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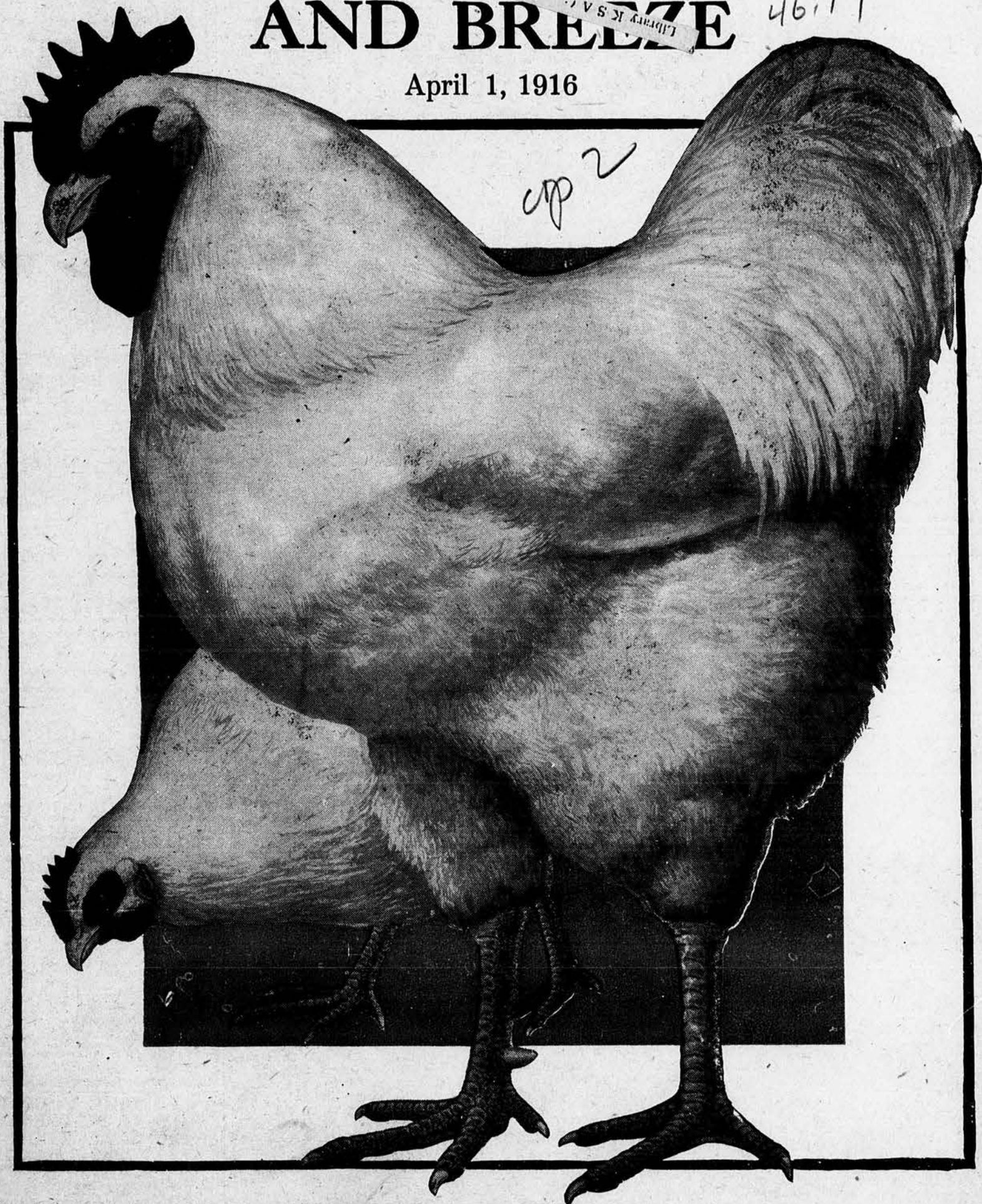


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The brooder has passed the experimental stage, and become one of the necessities in profitable raising of early hatches. Where several hundred chicks are raised it more than pays for itself from the first. There are two kinds of brooders—the outdoor and indoor—to be considered when contemplating a purchase. The one best suited to your requirements should be selected altho both kinds give better service when placed inside a building. The indoor kind will give poor service out of doors.

When the type has been decided upon there are many good makes to select from. Be sure in this selection that you have one with plenty of ventilation at the top. Little chicks like human beings must have plenty of pure, fresh air and be comfortably warm to thrive well. My experience has been that fresh, warm air at the expense of more oil is very profitable in the making of strong chicks. Most brooders are made with hovers or something which answers this purpose. I have little use for these, for after the baby chicks are 2 or 3 days old they will fly up on these making it a hard matter to keep them clean. Select a brooder with as few "fixin's" as possible. A brooder should be not very deep, have a hot air tank at the top, no cold air drafts at the bottom and plenty of ventilation at the top. Most brooders are heated by a lamp.

A brooder house will give the best results. If the floor is not cement a 1-inch woven chick wire may be stretched across the floor to prevent rats from getting in. In either case a layer of sand 2 to 4 inches deep should be placed on the floor. Set the brooder back in the room from 4 to 6 feet from the front of the brooder house, which should face the south and have a row of windows 1½ to 2 feet above the floor. Above these windows should be put swinging doors for ventilation. Usually a little strip of chick fencing comes with the brooder. If so stretch from brooder to wall and you have a nice chick pen 4 by 6 feet for feeding and keeping chicks shut in during bad weather.

Put a newspaper in the bottom of the brooder with a few dry alfalfa or clover leaves on top. A little sand will make a good substitute. This helps keep the baby chicks from slipping on the smooth paper. After two or three days this may be dispensed with and only the paper used. I replace this every morning with fresh paper. The temperature of the brooder when the little chicks are first put in should be 95 degrees. I keep it between 90 and 95 the first few days and gradually drop to 85 and then to 80 where it should be kept the early portion of the season, and at 75 when the weather is warmer.

When the brooder has been regulated to hold the proper temperature we are ready to put the little chicks in their new home and here is an important point to remember—never let the chicks get chilled or get a shock from the cold air striking them in going from the incubator to the brooder. When chilled they have a tendency to huddle together and unless watched constantly the weaker ones will be smothered. In a comfortable temperature the little chicks spread out over the floor of the brooder in a way that is a joy to any chick raiser. Be sure there is no cold air coming in around the chick door. Cold air striking the chicks will cause them to huddle and if none are killed some are sure to be overheated.

Should the brooder be overheated at any time do not open doors and turn the chicks out but open a top door on one side only and allow the brooder and chicks to cool off gradually, after which they should be turned out into the brooder house for more air and exercise. Any that are badly suffocated may be taken out of the brooder at once if a cloth is thrown over them to prevent chilling.

I never feed in the brooder unless the weather is very cold the first day or two. The chicks must be watched while feeding, and as soon as thru driven back into the brooder until they will learn where the heat is. If they are picked up and put back into the brooder they will soon expect it and huddle in some corner.

No matter how carefully the brooder is operated, if the chicks are not fed properly they will not grow and thrive. I do not feed for 48 hours after hatching. My first feed consists of steel cut oats scattered among dry alfalfa leaves. Hard boiled eggs, one to every 25 chicks

are fed once a day. At first I feed five times a day. After two weeks I feed three times daily. I keep fresh water in a drinking fountain which is rinsed every day and washed once a week. I have bran and grit in hoppers all the time. After two or three days I feed a mixture of equal parts shorts, cornmeal, and steel cut oats. For the animal part I use milk cooked as for cheese with the whey all drained out. After three or four weeks I mix 1 part of ground oats, cornmeal, shorts, ½ part beef scraps, if I do not have plenty of milk, and ¼ part bone meal. I prefer dry feeding. For green food I use green cut clover, potato parings put thru a food chopper and lettuce leaves.

Mrs. May E. McCully.

Linn, Kan.

## Brooders are a Big Help

I have been successful in raising from 200 to 400 chicks every year for the last four years with commercial brooders. I have three hot air brooders. We bought the first one, 100-chick size. As it proved satisfactory we made two more like it, one 100 size and one double one. I like the 100 size best as it is easier to handle and move. I prefer the commercial brooder to the old hen for several reasons. The brooder chick has no lice to kill it or weaken its vitality. The hen so often tramps on and kills some chicks. While the brooder is keeping the chicks warm the hens may be kept laying, for as soon as hens become broody they are taken from the nest and placed in another pen, with plenty of feed and water, and they soon begin laying again. I start the heat in the brooder several days before putting the chicks in. When the temperature is 95 degrees it is ready for the little chicks. The temperature should be kept at 95 degrees the first week and then dropped about 5 degrees every week until the chicks are old enough to do without heat. These brooders are placed in a house, the south side of which has all glass windows, ventilated at top. It has a cement floor which is covered with straw and cleaned often. When the chicks are 48 hours old I give them water and sand and then a small feed of commercial chick feed. I feed five times a day for six weeks, then three times. I prefer to feed often and not give too much at a time, than to feed a larger amount only three times a day. When a few days old the chicks are turned out in the house. Every brooder has a temporary fence in front of it so the chicks always will go back in their own brooder. Later they are turned out of doors. I have been very successful with these methods.

Mrs. A. D. McC.

University Park, Denver.

## Chicks Do Well in Brooder

First I put a box on top of the incubator, with cardboard tacked across the corners to make them round. This keeps the chicks from piling up in the corners. I line the box with an old blanket and cover the box with a gunny sack. I put the chicks in the box as soon as 25 or 30 are hatched and dry.

I leave the chicks on top of the incubator until the youngest are 36 hours old. In the meantime I get the brooder ready, by putting paper over the floor and covering it with dry clean sand sprinkled with bran. Over the bran I sprinkle a handful of crushed rolled oats. For 50 chicks I give a handful of oats four times a day. Then I feed them one feed a day of one hard boiled egg mixed with an equal amount of bread crumbs. After they are 2 weeks old I feed bread and chick feed alternately. I give them clean water with some good germicide added.

Keep the temperature in the brooder at 95 degrees. If the chicks are too cold they will pile up, and if warm they will spread out over the brooder. I have a strip of screen wire about 8 inches high in front of the brooder until they learn to go back in. I clean, trim and fill the lamp once a day unless the weather is cold then it needs filling twice a day. After the chicks are 2 weeks old I feed some cabbage once a day. Lettuce is good, also green wheat or oats. I always have had good success. I have operated brooders for the last 10 years.

Mrs. Sarah Peters.

Nashville, Kan.

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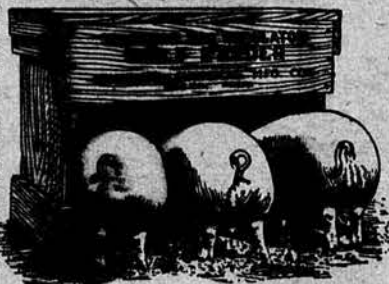
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Number 14

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 1, 1916

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## Hens — \$4,000 a Year

A Man of 60 is Not Too Old to Start at the Bottom  
and Make a Success, if He is a "Live Wire"

BY V. V. DETWILER

**P**OULTRY products worth \$4,000, care for a great many more chicks with and \$1,000 worth of fruits were less work, and a great deal more certainty of success.

Aley owns a 12-acre poultry and fruit farm south of Topeka, Kan., that is valued at \$10,000. When Mr. Aley came to Topeka 14 years ago, he was 60 years old, had \$500 with which to start business, and was afflicted with rheumatism so that he had found it necessary to give up general farming.

The majority of men in such a position would be willing to spend the rest of their days by the fire in a son's or daughter's home, cussing rheumatism and the government. Aley took hold of things with the same sort of vim that you would expect from a man 40 years younger. Now he looks and feels younger than he did 14 years ago, and he can do more work and make more money than a great many farmers half his age. He gives a lot of credit for his success to his wife. "She was a true helpmeet, not a 'help eat,'" is the way he expresses it.

Poultry had been handled in a small way by Aley for years before he started this farm. In fact he has had something to do with chickens ever since he was a boy. It was natural, therefore, that he should turn to the poultry business. He was able to make a success, while if a city man, blissfully ignorant of the peculiarities of hens, were given the same chance, he would be very likely to fail.

There was not much money to build hen houses with when Aley first came to this little farm. He had to care for the chicks in outdoor coops. Consequently he lost chicks in storms, crows carried them off, cats ate them, dogs caught them, in fact he had all the troubles that discourage the man who tries to care for little chicks without suitable equipment.

As soon as money was available for improvements a large brooder house was built. There were 15 compartments in this house, and every compartment received a flood of sunlight from the glass front. The foundation of concrete protected the chicks from rats and skunks. This house made it possible to

This arrangement was not perfect.



Any system that requires the use of hens to brood the chickens is clumsy and expensive, if a large number of chicks are to be brooded. Aley now has a roomy incubator cellar, above which is a two-room colony brooder house. One of these rooms is heated by a brooder stove that burns hard coal, and the other room is heated by an oil burner. Each of these rooms will accommodate 1,500 chicks until they are a month or more old. By that time they can go into an unheated house, without discomfort.

The first hatch of chicks is brought off about April 1, every year. Three incubators were set March 14, this year. These three machines hold 1,320 eggs. Two of them are 540-egg machines. These are not quite so convenient as the smaller sizes, Aley believes. He finds it easier to keep the temperature under perfect control in the 240-egg size.

If the right sort of care is given to an incubator, excellent results should be obtained. The first year that he used incubators, Aley raised 75 chicks to 3 weeks old from every 100 eggs put into the incubators. There are several reasons why he had such excellent success. In the first place he set fresh, fertile eggs from healthy, vigorous, mature stock. The incubators were operated with a great deal of care, and the chicks were handled properly after they were hatched. It is very important that chicks do not get chilled for the first few days after they are hatched, according to Mr. Aley. At the time a chick is

hatched a great deal of the yolk of the egg is held inside its body to be used as food. If the chick is badly chilled before this yolk is absorbed, there is danger of bowel trouble.

Single Comb White Leghorns and Mottled Anconas are kept on this farm. Usually about 2,000 chickens are maintained in the range flock. Only about 1,200 are on hand now. Largely because of the high cost of feed, Aley thought it was good business not to raise so many chickens last year.

Market eggs, eggs for hatching, broilers, breeding stock, and baby chicks are sold from this farm. The market eggs make the most important source of income. All of them are sold at fancy prices in Topeka. There is a demand for more eggs than Aley can supply, at 5 to 6 cents above market price. In order to get this price it is not necessary for him to deliver the eggs from house to house. High class groceries and meat markets are eager to handle them. Of course in order to create a demand of this sort it is necessary for him to deliver a product that is a great deal better than the usual market product. The eggs from his flock are uniformly large and white. Every egg that goes to market is pure white, and weighs not less than 24 ounces to the dozen. A person can afford to pay a few cents more a dozen and get eggs of this quality. Aley gathers his eggs twice a day, and markets them daily. Sometimes Aley sells for as much as 40 cents a dozen. At some seasons of the year he gets as little as 18 cents.

The hens on the Aley farm are selected for egg production. There is an egg type and a meat type of hens in every breed, just as there is a milk type and a beef type of cows in every breed of cattle. It is interesting to get Mr. Aley talking along this line. He has given so much study to selecting the type of hen that will make the most profitable layer, that he can make a pretty close guess as to her laying ability from her shape and the way she carries her tail. He keeps the White Leghorns and Anconas because their strong point is

the ability to lay a large number of big white eggs. He admits that there are other breeds that might make better broilers, but the production of broilers is only a side line on this egg farm. It is a profitable sideline, however. He sold a large number last July for 25 cents a pound.

Cockerels are separated from the pullets when they are about 6 weeks old. Those that show exceptional promise of being good breeding stock are saved, and the others are fed for market. The pullets are needed to stock the flock with young blood.

There are 10 poultry houses on the Aley farm. The largest one is 160 feet long, two are 96 feet, one 60 feet, three 36 feet, two 20 feet, and one 18 feet. The 20-foot houses are gable-roofed, and are 14 feet wide. All of the other houses are of the shed-roof type, 12 feet wide, 7 feet high in front and 5 feet high in the back. All of the houses are on concrete foundations, and are made wind and rain proof by covering the roofs and outside of the walls with prepared roofing paper. These houses have dirt floors, abundant window space on the south, and ample facilities for ventilation. They are not made for show. The idea was to get the most service possible for the money invested. A great deal of the lumber used was second hand. This cut down the expense, but

(Continued on Page 29.)





**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

### Does Prohibition Prohibit

A subscriber writes, "I should like to have T. A. McNeal comment on this question, 'Does prohibition prohibit?'"

Prohibition does prohibit in the sense that other prohibitory laws prohibit. All the so called criminal laws are prohibitory and yet none of them prevents the commission of crime except in a limited way. I am certain that in Kansas today the prohibitory law is as well enforced as other criminal laws on the average and I think it is better enforced than most other laws against crime. Some of the radical advocates of prohibition claim entirely too much for it. One might suppose to hear some of them talk that intoxicating liquor was the primary cause of nearly all the crime and evil of every description in the world. No level headed, well informed student of economics, social conditions and government can believe that. It is one of the great contributing causes of poverty, misery and crime but not the only one and perhaps not even the greatest one.

For back of whisky is human selfishness and human greed. They are the primary causes which produce the distillery and the saloon, so that after all whisky and other intoxicating liquors are not the primary cause of the evil but a secondary cause. Sometimes also we find men and women here in Kansas making claims for the prohibitory law which the facts will not warrant. I have heard enthusiastic advocates of prohibition make the broad declaration that whisky has been banished from the state. That statement is no more true than the opposite statement often heard that there is more whisky consumed in Kansas than in states where they have saloons.

Whisky and beer and other intoxicating liquors are not banished from Kansas and probably never will be. On the other hand the man who says that there is more drunkenness in proportion to the population in Kansas than in other states either is entirely unfamiliar with conditions in Kansas or, what is more likely, is a reckless and shameless liar. Government statistics show that there is less intoxicating liquor consumed in Kansas per capita than in any other state in the Union and what is more the average consumption is steadily decreasing.

There is a good reason for this. Liquor drinking is an acquired and not a natural desire. There may be abnormal cases where children are born with the appetite for strong drink but with the normal human being the taste for liquor is no more natural than the taste for tobacco. The drinking habit in most cases is a social habit. Men drink and boys drink because other men and other boys do the same thing.

Formerly to offer liquor to the guest was considered a necessary evidence of hospitality. No banquet was considered a success unless wines and other liquors were served and sobriety and dullness were considered synonymous. Every traveling salesman considered it necessary to treat his customers and when two friends who had not met for a day or two happened to come together the first impulse of both, unless one chanced to be a tightwad, was to suggest that they go take a drink. Most public speakers indulged in the use of intoxicating liquor because they believed it sharpened their wits and increased their oratorical brilliancy. Drinking was respectable and popular, therefore common.

Whatever else prohibition has done or failed to do in Kansas it has made the drinking and selling of intoxicating liquor no longer respectable. The confirmed soak with a continual thirst, acquired years ago, may continue to hunt for liquor in back alley joints or in bottles carefully hidden in fragrant livery stables, but the self respecting citizen will not take that trouble to get a drink, while he perhaps would drink in a reputable, well furnished saloon. The saloon keeper in Kansas is ranked with the horsethief in point of respectability and considerably lower in the social scale than the successful forger or burglar. It is no longer common to serve liquors at a banquet in Kansas, on the contrary I do not think there has been a public banquet in this state in years at which either wine or any other kind of liquor was served. The professional man who drinks is no longer regarded with admiration or even with pity. People do not consider the fact that he drinks as an evidence of genius but on the other hand are likely to refer to him as a fool.

I am of the opinion that the greatest benefit prohibition has done society is that it has made the selling of liquor and the drinking of liquor unpopular. It has taken from them the respectability they once enjoyed.

Prohibition does not prohibit in the sense that it does not entirely stop the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquors. It does prohibit to the extent that it has greatly lessened the sale and consumption.

To argue that prohibition has not greatly lessened the sale and consumption of intoxicants in Kansas is to impeach the integrity and sense of the majority of the people of Kansas. If, as the opponents of prohibition would have the people of other states believe, it increased crime and drunkenness and poverty and the burdens of taxation, then the people of Kansas are the greatest fools in the world for they are growing more and more favorable to this policy which the anti-prohibitionist argues is ruining them financially and morally.

They know that is a lie.

### War With Mexico

As this is written conflicting reports continue to come from Mexico. One report says that the followers of Carranza are deserting him and going over to Villa, the bandit, while other reports deny the first. My own opinion is that the loyalty of the Carranza followers cannot be depended on and that we are headed toward far more serious trouble than any we have yet seen. The ignorant masses of Mexicans do not understand the intentions or feelings of the vast majority of the people of the United States. Why should they?

Ever since the Spaniards set foot on Mexican soil the masses have been robbed, and kept in deepest ignorance. The foreigners with whom they have come in contact for the most part have been in the exploiting business and perhaps the leading exploiters have been from the United States.

Why should they understand us? They naturally believe that our purpose is to take possession of their country and perhaps to put them into slavery.

Again our own soldiers are exceedingly likely to make a mistake which will lead to the united opposition of the Mexicans of all factions. The Mexican peons who make up the nondescript armies of Mexico all look alike. Our soldiers are likely to clash with them by mistake and immediately the factions warring with each other would unite against what they suppose is a common foe. We are reaping the harvest of a long sowing of greed and oppression. The inevitable gathering time has come.

I cannot well see any course to pursue now but to go on with the harvesting. If we must fight all Mexico we should not stop until order is restored and then we should establish a government and come away, exacting only one condition; that the government so established, deal justly with the poor and ignorant masses of Mexico; that it divide the land among them and protect them in their titles; that it establish industrial schools and teach the peasants how to live, as well as how to read and write; that it establish and maintain religious as well as civil liberty and that its courts hold the balances of justice evenly between the rich and the poor. We should promise that such government will have our unselfish support and that so long as it carries out that program there will be no interference from us, but that order and justice must be maintained or otherwise we will again step in and assume control. In the course of time the peons, given opportunity, education and hope, will come to understand us and they will have no disposition to hate us or to raise disturbances.

The primary cause of the present condition in Mexico was injustice and cruel greed. The only permanent cure for the condition is to restore justice and put the Golden Rule into operation in Mexico.

### The Best Soldiers

Incidentally while speaking of the war in Mexico, comes the news that the regiment which has made the greatest marching record is a negro regiment. It has acted so well that General Funston makes special mention of it. Always the negro regulars have shown great fighting qualities. They did this during the civil war, altho it was hardly to be expected that men just released from slavery would

show remarkable qualities as fighting men. In Cuba the same steadiness under fire and intelligence in action was shown. The negro regiment which led the charge at El Canse lost most of its commissioned officers, and the companies were led in some cases by non commissioned officers and led well. But there has been no disposition shown by any recent administration to deal fairly with the colored citizens. It would be easy to recruit several regiments of colored troops but that will not be done, possibly for fear that sometime the colored soldiers may decide to stand up for their own rights. In this connection I might again remark that the old truth that as men sow so also shall they reap applies to the people of the United States as well as to the people of other countries. The conduct of the white race in this country toward the negro race makes our boasted freedom and talk of equality of opportunity mostly a mockery and rank hypocrisy.

### April Fool

I am reminded that the date of this number of the Agricultural and Moral Guide is April 1. I suppose several million curious minded persons have asked why this particular day was selected untold centuries ago as the one day in the year in which any fool might play any sort of stupid, idiotic trick on any other human being, altho the other might be an entire stranger, while the same long standing custom makes it obligatory for the victim to take it good naturedly and refrain from the natural and ordinary proper impulse to knock the block off the fool who played the trick.

If there is to be a day in the year when any sort of joke goes it is proper that it should be April 1 or some other day in this month, for April is the joke month of the year. In March you don't expect anything but erratic weather, almost unbearably hot one day and unreasonably cold the next, but the people have never gotten over being fooled in April.

