Want YOU to Get a Ford Car FREE

DON'T SEND ME A CENT! JUST YOUR NAME! Let me give you one of my brand new, never-used, 1918 latest model, 5-passenger Ford Touring Cars.



I Have Given Cars to One Hundred People

I have given nice new cars to one hundred people. Not one of them paid me a nickel. They were actually amazed to think how little they did for the cars they got.

I Have One For YOU Will You Take It?

I want you to have a car. Do you want it? It's all up to you. Don't sit around and twiddle your thumbs while your friends are all out riding.

This Big FREE Book Tells All About It

I want you to have a copy of my nice new, two-color, free book. It tells you all about it. Just how to proceed to get your Ford Car free.

Send For Your Copy At Once

Write to me today and let me send you this book. It will open your eyes as to how easy it is to get an automobile.

You Can Be the Proud Owner of a Ford

Don't envy your friends. Have your own car. Become the proud owner of one of my Fords. You may. What a wonderful source of pleasure it will be—a producer of health—an asset in the struggle for success.

Let Me Hear From You Today—NOW!

I have given cars to old men, young men, blind men, women, ministers, business men, farmers, merchants—even to boys and girls. You can get one, too. Let me know if you want one.

W.W. Rhoads, Manager RHOADS AUTO CLUB 1812 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan



Send me your new free book and full particulars as to how I can get a new Ford Touring Car free. Name..... Address.....

# 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 discontinued 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.

**WHEAT SECTION.** Improved, \$30 acre. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

**IMP.** 80, one mile of town. Price \$5,200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

**820 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS.** All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

**4 SECTIONS** of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

**FOUR SNAPS—Imp.** 194 a. \$45, 147 a. \$100, 120 a. \$40, 80 a. \$50. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**30 MILES** Kansas City, improved farms priced right—let me know what you want. J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**FOR SALE—All kinds** of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**FOR SALE** 158 acre dairy farm. Help gone, poor health, must quit. G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.

**160 ACRES** of Scott County's famous smooth wheat land, ten miles from market, quick sale, \$40.00 an acre. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

**60 A. 4 MI. McAlester.** 40 a. tillable, 10 a. cult., bal. pasture. This is a good small farm. Price \$25 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**FOR EASTERN KAN.** land. 240 a. improved Hodgeman Co., 5 miles county seat. \$30 per acre. Mtg., two thousand. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

**120 ACRES,** 5 miles from Ottawa. Extra good improvements. Nearly all tillable. Alfalfa land. \$85 acre. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR EXCHANGE** solid brick building, well located, Kansas City, Mo., good repair, modern. Rental value \$1200 per year, price \$20,000, mortgage \$7000. Will exchange for land. J. F. Ressel, Colony, Kan.

**FOR SALE—Splendidly improved** 1/4 sec. 1 mile of university, Douglas Co., possession if sold within 60 days. Good wheat and alfalfa land, living water. \$16,000. E. Haynes, Baldwin, Kan.

**1520 ACRES** choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—160 acres** only 2 miles from Madison, Kan. 16 acres alfalfa, 25 wheat, 60 pasture, 25 meadow, 4-room house. Price \$37.50 per acre. John J. Wieland, Room 15 Kress Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 40 acres, close to town, all good land, nicely improved. Will give possession and terms if desired. Price made known if interested. Write O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

**160 ACRES** adjoining town of Wilburton, on D. C. & C. V. R. R. 110 acres in cultivation. Will rent for 1/2 delivered at elevator. Also 160 near Hugoton, on easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

**\$11,000 STOCK** general merchandise located in good town about 2,000 population. Best location in town. Exchange for well improved farm. Stock has never been traded. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kansas.

**GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS:** For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**160 A. COFFEY CO. imp.** 140 cult., bal. pasture, all tillable alfalfa land, living water, \$60 a. \$2,600 will handle. Black loam soil, school cross road. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

**1180 ACRES,** best improved farm and stock ranch in Morton County, and a bargain at \$20,000. Option on 100 high grade white-faced cows. Sparling & Barnore, Rolla, Kan.

**160 ACRES,** creek bottom, 20 acres alfalfa, 80 wheat, 7 miles town, good buildings, \$75 per acre; 40 acres well improved \$2600. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** Farm 160 acres, Anderson Co., 2 mi. town. Good buildings, new silo, no better laying land in Kansas. 105 a. wheat, \$75 per. Enc. \$4000. E. Haynes, Baldwin, Kansas.