Some how or other we can't help having high hopes of April and generally we are disappointed. The Romans who gave the month its name were the same way. It was the month of the spring festivals. It was supposed to be named for the beautiful goddess Aphrodite, another name for Venus. The Roman historian and scholar Varro seems to trace the etymology to the Latin verb "aperire" to open, and says of the month "omnia aperit" "it opens everything." There is no reason to believe from this, however, that Varro was familiar with the American game of draw poker, and had in mind the opening of a jack pot. As I have said, April is a deceitful month. It fools everybody and always has. You expect fine weather in April, but scarcely ever get it. When you are looking for a warm day it snows, and when you expect a storm it turns off balmy and beautiful. In April the cow longs for the succulent and tender grass, and thinks she sees it in the distance but generally, especially during the first half of the month, she gets fooled; it is an appearance without a reality. In that respect April is more emblematical of the average human life than any other month in the year. To the average human being, life seems like a succession of April fool days for the most part. We think we see green delightful pastures just ahead but for the most part find that the prospect was an illusion. We think we are about to enjoy a toothsome feast but discover when we put the coffee to our lips that it has been ruined with the salt of disappointment and that the food which looked so inviting has been seasoned with aloes or asafetida. The ambitious politician strives and schemes for official position only to find when he gets it that it brings with it only bitterness and disappointment, and the fruit of success which looked so luscious and appetizing in the distance generally is tasteless and bitter when in his possession. The money lover strives with every energy of mind and body to accumulate wealth, shrivels his soul and sacrifices his health in order to acquire it, supposing that it will give him supreme enjoyment, but finds when he acquires it that he has lost the power to enjoy and that like Sisyphus he is condemned to spend his life rolling up the hill the burdensome stone he was so eager to acquire.

To the majority of the human race life seems to be a ghastly joke with none of the lightsome laughter which is supposed to go with April Fool's day. The human being who belongs to this hopeless majority, like his fellows, comes into the world without his consent and apparently compelled to spend his life in



a hopeless struggle for a miserable existence. Never at any time more than a couple of jumps ahead of actual want, he finally reaches old age dependent upon charity. He is required to obey laws he had no hand in making and is gravely informed that ignorance of the law is no excuse for its infraction altho he never had any opportunity to become in the least familiar with the law which he may unwittingly have violated.

In the name of patriotism he is required to go out and fight and maybe dies, without understanding perhaps in the remotest degree what he is fighting about or why he is required to try to kill the man he is fighting against or be killed by him. If he complains of the inequality of conditions he is told that he is a disturber of the established order and perhaps an anarchist and that it is not for such as he to presume to meddle with the manner in which government or society is managed; the only proper thing for him to do being to uncomplainingly pay such taxes as may be levied upon him without asking why or for what purpose they are levied, and at the bidding of those who rule to go out and fight in order that they may retain their jobs. And if he kicks he is liable then to find the joke is on him even as in the case of the impatient pedestrian who on the first of April kicks at the hat lying on the sidewalk and discovers to his sorrow that the battered tile covers a stone.

And after spending 60 or 75 or possibly 80 years of bewilderment, drifting with the great current of life which he has never been able to stem; not knowing whence he came or where he is going he dies with the questions, why am I? and whence am I? and where go I? still unanswered. Life has been to him mostly a succession of April fool days, dull, drab, unlighted by joy.

## The Democracy of France

The present war, terrible as it is, has at least taught some valuable lessons, and one is that France has a genuine democracy and that it is a success. For one I did not know or believe this prior to the war. I was of the opinion that the democracy of France was mostly a joke, that the classes ran the country and that the common people of France had little to say about public affairs. I supposed that, and just as I supposed that France really had not a real democracy I also supposed that the French were a decadent people. I was badly mistaken in both suppositions. I now believe that outside of Switzerland there is more of real democracy in France than in any other country in the world, and I know now that the French are not a decadent people.

Another lesson taught by France shows that it is possible for an army to be democratic and yet be a great fighting machine. The French army is the most democratic in the world, and certainly no one now doubts its effectiveness. Socially no line is drawn in the French army between the officer and the private soldier, and yet that does not seem to destroy discipline. It is said to be no uncommon thing for the French army officer to invite the private soldier to dine with him, and those who have visited France since the war began say it is a common sight in the cafes to see the officers and privates sitting at the same table, chatting with one another, supping light wine or taking other light refreshments on terms of the most perfect equality. Before going into action it is common for the officers to discuss the plans with their men and talk over what is expected from each.

All promotions are made, not by reason of social rank or wealth but on merit. The commanding officer may be a peasant farmer when at peace and in the ranks under his command may be wealthy manufacturers or bankers or professional men. The question asked is not what was his social rank in time of peace, but does he know how to command a company or a battalion or regiment?

In striking contrast with this plan which has proved so successful in France, our own army is modeled after the armies of the most autocratic and tyrannical governments of Europe. We fix an impassable gulf between the commissioned officer and the private. We force the officer to act like a snob and perhaps in time to become one; we wonder that American youths refuse to enlist in the army, that those who do enlist are apt to be dissatisfied, and that desertions are frequent. We are now proposing to double the size of our regular army, but without changing the plan. The result will be that it will be twice as difficult to obtain recruits, and that the number of desertions will be doubled. The military leaders of this country as a rule learn nothing by experience.

## Town and College

A third of a century ago or more a colony of Swedish people settled on the fertile prairies of McPherson county. Along with them was a young preacher of great vision and gigantic frame who was not satisfied simply to preach to the Lutheran congregation. He conceived the idea that there might be built up at the little town of Lindsborg a great institution of learning. It was a daring conception, and to the cold, calculating man of business the success of the venture didn't seem probable.

Perhaps if the blond giant, Carl Swenson, had been what is called a first class business man he would have seen the objections and difficulties in the way, and seeing them would have been discouraged.

As a result there would be no college today at the little town of Lindsborg, and people all over the nation would not know there is such a place on the map.

Fortunately the men of vision usually are not careful business men and do not sense the obstacles which may have to be overcome. If they were there would be mighty little progress in the world. Because Carl Swenson was full of courage and optimism and the faith which can move mountains the college was started out on the prairie and because he had that faith and courage there are people all over the world who know about Lindsborg and especially the wonderful chorus which in connection with the college each year gives the rendition of the "Messiah."

To my mind this annual musical festival at the little town of Lindsborg is not only one of the most remarkable but also one of the most admirable things we have in Kansas. The chorus is not made up altogether of people connected with the college. The whole community takes a part in it and has a common pride in making it a success. There are sturdy farmers out there in the neighborhood of Lindsborg who leave their work for a few days every year to take part in this great oratorio. Altho the "Messiah" has been rendered by vast choruses in Lindsborg every year now for a third of a century the interest in it never wanes but rather increases. Last year despite unfavorable weather, 20,000 people paid for the privilege of hearing it at the different renditions. This year the managers are looking for as large or larger crowd than ever. The musical festival thru the week from April 16 to 23 inclusive at Lindsborg will draw thousands of people not from Kansas alone, but from other states as well. There will be great singers there from abroad, as good as the world knows but after all the great attraction will be the chorus of hundreds of voices singing Handel's masterpiece, the "Messiah." If you can get over to Lindsborg during that festival week it will be worth your while.

## Railroads and Employees

I enjoy reading your lines in the Passing Comment and you strike me as a man having a broad knowledge of things in general but there is one discussion your pen has not as yet touched. This is on the demands the railway employees in train service are asking for an eight-hour day. I should like for you to give me your opinion on the following questions and your correct attitude toward this movement.

Is it right for train and engine service employees to work 16 hours a day and receive no more in proportion than they would for eight? Is it right for one man to do two men's work while 20,000 or more experienced railroad men are floating around the country trying to keep their families and loved ones from hunger and want? Is it right for the railroads to say they are going broke on account of the demands of labor when there are men getting more than 1 million dollars a year income from their money invested in railroads while the average wages of the employees including the officials (some of whom draw \$300 to \$400 a day and expenses) is only \$2.54 a day? Is it right for insurance companies to invest the peoples' money in railroads and refuse to insure railroad trainmen?

Is it right for a railroad official who gets \$200 a day or more to accuse the employees of bankrupting the road and tell the public that a railroad official is worth all he can get?

Is it right for the railroad to tell the dear public of the large increase the employees have received for the murdering of their physical constitution on the cross of long, irregular hours of toil in the past few years and say nothing of the big increase the officials have received during the same period, not to mention the large amounts paid to some for service not rendered? Why not tell the dear public that pays this bill of expense?

Is it right for the general counsel of a railroad who is receiving several times a larger salary than the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to point out some engineers who make more than certain governors and not tell that the governors receive their expenses and get most of their satisfaction from the honor of the office? The engineers bear their own expenses and take all kinds of chance of their own lives and of the traveling public.

Is it right for the railroads to talk of cutting the wages of the unorganized labor to make up for the loss of dividends when some of the employees are getting less than \$1 a day and living in shacks and huts built from discarded ties and owned by the railroads? They are compelled to live like cattle and the railroad forces them to occupy them and deducts the rent from their small wages.

Is it right for the government to grant the railroads everything they ask for when the stockholders are the only ones benefitted?

Is it right for the public to believe that the railroads cannot pay their employees any more unless they raise freight and passenger rates when they have a bill always before lawmakers for an increase? The public will soon wake up to the fact that they cannot trust the railroads under an oath for only a short time ago the railroads defeated a full crew bill by telling the public that if it was defeated freight rates would remain the same but if it passed they would be increased. The bill was defeated and the rates were increased just the same. Now what are the people going to do in the eight hour demands of the employees? Stand by the railroads? Not on your life; a burnt child won't play in the fire.

Strong City, Kan.

My sympathies are now and have always been with the railroad employees in their demand for an eight hour day. In my opinion eight hours a day is as long as any man or woman ought to be required to labor and that is especially true of railroad employees whose labor is of a peculiarly nerve racking character in very many cases. This may not be true of the section hands but it is true of the train men.

I also am clearly of the opinion that the rights of the laborers should be paramount to the rights

of the stockholders who are only entitled to dividends after the laborers all along the line are fairly compensated. In other words I believe that the rights of labor are superior to the rights of capital. The trouble with our economic and governmental system is and always has been, that it was founded on just the opposite principle from that just stated. In other words governments have been instituted and laws enacted much more often in the interest of capital than in the interest of labor.

I insist that the scale of wages on railroads and for that matter in every other line is inequitable and indefensible in that it does not pay the wage earner in proportion to the real importance or individual responsibility of the position held. I insist that the engineer who controls the engine which pulls a fast passenger train not only takes vastly greater personal risk but a vastly greater load of responsibility on his shoulders than the higher officials of the road, even the president, and that his pay should be equal to theirs.

As one of the general public frequently entrusting my life to the railroad men who run the trains, I have a right as one citizen among millions to demand safety and the highest kind of efficiency, and I do not believe that it is possible for train men who are compelled to work long hours, 12 to 16 or more a day, to be in physical or mental condition at the end of this protracted and nerve racking period of labor to give the best service.

I do not believe the railroads should be permitted to overwork their employees while there is idle labor seeking and needing employment.

## Truthful James

"I see," said Truthful, "that they are having some bad prairie fires out in Western Kansas which reminds me that I have seen some fires there myself. Also it brings to mind the run made by Jim Blitters, that is, I had Jim's word for it. I didn't see Jim make the run and there are people out there who insist that Jim is the doggondest liar who ever came down the pike, but this is Jim's story. He said that back in 1878 he was breaking prairie on his claim 25 miles southwest of Dodge City. All around him for 25 miles was unbroken prairie. He happened to look up from his plowin' and off to the southwest of him about 10 miles he saw a prairie fire. 'It was sure comin' along' said Jim. 'Just hittin' the high places.' Jim said he saw that there was only one thing to do, and that was to strike for the river. He unhitched the team, mounted the best runner of the two and lit out lettin' the other horse come along as best it could. At the end of five miles he looked back and saw that fire was takin' two jumps to his horse's one and that it wa'n't more than two miles behind him, and actin' as if it was just spittin' on its hands for a fresh start. He said that he knew then that it wasn't no use to depend on that hoss. So he jumped off, turned the hoss loose, shed his shirt as he went along so as to travel as light as possible, and loped off across the prairie.

"Jim said that when he was a boy he could outrun anything in the human line there was in his country, but he said that all the travelin' he had ever done before was like the movement of a sore footed snail in comparison to what he did that day. Ahead of him there was a bunch of coyotes that was also makin' for safety. Jim kicked two of them out of his road as they were a hinderin' his progress. A little further on he caught up with a couple of jackrabbits which he said was makin' fair time, but he looked back and saw that the fire was still a gainin' some and when he noticed that he passed both the jackrabbits. In order that his progress might not be impeded Jim said that he kicked off his pants and then limbered up for the 10 mile run which was still between him and the river. 'You know,' said Jim, 'that the antelope has always been credited with bein' the swiftest of the animals, but I had to jump over two full grown antelopes that day as I hastened on. But there ain't nuthin' that will travel so fast as a prairie fire when conditions are just right. That durned fire had caught everything but me and it was just a grittin' its teeth so to speak and comin' after me. Well, sir, when I was within three miles of the river I saw that in spite of all the runnin' I could do I wasn't goin' to make it and something had to be done and done quick or yours truly would be a singed cat and worse than that. Then I made up my mind. When I was a young man I could beat any other feller in the neighborhood on jumpin' either runnin', standin' or high jump. It just occurred to me that I might jump and let that fire run under me. So I waited till it was pretty close and jumped into the air. That fire, gentlemen, was a leapin' not less than 15 feet high but I cleared it by 3 feet. It passed under me while I was in the air and I wasn't even scorched. But I was in no shape to appear in society. My shirt and pants were both gone. All the clothin' I had on was a pair of plow shoes. I walked back the way I had come and at last I found where my pants had been burnt up, but there was my pocket knife lyin' out on the prairie. I took that and began skinnin' coyotes and antelopes which had been caught by the fire, and tyin' the skins together as best I could with strings of raw hide until I had made a coverin' for myself. But, gentlemen, it was a narrow escape. If I hadn't thought to take that high jump just when I did my charred carcass would have been lyin' out there on the prairie along with them antelopes and coyotes."



# Just About Brooders

Letters by Persons Who Use Them and Find Them Valuable Labor Savers

FOR the last two years I have used a hot water brooder and have been quite successful with it. When the incubator begins to hatch, I clean the brooder, fill the tank and light the lamp. By the time the chicks are old enough to leave the incubator, the brooder is ready for them.

My brooder has two compartments separated by a little curtain. The part under the hot water pipes is the hover and the other is the feed room. Before I put chicks in the brooder I cover the floor with a layer of dry sand, then put in about an inch of alfalfa leaves or other fine litter. The chicks are perfectly contented in their cosy home. When they are old enough to feed, I spread several layers of newspapers in the feed room and place their drinking fountain and feed on that. When they have eaten, the room is easily cleaned by removing the papers. I never feed in the brooder after the chicks are old enough to be turned outside.

Mine is an outdoor brooder but I always keep it in a house during early spring. My brooder house has an open front which may be closed in bad weather and which admits plenty of air and sunshine. When the chicks are 4 or 5 days old the brooder is opened and they are given the freedom of the brooder house. The brooder is kept at the proper heat and they soon learn to return to it when cold. When 10 days old they have the run of a small yard. When 3 weeks old they range where they like, and the brooder is removed to another part of the house and prepared for the next hatch. A warm coop is provided for the 3 weeks old chicks and on cold or damp days a lighted lantern is placed inside it but never left during the night. I find that brooder raised chicks are free from lice but more likely to have bowel trouble than those raised with hens. Therefore great care should be taken in regard to feed, and absolute cleanliness must be adhered to.

I feed them sour milk every day, as that tends to keep their digestive organs in a healthful condition. They have access to a dry mash and are fed such ground grain as we happen to have. For green food I give them chopped onions, lettuce, or whatever I have that they relish.

I always supply them with fine grit and charcoal. I like to feed them in a litter as they are not so likely to overeat if they have to work for what they get. Care must be taken to see that they do not overfeed. I have used a hot air brooder and had good success with it. I think the most important things in raising brooder chicks are perfect cleanliness, regular feeding and a litter to keep them busy.

Mrs. E. D. Ammon.

Freedom, Okla.

## Used Brooders for 16 Years

I have been raising chicks successfully for the last 16 years, entirely with incubators and brooders, raising from 200 to 500 every year. The ideal brooder is simple in construction and easy to operate. It will raise a larger per cent of chicks than a hen as it will not step on any nor will it breed lice and mites to prey upon them. It will not lead the chicks out into the wet grass to be chilled to death.

My brooder has the lamp at one end, on the outside, with a pipe carrying the heat thru the center of the brooder to the opposite end, the pipe extending thru the end so the gas does not escape inside and kill the chicks. On each side of this heating pipe a few inches from

it hangs a heavy cloth curtain with slashes cut in it about 2 inches apart so the chicks can run under it easily. This forms a cosy warm place always ready for the chicks. Beyond this on each side is a large space covered on top with doors made of fine wire netting which makes it convenient to put in feed and water.



I leave the chicks in the incubator 24 or 36 hours as convenient. I light the lamp on the brooder 2 hours before I wish to put in the chicks. I put three or four thicknesses of paper over the bottom and cover with chaff or alfalfa leaves. When I take the chicks from the incubator I give them their first feed in a box or on the floor.

This feed should consist of bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry and some fine egg shells. This feed is given to them late in the afternoon then they are put into the brooder. I do not use a thermometer as the chicks will go under the hover and if too warm will move out into the outer part and keep comfortable. One easily may tell with the hand if it is too warm and then lower the lamp flame. In the morning I place water in a drinking fountain made of a small can with two nail holes in it about an inch from the top. It is filled with water and inverted in a saucer. Put the water and feed in the outer part where it is light. I use a variety of cracked grains, putting each one in

Most brooders are too small for the number rated. The first one I got was a 50 size, I sent for a 100 size and my husband remodeled the 50 size, making it longer and wider. Fifty or 75 chicks do better than larger numbers, yet with the best of care larger flocks can be handled. I once hatched 155 chicks and raised them in one brooder. At the end of 12 weeks I had 148 of them to sell as broilers.

An ideal place to run the brooder the first three weeks is an unused room, but now I have to put the brooder out in a coop several rods from the house.

Mrs. Bertha B. Moore.

Hays, Kan.

## First Year Was a Success

I have had some experience with a commercial brooder, that may be of benefit to others. Mine is one of the hot water type, a square box 11½ inches high, with the copper pipes fitted on a cross piece of wood, 8½ inches from the bottom of the brooder. It is an outdoor brooder but we keep it in a small house. Our worst time to care for incubator chicks is at night. Every morning I fill the brooder lamp, trim the wick, and wipe off the oil that may have spilled. Then I have a teakettle full of boiling water and fill the brooder tank, as it takes too long and uses unnecessary oil to heat the water with the brooder lamp. Then I line the bottom of the brooder with newspapers as they may easily be burned and help keep everything sanitary. I put in a layer of straw or hay which I change every other evening, or when soiled. I have raised many incubator chicks without brooders, but one year of experience with a brooder satisfied me, and I don't want



a small sardine can. I also put in for them dishes of bran and shorts. I scatter sand among the leaves, also a few rolled oats. Pinhead oats make a variety.

When the chicks are a week old give them some green food—onion tops and cabbage are good—and some sour milk cheese, feeding them what they will take. They grow so rapidly the brooder is not large enough to allow them to exercise so I have a large box about a foot deep with a hole cut in the side the same size as the brooder door and let them run in this. It is best to put legs on the box so as to raise it to the same height as the brooder, for the chicks should they discover that they have to go down a runway, may not learn the way back into the brooder. About 4 o'clock I make them all go into this box so I may clean the brooder. This is easily done by carefully rolling up the paper and carrying out all the trash on it and putting in fresh paper and leaves. This should be done every night. When the chicks are 3 weeks old I move them into larger quarters and have the brooder for the next hatch.

One very important thing about a brooder is to have the heat in the center. If it is at the back the chicks will crowd and smother. This is impossible in a brooder like mine with a long center heat and an opening on both sides. Beware of a brooder with tight glass or wooden doors. If there is no ventilation, it is a death trap.

any more early chicks without my brooder. After lighting my lamp I fit it carefully in the center of the boiler and watch it a minute to see that the flame is not too high. Then I may rest assured that the chicks will be comfortable and not smother. I never have lost one by smothering. I never have had better chicks or better luck with my pullets which are Plymouth Rocks.

Mrs. Oron Stout.

Douglas, Okla.

## Prefers Hot Water Type

I began using brooders for incubator hatched chicks 12 years ago. Our first purchase was two 100-chick size, hot water brooders. The next kind to be used was a very flimsy affair heated by hot air, built by an incubator company noted for "hot air."

This brooder would help to raise chickens, but it was so inferior to the first two that it soon was discarded.

Our next trial was another of the hot air type, but its great hobby was "pure air." This brooder was expensive but well made and would work fairly well. It was so large that it had to be operated out of doors and it was as much trouble to go out of doors to look after it as it would have been to look after hens. This brooder had a nice big hover room and a large play and feed room, but our objection to it was that our chicks when turned out of the brooder

seldom would go back in unless we went out and called them in. It did not take long for them to get chilled and then they would die.

Other people may use any kind of brooder they wish, but we are back to our first love, the same hot water brooders we bought 12 years ago. These brooders are made for service. They are supposed to be for outdoor or indoor but we have found them satisfactory for indoor use only. They are operated in a room with a nice smooth floor, plenty of windows and a good wood stove.

We put warm, soft water in the tank slowly, being sure the pipes are filling from the bottom up. This is necessary that there be no air spaces to prevent water from flowing freely to the bottom of the pipes. Half a day is long enough to have it all in shape for the little chicks. Never put hen hatched chicks in for fear of lice. Have a newspaper spread out on the floor and under the hover proper several pieces of blanket in "crinkles" so that the little chicks can rub up against them. The chicks are moved in the evening because they are sleepy then and will stay under the hover. The next day they get sand and grit to peek at and the cloth separating the two compartments is pinned up a little way from the bottom so that they may see better where to go to get warm. Chicks generally are fed and watered in the brooder for two or three days after we begin to feed them, and if the weather is very bad sometimes they are there for a week, but they are put into cloth lined baskets twice a day while the papers in the brooder are changed.

Fire is built in the stove. Chicks are now fed on the floor of the room, getting sand, grit and water where they may help themselves, and as soon as the bluegrass starts enough I pick handfuls and snip off little pieces for the chicks to eat.

After we begin using the stove for warmth the brooder light is put out every day when the chicks are fed in the morning, and lighted at 4 o'clock so it may have the brooder all warm for the chicks at 5 o'clock which is bedtime. We give the last feed by the brooder door.

As soon as a chick looks as if he has a full crop he is popped into the brooder, leaving the slow eaters until the last. In this way I know that all go to bed satisfied.

Mrs. O. S. Andrews.

Greeley, Kan.

## Duly Cautious.

The street car was crowded, and a gentleman with kindly twinkles in his eyes took 5-year-old Tom upon his lap.

"This will be better than standing, won't it, my boy?" he suggested.

"Uh, huh," Tom replied without enthusiasm. He had rather enjoyed lurching about the aisle, just like his father.

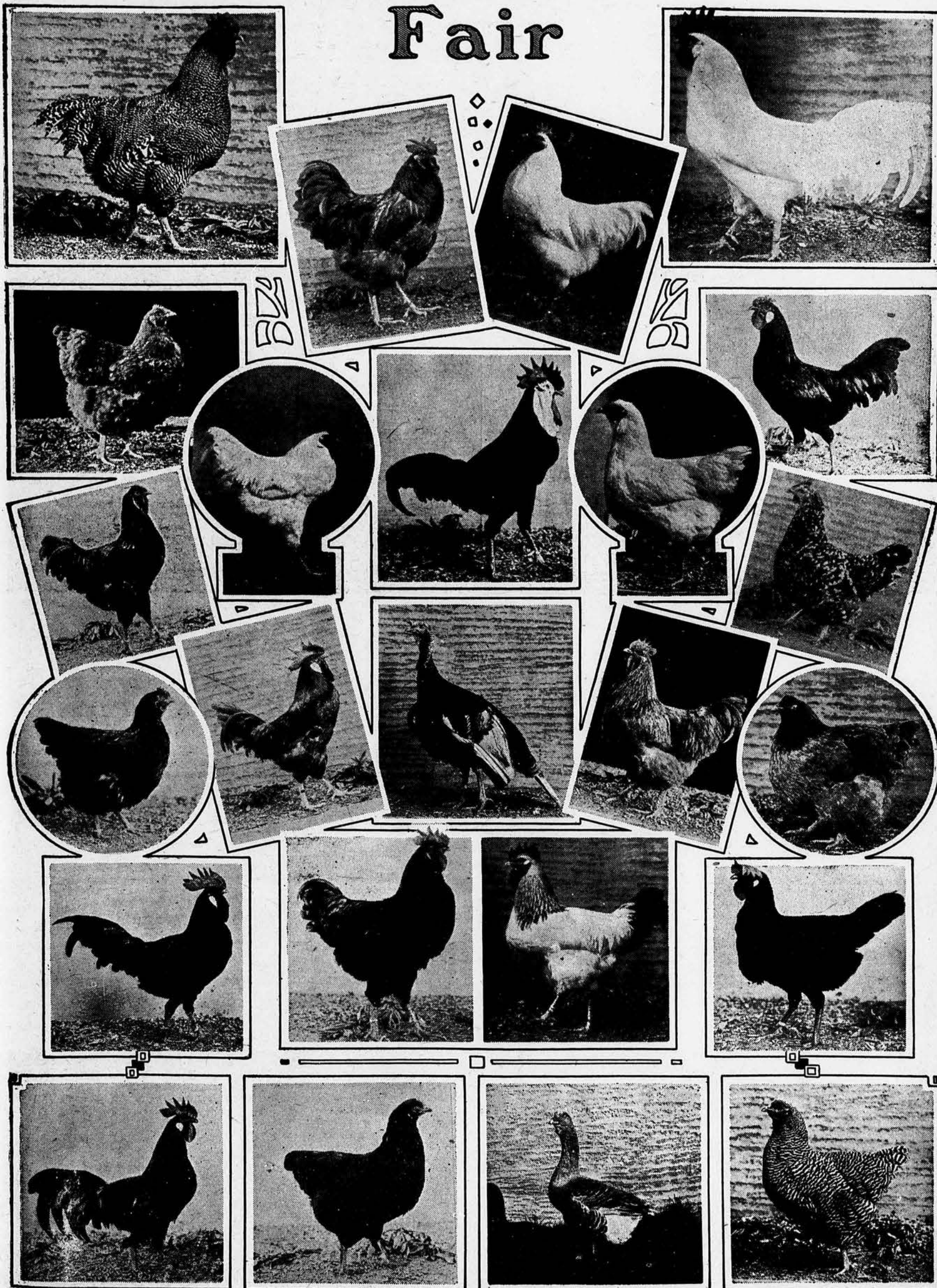
"But you want to be careful that I don't pick your pocket," the gentleman cautioned in a whisper.

"Can't," Tom retorted, his voice somewhat muffled, "soon as I saw you lookin' at me I put my penny in my mouth."—Judge.





# Prize Winners at 'Frisco Fair





## No More White Diarrhoea

"I am sixty-one years of age and have been raising poultry ever since I was seventeen. I never had much trouble except with White Diarrhoea, and sometimes I have lost my entire incubator hatch with this dread disease. Last year I read a lot about Chictone but thought it would be no more help than some others I had used. However, a friend told me what it had done for her, and that it was a very effective remedy, with not a bit of poison in it, so I sent a dollar money order to The Wight Company for two 50c boxes, and I want to say the result was wonderful. I used it about eight weeks, raised over 600 chicks and never lost one. I didn't even have a droopy one in my flock and I will never try to raise another hatch of chicks or turkeys without Chictone. It made my work a pleasure and I know it was the cause of my good success."—Mrs. H. E. Blythe, Unionville, Mo.

Chictone gets results! Resolve today that you will save your chicks from White Diarrhoea. Chictone is guaranteed to save 90 per cent. There are lots of substitutes but there's only one Chictone. Chictone is not a poison. Sold in 50c boxes. Delay is dangerous. Order today from

THE WIGHT CO., DEPT. 172, LAMONI, IA.

## 40,000,000 BABIES

Died in Kansas last year. Not real babies—but little baby chicks. And by losing them, Kansas lost thousands—yes, millions—of dollars worth of real valuable eggs and meat—lost it all in one year. Think of it! A positively needless loss, too. For, of the forty million lost little chicks, fully 24,000,000 could have been saved, had they been raised on

### OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

Made to make chicks healthy and grow twice as fast! Made of oats, wheat, meal, beef, bone and "teeth" (grit). Aids digestion. Put up in 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. sacks. At your dealer's. Write for free circulars.



## Big Cash Profits

Every Week on Chicks. Write me for details showing how beginners with Belle City outfits make \$10 to \$25 a week on day-old chicks. Get the facts! Any man, woman, boy or girl can do it by following my plan and using my

**25 TIMES**  
**World's**  
**Champion**  
**Belle City**  
**Incubator**

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## Easter Cards Free!

20 lovely colored gold embossed Easter Cards free to all who send 10c for 3 month's subscription to our big monthly magazine. Money back if not satisfied. Household, Dept. E. C. S., Topeka, Kas.

## Hens Need Shade in Summer

Give Them a Chance to Keep Out of the Mud This Spring, Too

BY C. T. PATTERSON



SUNSHINE is one of Nature's greatest gifts but "the same sun which melts wax will harden clay." Sunshine is of great value for it stimulates the birds to greater activity and is Nature's disease destroyer, but if it is used to excess it may do great injury. Aside from a sun bath, it seems to be the fowl's inclination to stay in the shade during hot, sunshiny days, and wander into the open only on cloudy days and early and late in the day. If the birds are penned, they should be given plenty of shade. If natural shade is not at hand, artificial shade should be supplied. A good plan is to build a platform 18 inches or 2 feet from the ground and if it is so it can be removed the earth can be dug up underneath, making a splendid place for the hens to spend the hot part of the day.

During wet, rainy weather, the hens have an inclination to get up on something out of the mud. They will get on the woodpile, the fence, a wagon, or in fact anything to be off the ground. The platform just mentioned makes a splendid rest for them. During hot, dry weather, the hens get under the platform for shade.

The hens appreciate all these little things and show their appreciation by the quantity and quality of eggs produced.

It too often is the case that hens are taken from the range and placed in a close pen without proper conditions to make and keep them healthy, happy and profitable. There is no question but that the hen which has free range where she can select her own food as well as get proper exercise will do better work producing eggs and that the eggs are more fertile and the chicks hatched are stronger than those produced by the hen which is penned without proper conditions.

In order to supply healthful conditions for the hens, we should study their natural habits. We know the hens are fond of earth worms and there are many morsels of food selected from fresh earth by the hens. It is a good plan to turn some earth over in the pen every day with a spade. This should be done in the morning as the earth worms come to the surface at night, then go back into the earth when the sun comes up. The work should be done between daylight and sunup. If it cannot be done at this time, some boards or an old door should be laid on the ground where the digging is to be done. This protects the worms so they remain near the surface. A space of soil 3 feet square turned over every morning will supply 20 hens with fresh earth to work in during the day, and by moving systematically about the yard it will prevent the soil from becoming contaminated with disease.

### Test the Hatching Eggs

How to determine the proper amount of moisture in the incubator, and the kind of eggs to set are questions asked quite often. If my experience will help anybody I am glad to give it.

No egg above or under normal size should go in the incubator. Every one of the eggs selected should be tested to be sure none have been subjected to incubation heat long enough to quicken

them. This often occurs in hot weather in a nest where several hens lay. The eggs often are gathered without a knowledge of the development, the germ dies, decomposition begins and with it no end of trouble. By the use of a tester containing a magnifying lens you can detect these bad eggs before putting them in. Then there is what we call a porous egg, the pores of which are so large that evaporation is too rapid. This can be detected by the use of the tester. In testing before putting eggs in the incubator you find many cracks you otherwise would overlook.

If when you test your eggs after two weeks' incubation, you find the shell less than two-thirds full, there is not enough moisture. You can increase it by using less ventilation or by placing a dish of wet sand under the trays. At hatching time an egg should be about two-thirds full. Sometimes your largest chicks die in the shell. If you break the shell away you often find the shell full and watery. This comes from too much moisture. These conditions should be detected before it is too late. If you will take time to test two or three eggs daily with a good tester they will report conditions, so far as moisture is concerned, for the entire number.

Miami, Okla. Mrs. Don Wills.

### His Privilege.

The magistrate looked severely at the small, red-faced man who had been summoned before him, and who returned his look without flinching.

"So you kicked your landlord downstairs?" queried the magistrate. "Did you imagine that was within the right of a tenant?"

"I'll bring my lease in and show it to you," said the little man, growing redder, "and I'll wager you'll agree with me that anything they've forgotten to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the very first chance I got."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

### HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good, sturdy health helps one a lot to make money. With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became nervous, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to keep up in the office."

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts food which I did, making it a large part of at least two meals a day."

"Today I am free from dyspepsia and the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Biggest Hatches

Bad luck and side or end heating plants go hand-in-hand. X-Ray Duplex Central Heating Plant—directly underneath—where it ought to be—chases bad luck and gives biggest hatches.

### X-Ray Incubators

and Brooders too are scientifically correct in every detail. One gallon of oil—only one filling—for the entire hatch. X-Ray Hinged Glass Top—X-Ray Ventilating System—X-Ray Automatic Trip (heat regulator)—are some of the X-Ray fifteen special features. Express prepaid to practically all points. Send postal for free book No. 47.

The X-Ray Incubator Co.  
Box 47, Des Moines, Iowa

## Save Only 3 or 4 of Your Chicks From Diarrhoea Death and One Bottle of My DIACURO

### PAYS FOR ITSELF

Thousands of my customers use my world-famous Diacuro every season. They save thousands of dollars' worth of chicks. Diacuro positively prevents and cures all bowel trouble.

### SAVE ALL YOUR HATCH

Millions of chicks die every year from contagious White Diarrhoea. One case may mean loss of your whole flock and season's profit. Protect yourself. Have my Diacuro on hand now. Save all of your chicks. Make weak chicks sturdy. Write for circular. Or better order Diacuro today from this ad. 21 bottle, 3 bottles \$1.50. Under my personal supervision you take no risk. Address: The National, Belle City Incubator Co., Dept. 21 Racine, Wis.

## Ask for Prices On This Hay, Alfalfa and Clover Fork

Agents Wanted



## Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.—Advertisement.

### White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L8, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.), for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.—Advertisement.

### 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., L8, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.





## Milk as a Feed for Chicks

Grain Alone Does Not Give a Properly Balanced Ration

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD  
Kansas State Agricultural College

THE FEED for growing chicks should contain a relatively large amount of ash for bone building, a large amount of protein for the growth of muscular tissue, and a lesser amount of carbohydrates and fats for the production of heat and energy.

A study of our common grains used for chick feeding shows that they are high in carbohydrates and fats and low in protein and ash.

Experience has taught that these grain feeds, when fed alone, do not give as good results as when some supplementary feed is given. A number of different feeds are used by different growers to balance up the grain feeds.

One of the cheapest and best feeds to assist in supplying protein and a limited amount of ash is skimmilk or buttermilk. Dry bone meal may be fed to make up any deficiency in the ash content. Those who never have fed milk to young chicks do not realize how valuable it is. It has been found that buttermilk and sour skimmilk are better than sweet skimmilk. There are several reasons for this. The stomach of the chick contains a very small amount of rennet as compared with that of the pig or calf. Thus the chick has more difficulty in curdling and digesting the sweet milk than these mammals. The sugar of sweet milk is not readily digested as the acid and other sugars formed by the souring of milk. Also the acid and bacterial content of the sour milk has some beneficial effect on the digestive system. It has a stimulating effect on the growth and vitality of chicks. It was found at the Connecticut experiment station that the feeding of sour milk appears to prevent or help to hold in check the disease bacillary white diarrhea.

In these experiments the chicks were allowed to drink all of the sour milk that they wished at all times of the day. No report is made of the other feeds given, but no doubt they received the cracked and ground grains the same as chicks commonly are fed.

There is no best ration for all conditions. Two suggested rations are as follows:

RATION I.	
Cracked corn	10 pounds
Cracked wheat	10 pounds
or	
Cracked corn	10 pounds
Steelcut oats	10 pounds
with	
Ground corn	9 pounds
Bran	6 pounds
Shorts	3 pounds
Beef scrap	2 pounds
Ground bone	1 pound
Sour milk, grit, and charcoal before them	at all times.

RATION II.	
Corn chop	10 pounds
Cracked wheat	10 pounds
with	
Wheat bran	21 pounds
Corn chop	18 pounds
Bone meal	3 pounds
Beef scrap	2 pounds
Charcoal	1/2 pound
Sour milk for them to drink at all times	Sprinkle of grit

Attention possibly should be called here to the matter of keeping the milk dishes clean. Metal dishes or earthen crocks are easier to keep clean than wooden troughs. Whatever the dishes may be they should be cleaned thoroughly and often to prevent the growth of poisonous molds.

The fact should not be overlooked that bacillary white diarrhea is not common in Kansas. The hen has a diseased ovary and lays eggs which contain the organism which causes the disease. The chicks hatched from these eggs have the diarrhea and also give it to other newly hatched chicks. If a diseased pullet lives to maturity, it lays eggs which contain the disease germs. Therefore, unless the diarrhea appears year after year in every hatch, it is not bacillary white diarrhea. A number of cases of bowel trouble are caused by poor ventilation, improper temperature conditions, or mistakes in feeding.

It also must be remembered that in our eastern states the poultrymen are

having serious losses from bacillary white diarrhea. In purchasing new blood we should if possible select stock or eggs from our home breeders and not send to eastern poultrymen unless we know that their flocks are free from this dreaded disease.

### Eggs Can Go by Parcel Post

In March 11 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appeared a communication from Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan., relative to a ruling of the Post Office Department on the shipping of eggs by parcel post. The statement was made that "eggs for shipment by parcel post must be packed in corrugated paper containers, and will be carried inside mail bags."

A later ruling of the Post Office Department changes the situation. This recent ruling was brought about thru the efforts of W. F. Holcomb, manager of the Nebraska Poultry company, Clay Center, Neb. Mr. Holcomb ships many thousands of eggs for hatching every year. He has been in the poultry business many years and before the advent of the parcel post always shipped eggs by express. He says that the best and safest way is to wrap the eggs carefully in excelsior and pack and ship in baskets. He uses two carloads of baskets every year.

Holcomb's customers began asking that their eggs be delivered by parcel post. Knowing that the best way to please a customer is to give him what he orders, Holcomb bought a varied assortment of cases and boxes in which he could ship eggs by mail. But he was not satisfied, and in most instances his customers were not satisfied.

Holcomb insisted that the requirements of the Post Office Department were wrong and that his method in packing eggs in baskets was absolutely the safest and best way possible. His first step was to take the matter up thru his local post office in an effort to get the decision reversed, but this did no good. Thru the chief mailing clerk of the department in Nebraska he met with the same reverses, and finally he started from the Washington end by making an appeal to Congressman Shallenberg of Nebraska.

Holcomb was gratified by the receipt of a letter dated February 28, 1916, from F. D. Johnson, superintendent, fourteenth division of the railway mail service, at Omaha, which letter reads as follows:

"While it is a little out of the usual official order, I am sure you will appreciate the ruling which has been blue-penciled on the attached Bulletin, and very likely we should offer you personal congratulations, at least it seems as if the ruling might have been made on the basis of complaints which you have brought to the attention of the Department."

The ruling referred to in the foregoing letter is as follows:

Office of the Postoffice General, Washington, February 25, 1916. Order No. 9477. Section 474 Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, is amended by the addition of the following as paragraph 14:

14. Eggs for hatching shall be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood-wool, or other suitable material, and packed in a basket, preferably with a handle, or other suitable container, lined with paper, fiber-board or corrugated pasteboard, in such a way that nothing can escape from the package. Such parcel shall be labeled "Eggs for Hatching." "Keep From Heat and Cold." "Please Handle With Care." or other suitable words, and shall be handled outside of mail sacks.

(Signed) A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General. This ruling is very plain, and from it one can readily see that eggs now can be shipped by parcel post, when packed according to instructions, with as much assurance that they will reach destination in good condition as if they were shipped by express.

Like fruit, opportunities should be picked before they are too ripe.

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers, and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

### ORPHAN FARM MACHINERY

—From the "Twentieth Century Farmer."

"In farm machinery, as in many other lines, there are a great many experiments and sometimes these experiments are placed on the market before their real value and utility have been fully demonstrated. The result sometimes is, the manufacturer goes out of business, and the buyer holds the sack if some part of his machine wears out or breaks. The repairs cannot be bought."

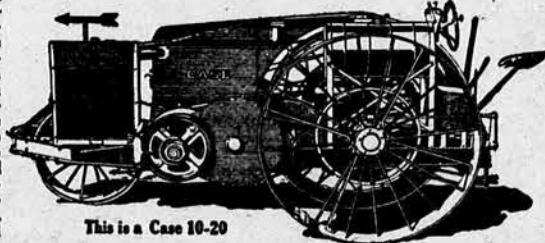
"When the farmer intends buying a new machine or implement he should look over the machine carefully, go into the make-up, see whether or not such a machine is as it should be in the material parts at least, satisfy himself that in the construction the manufacturer had been honest and had been trying to make an article that would do the work it was made to do and not just made to sell. The reliability and stability of the manufacturer should be taken into consideration."

"Competition in all lines is keen. The man putting out machinery can, if he so desires, substitute many inferior parts in place of parts made of good materials, thereby being able to sell such a machine at a much less price than he could afford to sell it if the right kind and quality of material were used."

"We believe that some people take a wrong viewpoint of the farmer on the question of quality and price in machines. We believe that in the purchase of a machine mechanical construction is of more importance than is the price. The farmer is willing to pay for what he gets, yet wants full value for his money. The farmer certainly comes much nearer getting the full value of his money by buying a good, well-made machine, even though the price is more, than if he invests in a machine not able to stand up and take the necessary knocks at a much less price."

## Before you buy a Tractor read that statement

Such sound advice will help you in choosing the right tractor. Such information will cause you to investigate the Case before you buy. You will pay more attention to a company's reputation, its manufacturing experience, its organization. You will come to know that Case has been in business 74 years, that it has always dealt fairly with farmers and never given them experimental machinery. You will learn that as far back as 1892 Case built the pioneer gas tractor in America. You will reckon the value of our 44 branch houses and 9000 dealers.



This is a Case 10-20

### How to Increase Your Farm Profits

With a Case Tractor—there's one for different sized farms—farmers can now make their farms pay more. Wages for men can be lessened. Fewer hungry horses are needed. More work can be done at any given time than ever before—for a Case tractor never wears out. It can be kept at work continuously, without sleeping or resting or eating. When idle in the winter it costs neither care nor money.

### Buy a Tractor—But Think First

There is no need to wait longer for a good tractor. The day is here now. So why keep your profits down? There are many mechanical reasons why you should choose a 10-20 Case Tractor. Five of them are:

1. It is adapted to all kinds of farm work—it drives an 18-inch Case separator, hauls, cuts ensilage, pulls stumps, pulls binder, does road work, fills silo, works hay-baler, crushes stone, etc., etc.
2. All its parts are accessible. Suppose, for instance, you want to gain access to the main bearings. Merely remove the covers for access to the crank case. No dismantling is necessary.
3. All working parts enclosed or fully protected. The transmission gearing, for instance, is completely housed and runs in an oil bath.
4. Larger shafts—all high carbon steel, heat treated. Also larger bearings.
5. Bull pinion of steel—case hardened. Next to it is a high-duty Hyatt Roller Bearing.

Case tractors are in four sizes: 10-20, 12-25, 20-40, 30-60.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.  
710 ERIE ST. FOUNDED 1842 RACINE, WIS.



### Leaders in Other Lines of Agricultural Machinery

Case steam engines, Case threshing machines, Case road machinery, Case automobiles, and every Case product is each a dominant factor in its own field. Write today for our complete Case Catalog. It is an album of information that should be under the reading lamp in every farm sitting room. It is beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in color. No farmer should miss having it. Especially when it costs you only one penny for a postal card to get it. Merely write, "Send me your general machinery catalog."



## HOME MADE BROODERS

With warm medicated dirt floors. Saves baby chicks. You can change any old brooder or make one of these from an ordinary box. We will send this information absolutely free, also tell you

### Why Chicks Die in the Shell

Just send names of 5 or 10 friends who use incubators. This will save you from \$100 to \$500 this summer. ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES. Send Them Today. RAISALL REMEDY CO., Blackwell, Okla.

### Get More EGGS

Special Low Prices This Month

WITH KNUDSON LICE-PROOF NESTS—Galvanized Steel

Customers report 10 to 100% egg increase

Sanitary & comfortable

Cheaper than wood (No. 1 Set 6 Nests, 6 ft.)

Get our FREE descriptive literature

Write Knudson Mfg. Co., Box 506 St. Joseph, Mo.

### FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



SOME men, when buying an automobile, ask if it has a particular make of axle or a certain known superior steel. The same kind of a buyer asks his painter to use Dutch Boy White Lead for painting his house. Don't be satisfied to ask simply, "Are you using good paint?" Be specific.

Let us send you  
**Paint Tips B 5**  
which tells *why* Dutch Boy White Lead makes the paint.

## Dutch Boy White Lead

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY  
New York Boston Cincinnati Cleveland  
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco St. Louis  
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia)  
(National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)



THE GOOD JUDGE DOES THE PHRENOLOGY ACT.

THIS BUMP PROVES THAT YOU KNOW A GOOD THING AS SOON AS YOU TASTE IT.



ANY man who chews tobacco understands the feeling of fellowship that impels so many users to tell their friends about W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew.

Gives you the taste of mellow, ripe tobacco—comforts and satisfies.  
"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste"  
Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

## Elwood Fence

A perfect hinge joint is formed at every second cable, making an elastic, long-life fence yet sufficiently rigid to prevent sagging. Made of tough, springy steel with a thick coat of galvanizing that adds to appearance and resists weather.

American Steel Fence Posts—cheaper than wood and more durable. Last a lifetime. *Sent Free*—write for booklet on how to set posts and erect fence. Every farmer should have it.

AWARDED



DEALERS EVERYWHERE

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY  
CHICAGO NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND DENVER

## Turkeys Grow Into Money

Grain and Stock Farms are Particularly Adapted to the Raising of These Range-Loving Birds

ONE OF THE most profitable side lines on the farm is turkey raising. Given plenty of range where the turkeys can find grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, the seeds of weeds and grasses, and waste grain, the cost of raising them is small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Little has been done in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and where it has been tried the results have been discouraging.

In selecting turkeys for breeding, the most important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity, and color of plumage. The body should be deep and wide, the back broad, and the breast round and full. The head should be of good size and of a clean, healthy appearance. A strong, well-made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight, strong toes. It should be the aim of every turkey raiser to have a flock of purebred turkeys, even tho they are sold at market prices. The male at the head of the flock should by all means be a purebred of the best type obtainable. The male is one-half the entire flock, and by continually selecting the best females of a similar type and mating these with a purebred male, one soon can have a flock of uniformly large, early-maturing, strong-boned, long and deep bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey hens can be mated safely to a vigorous tom. If 25 or 30 hens are kept, two toms should not be allowed to run with them at the same time, but one should be confined one day and the other the next. When two toms are allowed to run together during the mating season, they fight. The stronger does practically all of the mating.