**160 ACRES FOR \$1,000** Near Wellington; 120 a. bottom; fair bldgs.; 50 wheat, 25 past., etc., share crops go; poss. Aug. 1, \$1000 cash, \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**To Some Retired Farmer Who Wants to Move to Topeka** For sale a practically new, substantially built, modern home in every respect. For sale less than home cost to build, throwing the ground in on a bargain. I am leaving the city and want to sell. C. H. CARLSON, Topeka, Kan. 1180 Garfield

**LANE CO.—660 acres,** 14 miles from Dighton, all level, 160 acres in cultivation, house, barn, well, windmill and fencing. Several quarters adjoining can be leased. Price \$12.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kansas.

**PLENTY OF RAIN** and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kan.

**160 ACRES** 3 miles good railroad town; 12 miles Ottawa. All good smooth, tillable land; 190 acres corn; 20 acres blue grass pasture; good improvements; plenty water; price \$75 per acre. \$2500 cash, remainder 5 years 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**960 ACRE RANCH—\$12.50 PER ACRE** One-eighth cash, bal. easy payments, 6% interest, small improvements, 9 miles from good town. Excellent grass, some farm land. Possession at once. Write owners. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

**120 ACRE FARM,** 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas; good improvements, splendid water; 40 acres pasture; 50 acres wheat, remainder cultivation; 1 1/2 miles school. Possession. Come at once. Write for full description of any sized property interested in. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**640 ACRES,** living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon this 7 mile of Utica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Utica, Kan.

**480 A. 2 1/2 miles** from Westphalia, Kan., fine Catholic church and school, fine high school; good live town. This farm is in a high state of cultivation. Best wheat or stock farm in county. Price \$55 per acre. HIGBERGER & POIRE, Westphalia, Kan.

**240 A. four miles** from Westphalia, ten room house, barn for 100 head of stock, good outbuildings, five a. orchard, 20 a. hog tight, plenty water, mostly bottom land, fine alfalfa or tame grass farm. Terms to suit. Price \$50 per acre by owner. ADDRESS BOX 132, Westphalia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—320 acres** of well improved, with fine house and new barn, well located and on main traveled road. With six gas wells belonging to farm. Netting owner \$200 per month. Price \$125 per acre. No trade considered. Write John Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**640 A. STOCK AND ALFALFA** farm and ideal dairy farm; running water, lot of nice timber, good house and barn and other buildings; will sell for \$35 per acre on good terms; balance in pasture. Write for further particulars. This farm is on county road one mile from good town. J. S. Skolout, Beardsley, Kansas.

**GRAIN** and stock farms, 453 acres 2 mi. town, horse barn, cattle barn, house and other out bldgs., 235 cultivation, 170 pasture, 50 meadow. Price \$50 acre. \$5,000 will handle. 90 for wheat this fall. 240 acres improved, level land 5 1/2 miles town, 105 pasture, 20 meadow, 40 hog fenced. 85 for wheat. Possession August, 1918. Price \$58.50 acre. \$6,000 will handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**STOCK MAN'S SPECIAL** 480 acres, 99 miles from Kansas City, on main line railroad, 1 mile from town of 1,000 people, 3 railroads; good churches and schools; about 100 acres in cultivation; 40 acres of blue stem meadow; balance blue grass and white clover pasture, real blue grass. All tillable land if you want to break it up; good land, fine location; 9 room house; 2 good barns; best stock proposition in Southeastern Kansas. To see it will be to buy it. Price for immediate sale, \$57.50 an acre. Very liberal terms, if needed. Send for complete description. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kan.

**ARKANSAS** 120 ACRES well improved, \$2,000. Arkansas Investment Co., Leslie, Ark.

**WHAT KIND OF A FARM** would you buy? We have some good bargains. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

**480 ACRES** 8 mile Leslie, main road, 50 cultivation, bal. timber, 2 buildings, fine water \$2150. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

**20 PAGE** illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

**CHOICE HOMES** and lands Western Arkansas, Logan county, including the famous Petit Jean Valley. No overflow, no drought, no failure of crops. Write for free list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

**BUY** a home, beautiful Ozarks, along the Frisco; fertile soil, springs, creeks, small rivers, healthy; fruit, stock, grain farms; easy payments; prices right. Mitchell & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

**DO YOU WANT** a fruit, stock, grain or poultry farm—which? We have plenty of either in Benton county, on easy terms. Finest springs and streams, long, cool summers and short mild winters. Hayes, Bentonville, Arkansas.

**NEBRASKA** QUARTERS, half and full sections in Gove, Logan, Thomas and Greeley counties, \$7 to \$20 per acre. Only one-tenth cash, balance ten years time, 6%. H. A. Swanson, Sales Agent, Union Pacific Lands, Brandeis Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## MISSOURI

**McDONALD CO., MO.,** lands \$3 up. Write W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Missouri.

**HOMES IN MISSOURI.** The land of opportunities. Buy now. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

**REAL BARGAINS** in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, 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.