Turkey hens make their nests in hidden places, such as a patch of weeds, tall grass or thick brush. Often they wander a half mile or more from home before they find locations that suit them. To find these stolen nests often proves to be a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow each turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, care being taken that she does not know she is being followed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early some morning soon after they have come down from roost and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then head for their nests in order to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If many turkeys are kept, the use of a breeding pen will be found a great convenience. This pen should cover a sufficient area to allow the turkeys some exercise, an acre for 15 birds being none too large. A hog tight wire fence 3 feet high will hold most turkeys, and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen, those which turkey hens take to most

readily being barrels turned on their sides and nests shaped in them with straw.

Turkey hens, chicken hens and incubators are commonly used to incubate turkey eggs. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that one has on hand a number of eggs that should be incubated before any of the turkey hens are thru laying their first clutch and become broody. In such case, and also when it is desired that the turkey hens lay more than one clutch, some of the eggs have to be incubated under chicken hens or in an incubator. About a week before the poults are due to hatch, turkey hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the poults hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the chicken hens and allowed to hatch the poults themselves, or at night a newly-hatched poult can be slipped under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poults and by morning she will be glad to take them.

Lice are a great annoyance to sitting hens and are one of the worst enemies of young poults. To prevent their getting a foothold, dust the hen thoroly with some good lice powder before she is placed on the nest and once a week thereafter while she is sitting. The nesting material should be kept clean, and if the eggs become dirty they should be washed with lukewarm water.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the poults do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious for them than to become wet and chilled. The most satisfactory plan is to confine the turkey hen to a coop and allow the poults to run in and out whenever rain does not prevent. This coop should be placed in a field where they can run out and find grasshoppers, green vegetation, and other feed. The coop should be moved to fresh ground every day.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm, the poults easily can pick up their own living, and one light feed a day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient. If the mother hen is confined to a coop and the poults allowed to run in and out, three times a day is often enough to feed and very little should be given at a time. The poults always should be ready to eat. If given all they will clean up several times a day, indigestion will be the result. If there is little or no feed outside the coop for the poults to pick up, then they should be fed about five times a day, feeding only a small quantity at a time. A good feed for the first few days is stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Corn bread crumbs and clabbered milk or cottage cheese is also quite often fed and with excellent results. Green feed and grit should be on hand at all times. As the poults grow older, the ration gradually should be changed to grain.





## Varieties of Runner Ducks

I should like to know about the different kinds of Indian Runner ducks. I bought a pair supposed to be purebreds. The ducks are a sort of bronze color with white spots. The drake is darker and has a black head. A neighbor also says she has Indian Runner ducks. Her ducks and drakes look alike, a sort of bronze. Another neighbor has white ducks that she calls Indian Runners. Do we have different strains, or have two of us been cheated?

MRS. H. L.

In the first place the word Indian no longer is used as a part of the name of this breed of ducks. The breed is known as Runner ducks.

There are three varieties of Runner ducks, Fawn and White, English Penciled and White. The latter was the latest variety to be introduced. The general opinion among poultrymen is that the English Penciled is the original Runner duck. All are pure Runners. All Runner ducks have the same standard shape and type.



The Fawn and White variety is white with markings of a light fawn color, about the color of the average Jersey cow. In the English Penciled variety, in place of the light fawn part of the plumage the feathers are a light brown with markings of a darker brown. These markings follow the shape of the feather and are known as penciling. The heads of the drakes of this variety are much darker in color than are the heads of the drakes of the Fawn and White variety.

The White Runners are pure white thruout.

## Put Some Geese on Pasture

A few geese should be kept on every Kansas farm. They are grazers and for that reason are the most economically raised of all barnyard fowls, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of poultry at the Kansas State Agricultural college. A flock of geese will live during the summer on bluegrass or clover pasture and will go thru the winter on rye or wheat pasture, except in snowy weather when a small amount of ground grain should be fed.

"I do not advise going into the goose business on a large scale in Kansas, because there is no near market, but for home consumption and feathers there should be a few geese on every farm," says Harris. "They are not at all profitable for eggs because a goose will lay only 30 or 40 eggs a season. The hen goose makes a poor mother. It is better to set the eggs under chicken hens. Until 2 weeks old the goslings are somewhat delicate but after this they are extremely hardy. They have to be kept out of heavy dews and rain until they are, nearly 12 weeks old."

Harris advises against feeding whole grain. Under no circumstances, he says, should it be fed unless soaked for at least 24 hours. The natural food for geese consists of grass, tender roots, and worms.

It is not at all profitable to allow geese to run with other poultry on account of their quarrelsome disposition. They are easily fenced. A 24-inch woven wire is sufficient to keep them in.

Perhaps the Toulouse and Emden should be the most extensively raised, as they are the so-called dry land varieties and require only sufficient water for drinking purposes, which makes them entirely suitable to Kansas conditions.

## Kill the Germs by Heating

BY W. D. FROST.

In the process of pasteurization, milk is heated to a temperature sufficiently high to kill all disease producing bacteria without producing any changes that can be detected by taste, smell or sight.

Not all bacteria are killed by this process, even when most carefully done. But those are killed which are capable of infecting the persons who use the milk. It also kills the majority of those bacteria which spoil or sour milk.

When the right temperature is used for the proper length of time, the bacteria remaining in the milk are harmless to man and produce only slow changes in the milk if it is kept at a cool temperature.

The dangers from raw milk, in the

case of tuberculosis, come from the cow. This danger can be avoided either by using milk only from cows which are known to be free of the disease or by pasteurizing the milk. Raw milk from cows which have not been tested for tuberculosis always is dangerous, and for children much more dangerous than it formerly was supposed to be. All cows producing milk to be used for human food should be tuberculin tested. Where milk is not received from tested cows it should be pasteurized.

The other reason why milk should be pasteurized is that in this way we can get the only absolutely safe milk. The reason for this is that typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria carriers may handle the milk and unknowingly infect it. The tuberculin test protects the consumer from tuberculosis but pasteurization protects the consumer from all danger and gives him a perfectly safe milk.

This, of course, is true only when pasteurization is done properly, which, unfortunately, is not always the case. In order to kill all disease-producing bacteria in milk a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit should be maintained for half an hour. Sometimes, the same results are expected by heating to a higher degree for a shorter time. This process, however, is not advisable. What are called flash or instantaneous pasteurizers sometimes are used. The results from this class of machines are unreliable. Furthermore, milks sometimes are pasteurized properly but afterwards subjected to the danger of infection by careless handling, by hand bottling, by infected caps, or by unsterilized bottles.

Pasteurization should be encouraged, but carefully controlled. This is not an easy matter but recently devised methods give promise that this soon can be easily and quickly done.

Pasteurization never should be allowed for the purpose of "fixing up" or making salable a poor or dirty milk. Milk from tuberculin tested, healthy, clean cows, gathered and handled in clean surroundings and properly pasteurized is the safest milk that has yet been produced.

## Turkeys that Do Not Ramble

I like to raise turkeys because they are so interesting. They require skill, thoughtful care, patience and perseverance. I always have been successful with my turkeys. I prefer the bronze turkey and use only the properly developed birds. My turkeys never ramble for they have a good home, good food and clean water. They usually lay in the barn, in hay stacks or in the nests.

The turkeys usually begin to lay early in April but I gather the eggs and store them carefully in a place where the temperature remains at about 60 degrees, turning them occasionally until warm May days, then set under chicken hens, 11 to 13 eggs to the hen. The hens are dusted with lice powder at setting time and each week thereafter that my little turkeys may hatch free from lice or mites. One louse will kill a little turkey. A small bit of water on the feathers, or cold feet, or spoiled food also will have disastrous results. By robbing the turkey hens they will lay from 35 to 50 eggs a season. I allow the hen to sit on the third laying and let her raise the poults as she likes.

When the turkeys are hatched I put them in a pen 1 foot high until they are 6 weeks old. This pen is movable. I provide worms and insects for them and see that they have warm sleeping quarters, clean food and fresh water. I feed them regularly every two hours the first week, giving them hard boiled egg, chopped fine, shell and all, mixed with grit, for the first feed.

Then I give them dry bread crumbs and onion tops, corn bread, sour milk cheese seasoned with plenty of pepper and a little salt. I give them egg once a day the first week and cheese once, alternating with other feeds. After the first week I add kafir, milo, millet, corn chop and wheat, always using onion tops and other green feed. I am very careful to keep them warm and dry until 6 weeks old and then I give them the range. I grease them with lard on top of the head and under the wings and throat once a week to exterminate the vermin.

Mrs. Jennie Fulmer.

Norton, Kan.

Life insurance is a business-man's protection; that's one reason why the farmer needs it.

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There is no danger or possibility of Conscription in Canada.

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### Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

Our neighbor has several guineas and has promised us a sitting of eggs just as soon as he gets them. He is not exactly sure of that for the fowls are wild ones and spend most of their time in the timber, or along the hedge. In winter, the guineas visit the barnyard and become approachable but summer finds them as timid as some of the wild species of birds about the place. The owner told me he finds the eggs by chance; sometimes when mowing the hedgeways, when catching the horses in the pasture or when taking a stroll thru the woods. The boys have even found nests in the marsh grass around an old pond. But generally the birds are left to hatch out their own young and rear them on grasshoppers, bugs and any other morsels they can pick up in their daily courses of wild wanderings. Strange as it may seem the guineas have wonderful good luck with their offspring, often bringing to maturity quite a prolific brood. This neighbor keeps this class of poultry mostly for the protection they afford the chickens as a guinea's "eternal jargoning" is an aid in keeping away the hawks, owls, crows and other bad birds.

This is the time of year when the older boys pack up their books and leave school to help father with the spring work. In many cases such boys have just settled down to work at their books after a late fall enrollment. For some fathers keep their boys out to help do the shucking. Such late and early beginning and quitting school practically destroys the whole year's school work. The policy seems unjust for it wrecks many a talented young man's ambition. Being taken from school makes him behind in his classes the following term besides compelling him to stand along side younger and smaller ones in class, a condition many sensitive boys detest. While the son is often glad to respond to the father's call for help thinking it a relief of what he terms imprisonment, yet this happiness proceeds from the motive of ignorance. Years hence he will recognize the mistake his father made in keeping him out of school. The father also may see this but it will then be too late. The cost of hired help from now until the school term closes would be nothing compared to the amount of good wrought in keeping the boys at their studies.

It seems good to have the days become longer once more so that one can eat supper before doing the principal chores. This change of routine was made on this farm the middle of March. The nights were then clear and moonlight which gave one a chance to grope about the barn, pig pens and cowlots at a late hour. In winter the work was always done before eating supper which is the best method then as there is a degree of comfort secured in eating in a warm room by lamplight with the satisfaction that the stock is fed and provided for. But in late spring and summer an early supper is welcomed because the days are so long and the work so hard that one is usually as hungry as a bear when 6 o'clock quitting time arrives. An early supper gives the women a chance to get the dishes washed early and take a walk in the evening air. The short space of time between 6 o'clock supper and darkness makes one hustle to do up the chores in that time. The evenings will soon lengthen tho, until there will be time left over in which to rest on the porch before bedtime.

We became so disgusted in having to take the coal oil can along with us to town every week that we threw the system overboard and purchased a 75 gallon oil tank. Then the oil man, who makes this territory every other month to fill up the merchants' tanks, was invited to fill it. Now there is oil enough on the place to last one year. The 75 gallons cost exactly \$5.23, so from the standpoint of economy we are ahead on the venture. We usually had to pay at least 10 cents a gallon in town for the same grade in my tank. At present there is talk of running the price on oil sky high and he who is wise will lay up a store for the future when it is now so cheap. The idea of buying in large quantities has been in use by some neighbors here for quite a while. They have profited by it both

in time and money. Many housewives have a fear that an oil tank will become ignited but the danger becomes very remote if the tank containing the oil is placed some distance from the farm buildings. Then should it catch on fire, the oil would merely blow a hole in the air.

St. Patrick's day ushered in the potato season here. There were a few patches planted previously to the 17th but nearly every farmer put in some potatoes that day or the ones following shortly after. Some onion beds were also set out at that early date. The seed for potatoes comes very high this year. Merchants in our town are asking \$1.40 a bushel for seed potatoes. And the worst part of it is that nearly everyone had to buy their seed. The high prices probably are due to merchants having a monopoly on the selling. Formerly if seed was needed there were several sources by which it could be procured. Neighbors had large quantities pitted and their prices served somewhat to keep the wholesale distributors and middle men in check. But this year there are scarcely any seed potatoes for sale here by farmers and the kind one buys at the large price are none too good. We purchased 2 bushels of the Early Rose variety and planted them on fall plowed ground, winter manured and spring disked and harrowed. The tubers were cut up 2 eyes to the piece and dropped about 12 to 14 inches apart. Then they were covered 6 inches deep. Judging from the present nice weather there should be no danger whatever resulting from the early potato planting. Every year we try to plant some potatoes quite early but the greater part of the prospective crop is planted the last of March. The early potatoes will last until the later variety comes to maturity and if a freeze should kill the first crop, the second will still be enough for use.

### Hot Water Brooder is Good

My experience has been with a hot water brooder. The cost was \$35, and pipes and other material amounted to nearly \$12 more. The first cost is quite high but then there is nothing to wear out and the first cost is the only cost for about 25 years. If anyone contemplates hatching more than 200 chicks a year I should advise him to get a hot water brooder.

Some of the large brooder companies have these brooders in what I call farmer's size at farmer prices. They are indoor brooders and the smallest size hot water heater will heat a brooder 25 feet long and 3 feet wide. Last year we bought sufficient lumber and 1½ inch pipe to make a brooder 12 feet long. It is large enough for eight different aged chicks and has room for 50 chicks in each division.

We start in with a high enough temperature for the smallest chicks, about 95 to 100 degrees. If the litter in the bottom of the brooder remains level we know they have been comfortable. If it has been dug away from beneath the pipes we know that they were crowding together where there was the greatest heat and that they were cold. If so I raise the lid an inch or two. After a little observation and experience a person can adjust the lids to suit chicks of any age. The regulator on the brooder will keep a 95 to 100 degree temperature in the boxes which remain closed. The heater keeps the room comfortably warm in winter when the windows of the brooder house are down. As it becomes warmer I raise my windows during the day, lowering them when evening comes.

I put the chickens in the brooder as soon as they have dried off. They seem better contented than when left in the incubator. I observe the rule about not feeding them until between 24 and 36 hours old and then only a little sand and water at first.

Don't drive the little fellows out of the brooder. They will find their way out enough thru the slits in the felt or heavy cotton that has been tacked on the front of the boxes. For the first week I put a board in the front so they cannot fall out. When they once succeed in finding their way in and out of the brooder they are as contented as when they have a hen mother to run to when they get cold.

Mrs. W. E. Lillie.

Broomfield, Colo.

Colts of the exercised stallion will stand the most exercise all their life.



## When Judging Breeding Animals

BY J. S. COFFEY

In judging either boars or sows, the following considerations are given in the order of their importance: (1) Breeding capacity, (2) feeding capacity, (3) constitution, (4) size, (5) form, (6) quality, and (7) trueness to breed type.

The breeding capacity of the boar is indicated by a strong, broad, rather burly, and masculine head. A bold, active, vigorous movement is essential and, in general, distinctly masculine characters are desired. The best indication of a boar's breeding capacity is his ability to get large litters of pigs which are of a satisfactory type.

The sow, to show good breeding capacity, must possess feminine tendencies. These are shown by (1) refinement of head as opposed to the burliness of the boar, (2) smoothness of the shoulder, (3) length and depth of middle, which indicates room for the development of the

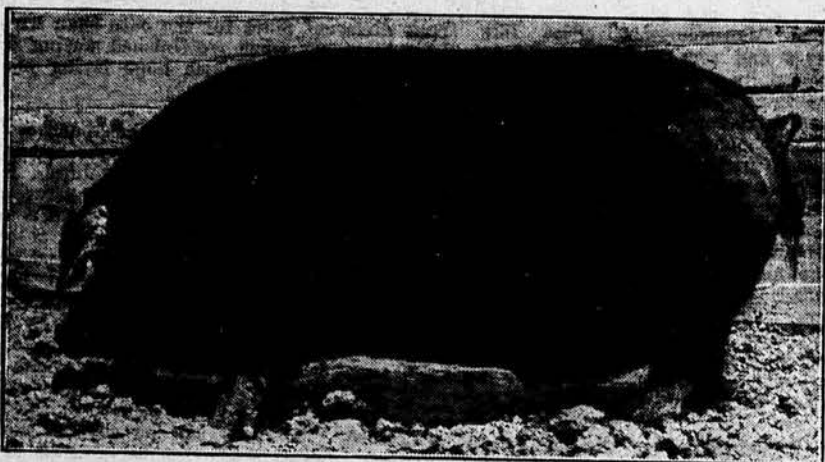
pression of being strong, active and in good health.

Size in breeding animals is important so long as quality and early maturity are not sacrificed for it. Trueness to breed type in breeding animals means the possession of those characteristics, by an animal, which would lead a judge to identify that animal as belonging to a distinct breed. Animals showing breed type plainly, as a rule, have the ability of transmitting their own characteristics to their offspring better than an animal lacking in this respect.

## Cleaning Roosts With Lye

Many letters are printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze telling how to get rid of mites. I have a still different way. It is so simple, inexpensive and effective that I hope it will be tried.

Clean the chicken house floor, burn the straw and remove the litter. Carry a boiler of scalding lye water into the



A Big Type Poland China Boar Which Has Sired Many Sows and Boars That Have Made Good Records.

litter while in foetus, (4) teats and udder well developed (the sow should show 12 well developed teats), and (5) broad across the hips, which allows room for giving birth to pigs. In addition to these points, the sow should be quiet and motherly in her disposition.

Feeding capacity of breeding animals is indicated by (1) length and depth of middle, which, in turn, denotes a strong digestive tract, (2) size and strength of bone, and (3) anxiety for feed which would ordinarily be termed greediness. The student must ever keep in mind, when judging breeding animals, that such animals are for utility purposes and, if the offspring are to make rapid and profitable gains in the feed lot, the parent stock must in their individuality show characteristics indicative of feeding capacity.

No breeding animal is going to be profitable to the producer of pork, unless it is healthy and enjoys longevity of life. Therefore, there are some important points listed under constitution which must be considered. Constitution in breeding swine is shown by a broad, deep chest and well sprung ribs. Such characteristics indicate development of heart and lungs, two very important and vital organs. Aside from this, roominess of the middle signifies a strong digestive tract, which is an additional factor affecting the health and life of swine. Other general considerations under constitution are a smooth, glossy coat of hair, a vigorous movement, and a good appetite. As a whole, the breeding animal should give the judge the im-

house. Dash the water into every crevice and corner with a dipper. It scalds the mites, cleans the house, and gives the place a fresh, sanitary odor. Once a month is often enough to treat the most badly infected house.

Elkhart, Ia. Mrs. Cary Bundy.

## Egg Record for Two Months

My 35 Single Comb White Orpington hens and pullets laid 1287 eggs in January and February of this year. I have a scratching shed 16 by 16 feet, with roosts on one side. I keep 6 inches of straw on the floor, and scatter wheat in it at night. In this way I get the hens to go to work as soon as they get down from the roosts in the morning.

I give them bran, shorts and oats made into a stiff dough, at noon. At night they have corn, kafir and milo on the head. We think the White Orpington is one of the best chickens that one can grow. J. D. Vanamburg. Marysville, Kan.

## Afraid of Himself.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, once told this story to a friend:

"I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange building and at one of the intermediate floors a man whose face I knew as well as I know yours, got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met, and was very gracious and friendly. But I couldn't place him for the life of me. I asked him as a sort of a feeler how he happened to be in New York, and he answered, with a touch of surprise, that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him, in an apologetic way, that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment, and then he said, very quietly, that his name was U. S. Grant."

"What did you do, Joe?" his friend asked.

"Do?" he replied, with a characteristic smile. "Why, I got out at the next floor for fear I'd ask him if he had ever been in the war!"

## Lesson in Natural History.

Noah was standing in the rain, superintending the loading of the Ark. At last all the livestock was in, save the camel, who hung back. Noah lost patience, for his umbrella had blown inside out, his rain coat was not living up to its guarantee and his rubber boots had holes in them. "Here, you!" he shouted to the camel. "Get a hump on yourself!" The camel got his back up about it, and that's how it happened.—Judge.

## Prize Winners

Here are the prize winners in the brooder letter contest. Several of these letters are to be found in this issue.

Mrs. E. D. Ammon, Freedom, Okla.; Mrs. Bertha B. Moore, Hays, Kan.; Mrs. Oron Stout, Douglas, Okla.; Mrs. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.; Mrs. W. E. Lillie, Broomfield, Colo.; Mrs. May E. McCully, Linn, Kan.; Mrs. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.; Mrs. A. D. McConnell, University Park, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. P. B. Henry, Severy, Kan.; Mrs. C. B. Fatur, Devol, Okla.; Mrs. Rosie Burgman, Oak Hill, Kan.; Willie Strahn, Bern, Kan.; Mrs. Martha A. Beckner, Westphalia, Kan.; Mrs. Guy M. Treadway, LaHarpe, Kan.; F. B. Hoyt, Pauling, N. Y.; Mrs. T. N. Garner, Portis, Kan.



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When your Sears-Cross instrument indicates sixteen miles per hour over a rough road, it indicates that sixteen miles with a steady hand, which does not jump from ten to twenty miles per hour.

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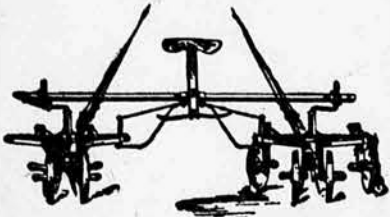
Ask your dealer to show you the Sears-Cross gearless mechanical horn. Sears-Cross HORNS, and SPEDINDICATORS for unequipped cars such as Ford, Chevrolet, Saxon and Monroe, are for sale by the best dealers.

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## Oliver



### No. 8 Listed Corn Cultivator

The Oliver No. 8 cultivator is designed for use in cultivating small listed corn. To successfully do this work, a cultivator must be particularly adapted to the conditions of working in listed corn. The No. 8 cultivator does this work in a most gratifying manner.

This cultivator automatically follows the rows of corn without an inclination to crawl up on the bank. This feature is brought about by a pivot link construction which leaves the gangs perfectly free to follow the corn rows.

The cultivator gangs have a wide range of in and out adjustment on the frame. The gangs are controlled by levers convenient to the operator.

There is abundant clearance to permit corn to pass under the cultivator without doing any damage to the young plants.

The disks have four adjustments, all of which can be made in a very short time and without removing a bolt.

Both disks and furrow wheels are equipped with dust proof bearings and compression grease caps.

The weight of the driver balances the machine, relieving the horses of neck weight.

The nearest Oliver dealer will explain to you the advantages of this type cultivator in listed corn.

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## Oats Have a Good Chance

The Seedbed Was Placed in Excellent Condition

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WEEK which ended March 18 brought us a variety of weather. If, as the old saying has it, variety is the spice of life, we certainly have been well spiced lately. Yesterday and today were very warm but on the morning before that the ground was frozen enough so that the horses' feet clattered over it on their rounds with the plow. But there has been no moisture and field work has not been interfered with for a moment because of weather for more than a week.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's day and on that day we planted 2 bushels of potatoes for an early crop. We did not plant them because of that particular day for I have an idea that St. Patrick has no more to do with the potato crop than St. Vitus; we planted because we were ready. The oats were all sown, the weather warm and the soil in the best possible shape. The main crop of potatoes will be planted about April 1 under mulch. There is plenty of poor hay for mulching this spring.