**FOUR 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.

**220 A. 11 miles** Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

**320 A., 240 CULT.,** 2 fine Imps., 30 alfalfa, 100 fine wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, 45 a. clover and timothy, hog tight wire fence, wells and springs 6 mi. Pineville, county seat, R. F. D., phone, auto road, \$26,000, terms. Sherman Brown, Pineville, Missouri.

**20 A. IMP.,** fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a. well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. E. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

## COLORADO

### Washington Co. Wheat Lands

One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land, with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information write to the Co-Operative Realty Company, Akron, Colorado.

## OKLAHOMA

**LAND BARGAINS,** oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, 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. E. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate** and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

**MODERN 8 r. home,** Parsons, Kan. 160 a. Pecos Valley, Tex. land, wants Colo. Dry land. Trade separate. King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

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

**MONTANA The Judith Basin** offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Success by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—no once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box 4-1405, Lewistown, Montana

## FARM LANDS

**PRODUCTIVE LANDS.** Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 750. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving interests. PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

## More Cornmeal Available

The actual milling output of cornmeal in the United States increased from 3 million barrels in October to nearly 6 million barrels for March. During the last 18 months, the output of corn flour has increased 500 per cent.

Keep the old turkey hens for breeders but get a new tom in order to insure vigorous stock.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,** Manager Livestock Department, FIELDMEN. A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., Grace St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb., Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, South 18th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**PUREBRED STOCK SALES.** Claim dates for public sales will be listed free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.  
**Jersey Cattle.** May 24—Glenwell's Farm, Grandview (K. C.), Mo.  
**Shorthorn Cattle.** May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 22—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, N. C.  
**Aberdeen Angus Cattle.** June 1—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.  
**Poland China Hogs.** Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

**BY A. B. HUNTER** W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan., has a 125 to 200 pound Duroc boars all mated and sired by his excellent herd boars can be had for from \$35 to \$60 each. Will not last long so send your check out delay. These boars will be exactly described. Please mention Farmers and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale** May 16. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has for auction 50 head of Scotch cattle, equal of which has never before been offered by him either at public or private sale. Breeders who study his catalog find interesting pedigrees and those who see this greatest offering made by Lookabaugh will find abundant evidence of their worth as breeding stock. The advertising in this issue should be carefully read by all who are interested in Shorthorn. Too much stress can hardly be laid on the herd bull prospects listed for this sale, (there are many) should not neglect great chance. Few opportunities are offered to select such herd bulls as are offered in this sale. Among these good bulls offered will be Max Acres Sultan, full brother of 2nd Fair Acres, that Lookabaugh is retaining as one of his leading herd bulls. Max Acres Sultan will be remembered as the wonderful young bull purchased last year by Clint Strahe was repurchased recently to do duty at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm and Lookabaugh asks to sell him with the privilege of retaining one-half interest. Every animal sold in this sale will be tubercle tested and subject to sixty days retest desired. Write today for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. KAN. AND S. NEB. AND IOWA

**BY J. W. JOHNSON.** L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is acquiring an enviable reputation as a breeder of Duroc Jerseys with up-to-date pedigrees and he has not been buying just pedigrees either. In several of the prominent Nebraska bred sow sales, he was close to the top in many instances. He has 70 spring pigs, sired by Joe Or 5th; Great Wonder 2nd; Pal's Giant and litter by The King that is by far the best litter he has seen so far this season. Other are by G. M.'s Defender and Humes's Sensation Wonder. Mr. Humes will have several crack boars for sale this fall and his advertisement will appear in due time in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Shorthorn Bull Opportunity.** W. F. Beam & Sons, Bloomington, Kan. Osborne county, start their Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They now offer bulls from 10 to 20 months old, sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Buttery by Secret's Sultan is the great Bellows head bull that stood for a time at Clay Center, S. B. Amcott's great herd at Beams, Kan., and was sold to the Beams because Mr. Amcotts was keeping a practically beef helper he ever sired. Master Buttery purchased by the Beams at a good price because of his great value as a sire. The 20 bulls have been raised under the most favorable conditions. They are not men in the Shorthorn game by any means and they are absolutely to be relied upon and you can't beat this opportunity if you want a bull ready for business at a low price. Bloomington is a small station on the Missouri Pacific between Osborne and Stockton. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them today for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

**Big Holstein Sale.** The big dispersion and draft sale of registered and high grade Holsteins, made by Geo. Rock and A. E. Martin, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, Wednesday, May 15, affords a real opportunity to buy Holsteins at auction. Mr. Rock is dispensing entire herd and Mr. Martin is dispensing a draft with him and the sale is one of the largest ever made in central Kansas. Cows and heifers that are just fresh or will freshen within the month old, bred 27 heifers coming two years old, bred freshen this fall, and three registered heifers of serviceable ages, including Mr. Rock's great herd bull, will be sold. There will be 52 heifer calves listed and many of the all sired by the choice bulls. Every farm who could use a few milk cows should attend this sale. There will be a nice lot of registered cows and heifers in the sale. It will be a tippy offering from top to bottom. Geo. Rock has been one of the good buyers at leading sales during

few years and has built up one of the working herds of Holstein cows found that part of the state. The cows and part of the state. The cows and part of the state...

Brunnemer's Poland Chinas. H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan., Jewell county, owns a strong herd of Poland Chinas of a type that are justly very popular.

Pleasant View Stock Farm. Two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1200 and 1400 lbs. each. Price right. HALLOR & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

Wagon Horse Association. Now registering 1200 to 1400 pound mares in Vol. 2, from the states and Canada. If you have a good mare write to the Secretary, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires. 4 and 5-year stallions for sale on shares. I can spare 75 registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Union, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

FOR SALE. Three 2-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions at breeder's prices. See or write Dr. H. L. Snyder, Winfield, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm. Percherons and Herefords. The stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also yearlings of my own breeding; are good ones. Bred sows and gilts, serviceable. Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 years old. Can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas.

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR., Imported and Home-Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. 25 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 draft-horses. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantees will suit you. Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan. CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open. Let a son of the undefeated Messenger. Boy; also a lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Special Prices on Purebred Hampshire Pigs. R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Darby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. Write to SCODDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL. Choice fall boars and gilts sired by prize winners. Pairs not related. Pedigrees with everything. Address, F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT. CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS.

boar prospects of the same age that will go in his fall boar and gilt sale. Some time ago Mr. Brunnemer commissioned H. S. Duncan, who is in touch with all of the leading herds of Poland Chinas, to buy him a boar and there was not much said about the price. He has arrived and is a year old last March and was bred by Fred Rood. He is no disappointment. We will tell you more about him in a later field note.—Advertisement.

Coad's Fine Durocs. Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is a Duroc Jersey breeder with 175 March pigs which is the largest crop of spring pigs in my territory that I know of at the present time. In addition to this record he also holds the record for the highest price paid for a bred gilt bought in a Kansas Duroc Jersey sale last winter. It will be remembered that Mr. Coad topped the combination sale at Clay Center, Kan., Feb. 18, when he paid \$270 for Keesecker's Rose, a splendid gilt sired by The King, the boar that sired Mr. Humes' great litter mentioned this week. This great gilt bred and consigned by Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., was the highest priced Duroc Jersey gilt sold in Kansas last winter and is raising a splendid litter of 10, sired by Illustrator Jr. Others are by a Defender boar out of an Illustrator dam; Watt's Orion, a great boar bred by Watt & Sons and Elk Colonel, the Kansas champion, owned by Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan. Mr. Coad will be remembered as a good buyer at several leading sales last winter and he was never known to bid on a corn of mon one. He will have a nice string of boars for sale this fall and his advertisement of them will appear in due time in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa BY JESSE R. JOHNSON. C. B. Clark, of Thompson, Neb., has an announcement in this issue calling attention to the fact that he has saved ten extra choice October Duroc Jersey boars for sale. They are well grown and of good conformation, most of them sired by Mr. Clark's great breeding boar Col. A. Gano. Others are by Uneda Surprise, a son of the \$800 boar. These boars are out of big sows. They are immuned and are being priced at the low figure of \$50 each. First check gets first choice.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri BY C. H. HAY. Under recent date Orrie Coburn, owner of Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., writes as follows: "My ad. in your papers has been giving excellent results. We are shipping 25 to 50 Holstein heifer calves a week, all from heavy producing dams, and during the past 5 years have started and shipped to many of the best dairy farms in the west and south. We will be able to supply these calves, as well as some Guernseys for the next two months and will be glad to send full particulars to anyone writing." If interested in good Holstein or Guernsey heifer calves write Mr. Coburn mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