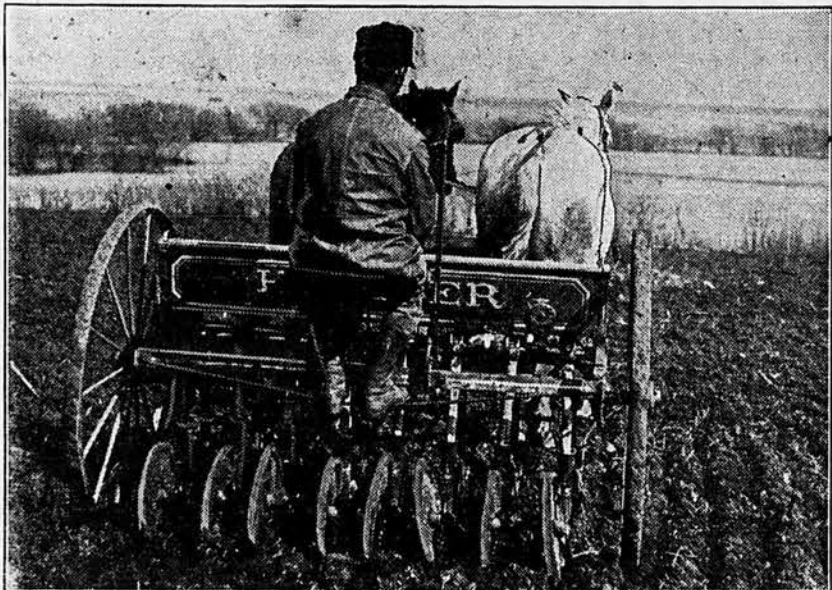
It has been a number of years since the soil worked up in such fine shape. This is unexpected for we all thought that our 6 feet of rain last summer and fall would put the soil in poor condition. We plowed the 3-acre hog pasture west of the buildings this week and found that where the hogs had tramped the soil the most during the fall and winter it turned up in best condition. Of course the plow pulled harder in such places but the soil turned over in garden condition, something it seldom does when tramped heavily during the winter.

We put our hen house in shape to stand thru the spring's work this week. First it was cleaned thoroly, all roosts and nest boxes being taken out. Then everything was sprayed with whitewash applied with a strong force pump. I don't see how an insect of any kind can get a foothold in the house for the next 30 days. We thought the hens had earned this spring cleaning for on the day the job was done they laid 114 eggs, the most they have laid this spring. Being Barred Rocks they lay mostly brown eggs and eggs of that color bring 2 cents more a dozen back in New England. Boston likes brown eggs best while New York pays a premium for the white ones.

Back in Vermont fresh brown eggs bring a very high price at all times. The Massachusetts cities like fresh eggs and are willing to pay for them especially if they are brown. They seem to think that eggs of that color have a better flavor and back that belief with their money. While on a visit to Vermont several years ago I heard an old farmer remark that they never had any white eggs to sell as all their eggs were brown. Being asked how that came about he said that a little weak coffee would tint the whitest egg to just the shade desired by the Boston bean-eaters. The man who thinks that the hill dwellers of Vermont are green just because their mountains are will be likely to revise his ideas after a few business deals with them.

A grain dealer at the county seat says that he has been importing seed oats from Texas for the last ten years and during that time had never known what Johnson grass seed looked like. When so much was said about it this spring he posted up on the appearance of Johnson grass seed and says that the same thing has been present in all the seed oats he has brought in from Texas in years past. The main difference, he says, is that the seed seems better matured this year and more likely to grow. We sowed Texas grown oats two years ago and never thought to look for Johnson grass seed as it never entered my head that the seed matured at the same time with oats. I supposed that Johnson grass seed was much later but it seems last year the oats must have been late and the grass early. At any rate, there is much grass seed in the oats which I am sure was matured enough to grow.

Many farmers in this county report that they were unable to separate the Johnson grass seed from the oats even by the use of a fanning mill. We cleaned our seed in a neighbor's mill and thought at the time we were getting all the grass seed out. After hearing that others had been unable to take it all out we thought perhaps ours might have some left in so we spread a wagon sheet out in the sunlight and on it poured 1/2 bushel lots taken from each sack of the seed. We could find no grass seed in any of the oats except in one sack of small oats where we discovered two or three seeds.



"Two Diskings Made a Fine Seedbed and the Press Drill Left the Land in Garden Condition."

These small oats and the Johnson grass seed came out together at the time the oats were cleaned and were afterwards put thru the mill again. All the Johnson grass seed from the 40 bushels was in this bushel of small oats so it was no wonder the mill did not get every seed. But in the large oats which came out of the elevator we found no grass seed and as the oats were the best seed we had ever bought we sowed them. If a stalk of Johnson grass comes up in the field it will be dug out and burned.

Not since 1905 have we got our oats in the ground in such good condition as this year. Added to this take the fact that there are no chinch bugs and that all the oats were in the ground by March 14 and I think we can say we have a good start for that crop. Two diskings made a fine seedbed and the press drill left the land in garden condition. We put two heavy horses on the 8-disk drill and they took it along in good shape, something they could not well have done had the soil not worked well. It is a different start for the oats than we had last year when we finished sowing April 16 with the chinch bugs flying plentifully.

While we plowed the hog pasture this week we shall not sow it to rape and oats until about the last of March. Rape and oats make a combination we like for hog pasture. The hogs eat the oats first and the rape is then ready to come on and make good feed. If rape alone is sown it cannot be pastured before June 1 but with fair growing weather oats will be ready for the hogs by May 1. We sow 2 1/2 bushels of oats to the acre broadcast and harrow them in. Then we sow 4 pounds of rape seed to the acre and give a swipe with the harrow. The oats can be covered deeply but the rape should be covered about like turnip seed. Given a fair season the rape will live thru the summer and furnish pasture until freezing weather next December. We have found that rape does better in a somewhat dry summer than in a wet one. The seed this year costs 10 cents a pound.

On this farm there are six work horses. When the gang is in use one team is left for other work but one team is not enough to pull a plow in this soil. In casting about for some way in which to speed up the plowing we came to the conclusion that two 3-horse teams would turn over much more ground in a day and do it easier for themselves than one 4-horse team on the gang plow. We had a 16-inch sulky plow and a 14-inch walking plow which had been in use since 1899. We have never been able to make a 14-inch walking plow run just right with three horses so we concluded that we would trade the old plow in on a new 16-inch walking plow for use this spring. We did so this week and are now fairly well equipped so far as plowing force goes. Neither of us object to walking after a plow half a day at a time and by changing off we can make the work go well both for ourselves and our horses.

Since the report of the insurance department for Kansas for 1915 has come out I no longer wonder that insurance companies are so insistent that tornado insurance be carried by farmers at as high a valuation as we wish to place on our property. Last year was said to be the worst from a standpoint of wind damage we have had in years yet in 1915 the companies doing business in this state took in \$713,163 in premiums and paid out only \$308,687. In 1914 the companies took in more than \$600,000 in premiums and paid out only \$88,314 in losses and in 1913 premiums were again above \$600,000 and losses only \$67,240. The foregoing would indicate that it is much safer in Kansas to be without tornado insurance than to run our own fire risks. We have paid for tornado insurance ever since living in Kansas, a matter of 20 years, and have never had a loss and what is more we hope never to have one.

### Cards for Readers—Free

If you will send us the names of 10 farmers and stockmen living on rural routes, who are not now subscribers to The Farmers Mail and Breeze, we will send you a packet of beautifully gold embossed initial correspondence cards free for your trouble. Address The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. R. C., Topeka, Kan.



# Poland Breeders "Talk Hog"

Capper Pig Club Boys Boost the Big Blacks

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager



Virgil Knox and Pawnee Kate.

POLAND China breeders are waking up. "Those red fellows may beat us on size of the litters," writes one peppery Polander, "but just wait until we count weight and profit this fall. Then you will see who comes out ahead." All right, Billy, go to it. We shall see what we shall see. But don't you red and black swine enthusiasts forget that the Hampshire, Berkshire and Chester White breeders are out to give you a run for your money.

But this is to be a Poland China talk. Many of the boys who bought Poland sows are writing to me and reporting excellent litters. One of the best letters was received from Donald Peck, 12 year old representative from Dickinson county. "Hurrah for the Capper Pig Club," shouts Don. "It sure is some club. I told the boys at school about our club and they all said they would like to join. My sow is the best around here and I believe she is the best in Kansas. Her name is Blue Valley Lady and she has just brought eight pigs, all of them living. The pigs are frisky and run all over the pen. Every morning and night I feed Lady about a quart of shorts mixed in water, a little corn, and some alfalfa hay."

Another booster for Polands, the club and the breed associations is Virgil Knox, 13 year old Sumner county representative. Virgil's father is one of the big Poland China breeders, but Virgil decided to buy from another herd. Like any veteran breeder he attended a sale and out-bid his opponents, paying \$41 for Pawnee Kate 2nd, one of the choice offerings. And Virgil feels well paid for his investment. Here's what his letter accompanying the picture says:

"Pawnee Kate 2nd farrowed the night of March 6, bringing nine fine pigs. They are all good ones, averaging more than 3 pounds apiece. The pigs have good bone and are high off the ground. Kate is gentle and thinks lots of them, and so do I. When the pigs came, papa sat up part of the night taking the pigs and placing them in a box. After everything was all right he put them back and let them nurse."

About the picture Virgil says this: "It's not very good of me as I have my tongue out a little." We'll overlook that, Virgil. This isn't a beauty contest, it's a pig club. But if Virgil was an Indian now he surely would be labeled "Chief-Who-Sticks-Out-His-Tongue." And the name would stick, too.

Capper Pig Club boys are not the only folks who are interested in the work of our club. Dad's standing back of his boy, ready to help in every possible way. The contest manager had a caller the other day, the father of one of our members, and he enjoyed the visit immensely. "I'm a delegate to the Republican convention," said Mr. Jenkins, "so I just thought I'd drop in and tell you about Clark and his pigs. And I

brought his picture and letter along. Proud of 'em? Well, I guess all of us are." And here's what Clark, who is 12 years old and represents Miami county, had to say in his letter:

"The picture shows me and my horse Barney, and my sow Mumpsy. Mumpsy has seven little pigs and not a runt among them. They weighed 2½ pounds each when born, and at a week old are running everywhere. The pigs are tame and I can pick them up anywhere. Mumpsy is real tame, too. She eats corn out of my hand and will push me around trying to get it. Mumpsy is gentle and even when I pick up a pig and it squeals she will only grunt. I am in favor of the Poland China breed association, and I wish all the boys in our club good luck."

Clark paid \$25 for Mumpsy. I suspect Mr. Jenkins would double that for the sow and litter. Don't you? While we are talking about Polands I just had a letter from Roy Miller whose picture appeared in a recent issue. He says that Betsey Elmore has seven fine pigs.

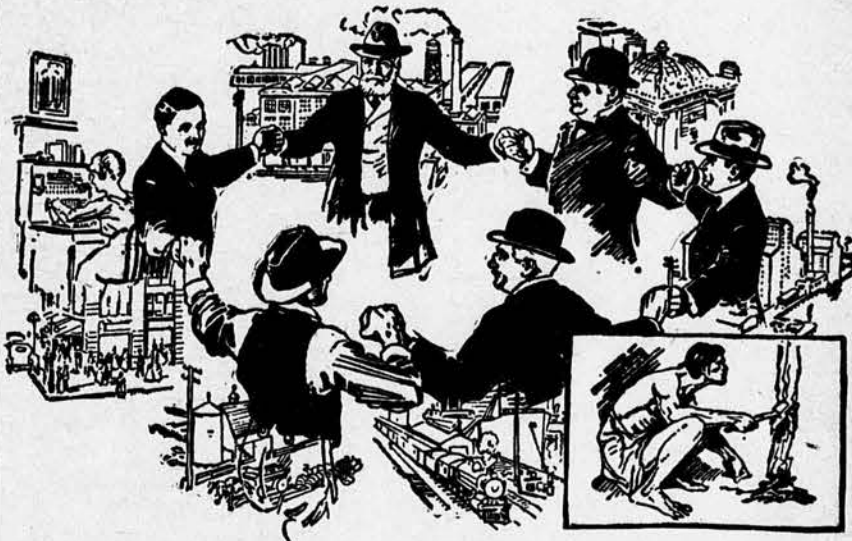
And now for the Capper Pig Club Poland China Swine Breeder's association. I'm not going to spend much time talking about it here for every boy who has this breed will receive a letter from me in a few days telling the object of the association and placing boys in nomination for the club offices. With more than 40 boys showing the real Kansas spirit lined up, the Popular Poland will receive some of the right kind of boosting this year. And now let's have a slogan for the Poland association, which, incidentally, has passed the Duroc's in numbers. Breed club stationery—100 letter heads and 100 envelopes—will be sent to the member suggesting the best slogan before April 15. Your association president will decide. Every Poland China breeder should keep this list. It gives the name, age, postoffice and county of every member who has Poland China swine.

## The Poland China Breed Club.

Elmer York, 15, Albert, Barton.  
Austin Gilliland, 15, Hiattville, Bourbon.  
George Liebat, 13, Nashville, Barber.  
Reno Atkinson, 13, Scammon, Cherokee.  
Lawrence Sargent, 13, Jamesport, Cloud.  
Frank Swanson, 14, Norcatur, Decatur.  
Donald Peck, 12, Chapman, Dickinson.  
Roy Miller, 15, Howard, Elk.  
Leon Griffin, 12, Ellsworth, Ellsworth.  
David Skean, 15, Bloom, Ford.  
Paul Walters, 12, Holcomb, Finney.  
Ernest Ruth, 12, Princeton, Franklin.  
Lawrence Langvardt, 14, Dwight, Geary.  
Roy Kuntz, 15, Hill City, Graham.  
Theodore Mayer, 13, Cimarron, Gray.  
Charles Kline, 14, Horace, Greeley.  
Louis Etherington, 12, Hamilton, Greenwood.  
Vernon Foster, 12, Harper, Harper.  
Murray Sultz, 12, Hartland, Kearney.  
Ralph Strickland, 12, Haviland, Kiowa.  
Ted Montee, 14, McCune, Labette.  
Theodore Burge, 15, Mound City, Linn.  
Harry Peterson, 12, Lindsborg, McPherson.  
Clarence Utz, 13, Plains, Meade.  
Clark Jenkins, 12, Paola, Miami.  
Joe Lewis, 14, Wayside, Montgomery.  
Walter Farrar, 13, Council Grove, Morris.  
W. L. Kelley, 15, Wilburton, Morton.  
John Savage, 13, Thayer, Neosho.  
Walter Kramer, 15, Ness City, Ness.  
Harley Dawdy, 14, Richland, Osage.  
Clarence McGregor, 13, Concordia, Republic.  
George Anderson, 13, Stockton, Rooks.  
Fred Harbaugh, 15, Bunker Hill, Russell.  
Ora Force, 14, Scott City, Scott.  
Boyd Howell, 12, Plains, Seward.  
Arthur Dickinson, 15, Studley, Sheridan.  
J. D. Stanley, 13, Macksville, Stafford.  
Randall Woodcock, 16, Hugoton, Stevens.  
Virgil Knox, 13, South Haven, Knox.  
Cecil Agnew, 13, Brewster, Thomas.  
Don Incees, 13, Collier, Trego.  
Grant Wilcott, 12, Modoc, Wichita.  
William Robison, 14, Yates Center, Woodson.



Clark Jenkins, Barney, and Mumpsy.



## Cave Life or Civilization

Civilized man is distinguished from the cave man by his habit of co-operation.

The cave man lived for and by himself; independent of others, but always in danger from natural laws.

To the extent that we assist one another, dividing up the tasks, we increase our capacity for production, and attain the advantages of civilization.

We may sometimes disregard our dependence on others. But suppose the farmer, for example, undertook to live strictly by his own efforts. He might eke out an existence, but it would not be a civilized existence nor would it satisfy him.

He needs better food and clothes and shelter and implements than he could provide unassisted. He requires a market for his surplus products, and the means of transportation and exchange.

He should not forget who makes his clothes, his shoes, his tools, his vehicles and his tableware, or who mines his metals, or who provides his pepper and salt, his books and papers, or who furnishes the ready means of transportation and exchange whereby his myriad wants are supplied.

Neither should he forget that the more he assists others the more they can assist him.

Take the telephone specialists of the Bell System: the more efficient they are, the more effectively the farmer and every other human factor of civilization can provide for their own needs and comforts.

Or take our government, entrusted with the task of regulating, controlling and protecting a hundred million people. It is to the advantage of everyone that the government shall be so efficient in its special task that all of us may perform our duties under the most favorable conditions. Interdependence means civilized existence.



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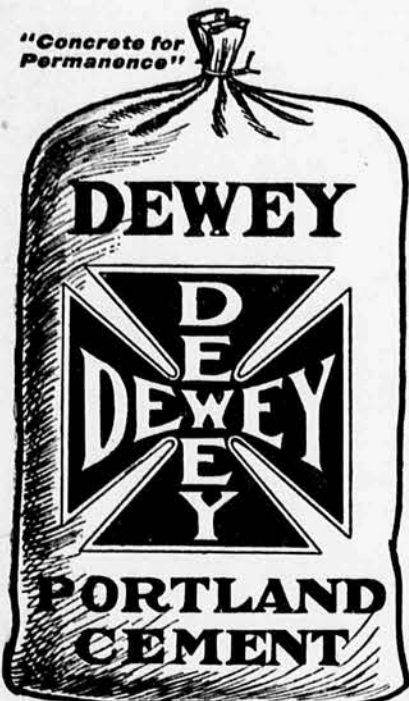
The Famous "Lewis Recipe"—Without Boiling  
Empty a can of Lewis' Lye into a jug containing 2½ pints of cold water. By stirring, it will dissolve immediately and get hot; let it stand until cold. In a basin, melt ½ pounds of any kind of fat or melted grease, only it must not contain any salt. Let it stand until it is just warm, and then pour the liquid Lye into the melted fat, in a continuous stream. This should take but a few minutes' time until the consistency of syrup is obtained. Pour the mixture into a square wooden box, lined with a damp piece of muslin, to prevent sticking to the sides and bottom. Cover up with a blanket and set in a corner of the kitchen until the next day. You will then have a block of pure soap, weighing about ten pounds, at a cost of simply the can of Lewis' Lye.

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## A Good Spring for Berries?

The Humus Will be Conserved in Planting These Crops

BY HARRY HUFF

DURING the past week the weather has been fine and I have been digging strawberry plants. I find that the best tool to dig them with is a good five or six tined pitchfork. It will get them out with almost all of the roots attached and it will do it about as fast as anything except a digger that you run with a team. A Sweet potato digger makes a good tool to dig them with if you have a lot to dig. I also have been getting the ground ready to plant them on. This ground was in Sudan grass last year and the stubble is pretty big.

I did not want to burn this stubble as the soil needs the humus. I hauled out manure direct to the field and put on about 20 loads to the acre. Then I started to plow with a 16-inch riding plow but I could not get it to work to suit me. I could not get the trash to turn under as it should and so I hitched to the 14-inch walking plow and that worked a good deal better. I did not get as good a job as I wished but I thought it was better to leave the trash on and turn it under the best I could rather than to burn it. As soon as I got done plowing I harrowed it crossways first and then lengthways of the

lem. Rents are high and are going higher. Good land on the river bottom rents for half of the grain in the crib and if the man lives close to town sometimes he must deliver it to the station. I have known bottom land to rent for \$7 and \$8 an acre, and I knew one man who offered \$9 cash for one piece. There is one farm of about 400 acres that has rented for \$3.75 an acre cash for the last two years. About half of it was upland and part of it was in pasture, and the rest was bottom land and was subject to overflow. At the end of the two years the renter told me that he had just about what he had at the beginning, and all he had to show for his two years' work was his experience.

The only fair way to rent is for a share rent and then in a bad year the owner will stand his share of the loss. The owner of the land is better able to stand a loss in a dry year than the renter. I know some men who are good farmers who are getting so they will not rent for cash, preferring to work by the day rather than to mortgage their entire capital to rent a farm and run a chance of losing the whole thing. The present system of renting is not satisfactory and does not make better



Top Planting for Corn Will be Used This Year on a Seedbed That Has Been Prepared With More than Ordinary Care.

way it was plowed. When I got done it was in a lot better shape than I had hoped to get it in. I should like to have a good rain before I set the plants but I will have to plant without rain if it does not come in the next day or two. A good rain and another harrowing would put the ground in fine shape for planting.

I intend to plant some raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and rhubarb on this ground. I will put the rows 8 feet apart and the plants from 2 to 5 feet apart in the row. I will put the raspberries 3 feet in the row, the blackberries about 4 feet, the gooseberries about 5 feet and the rhubarb about 2 feet.

After I get my plants set I will make rows between them and plant strawberries. This will make rows 4 feet apart with first a row of strawberries and then a row of other berries. I expect to get one good crop from the strawberries next spring, and then I will plow them up. By this method I will get a crop the second year after I start and then the third year I will get a good crop from my bush fruits. This also will save about one-third on the cultivating over planting the same amount of crops in two separate fields.

If I owned the land and wished to start an apple orchard I would plant apple trees in every fourth row of raspberries and peach tree fillers in every second row of raspberries. The cultivating for the small fruits would do for the trees and there would be no expense for the first four or five years. If I were going to plant an orchard that would be my plan but the field that I am planting does not belong to me and so I cannot afford to plant out fruit trees.

I do not know how it is in other parts of the country but here the renting of farms is getting to be a serious prob-

lem. The only time that a man is safe to rent for cash is when he is raising some crop such as melons, Sweet potatoes, or some other line where he does intensive farming.

We have not had any rain for about three weeks and the ground is beginning to get dry. The wheat is starting in nice shape but it needs rain. The farmers are sowing oats and some of them have finished. There is plenty of moisture in the subsoil but the top is dry. When I was plowing for my strawberries, the ground seemed to be very hard and that piece was as hard to plow as I ever saw it. Some of the men who are plowing on the river bottom say that the ground is packed very hard. A 16-inch plow wears out a team in plowing 4 or 5 inches deep. If it stays dry for very much longer it will pay big to get the ground disked that is to be planted to corn. A good disking will hold the moisture in the soil and start the weeds to growing. We wish to cut the stalks first and then disk and plow. The soil has not been plowed for several years and I am sure that a good plowing and top planting will increase the yield.

We planted our potatoes March 20. In this sandy ground, we like to plant as early as we can and right after the plow. We drop the potatoes in every third furrow made with a 14-inch plow. The only objection to that method of planting is that it puts them in pretty deep and they are a little harder to dig. On the other hand they seem to stand the dry weather better and yield better than the ordinary planting.

During the past 10 days there were six days during which the bees have been gathering pollen. The maples and elms are in bloom and the bees are working as hard as they can. The spring so far has been fine for the bees and out of 44 stands that I put into

(Continued on Page 25.)



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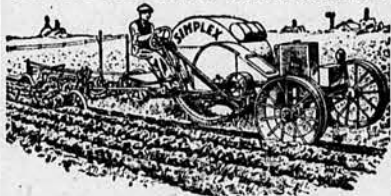
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## Pasture Rent is Very High

Oats are Doing Well in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

WITH the turning out season close at hand the stockmen, who have been unable to get suitable pasture for their stock for the coming season, are becoming more in earnest in their efforts to get their herds grazing accommodations that will yield them good returns for the price asked. Year after year the price has advanced until it last year reached the sum of \$6 a steer for the season while in a few instances \$7 was paid. Stockmen contended that the price of cattle would not justify them paying such a price for grazing privileges and when the ranchmen began asking \$7 a head this spring many of the cattlemen held off and did not engage their pasture for the coming season believing that there would be a reduction to the \$6 mark of last year. But the pastures were filled at the high figure which leaves many cattlemen without pasture and no doubt they would be glad just at present to get their stuff in close to home even if the price seemed high.



neighborhood there are a few seedling trees and these, in a measure seem to be all right and will produce some scrub peaches if nothing else turns up from now on to prevent it. Almost everyone prefers budded fruit but in case of

a total failure of it we suppose seedlings would be better than nothing at all. Just why the buds on a seedling tree should be able to withstand a lower degree of temperature without injury than the budded trees is something we have never been able to understand.

The most of the hogs that are being marketed here, at the attractive prices which now prevail, were produced at a cost greater than most farmers care to put into a hog. This is the result of the cholera which swept this part of the state last fall and early winter. Very few of the herds were spared and the hogs that are now being sold are the survivors of the disease. The most of them have been vaccinated once and some, in fact a large percentage of them, were vaccinated twice and this cost coupled with the other expenses attached to the caring for a bunch afflicted with such a plague makes the present high prices a necessity in order for the farmer who sells them to anywhere near break even.

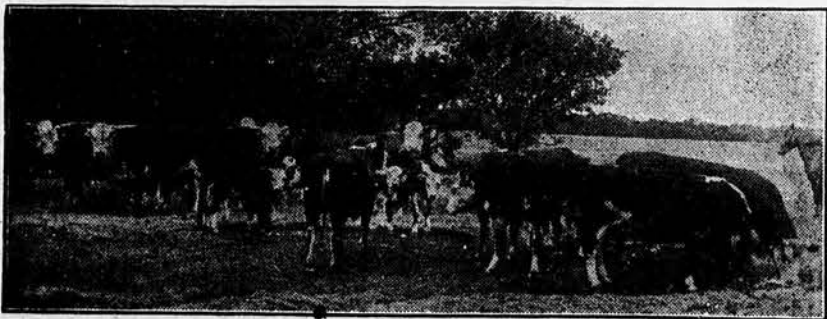
With wheat and alfalfa greening up there is a smell in the air that makes the cattle, which have been in the feed lots on dry feed all winter, hard to confine and the fences frequently have to be reinforced to keep them from making a raid on some nearby alfalfa field. If such a thing should occur there would be a job of skinning in store for the owner for there is nothing that will kill a cow much quicker than green alfalfa at this time of the year, especially if the plant is the least bit wet. But if normal conditions prevail here from now on the cattle have not long to wait for the native grass for it is no infrequent occurrence for the stockmen to turn out their stuff as early as April 10. With such early turning out the more careful managers feed a little cake or alfalfa hay along with the scant supply of grass for a while but occasionally herds are forced to subsist upon the grass alone which of course keeps them picking day and night to get enough to do them any good.

The oats that were sown a week ago on this farm are up in nice shape and are themselves evidence that there was plenty of moisture as well as favorable weather to go with it; for oats to show green in the drill row eight days after drilling is rapid germination indeed. Oats are generally regarded here as a slow starting crop and usually require at least two weeks to make much of a showing, but this spring is proving an exception in that respect. With nothing hindering oats should grow to a good height this season.

There will be but few peaches in this locality this year especially of the budded varieties. An examination of the trees on this farm reveals that there is not more than one bud in 50 that is alive, and a certain percentage of those will of course fail to mature even with the season in their favor. This means that persons who are fond of peaches will have to get their supply elsewhere. This condition may be purely local and we hope it is, but the extremely cold snap of the first part of the year, we think, must have injured them to a great extent all over the state. On some of the farms in this

A 2½ acre patch of corn was planted on this farm today—March 21—the small, early kind known as Squaw corn was planted and will be used, if the frost does not get it, for early hog feed. Hogs, like all other animals, get tired of being fed corn and other dry feeds continually and along about the first of July we presume that they will relish a feed of this corn for a change. The best yielding corn on this farm last year was a 3-acre patch of this Squaw corn. We always plant it thick. If the stalks are not more than 12 inches apart in the row we are better satisfied with the stand than we would be if the distance was greater. The most tedious job in connection with the growing of it is the husking. A person hardly knows when he has a stalk finished for the ears are likely to be hanging all around it. Our plan this year will do away with this irksome feature for after the corn gets hard and the hogs have become accustomed to eating it we propose to fence it and let them do the husking job themselves. This is

(Continued on Page 25.)



There Has Been an Increase in Pasture Rents in Cowley County, Which Indicates a Growing Interest in Livestock.

### The Whole Family Smiles

when they taste Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers. Both the old folks and the youngsters love their flavory crispness. Buy Sunshine L.-W. Sodas in the big, economical family-size package. From the home of

## Sunshine

### Biscuits

There are 350 kinds of Sunshine Biscuits. All from the bright, clean Sunshine Bakery, "The Bakery of a Thousand Windows."

Look for the Sunshine Display at your Dealer's

**LOOSE-WILES**  
**BISCUIT COMPANY**  
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

This big family Package 25c



### Pyrene Saves the Car and Teaches Fire Prevention

One of the town boys backed a big touring car bang into the cars parked in front of the courthouse. Someone's tail-light hit a gas tank, and there was a sudden blaze that began to look like the pillar of fire in Exodus.

We rushed out of the county commissioner's meeting and tried to put it out with sand and water. No use. I thought all the cars were surely going.

Just then Joe Baxter rushed over from his hardware store with a Pyrene, and in one minute's time that blaze was where it will never do any more harm.

We went back to the meeting, passed a resolution of thanks to Joe, and another to equip the courthouse with Pyrene.

Then I went over and bought Pyrenes for my car, my house, and my barn. Pyrene saves 15 per cent. on auto insurance annually.

Price, \$7.50 each with automobile bracket. Send for the Pyrene booklet, "Fire Fotos."

Inspected, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

**Pyrene Manufacturing Company**

61 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Makers of Complete Fire Department and Fire Protection Equipment



## No Money In Advance

### This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette



**TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly**

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect finished post card photo 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 60 post cards at one time.

**No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room**  
Not a bit of the mess and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop; results simply amazing.

### We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it, you simply send us \$1 per month until our special price of only \$5 is paid.

### Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

### No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

**The Chicago Ferrettype Co.,**  
Desk 302 Ferrettype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you \$1 a month until your special price of \$5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name.....  
St. and No.....  
Town.....State.....

## FREE TO YOU 52 Post Cards

One for Every Week in the Year

EASTER, BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY, FLORAL, BEST WISHES, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. JUST OFF THE PRESS. BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN AND FINISH.

## No Work Required

Just send 25c to pay for ONE YEAR'S subscription to the MISSOURI AND KANSAS FARMER and the 52 beautiful post cards will be mailed you at once, absolutely FREE.

The Missouri and Kansas Farmer, published twice a month, is one of the best farm and home papers in the Southwest. It is edited by men who own and manage farms and know from experience what they are writing about. Each issue contains in addition to the usual farm paper features a Home Circle and Pattern Dept., Short Story, Hiram Spudd's Letter and Prairie Farm Jottings, which alone are worth the subscription price.

Only 25c in stamps or coin will get you this fine paper a whole year and your great package of 52 beautiful post cards.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS FARMER,  
721 McGee St. Kansas City, Mo.

## Sloan's Liniment

"I find 'Sloan's' the surest remedy."

**Cholera Gapes Frost Bites Roup**

Penetrating and Healing

The \$1.00 Size

contains 6 times the 25c size



## Giving the Baby His Dues

The Story of a Kansas Baby Who Learned His Letters when Nineteen Months Old—His Mother Tells It

KANSAS is full of bright, healthy babies and nothing is quite so entertaining to Kansas mothers as to talk and read of them. The baby whose story is told here lives in a Kansas town. Visitors at his home have marveled at the bright things he does, just as all well behaved visitors should do when they call on a baby and its mother. When he was 19 months old, he knew all but five letters of his alphabet; his education hadn't been crowded or pushed either. He had led a normal healthful baby existence. His mother says so in her letter. Isn't that enough to prove it?



Bobbie.

"It seems almost too early," she says, "to tell how smart Bobbie is, because he is such a little fellow—only 19 months old. Outsiders seem to marvel at the ease with which he learns, but it does not seem so wonderful when one considers the fact that Bobbie has not lost a day of his life by being ill."

"He has been an outdoor baby, sleeping out of doors every day when the weather was at all good, and sleeping in the house with a window wide open every night. The convenience which has made it possible for Bobbie to play outside without being watched continually is his pen. Each side of it is made separately. These sides are made of slats a little larger than lath, spaced 4 inches apart. The sides are fastened together with hinges and hooks. The hinges are placed at the two opposite corners, and hooks at the other two corners. It is light and easily folded in two parts so that it may be carried to any part of the house or yard. I don't keep him in it until he is tired of it, for I think he needs more outdoor exercise than he can get that way, so when I have the time to watch him, I let him out to play and run. I think being in the pen helps to teach him concentration. He has only a few things at a time to play with, and he cannot run from one to another as he does outside. He is more contented and busy when shut in than when he is free to run over the house. It certainly keeps him out of danger and mischief when mother is busy or when she steps out of the room. Bobbie has made many friends while sitting in his buggy or playing in his pen on the porch. Old men, women, students and children listen for his happy little call of 'Hey yo,' or 'How do,' as they pass. Many times they wave or stop to pick up his playthings for him."

"When it is too cold and damp for him to be put in his pen outside, he is wheeled or carried out, that he may not become a house plant, but a sturdy boy, able to stand exposure to cold and to resist disease."

### Baby's Diet Needs Care.

"His feeding has received special care. It has been at regular intervals. The very best cow's milk was secured for him and he had that alone during the hot summer, and during the time he was cutting the most troublesome teeth."

"At present, he has cow's milk, a cereal, which has been thoroly cooked, and stale bread or toast for breakfast. In the middle of the morning he has the juice of an orange to drink, and two or three graham crackers. He is given his midday meal of codded egg, bread and cereal before the family comes in to dinner, and is put to bed for his nap. At 4 in the afternoon, he gets his bottle of milk and at 7 o'clock he has either some mild fruit juice with bread and an egg, or a cereal and graham crackers. He has another bottle of milk at 10:30. Sometimes he has a piece of rare meat to suck the juice from, and baked or scraped apple and prune juice. Bobbie never has tasted such things as potato, cabbage, turnips or pickles. The cereal is varied from day to day."

### Bobbie Doesn't Fear the Dark.

"Bobbie has gone to sleep in his own little bed by himself in the dark since he was a tiny little fellow. Now he

is put to bed, both in the day time and at night, without his bottle. He tells every one of the family and his playthings 'bye bye' and goes to sleep alone. This is good for him in two ways. He goes to sleep more quickly and with less interruption than if mother had to rock him, and then his mother is rested when he awakens, able to care for him, teach him, and take him for walks. Otherwise she would be too tired for this, as her duties about the house are many."

"I noticed one morning about three weeks ago that he was tired of his playthings and of looking out of the window. He was hanging over the railing to pass away time. I went to him, picked up a block and showed him the letter T. I had him rub his finger over the letter and say it several times, then we looked for more T's. Soon he could find one alone, and would say, 'Here's a T,' or, 'O, see the T,' with the greatest delight. When I took him up to put him to bed for his nap, he told his 'Bye Bye,' together with the other playthings. When he was out riding in the afternoon, he brought up the subject of T again, and began to look for one saying, 'Where's a T, mama?' We looked for T's on sign boards and in the store windows, and on boxes—everywhere that letters might be found. It seemed as real to him as the dogs, leaves, birds, horses and babies which he saw out of doors and in books. When I felt he had learned T so that he never could forget it, I taught him to find B, and so on thro the letters."

### Learning Letters by Association.

"Some days he would learn two letters at once by association. For instance, there were the letters, O and Q. He learned O instantly, then I showed him the difference between O and Q, and he had no difficulty in telling them apart. The difference between C and G was a trifle more difficult. The letter I was learned readily as he was shown where his own eye was, and recognized the picture of an eye in a paper, and found his doll's eye. Twice, he learned four letters in a day, as others were teaching him too, but I try not to rush him as I want him to get each one well fixed in mind."

"He turns his blocks over and over very rapidly to find letters that he knows, and points them out everywhere he sees them. He knows all but five of them now, F, L, V, W and Z. These are the ones that he finds most difficult to say. He has learned eagerly and willingly, and has taken it all as play. I shouldn't want to overtax his little mind, but since he thinks it is such fun, it certainly is no strain."

"If you knew Bobbie as not only his father and mother do, but as his friends and visitors do, you would think him a good, bright baby with good habits and good health."

### When a Baby is Blind

A blind baby should have special care from birth or from the very day it loses its eyesight. That care can be furnished only in an institution provided with doctors to give orders to the graduate nurses for the physical development of this child, trained teachers to give instructions to the helpers for the mental development; for the blind child needs closer care than a baby who sees. It must have constant attention—skilled attention during all its waking hours."

The fear in the heart of the baby that is blind is hard to overcome, but after the child can walk, holding the nurse, getting acquainted by touch, it steps out "into the dark alone." Over and over again the nurse will walk from one object to another leading the baby by one hand. Next the hands are clasped about a round stick, and the nurse leads it by taking hold of the stick between the baby's hands. The baby experiences much fright at being

separated from the nurse, but by continual repetition, going back and forth, the fear is dispelled.

The fear of falling throws some children into spasms. This fear is overcome by a game called "Fall down and get up." By using a large square pillow to fall on, the child gets accustomed to falling and not being hurt, and soon gains confidence and will not cry.

One should create in the child a desire to know what is around it, or to go to somebody at a distance who is calling it. Much depends on the voice with the blind. Love, eagerness, joy, happiness, surprise, must be in the voice of the teacher, if she wants to reach the hearts of these sightless children.—Cynthia Westover Alden in the March Mother's Magazine.

More than 60 million dollars' worth of gold has been taken from the Juneau gold belt, the first to be worked in Alaska.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

These patterns may be had at 10 cents each from the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

One of the popular new skirt designs of the spring is 7624. It has three gores and can be made without the fancy belt, if desired. It is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Girls' dress 7586 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It closes in the front and has a two-piece skirt.



A corset cover design especially good for embroidered flouncing is 7588. It is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Apron 7625 is cut in sizes small, medium and large. It fastens at the side and may be made with or without the bib.

Children's dress 7627 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It may be made with or without the applied box plait.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No.....Size.....  
Pattern No.....Size.....  
Pattern No.....Size.....

Name.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

R. F. D. or St. No.....

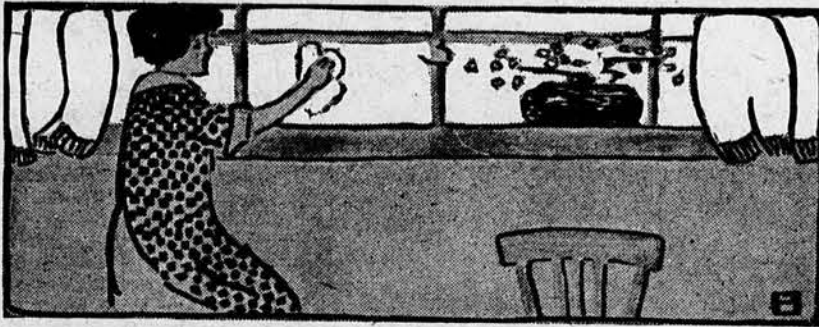
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.



# And Now It's Housecleaning

The Spring Upheaval is Taken by Degrees at Roxhaven

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County



ENERGY and desire are both lacking here for making housecleaning a grand upheaval. We are obliged to do the work gradually. One of the first steps is the clearing of dresser drawers and closets of all distinctly-winter wearing apparel. This winter material is placed in lined boxes and chests with a slip of paper attached to each giving a list of the articles contained. We sometimes set an open dish of formaldehyde in the closed chest before using it for cloaks. Some advise placing pieces of cotton soaked in formaldehyde among the garments. We like, instead, to use open glasses or bottles of sea salt saturated with oil of cedar. The odor is not displeasing and the results so far as keeping out moths is concerned, seem very satisfactory.

At this time, when putting drawers and shelves in order, we like to dispose of all useless pieces of dress material. Small squares cut out and sewed together on the sewing machine make excellent covers for comforts. Tho made of various pieces these covers need not be unattractive. If one will use dark squares of one material, or as nearly the same as possible, for a line from corner to corner of the comfort, and follow with a light strip of one material, then another dark strip and so on to the last corner block, she will be surprised at what a pleasing result she has obtained. This plan necessitates laying all the pieces for the comfort on the floor or bed, then picking up one vertical strip at a time and keeping the strips in order.

There are many who think that "piecing" with a sewing machine is a good indication of laziness. We are glad to get it done that way. Besides we do all the patching of clothes that we possibly can on the machine. Of course some good clothes require hand work such as our grandmothers did on all apparel. We sometimes wonder how they found the time for so much hand sewing. We have only to think of our evening occupation to solve the problem partly. We are always eager to read the daily paper or the newest magazine, while our grandmothers sewed or knit by candle light. No wonder they were ahead of us in sewing!

We should like a roll call of all owners of bread mixers to know how many farm women are using them and with what satisfaction. We know several boarding-house keepers who make a practice of using a mixer for bread and for cake. We can count half a dozen friends, however, who have bought bread mixers and who do not use them. They say flour is so different at different times it is difficult to get the dough of the right consistency. We have a notion to try one, anyway.

We have been much interested in reading of a wonderful girl 12 years old whose mother is her teacher. Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr. of Pittsburgh, read at 17 months, knew all the most interesting Bible stories and Roman and Norse myths at the age of 2, could write on the typewriter when 3 years old, could do fancy dances, paint with water colors, write books of jingles and speak in eight languages at 8. At 12 she has beaten champions playing chess, she can row, fence, swim, ride horseback, skate, play ball, crochet, cook, knit, sew, execute fancy dances and is a teacher of Esperanto in Carnegie institute.

The mother calls her system of teaching "natural education." It consists in making every subject so full of play that there is no work about it. It seems

difficult to see how anyone could make play out of conjugating verbs or learning declensions, but, no doubt, if a mother is able to teach nine languages, she is capable of making play of anything. She is said to have found most difficulty in teaching numbers. Someone suggested that since this was not a favorite subject with the mother, she was not putting enough "fairy interest" in it. This was all the hint needed. She and the child began drawing handfuls of beans from a bag and counting to see who had the more. They rolled balls into the midst of tin soldiers to find how many were left after so many were killed.

We think a 10-cent box of dominoes is as good as any of the means named to teach a child to add and to recognize number groups at sight. There is no great enjoyment in a game of dominoes with a small child but it certainly provides a play method of teaching numbers that is hard to beat.

Mrs. Stoner, in her book, gives 10 "Nevers" that are at least worth thinking about. Never give physical punishment. Never say "Don't." Never say "Must." Never let a child say "I can't." Never refuse to answer any of the child's questions. Never tease or ridicule a child. Never allow a child to lose self-respect or respect for his parents. Never scold a child. Never allow any other spot to become more attractive than home.

## Time Savers that Save Time

One of the classes in Home Economics at the Kansas Agricultural college conducted a series of experiments with labor saving devices recently. The class was divided into 10 groups, half of them using the five special utensils that were being tested, and half the class doing the work in the ordinary way. First, a cake mixer was tried. It took the girls 15 minutes to mix the cake by hand while the mixer did the work in 5 minutes. The handmade cake was the better, but the difference was scarcely noticeable.

Oil mayonnaise dressing required 15 minutes for preparation by hand as compared with 3 minutes with a mixer. The mixer made a far superior dressing.

Two types of pressure cookers were used. One cooker was expensive and complex, while the other was much simpler. The girls decided that the simple cooker was better. In the pressure cookers, potatoes were cooked in 10 minutes, unsoaked prunes in 20 minutes and carrots and turnips, always hard to cook, were cooked tender in 15 and 20 minutes respectively. Apple dumplings were cooked in 25 minutes in an oven and required constant attention, while in a fireless cooker the dumplings cooked in 30 minutes and needed no attention. The fireless cooker dumplings were the better.

## There's Money in Rags

Don't burn or throw away any old rags. Save them to sell to rag men. The rag supply from Europe has been cut off to such an extent since the war that the American paper industry is threatened with famine. There are plenty of rags in the country if they can only be saved for the paper manufacturers. Unless these factories can be supplied with enough rags for the 15,000 tons of paper used every day, the price of paper will take a sudden rise just as so many other necessities have done. So important has the matter become that Wil-

liam C. Redfield, secretary of commerce has issued a message asking the people of the country to save their rags. This is a bit of nation-wide thrift that every individual family can practice easily and with benefit to itself. Let the children have the rag money to begin a little bank account.

## No More Paint Smell

To remove the smell of paint, leave a pail of water in the room over night with three or four sliced raw onions in it. Shut the door and in the morning the painty smell will be gone. When clothes have acquired an unpleasant odor by being shut away from the air, charcoal laid in the folds will remove it.

## Women Gain a Victory

Columbia University held out 30 years against the insistence of women that they be admitted into the Columbia medical school, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but gave way under the pressure recently, announcing that the school will be opened to women as soon as the equipment makes the step possible. Harvard University opened a new law school for women last fall in order to stop the disturbing clamor for admission into the men's law school, and now Columbia throws open its doors to ambitious and indefatigable women medical students. It may be that educators as well as politicians are feeling the influence of that heavy suffrage vote last election.

## Instead of the Rag Bag

[Prize Letter.]

I keep my patches and scraps in an old suitcase. As soon as I finish a piece of sewing I gather together the scraps. One large piece is put into the laundry bag and on washday washed and allowed to hang on the line several days. It is then ironed and placed in the top of the suit case to be used for patching later on. In this way the patch will not be brighter than the garment. The rest of the scraps are folded neatly into a small bundle and put into the suitcase also. When I rip up old dresses to make them over, the braid, buttons and any trimming in good condition are put into a large envelope and plainly labeled. These odds and ends come in handy in making school clothes for the children. I go thru my patches about once a year and all those left from garments that have been outworn are placed in a bundle and sent to an old lady who pieces quilts. I send with them an envelope containing quilt patterns I have clipped from magazines during the year. Mrs. E. L. M. Tribune, Kan.

## System Works Well

[Prize Letter.]

Farm mothers and housekeepers are coming more and more to appreciate the fact that we are not the slaves to hard work we used to be. We, along with the men of the farm, are coming to the front with improved methods and machinery and are "making our heads save our heels." I am the mother of two children, a girl 3 years old and a boy 4 months old, and do all my own work with the exception of two weeks or so during harvest and threshing time. I plan my work with the beginning of the week. Monday is the day to wash and straighten the house after Sunday. I have a power washer so I am never tired when I am thru, and the clothes are on the line by 11 o'clock. I iron and bake on Tuesday. This baking day I bake bread and usually pie and cookies. I have two baking days a week, Tuesday and Saturday, and do no baking between times.

Every week brings its special work and I plan so that I drive it instead of letting it drive me. When I want an afternoon off to make calls, go to town or attend the fancy work club or the missionary society, I take it without interfering with my regular work, or as I used to say, having to work twice as hard after I got back, to make up for it. We need not go along in the same old rut and spend most of our time in the drudgery of our kitchens. We can plan our work ahead and manage it in such a way that it will be a pleasure and there will be time left over for reading, fancy work and visiting. Mrs. O. M. D. Elyria, Kan.



## Just as a Clock

If he didn't have an alarm in his make-up he'd be the best two-fifty clock that ever kept track of the day on any farm.

As it is he's two good clocks in one—a reliable alarm to get up by, a punctual timekeeper to serve in parlor, dining room, or kitchen. He goes quietly about his work—you hear him only when he calls.

Handle him with reasonable care,—he'll last for years.

7 inches tall. Price \$2.50 in the States, \$3.00 in Canada. If your jeweler hasn't him, send a money order to his makers and he'll come direct by parcel post, all charges prepaid.