The Week's Market Report. (Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—Official fixed prices. Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.84@1.68, sales \$1.65@1.66; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.59@1.63, sales \$1.60; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.54@1.58, sales \$1.57; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.72@1.76, sales \$1.73@1.75; No. 3 white, sales \$1.69@1.70; No. 4 white, sales \$1.55; No. 6 white, sales \$1.45; No. 1 yellow, sales \$1.69; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.66@1.70, sales \$1.68; No. 3 yellow, sales \$1.62@1.63. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally \$1.81@81½c, sales 81c; No. 3 white, nominally 80@80½c, sales 80c; No. 4 white, nominally 79@79½c, sales 79c; sample white, sales 78c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 80@81c, sales 81c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 79½@80c; No. 2 red, nominally \$1@82c, sales 82c; No. 3 red, nominally 80@80½c. Rye—No. 2 white, nominally \$3.17@3.21; No. 3, nominally \$3.13@3.20. Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.17@3.21; No. 3, nominally \$3.15@3.20. Soybeans—No. 2, nominally \$2.50@2.60. Corn Chop—Nominally \$3.08@3.19. Hogs—Bulk, \$17.15@17.35; heavy, \$17.00@17.20; packers and butchers, \$17.10@17.40; light, \$17.15@17.45; pigs, \$14.00@17.40. Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$16.50@17.50; dressed beef steers, \$15.25@16.75; western steers, \$14.00@17.25; southern steers, \$10.00@15.50; cows, \$7.75@14.00; heifers, \$8.50@14.00; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@15.00; bulls, \$8.00@12.75; calves, \$8.00@13.00. Sheep—Lambs, \$19.50@20.00; yearlings, \$16.00@17.50; wethers, \$15.00@17.50; ewes, \$15.00@16.75; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@19.00. Hay—Prairie, choice, \$23.00@24.00; No. 1, \$21.00@22.50; No. 2, \$17.00@20.50; No. 3, \$8.00@16.50. Lowland prairie, \$4.00@8.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$21.50@22.50; No. 2, \$16.00@21.00; No. 3, \$6.50@15.50. Clover mixed, \$21.00; No. 2, \$8.00@15.00. Alfalfa, choice, \$14.00; No. 2, \$8.00@12.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$25.00@26.50; No. 1, \$23.00@24.50; standard, \$17.00@22.50; No. 2, \$12.00@16.50; No. 3, \$9.00@11.50. Straw, \$6.50@7.50. Packing hay, \$4.00@5.00.

The Garbage-Pail Speaks. I am the tub of the universe, The predicament of the moment, The jewel in the contractor's crown, The crimp in the pay envelope, I am the friend of the wasteful cook, The nigger in the wood pile, The little thing to look for, The large thing to find, I am greater than a hundred howitzers, And ten army corps, And Josephus Daniels, I am the difference between winning and losing, I am the reason why, I am the garbage-pail. —Life.

POLAND CHINA HOGS. Spotted Polands. A few nice fall boars, and a good crop of spring pigs. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas. D.W. DeVoe, The Spotted Poland Breeder, Onaga, Kan. has one fall boar yet for sale. Color, 50-50, and a good one priced to sell.

WEANED PIGS. Thrifty, growthy and descended from A Wonder; Big Hadley and Perfect Tecumseh, \$10 and \$15 each. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

Townview Polands. Hard headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7328, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young hogs not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS. A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

BABY PIGS FOR SALE. I am now booking orders for Baby Pigs from large type, heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have a few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for sale. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS. 40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland China Pigs. In pairs and tris at weaning time. Papers with each pig. Sired by three different boars and out of big prolific sows. Address CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS.

30 FALL BOARS. 30 Poland China Fall Boars at Private Sale. Also a few fall gilts. Best of big type breeding. PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM. Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box U. Humboldt, Nebraska.

Fall Boar Bargains—GIANT POLAND CHINAS. Good ones ready for service. Sired by Giant Ben and out of big, mature sows. Just offering the tops. Write quick. O. H. Fitzsimmons, (Morris Co.), Wiley, Kan.

Old Original Spotted Polands. 10 good September and October boars ready for service and 2 good June boars. Write for prices. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

FOR SALE. Poland China and Duroc-Jersey Boars. Serviceable age. Cholera immune. LAPTAD STOCK FARM. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Polands. We have for quick sale a number of extra choice fall boars sired by Our Big Knox and out of dams remarkable for their great size and smoothness. Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS. A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Mar. Boars. and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandviver Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and tris not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. 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. HOMER T. RULE. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, Fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold. HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. L. C. HOGS. Big Smooth O.I.C. Pigs. Pairs or tris not akin. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

Chester White Hogs. Boar pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas.

Chester White Private Sale. A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites. 12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Willwood and gilts bred if desired to the champion Iron Kookuk. Don't delay if you want them. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS. GARRETTS' DUROCS. Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs. Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS. For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Litter. Crimson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas. Summer and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs. Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction. You are invited to come and see these good boars, or write me for description and prices. Entire herd immune. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

Durocs of Size and Quality. Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrator and Defender breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

Wooddell's Durocs. Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

October Duroc-Jersey Immune Boars. 10 good ones to close out quick. Price \$50 each. Sired by Col. A. Gano, the best son of Col. Gano. Few by Uneda Surprise. First Check gets first choice. C. B. Clark, Thompson, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

3 Choice Duroc Boars. 5 months old, Illustrator breeding; 170 pounds, \$50 each. G. D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kansas.