Western Clock Co.  
La Salle, Ill., U.S.A.  
Makers of Westclox

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Don't Send Any Money—Just Your Name On a postcard say: "I want you to send me a shetland pony and buggy, free". Address:

UNCLE BOB, The Pony Man, F-601 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Auto Free

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## R for a wet day TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER \$3

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**\$100<sup>00</sup> for 6 HP**

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Stationary Engines		Portable Engines		Engine Saw-Rigs	
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3 H.P.	52.65	3 H.P.	59.75	6 H.P.	175.30
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6 H.P.	100.00	6 H.P.	130.00	12 H.P.	272.30
8 H.P.	140.40	8 H.P.	176.80		
12 H.P.	210.90	12 H.P.	248.00		

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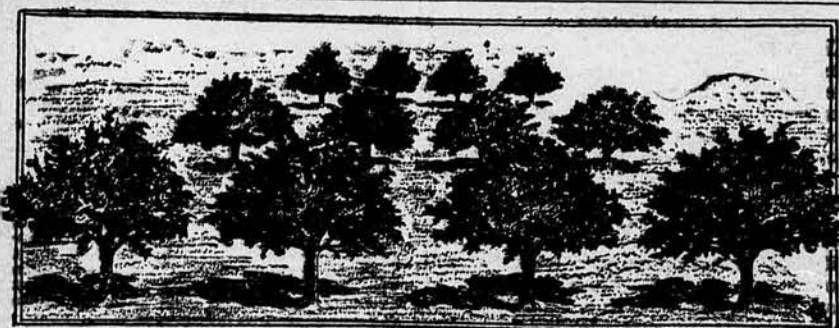
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Ball Bearing  
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It's a valuable outfit that should be in every stable. The best veterinarians have agreed that to clip horses, mules and cows at the proper time improves them wonderfully in many ways. Build on having the "Stewart." It's the easiest to turn, does the easiest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine made. Get one from your dealer, price only \$7.50—send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance.

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C 816 N. La Salle St. CHICAGO, ILL.  
Write for complete new catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines. Sent FREE on request.

**Clip the Udders and Flanks of your Cows.**  
It insures clean milk, free from the impurities which otherwise drop in and cannot be strained out. Your cows will be healthier also.



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**MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. AT, Topeka, Kansas**



## When the Chest Was Opened

Many Wonderful Gifts Were Lost to the World

BY M. A. DARTT

HAVE you ever heard the story of Pandora and her box? She lived long, long ago and she had so many charms and graces that she was called Pandora, or the all-gifted. She was very beautiful, fearless, clever and very careless. She had a wonderful chest which she had been told to guard carefully and not to open. Many wondered what could be inside. Pandora also wondered. She really meant to take good care of the precious chest and do as she was bidden about it.

One day she carelessly let it fall. A tiny corner was cracked off. When Pandora looked into the hole, she caught a glimpse of some of the most wonderful and beautiful things that could possibly happen to people, things that are called blessings. These blessings were not alike. They were what each person would want most. Pandora began to pry into the chest to see if she could find things that she wanted most.

### Many Beautiful Pictures.

As she opened the box farther, these wonderful blessings began to drop out and flutter away and get lost. There were beautiful pictures of sunsets, tiny flowers and noble scenes that people would have painted; there were wonderful books that people would have written; there were great inventions that people would have made; there were the knowledge and success and faith and love that people were seeking. All these and thousands of other blessings were falling out and drifting away and being lost to the people who would have had them, while careless little Pandora opened the chest wider and wider.

### The Gift of Hope.

At last as everything was about gone, a bluejacketed, tawnybreasted little bird flew out. This was Hope, the most wonderful of all the blessings. He did not fly away but lit near Pandora. Pandora began to think that she could get back some of the beautiful things she wanted and had let escape. It was because Hope was near her that she began to think this. Then Hope flew on to other people, and to still others and others. These people all began to think that blessings were coming to them.

Today you will find that bluebacked, tawnybreasted little bird of Hope that flew out of Pandora's chest of the lost blessings, very near to those delightful people who are always thinking that good things are coming, and who are looking for the happy things of life.

how old she is. She climbs upon my lap and will put her paws around my neck and then jumps down and goes to sleep.  
Minneapolis, Kan.  
Kenneth Hobrock.

### Johnny Has Been Naughty

What has Johnny done? He surely has been very naughty, for just see how he hangs his head and will not look at the teacher. The teacher too, seems to be very much disappointed in him. He may have put a rubber button on the stove, or turned a mouse loose in the school room scaring Mary Lee or Sadie



Jones until they screamed. From his looks, he surely will not do it again; what do you think?

For the most interesting story telling about Johnny, received before April 20, the Farmers Mail and Breeze will give 50 cents. The four next best each will receive a package of postcards. Write your letter very neatly and address the Children's editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### The Horrid Cat

I am a boy 13 years old. I have a Holstein calf that I can work. I put a collar around her neck and put names on and hitch her to a wagon that I have, and she works just like a horse. My oldest brother has four white rabbits. He had four small ones too, but the cat killed them. I also have a shepherd dog that chases the cows.

I am back in school again after a two weeks' vacation.

Lewis, Kan.

Frank Robbins.

### A Challenge

Come, Worry, let us walk abroad today; Let's take a little run along the way; I know a sunny path that leads from Fear Up to the lovely fields of Wholesome Cheer. I'll race you there—I'm feeling fit and strong. So, Worry, come along.

We started on our way—I and my care. I set the pace on through the springtime air; But ere we'd gone a mile poor Worry stopped. Whilst I went on—An easy winner of that Marathon.

And since that day, when vexed by any fear When Worry's come again, with visage dread, I've challenged him to join me in that race, And found each time he could not stand the pace.

—John Kendrick Bangs in Ainslee's.

### Fine Distinction.

Little Molly had been very trying all day. That evening, when her grown-up sister was putting her to bed, she said she hoped the child would be a better girl tomorrow, and not make everybody unhappy with her naughty temper.

Molly listened in silence, thought hard for a few moments, and then said wisely:

"Yes, when it's me it's temper; when it's you it's nerves."—Tit-Bits.

### A Picture Lesson

What words of five letters each, tell what the five outstanding pictures show? When you have guessed these words, place them in a column, and the central letters, read downward, will name what is shown in the middle picture.



ture, and also a month in the year. Try this and send the answer in by April 15. Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Kitty Loves Her Master

I read the Children's page and enjoy it very much. I am going to try to make the rabbit trap that was in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a short time ago. I am 10 years old. I have six sisters and no brothers. For a pet I have a cat named Mother; she came to our house six years ago, so I don't know



## Honey From the Bee Trees

You Can Get Pleasure and Profit With These Insects

BY E. E. TAYLOR

ONE CAN often buy bees in old box hives or gums at a low price and afterwards transfer them to movable comb hives. Bees found in trees or elsewhere can be handled in the same way, so it is necessary that one be able to transfer combs and bees into the particular hive desired.

The best time to transfer bees is in the spring when fruit trees are in bloom. At that time there is less brood and honey to contend with and the weather is more settled. The best time of day is before 6 o'clock in the morning, tho any part of a warm day will do.

Smoke the bees and spread a cloth in front of the box hive as for hiving a swarm. Tip the box hive forward on the cloth with the combs on edge. Set the new hive on the old stand with frames near by. Lay a board a little larger than a frame on a box for a table, spread a cloth over the board, and lay a frame on it with four wired splints underneath. Use the short buggy spring hive tool for cutting nails and prying, and the butcher knife for loosening the comb. Smoke and brush the bees back. Cut out the comb, fitting it closely in the frame until full and fasten on the splints. Tip the board up behind the frame bringing all on edge. If all is straight, and well balanced, set it in the hive. Continue in this way until done. Remove all drone comb and any excess of chunk honey for table use.

Within a week to 10 days all splints should be removed and a queen excluder with a super placed above. Then cover with paper, or roofing-felt and weight the hive cover with a brick. Transferring from a bee tree is much the same with the exception that the hive of bees must later be moved. If you cannot get near the place with a wagon, rope the hive to a pole and carry it out.

When starters are not used in the frames the bees often build their combs in almost any shape. Then it is necessary to cut out the comb and fit it in frames, the same as when transferring from a tree or box hive.

In nearly every locality a swarm of bees may at some time get into the side of a granary, smokehouse, dwelling, church, or occasionally even into the trunk of a valuable shade tree, low enough to make themselves troublesome to both man and beast. The best time to remove them is in the spring or summer. Stop all holes, except the main entrance, with rags covered with a clay-mud coal oil mixture. Make all but the main entrance absolutely bee-proof, thus compelling the bees to come and go by the main entrance.

Next take the end out of a cracker box and bore a hole 2 inches in diameter thru the center. Over this make a screen wire cone, as in a fly trap with the small end about the size of the small finger. Over this cone make a second larger cone, and preferably a third over the second, as the bees hunt carefully and might escape thru the trap back into the house if only one cone were used. Take a second block of wood, 2 inches wider than the cracker box end and 6 or more inches longer. Bore a hole thru the center as before and nail the cracker box end across it so the holes match and the cones stand upward. Then nail the rest of the cracker box back on the end so the wire cones project into the box. Nail some pieces in the box for the bees to cluster on and put the screen over the top for light and ventilation.

The trap now is ready to fasten over the entrance. Put it up before daylight when most of the bees are inside, and be sure to stop up all the cracks behind



the block. Put screws thru the larger block in fastening the trap to the house, since you should not drive nails, and support the end of the trap by running baled hay wires around it and fastening these to screw eyes or nails higher up on the side of the house. In the morning, when the bees come out, they will pass thru the hole in the blocks, thru the cones and find themselves trapped in the box. Sprinkle them every hour or two with honey-water or sweetened water and make sure that they have shade. In the evening thoroughly drench them with sweetened water, remove the trap and hive the captured bees on a few frames with combs containing eggs and sealed brood and close up the entrance of the hive as in moving bees. Replace the trap for the next day's catch and continue until all are trapped. As soon as they start queen cells in the new hive, they may be permitted to go back in and rob the old stand, carrying the honey to the new hive. The queen will then starve. Later close the hole and the bee moth will clean out the combs.

If the colony of bees is not wanted, simply use the blocks and cones for trapping the bees out, and as they cluster over the cones and blocks, drench with boiling water until they are all destroyed.

Where it is possible to quietly cut or draw the nails, some of the siding may be removed and the bees and combs transferred, as in the case of a beehive or box-hive. If the bees are not too troublesome, this can be deferred until cold weather when the bees are less active. After removing them, stop all holes with small pieces of tin cut from tin cans.

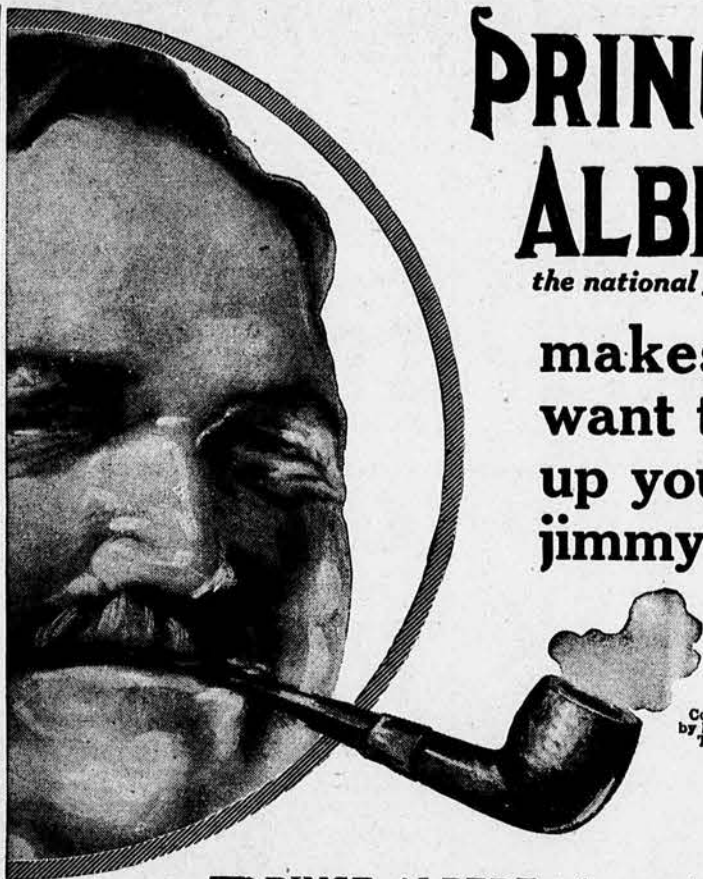
In moving bees, close the entrance with screen wire before day, when all bees will be inside. Take a strip of screen wire 3 inches wide and 2 inches longer than the bee entrance, bend over the ends so that it is exactly the length of the entrance, then bend the strip lengthwise into a V-shape and push it tightly into the entrance. This closes the entrance and serves for ventilation. Be sure that there are no other openings left. Run a baled hay wire lengthwise around the hive drawing and twist it up tightly. Run another wire crosswise in the same way. Have a wagon close at hand with plenty of hay, straw, or small brush to relieve the jar. Set your hives crossways, far enough apart to crowd a partly filled sack of straw, leaves or brush between them and the sides of the wagon bed. When all is carefully done, hitch your team to the wagon and drive to where the bees are to be placed. Unhitch before doing anything else. Then set all the hives in a permanent place as nearly a rod apart as convenient. Take off the baled hay wires. Place a wisp of loose hay, straw, grass or fine brush close up in front of the entrance and open the entrance about 2 inches at first. The trash in front of the entrance causes every bee to take notice and mark the new location. If the entrance were thrown wide open, the bees would come out too fast and soon find themselves lost in mid-air; and if not too far removed from the original place, would go back and find themselves homeless. Move bees in the cool

of the day. Either single queen or a carload of stands can be transported with ease and safety.

Sometimes there are two or more weak colonies, which would perish during the winter if left separate, but if united would form a strong colony and winter in good shape. To unite them cut a strip of common fly screen, the width



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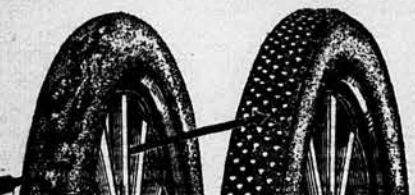
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## Shale Soil Must Have Care

### Livestock and More Legumes are Much Needed

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

FARMING can be made much more profitable on the shale and sandstone-formed soils of southeastern Kansas. By merely following the ordinary principles of good soil management, which already have been well worked out there, a great increase can be obtained in the profits. That such care is needed is well indicated by the rapid decline in crop producing ability of the land.

The fact that good yields can be produced in that section has been well indicated by the work of W. E. Watkins, the county agent of Allen county; E. J. Macy, county agent of Montgomery county; and by the co-operative work of H. J. Bower and C. C. Cunningham of the Kansas State Agricultural college. They got their high yields by care in improving the physical condition of the soil and by an effort to increase the supply of available plant food. Attention to the physical condition of shale formed soil is more necessary than with many other types. The soil particles are small, and the land contains a high proportion of soil cement, which will cause much trouble unless an effort is made to maintain the humus content.

### Land Corned to Death.

It is right at this point that the average farmer in southeastern Kansas has made his big mistake—he has allowed the supply of decaying vegetable matter to decline rapidly. This has been brought about quite largely by grain farming; by a corn after corn or a wheat after wheat system which would ruin any soil in time. The destructive results have come especially rapidly on the shale land, and with the decline in humus there has been an increase in soil acidity and a loss of phosphorus, until there are many soils, take some of the land north from Fredonia for example, which need an application of both ground limestone and phosphorus. There is very little of the land which needs potash, or on which applications of this material will pay.

Before any applications of any kind are considered, however, it is important that a change should be made to a farming system which is fundamentally right. Unless this is done the application of a few extras will not help so much as if a good system were used. The first thing to do on the shale formed soils of southeastern Kansas is to provide for a good crop rotation based on a livestock system. This should have a large acreage of the legumes and provide for the careful return of all manure to the soil. If this is done it will be possible to do the other things needed in getting a better farming system in that section with some hope of obtaining a profit on the work.

### Good for the Legumes.

Fortunately the farmers in southeastern Kansas have quite a choice in selecting the legumes. There is little of the soil that will not grow Sweet clover at least, and there is a great deal of it which will grow alfalfa if it is well drained and the hardpan is not too near the surface. In a livestock farming sys-

tem for that section it is best to build the plan quite largely on the legumes and the sorghums. The use of a system of this kind to provide the feed for well bred animals will return good profits as a rule.

But the soils need still more attention to the fertility problems, of which perhaps the most important is to maintain the humus supply. The humus is needed to improve the physical condition of the soil, and in addition it has many other beneficial effects; for example rock phosphate will not become available unless there is plenty of humus present. Cowpeas probably is the best green manure crop which can be used to increase the humus supply. There are two leading reasons for this: one is that it also will add considerable nitrogen, which the soils of that section need greatly, and the other is that there is not so great a formation of acid when this crop decays as there is with some other plants, cane for example, and this is of great importance if the soil is inclined to be somewhat acid anyway.

### Rotation is Necessary.

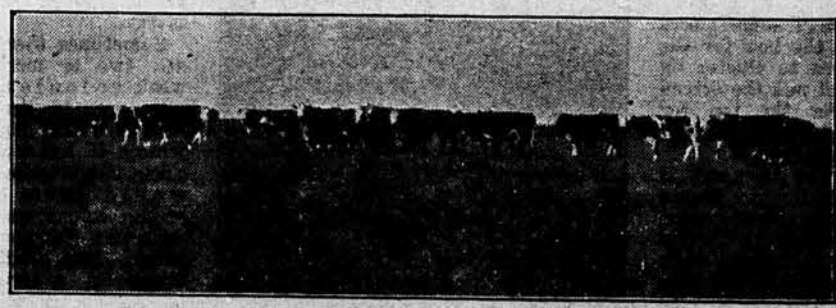
If one has a proper crop rotation based on a large acreage of the legumes and a livestock system he then can quite properly make an effort in other lines. For example, take in the matter of ground limestone. This material is being applied in rapidly increasing quantities in that section, but this increase is not nearly rapid enough to keep up with the increase in the need for such applications. There are two ways in which ground limestone can be obtained cheaply in southeastern Kansas: One is by buying the material from a large crusher, such as the one at Fredonia, for example, and the other is by getting a portable lime-pulver and crushing the ledges on your farm. It is most fortunate that there are many ledges of limestone in most communities in southeastern Kansas—in many cases they outcrop right over a field containing acid soil. At a cost of a few hundred dollars a machine can be purchased which can be run with an ordinary threshing engine, and which will reduce the rock rapidly and cheaply, and in most cases allow the limestone to be applied to the soil at a much lower cost than in any other way.

### Phosphorus is Valuable.

Applications of phosphorus have paid well on many of the fields on which the co-operative crop tests have been run by the college, and it seems that there is to be a great increase in the use of this element. This probably will be in connection with marked attention to the humus content of the land, at least when the rock phosphate form is used.

Good crop rotations in connection with a system of livestock farming and the application of rock phosphate and limestone will help greatly. Eliminate the grain farming and haul out the manure pile—these also are two essentials.

Happiness pays dividends in the only coin that is current in all lands and at all times.



A Permanent System of Farming for Southeastern Kansas Must Provide a Large Place for Livestock, Especially Cattle.



# What 57 Guernsey Cows Did

In studying the records which come into the American Guernsey Cattle club office it is interesting to note the trend which they are taking as indicated by the gradually widening difference between their average and the average for the breed.

A bunch of cards containing the reports of the last 57 records to be completed contain some interesting and significant facts. Of this number 15 were for heifers that had just completed their first lactation period. Three of these heifers produced over 500 pounds of butterfat, their records being 587.06, 565.98 and 515.52 pounds of fat respectively.

Of the 42 records representing the production of cows that have had more than one calf,

- 2 are for over 800 pounds of fat.
- 4 are between 700 and 800 pounds of fat.
- 3 are between 600 and 700 pounds of fat.
- 12 are between 500 and 600 pounds of fat.
- 16 are between 400 and 500 pounds of fat.
- 5 are between 350 and 400 pounds of fat.

The two cows that produced over 800 pounds of fat each have two previous official records. One cow's breeding and production record is as follows: Born in 1906 she calved in 1908 and produced during the year on official test 428 pounds of fat. Further calves from this cow are registered in 1909, 1910 and 1911 when she again was entered in the official testing work and produced 526.83 pounds of fat. She calved again early in 1913 and again in 1914, when she was entered for her third record of 14,671.4 pounds of milk and 815.44 pounds of fat.

The other cow that produced over 800 pounds of fat finished with a record of 16,507.10 pounds of milk and 867.89 pounds of fat. She was born in 1906 and calved in 1908, producing that year on official test 594 pounds of fat. She calved regularly in 1910, 1911 and 1912 and in the last year mentioned was again put on official test when she produced 714.60 pounds of fat, completing her record in August, 1913. In December of the same year she calved again and was again put on test when she produced her record of 867.89 pounds of fat. The average of the entire 57 records is 505.3 pounds of butterfat while the average for the breed is 434.33. The impetus which advanced register testing seems to have received in the last few years, and the development of improved methods of feeding would indicate that the possibilities of the breed are just beginning to be brought out and the average production undoubtedly will be raised at a faster rate in the future than has been the case in the past.

## Richest Milk in the World

Now that a majority of the milk markets are buying their supply on the butterfat basis, it is with interest that we note the register of merit record of the Jersey cow Merry Maiden of Innesfells 307454, owned by J. F. Thompson, of Portland, Maine.

The milk of Merry Maiden averaged 8.13 per cent fat for 365 days. This is the world's highest butterfat average for a year record. Her lowest monthly test was 7.13 per cent, made in the sixth month of her test, and the highest was 10.05 per cent, made in the twelfth month. The highest percentage of fat for a single milking was 11 per cent.

Merry Maiden started test at 4 years 4 months old, under the supervision of the Maine Agricultural college.

The final results show that she produced 560.4 pounds fat or 659 pounds 85 per cent butter from 6,896.5 pounds of milk.

## Making Better Farm Butter

It is necessary that the cows have proper care if good butter is desired. Loud talking in the stable should be avoided. If the cow attempts to kick do not treat her roughly. Kind treatment means gentle cows.

Good feed and pure water are very essential. Cows should be milked regularly. When it is extremely warm take the animal heat out of the milk. The milk room should be well ventilated and when convenient it should be kept at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Stir the cream night and morning if it is not churned daily. The room should not get warm enough to harden the surface of the cream as that diminishes the yield of butter and causes white specks in it.

If the cream is sour before churning

the butter keeps better and does not have the oily appearance it has when churned sweet. Churn the cream at a temperature of 62 degrees. When the finest granules are visible add a pail of water to 5 gallons of cream. Then churn until the granules of butter are the size of barley kernels; draw off the buttermilk and rinse the butter until the rinsing water is clear. When the butter is well drained add an ounce of salt to every pound of butter or the amount required to suit the market. Roll the butter with a ladle carefully, until it is salted evenly, then let it stand until the salt is all dissolved. The butter is then ready to pack. Whether manufactured at the farm house or at a celebrated creamery, butter made in this way will grade number one. I see no reason why farmers should not make their butter equal to creamery butter or better.

Mattie A. Durner.

R. 7, Winfield, Kan.

## Record of Blue Ribbon Cow

St. Mawes Beauty 295047, the Jersey heifer which was awarded first place in the 2-year-old heifer class at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has completed a year's authenticated record of 10,239 pounds of milk, 586.8 pounds of fat.

This record was started at 1 year and 11 months old, and during the tenth month of test she was shipped from Oregon to San Francisco to the livestock show at the exposition.

Her record of 690.4 pounds of 85 per cent butter places her third in the under 2-year-old class, and gives her the distinction of being the highest yearling producer of fat in Oregon.

St. Mawes Beauty was bred and is owned by Edward Cary of Carlton, Ore.