Trumbo's Durocs. Herd Boars, Constructor and Constructor Jr. 234259, first prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Immuned boars ready for service \$35 to \$60 each. Write today. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM. DUROC-JERSEYS. Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices. SEALE & COTTE, BEBBYTON, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jerseys. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas. Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars. 20 good ones sired by King's Wonder, 1st in class Neb. State fair last year class of 33. The best son of King's Col and out of Golden Uneda, one of the best sows of the breed. Out of richly bred dams. JOHN C. SIMON, HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA.

MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. A few extra good fall boars for sale. Bred gilt sale in July. F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jersey Boars. Best blood lines. Illustrator 2nd, Gano, Elk Col., 7 to 12 months old. Heavy boned, vigorous. Write now for prices and descriptions. WOOD'S DUROC FARM, Wamego, Ks.

Bancroft's Durocs. September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

Duroc Boars and Gilts. 10 Aug. and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same age bred to Orion Model or sold open. All by a son of A. Critic, the 1916 champion. Two tried sows to farrow in July. Farmer's prices. Address, A. E. SISCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2, Phone 3026, Wakarusa.

Otey's Durocs. Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150224, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Sutton Angus Farms. 40 Bulls—50 Heifers. Also 25 Bred Heifers. Prices and descriptions by return mail. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



**For Sale—Herefords**

18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 23 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.

**Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Clear-View Hereford Farm** 2 choice bulls, yearling, 1 two year old. C. E. DIEFFENBAUGH, Talmage, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS**  
**POLLED DURHAMS**  
(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.  
Roan 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 1692.  
**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Crema 2nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls

Two sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the state. They are in good condition, 19 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers.  
**I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

**Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys** Imported and Register of Merit Breeding. Write for pedigree and prices. Buy your bull young and save money. References: Bradstreet and Dunns.  
**M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS** Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Boloit, Kan.**

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 \$30.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas. We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Her 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, Fairmount Johanna Fletertje 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, Wabausee County, Kansas**  
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Choice Shorthorn Bulls** Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kearney Co., Kansas

**Shorthorn Bulls** worth the price. Fourteen one and two year olds, the kind that will do you good. **FRANK H. YEAGER, Bazaar, Kan.**

**Two Shorthorn Bulls**

These bulls are from 10 to 15 months old, and sired by Cumberland's Knight, by Cumberland's Last. They are good individuals, good colors and priced right.  
**W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.**

**CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS**

Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and safe in calf to Type's Goods.  
**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.**

**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.**

**Scotch and Scotch Tops**

A few bulls 11 and 12 months old. A choice lot of young bulls that will be yearlings this fall. Write for breeding and prices.

**C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.**  
(Dickinson county)

**Shorthorn Bulls**

20 choice young bulls

10 to 20 months old.

Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th.  
All in good condition and priced to sell.

**W. F. BLEAM & SONS,**  
BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS

**Park Place Shorthorns**

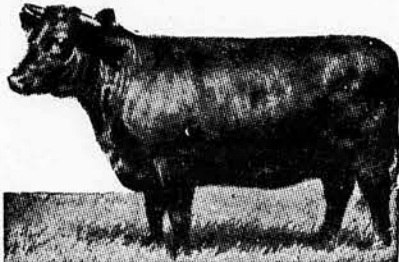
Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

**PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS**

**Scotch Mist Shorthorn Sale**

Cambridge, Nebraska

**Wednesday May 22**



20 good, well conditioned cows of good ages, with calves at foot by SCOTCH MIST and most of them bred back to him.

20 extra choice yearling heifers, nearly all bred to SCOTCH MIST, remainder to ROYAL SUPREME.

2 yearling bulls of good quality one by SCOTCH MIST and one by VILLAGE KING. This is a very choice offering of practical Shorthorn cattle. Write for catalog giving breeding, etc. Mention this paper.

**Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.**

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auct. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Can Deliver At Once**

We have in our barns, ready for immediate sale and delivery, a large number of high grade springing heifers and cows; also some bred heifers and pure bred and A. R. O. baby bulls. Delivery can be made over Union Pacific, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a car load. Cattle located on Grandview Farm, Northeast corner of Abilene.

**A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas**

**Holstein Bargains for 60 Days**

75 very choice, high grade springing heifers to freshen in March and April

High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.

**SPECIAL:** Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid. My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come and see them. Write today.

**M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.**

**Why go east for your next herd sire. The excellent showing of CANARY BUTTER BOY KING'S**

heifers at the Topeka sale and the demand for his off-spring gives unmistakable evidence of the value of this great herd sire.

**Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas** Successors to Mott & Seaborn

**Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers** Now Milking At Reasonable Price

Some have been fresh only a short time, also several heifer calves and bulls prices that are right. My cattle carry the most popular blood lines of the breed and I handle nothing but registered Holsteins. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**For Sale** Registered Holstein Bull Calf 8 months old. Good. **J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kan.**

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas** Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

**OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE** yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.  
**CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

**Choice Holstein Bulls**

of choicest breeding from large milkers, fine large individuals, nicely marked, calved June, 1917, ready for service May 1st. Will price at a bargain.  
**J. A. Reed, Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kansas.**

**HOLSTEIN COWS**

Some fresh, others heavy springers. Write for prices and particulars. **W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS**

**Braeburn Holsteins**

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.  
**H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

The short cut to greater dairy profits—**A Purebred HOLSTEIN BULL** The one sure way to increase production. Write for free information.  
**THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.**

**For Sale, Heifer Calf Born Feb. 26**

mostly white. Straight and well grown. Her dam made a 14 lb. record at 22 mo. of age. Her dam a 33 lb., 5 yr. old calf. Sire is Sunflower Pontiac Zell. Price \$125. **LOUIS C. ROHLFING, Lawrence, Kan.**

**THRIFTY YOUNG HOLSTEIN CALVES** either sex, 5 to 7 weeks old, practically pure bred, carefully marked from high producing dams. 25% guaranteed safe arrival and express prepaid to your station. Your calves from one of the largest dairy herds in Kansas.  
**MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KANSAS**

**Choice Holstein Calves**

12 Heifers 15-18ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Watwatonsa.**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES,** 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-18ths pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers, \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send for or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

**We Have For Holstein-Friesian Sale a Few**

pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have lots of high-grade springer cows, which we are offering for sale. Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**Canary Paul Fobes Homestead**

The greatest bull in Kansas—because he has 40 A. R. O. daughters; because his dam and sire's dam have both held world records; because his dam was the first cow in the world to make three records all above 33 pounds of butter; because he transmits this production to his offspring; because he is a faultless individual and transmits his wonderful type and out of good A. R. O. cows for sale. None old enough for service.

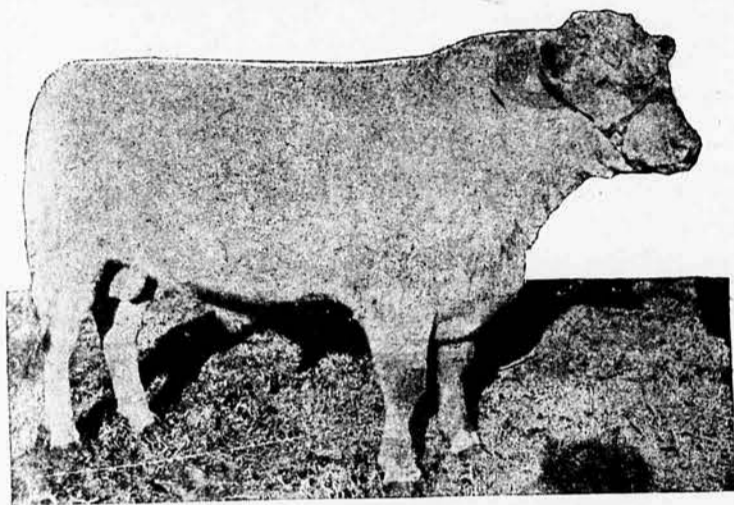
**STUBBS FARM Mulvane Kansas**

# Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale Extraordinary

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Watonga, Okla., Thurs., May 16

**50 HEAD—5 Bulls, 45 Females**

The entire offering will be sold Tuberculin tested and subject to sixty days re-test if desired.



**MAX ACRES SULTAN**

Max Acres Sultan, included in this sale, is by the great Fair Acres Sultan and out of Maxwalton Avern. He is a full brother of 2nd Fair Acres Sultan, which \$25,000 would not buy. Those who know the value of a great sire should be interested in this bull. He is possibly the greatest herd bull prospect to be offered at auction this season.

**RICHEST SCOTCH BREEDING—INFALLIBLE ANCESTRY** Rosewood, Roan Lady, Clara, Rosemary, Victoria, Lavender, Mysie, den, Orange Bloom, Butterfly, Clementine, Sweet Brier and Mina. Cows with calves at foot and heifers predominating—heavy in calf. Not more than two open females in the entire sale. Never before have I offered such an array of breeding quality or individuals. Write today for illustrated catalog, address

Six sons and daughters of Fair Acres Sultan, half brothers and sisters to the first prize International winners. Two daughters of Avondale with Fair Acres Sultan calves at foot and in calf to Snowbird's Sultan. One daughter of Shenstone Albino, Grand Champion of two continents; dam Maxwalton Jealousy by Avondale. This great cow in calf to Snowbird's Sultan. Show heifer Pleasant Clipper, a senior calf by Fair Acres Sultan, half sister to and stall mate to Pleasant Acres Belle. Seven imported females, several with calf at foot.

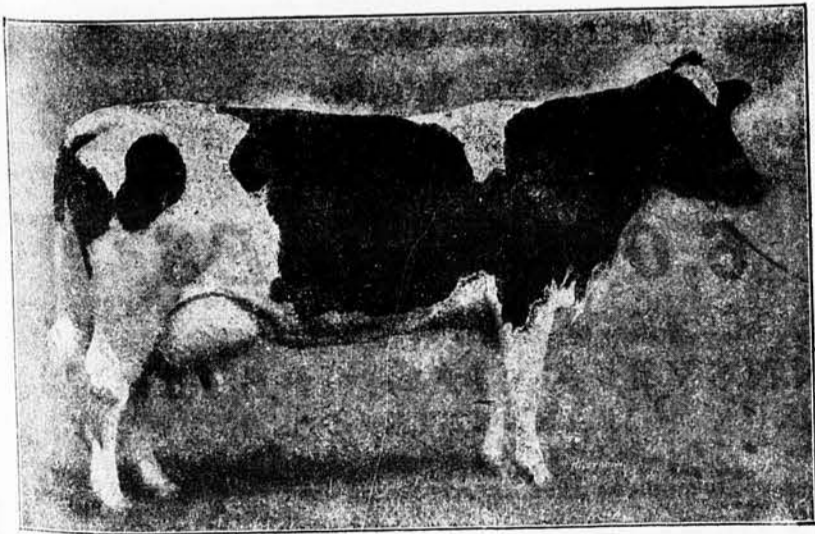
**HERD BULLS AND SHOW PROSPECTS THAT SELL.** Imported Doune Royalist, the great show and breeding bull, a roan of the Rosewood family. Pleasant Acres Sultan, by Fair Acres Sultan. A bull that won first prize at all the state fairs at which he was shown. Whitebird Sultan, a son of Snowbird's Sultan; dam, the Imported Lady Douglas cow, Lady Marengo 2d. He is a full brother in blood to the A. W. Book herd bull of Illinois for which \$3,500 was refused. Secret Clarion, by Thaxton's Secret 2nd of the Clara family, from the recent famous Harding sale. Imported Graceful's Model, a real herd bull prospect of the famous Graceful tribe. **SERVICE BULLS**—Snowbird's Sultan, twin to Fair Acres Sultan; 2nd Fair Acres Sultan, better than his sire; Pleasant Dale 4th, 4 times Grand Champion; Watonga Searchlight and Imported Doune Royalist.

Emanating from the following foundations: Jealousy, Violet Bud, Marsh Violet, Secret, Flora, Lovely, Mayflower, Bloom, Clipper, Graceful, Lustre, Miss Ramsden. Cows with calves at foot and heifers predominating—heavy in calf. Not more than two open females in the entire sale. Never before have I offered such an array of breeding quality or individuals. Write today for illustrated catalog, address

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA**  
AUCTIONEERS: JONES, REPERT, HERRIFF, HURT, SHELTON. FIELDMAN: A. B. HUNTER.

# George Rock's Big Holstein Dispersion

Because of the scarcity of competent help I am compelled to close out my entire herd of registered and high grade Holsteins. Mr. A. B. Martin of Hope, Kansas, will consign a draft in this sale with me.



**142—Head—142**

We will sell 142 head at the George Rock's farm adjoining town

Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.,  
**Wednesday, May 15**

The offering consists of 60 cows and heifers, either just fresh or that will freshen in May, 27 heifers coming two years old to freshen this fall and three registered bulls of serviceable age including Mr. Rock's great herd bull. 52 heifer calves from three to six months old. Many of them out of cows in this sale and sired by pure bred bulls. Many of the cows in this sale

will weigh from 1400 to 1600 pounds. It is a classy offering of quality Holsteins and affords an unusual opportunity to buy money makers at auction. Sale rain or shine. Write for printed literature.

**George Rock, A. B. Martin, Hope, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, John Engle, E. L. Huffman. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

# Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP TIRES



**YOU** just *must* have the *highest* quality tires—

Tires that will stand up and make good in continuous everyday performance—

Tires that will stand the abuse of rough, rutty, rocky detours as well as the pounding of worn roads.

And you must have them at prices that meet the national demand for thrift and conservation.

Vacuum Cup Tires more than meet your every tire requirement. They cost approximately the same as ordinary 3,500 mile tires and much less than any other make carrying anything like equal mileage assurance.

It is common for Vacuum Cup Tires to average more miles than the tag attached to each casing *guarantees*—

## 6,000 MILES

*Makers of Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"*

**PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.,  
JEANNETTE, PA.**

*Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies  
Throughout the United States and Canada*

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