## Harshbarger's Cattle Sale

Ruben Harshbarger & Son, the successful Shorthorn breeders of Humboldt, Neb., held their first public sale March 22. The offering was one of the best of the season and the bidders fully appreciated the high quality and breeding of the cattle. Collynie Goods, the herd bull, brought \$500, going to Bellows

No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself—woman either. The reversal by the President and Mrs. Wilson of the custom of serving no wine at state dinners at the White House, is a regrettable backward step. The whole world now recognizes and frankly acknowledges that its greatest curse is the drink evil. Then why sanction that evil in high places? Is it not one of the high duties of the leaders of every nation to set an example of good sense, good conduct and democratic simplicity to the people? All history shows how compelling are the customs established in high places. In America, at least, the drink evil should have no standing with the nation's highest and best, nor will it for long.

Bros. of Maryville, Mo. All of the young bulls sold were sired by him and his best heifers are being retained in the herd. Tiller and Son of Pawnee City, Neb., bought a rare bargain in the 2-year-old bull Colossus Goods, buying him at the low price of \$275. H. S. Duncan made the sale, assisted by J. C. Price. A list of buyers follows:

BULLS.	
No. 1—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.	\$500
2—W. L. Tiller & Son, Pawnee City, Neb.	275
3—Walter Farley, Humboldt, Neb.	200
4—Lew Buchalik, Barad, Neb.	225
5—William Burbank, Filley, Neb.	150
6—W. C. Reed, Stockwell, Neb.	200
7—M. L. Wilson, Stella, Neb.	145
8—W. F. Slage, Wheeler, Kan.	130
9—E. T. Roberts, Tecumseh, Neb.	160
10—Carl Neese, Wymore, Neb.	200
11—R. A. Hanika, Schubert, Neb.	140

FEMALES.	
14—E. J. Barnes, Clay Center, Neb.	\$205
15—Henry Kupper, Humboldt, Neb.	200
17—Frank Ugle, Falls City, Neb.	180
18—Lou How, Humboldt, Neb.	190
19—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.	140
20—John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, Kan.	200
21—Davis Brothers, Pawnee City, Neb.	215
22—Earl Buel, Roca, Neb.	165
24—W. A. Lancaster, Homeville, Neb.	165
25—Theo Neese, Wymore, Neb.	165
27—A. Grear, Easton, Mo.	140
28—Walter Farley, Humboldt, Neb.	145
32—William Earst & Son, Graft, Neb.	160
33—William Bush, Lewiston, Neb.	135
37—Carl Neese, Wymore, Neb.	175
38—R. L. Wade, Colorado.	215
39—T. E. Roberts, Tecumseh, Neb.	170

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FLOWER, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS  
Poultry Supplies, Spraying Material, Berry Boxes and Baskets. We are the oldest and most reliable seed house in K. C. T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO., Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.

## FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. 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 Copper 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 Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## Lookabaugh's Average \$532.43

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sold at auction, March 24, 35 head of Shorthorns for a total of \$18,635. The five bulls averaged \$878 and the females averaged \$474.83, with an average for the entire cataloged offering of \$532.43. Noted breeders from Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Iowa, Ohio and other states were in attendance and competed for the excellent animals offered but hundreds of buyers were present from all sections of Oklahoma and allowed only eight head of the offering to leave Oklahoma; six head of which went to Kansas, one to Iowa and one to Missouri. F. J. Harding, secretary, and John Tomson, president, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association together with F. M. Gault, president of the Oklahoma state board of agriculture and Dean Carlyle of the Oklahoma A. & M. college were present. Hundreds of bidders failed to purchase as the 35 Shorthorns listed were not sufficient to satisfy their demands. After Col. C. M. Jones had finished the auction Col. Ed Herriff was called to the block and 25 more Shorthorns were sold and after the auction 19 head were sold at private treaty making a grand total of 79 head sold for \$28,440 or an average of \$360 a head. L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., bought the top bull offered, Lot No. 1, Pleasant Dale 3d, for \$1,250; J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., paid \$785, the top price on females, for Lot 13, Lovely 6th. The great breeding sire, Fair Acres Sultan, to whom a goodly number of the females were bred, added to the proceeds of the sale. Here is a list of sales:

### BULLS.

Pleasant Dale 3d, L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., \$1,250  
Pleasant Valley Dale, J. C. Smith, Catoosa, Okla., 540  
Belle's Searchlight, W. E. Swiggert, Lahoma, Okla., 625  
Pleasant Valley Lord, R. C. Murrill, Frederick, Okla., 1050  
Gloster Cumberland, L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Kan., 925

### FEMALES.

Lady Amaranthist, J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Okla., 575  
Pleasant Blossom, L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., 300  
Missie of Glenview, John Tomson, Dover, Kan., 550  
Lomon Bud, H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla., 700  
Peach Queen, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., 625  
Proud Rose, W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla., 675  
Lovely Goods 2d, E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., 500  
Lovely 6th, J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., 785  
Lily Lancaster, E. U. Sloan, Kingfisher, Okla., 545  
Lavender Mist, E. S. Dale, Protection, Kan., 550  
Fair Emma, Harry Blake, Duncan, Okla., 350  
Lady Bloom 2d, L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., 500  
Princess Goods 2d, Cleaver & Garten, Uppermill, Ia., 400  
Sultan's Mildred, J. R. Whistler, Avondale's Bess, D. H. Stephens, Ninnekah, Okla., 350  
Glendale Pavana 2d, H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kan., 425  
Valn Lady, H. M. Hill, 300  
Queen of Beaty 29th, D. H. Stephens, Ninnekah, Okla., 290  
Lovely 10th, L. R. Patterson, 510  
Lovely 3d, J. R. Whistler, 310  
Gay Lady 4th, Francis Borrill, Dover, Okla., 500  
Violet Leaf 5th, L. Hudspeth, Mulhall, Okla., 395  
Fairly Queen, Clarence Scott, Watonga, Okla., 725  
Miss Ester, W. E. Swiggert, Lahoma, Okla., 400  
Miss Daybreak 2d, W. E. Swiggert, 400  
Duchess of Gloster 4th, L. R. Patterson, 450  
Orange Blossom 2d, J. R. Whistler, 350  
Secret Gem 2d, D. H. Stephens, 350  
Rosegirl 2d, D. H. Stephens, 290  
Independence Lady 8th, L. R. Patterson, 600

## They Buy Seed on Credit, Too

In your issue of March 11, there appears an illustrated article which sets forth very accurately the plan on which high grade dairy cattle are purchased on credit by farmers in Marinette county, Wisconsin, and it may interest your readers to know that the same plan has now been extended in Marinette county to cover pedigree grain and grass seed, and purebred potato seed. It was the success of bankers advancing the money on which to purchase purebred and grade dairy cattle which brought about a similar plan to provide farmers with pedigree seed, allowing them to pay for it after harvest instead of at the time of purchase.

This plan is mainly in the interest of the new settlers who are taking up homes in the county. They are progressive farmers and desire to plant the best seed obtainable, but they cannot always afford pedigree seed at the time of planting. Under the auspices of the Marinette County Order of the experiment association the credit plan will

make it possible for them to plant pedigree grains and grasses, and purebred potatoes, and they will make settlement with interest at 6 per cent on or before December 1, each year. A charge of 4 per cent for administration of the plan will be made. No salaries will be paid to anyone, and seed will be sold at cost plus the 4 per cent for the cost of the transaction.

The plan also has another object. Marinette county has the largest county experiment association in the state of Wisconsin, and the need of markets for the pedigree grains, grasses and potatoes is growing yearly. Under the present plans home markets for all such seed will be developed, and agriculture will progress in many ways in the county as a result. The county bankers will advance the funds on which the purchases of seed are made, and the purchaser will give security.

Howard I. Wood.

Marinette, Wis.

## Honey from the Bee Trees

(Continued from Page 21.)

of the hive and 3 inches longer. Tack strips of plaster lath securely along the two edges and one end of the screen. Then turn it over so that the strips are all above, and tack a thin 3-inch strip under the other end which will later serve for an alighting board.

If the two colonies to be united are far apart, the one had better be moved over beside the other and elevated at the same time, as in moving bees. If, however, they are near each other, each evening one may be moved a foot or two nearer the other and when about 8 feet away the hive may be elevated and brush put below to make the bees note the change in elevation. Leave them side by side for three days, after which remove super and queen excluder from the stationary stand and put the screen over it so that it fits bee-proof with the alighting board in front. Then lift the other brood chamber from its bottom board and set it on the top of the screen. In three days the queen may be removed from the upper colony, if a queen is present, and in three days more the bees will all have the same odor; when the screen may be removed and the queen excluder replaced. The colonies will then be as one, all going and coming by the main entrance below and working in unison. In the same way a greater number of weak colonies may be united in succession. In about three weeks all the bees will have hatched from the upper brood chamber, when it may be replaced with a regular super and its combs removed for rendering or for saving as desired. With this method the bees do not stop working and there need be no worry about robbing or fighting. As a protection, the entrance of weak colonies should always be contracted, the size of the entrance depending upon the strength of the colony.

If the entrances of the two hives of the colonies to be united face in opposite directions, the direction of the one can be changed by one-fourth turns every two or three days.

Sometimes in the spring a colony may be slow in starting to build up, and yet have a valuable queen. With a little attention such a colony may be easily revived. If discovered early while the weather is cool, contract the entrance and place it on the top of some other strong colony with the uniting screen between and with the entrance the reverse of that of the other colony. Put in a division board feeder full of warm sirup as in feeding bees. The warmth of the lower colony and the food quickly revives the queen and the entire colony. This is the simplest and most practical method of reviving a weak colony.

If this does not give the desired results, the queen is worthless and should be destroyed. The colonies should then be united and later in the spring divided if necessary.

### Unpromising.

A retail dealer in leather goods, doing business in Baltimore, wrote to a firm in southern Massachusetts, ordering a carload of the merchandise. The firm wired him:

"Cannot ship your order until the last consignment is paid for."

"Unable to wait so long," telegraphed the leather merchant. "Cancel the order."

—Lippincott's.



### Remedy for Moon Blindness

I have some horses that had pink eye last fall. At times they seem to be blind, and at other times their eyes clear up. Is there any cure for them? A. R.

I do not believe that the pink eye-affecting your horses last year has anything to do with the recurrent blindness that appears to affect them at this time. I believe that they are affected with the so-called moon blindness. This is a disease, the cause of which is not known and the treatment of which is likewise unsatisfactory. At the time that the animal is blind I suggest that you use the following remedy: Atropine sulphate ..... 2 grains Zinc sulphate ..... 2 grains Distilled water sufficient to make 1 ounce. A few drops of this solution are to be placed in the eye daily. As soon as the eye has cleared up you should get some veterinarian to inject into the fat above the eye a mixture consisting of 1/2 dram of Lugol's solution of iodine and 1/2 dram of water. These latter injections are to be repeated at 4 week intervals.

By this line of treatment we have apparently prevented total blindness in the horses, though it is not to be considered a positive cure in all cases. If properly performed it is harmless and may do much good. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Mule Does Not Eat Well

I have an 8-year-old mule that does not eat well. I think she needs some good tonic. Her hair does not seem as smooth as usual this spring. F. J. B.

You should have your mule's teeth examined by some competent graduate veterinarian and if they are found to be defective in any way they should be treated. In addition you should give the mule 1 ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the feed or drinking water daily. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Pasture Rent is Very High

(Continued from Page 14.)

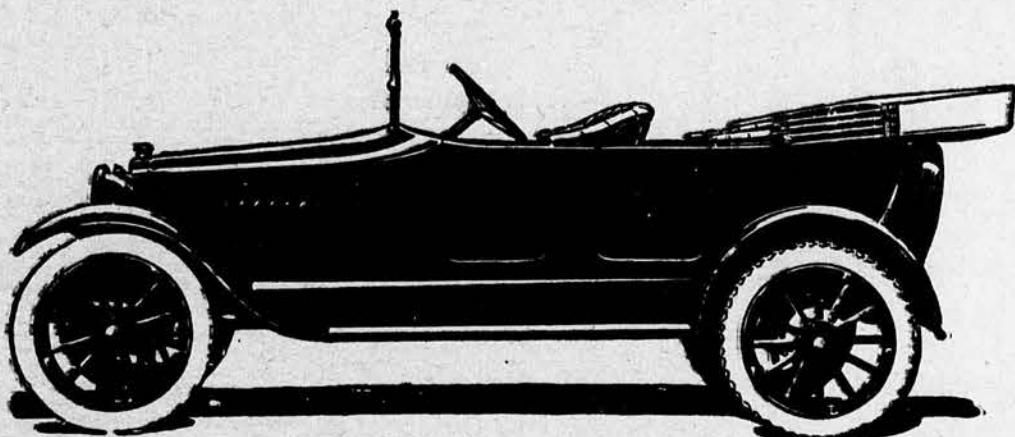
a method that has never been tried on this farm but as others have had good success with it we are going to try it out on this small scale.

While helping a neighbor do some plowing, one day recently, we had occasion, while the horses were resting, to walk across the field. This field produced wheat last year and is being plowed for corn, and like the rest of the stubble fields that laid over is covered more or less with bunches of volunteer wheat. Bunch after bunch of this was examined for Hessian fly but none were found which was considerable of a surprise to us but we did find something under each stool that was pulled up that surprised us more than not finding any flies. When these bunches were pulled up the roots beneath them were found to be literally alive with old chinch bugs that had come thro the winter apparently none the worse for the severe cold weather that was in order so much of the time. We have frequently heard it said that the bugs could not stand cold, wet weather but the finding of these rather disproves that theory. If the other fields thruout the state are as badly infested as this one the weather will have to be favorable during the growing season or these bugs will multiply in their customary rapid manner and do a great amount of damage to corn and kafir and crops of a like nature that are planted next to the wheat fields.

### A Good Spring for Berries?

(Continued from Page 16.)

winter quarters last fall there are 30 that are alive now. Out of the five that died I did not think that four of them could live through when I put them away. If the weather runs very stormy next month, any stands that do not have an abundance of honey will have to be fed or they will allow some of the brood to starve. That is one of the things that you have to watch when they get a good, early start and then have a long period of bad weather. The brood that is in the hive now and that will be there in the next month is the most valuable of the whole year as it will make the bees that will gather the surplus and also make the increase in the swarms. I will not feed my bees any unless it turns bad so they cannot work and then I will expect to feed all the stands.



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The rush started at the New York Motor Show. In a week's time 1250 orders for Saxon "Sixes" poured in.

Nor was this a momentary sales spurt. For following close upon its heels came the Chicago Show where 2150 orders were received. So when the month of January closed a record had been hung up—orders for 4085 Saxon "Sixes" had been recorded. And this in the face of the fact that winter months ordinarily are dull months.

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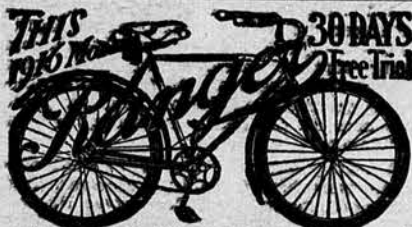


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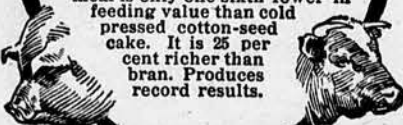
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## THE BROWN MOUSE BY HERBERT QUICK

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### HOW THE STORY BEGAN

Jim Irwin is Colonel Woodruff's farm hand—the hired man. He believes that farming is the finest business in which any man might engage. But for fifteen years he had never been anything except a "hand," and Colonel Woodruff's daughter, Jennie, lets him know what she thinks of that sort of a man. Her contempt acts as a spur. Jim has ideas about rural schools, ideas worth while, ideas about keeping children close to the farms in educating them. Quite unexpectedly, during a deadlock in the school board Jim is elected teacher of the district school.

Jim's election mighty nearly caused a social upheaval. And when he began putting "fool notions" into the school work the countryside did growl. But perseverance won. Jim's sweetheart is going to run for the office of county superintendent of education. The new kind of rural school attracts unfavorable attention from the old timers, the "standpatters" of the district. Jennie Woodruff is elected county superintendent and in obedience to the orders of the board, asks Jim to resign as teacher. Jennie's father, the Colonel, calls on Jim for help in getting the smut out of his wheat. The Colonel discovers that Jim's pupils are ahead of pupils in other districts in reading, arithmetic and other studies, and declares his intention to support Jim when he goes before the school board on the charge of incompetency. A very lively session, with Jennie as judge, resulted in the vindication of the teacher, the pupils proving themselves "up" in every study. Jim receives his first invitation to speak at a farmers' institute, for a fee and his expenses. The election is on for a new school board. Men friendly to Jim Irwin are chosen, partly by strategy. Jim becomes very popular. The farmers urged by the school teacher, plan a cream selling pool. By special invitation Jim goes to Ames to deliver an address before the farmers' short course. A great deal of interest was taken in this, and Jim was invited by the school board of another district to teach there the following winter, at a much larger salary. A meeting of the people of the home district was held to consider this offer. Jim addressed this meeting, and urged that the older farmers should give more attention to the community problems.

### AN EMBASSY FROM DIXIE.

Superintendent Jennie sat at her desk in no very satisfactory frame of mind. In the first place court was to convene on the following Monday, and both grand jury and petit jury would be in session, so that her one-room office was not to be hers for a few days. Her desk was even now ready to be moved into the hall by the janitor. To Wilbur Smythe, who did her the honor of calling occasionally as the exigencies of his law practice took him past the office of the pretty country girl on whose shapely shoulders rested the burden of the welfare of the schools, she remarked that if they didn't soon build the new courthouse so as to give her such accommodations as her office really needed, "they might take their old office—so there!"

"Fair woman," said Wilbur, as he creased his Prince Albert in a parting bow, "should adorn the home!"

"Bosh!" sneered Jennie, rather pleased, all the same, "suppose she isn't fair, and hasn't any home!"

This question of adorning a home was no nearer settlement with Jennie than it had ever been, though increasingly a matter of speculation.

There were two or three men—rather good catches, too—who, if they were encouraged—but what was there to any of them? Take Wilbur Smythe, now; he would by sheer force of persistent assurance and fair abilities eventually get a good practice for a country lawyer—three or four thousand a year—serve in the legislature or the state senate, and finally become a bank director with a goodly standing as a safe business man; but what was there to him? This is what Jennie asked her paper-weight as she placed it on a pile of unfinished examination papers. And the paper-weight echoed, "Not a thing out of the ordinary!" And then, said Jennie, "Well, you little simpleton, who and what are you so out of the ordinary that you should sneer at Wilbur Smythe and Beckman Fifield and such men?" And echo answered, "What?"—and then the mail-carrier came in.

Down near the bottom of the pile she found this letter, signed by a southern state superintendent of schools, but dated at Kirksville, Missouri:

"I am a member of a party of southern educators—state superintendents in the main, the letter ran, 'en tour of the country to see what we can find of an instructive nature in rural school work. I assure you that we are being richly repaid for the time and expense. There are things going on in the schools here in north-eastern Missouri, for instance, which merit much study. We have met Professor Withers, of Ames, who suggests that we visit your schools, and especially the rural school taught by a young man named Irwin, and I wonder if you will be free on next Monday morning, if

we come to your office, to direct us to the place? If you could accompany us on the trip, and perhaps show us some of your other excellent schools, we should be honored and pleased. The South is recreating her rural schools, and we are coming to believe that we shall be better workmen if we create a new kind, rather than an improvement of the old kind."

There was more of this courteous and deferential letter, all giving Jennie a sense of being saluted by a fine gentleman in satin and ruffles, and with a plume on his hat. And then came the shock—a party of state officials were coming into the county to study Jim Irwin's schools! They would never come to study Wilbur Smythe's law practice—never in the world—or her work as county superintendent—never!—and Jim was getting seventy-five dollars a month, and had a mother to support. Moreover, he was getting more than he had asked when the colonel had told him to "hold the district up!" But there could be no doubt that there was something to Jim—the man was out of the ordinary. And wasn't that just what she had been looking for in her mind?

Jennie wired to her southerner for the number of his party, and secured automobiles for the trip. She sent a note to Jim Irwin telling of the prospective visitation. She would show all concerned that she could do some things, anyhow, and she would send these people on with a good impression of her county.

She was glad of the automobiles the next Monday morning, when at nine-thirty the train discharged upon her a dozen very alert, very up-to-date, very inquisitive southerners, male and female, most of whom seemed to have left their "r's" in the gulf region. It was eleven when the party parked their machines before the schoolhouse door.

"There are visitors here before us," said Jennie.

"Seems rather like an educational shrine," said Doctor Brathwayt, of Mississippi. "How does he accommodate so many visitors in that small edifice?"

"I am not aware," said Jennie, "that he has been in the habit of receiving so very many from outside the district. Well, shall we go in?"

Once inside, Jennie felt a queer return of her old aversion to Jim's methods—the aversion which had caused her to criticize him so sharply on the occasion of her first visit. The reason for the return of the feeling lay in the fact that the work going on was the same sort, but of a more intense character. It was so utterly unlike a school as Jennie understood the word, that she glanced back at the group of educators with a little blush. The school was in a sort of uproar. Not that uproar of boredom and mischief of which most of us have familiar memories, but a sort of eager uproar, in which every child was intensely interested in the same thing; and did little rustling things because of this interest; something like the hum at a football game or a dog-fight.

On one side of the desk stood Jim Irwin, and facing him was a smooth stranger of the old-fashioned lighting-rod-agent type—the shallower and laxer sort of salesman of the kind whose sole business is to get signatures on the dotted line, and let some one else do the rest. In short, he was a "closer."

Standing back of him in evident distress was Mr. Cornelius Bonner, and grouped about were Columbus Brown, B. B. Hamm, Ezra Bronson, A. B. Talcott and two or three others from outside the Woodruff District. With envelopes in their hands and the light of battle in their eyes stood Newton Bronson, Raymond Simms, Bettina Hansen, Mary Smith and Angle Talcott, the boys filled with delight, the girls rather frightened at being engaged in something like a debate with the salesman.

As the latest-coming visitors moved forward, they heard the schoolmaster finishing his passage at arms with the salesman. "You should not feel exasperated at us, Mr. Carmichael," said he in tones of the most complete respect, "for what our figures show. You are unfortunate in the business proposition you offer this community. That is all. Even these children have the facts to prove that the creamery outfit you offer is not worth within two thousand dollars of what you ask for it, and that

it is very doubtful if it is the sort of outfit we should need."

"I'll bet you a thousand dollars—" began Carmichael hotly, when Jim waved him down.

"Not with me," said Jim. "Your friend, Mr. Bonner, there, knows what chance there is for you to bet even a thousand cents with me. Besides, we know our facts, in this school. We've been working on them for a long time."

"Bet your life we have!" interpolated Newton Bronson.

"Before we finish," said Jim, "I want to thank you gentlemen for bringing in Mr. Carmichael. We have been reading up on the literature of the creamery promoter, and it is a very fine thing to have one in the flesh with whom to—to demonstrate, if Mr. Carmichael will allow me to say so."

Carmichael looked at Bonner, made an expressive motion with his head toward the door, and turned as if to leave.

"Well," said he, "I can do plenty of business with men. If you men want to make the deal I offer you, and I can show you from the statistics I've got at the hotel that it's a special deal just to get started in this part of the state, and carries a thousand dollars of cut in price to you. Let's leave these children and this he school-ma'am and get something done."

"I can't allow you to depart," said Jim more gently than before, "without thanking you for the very excellent talk you gave us on the advantage of the cooperative creamery over the centralizer. We in this school believe in the cooperative creamery, and if we can get rid of you, Mr. Carmichael, without buying your equipment, I think your work here may be productive of good."

"He's off three of four points on the average overrun in the Wisconsin co-ops," said Newton.

"And we thought," said Mary Smith, "that we'd need more cows than he said to keep up a creamery of our own."

"Oh," replied Jim, "but we mustn't expect Mr. Carmichael to know the subject as well as we do, children. He makes a practice of talking mostly to people who know nothing about it—and he talks very well. All in favor of thanking Mr. Carmichael please say 'Aye.'"

There was a rousing chorus of "Aye!" in which Mr. Carmichael, followed closely by Mr. Bonner, made his exit. B. B. Hamm went forward and shook Jim's hand slowly and contemplatively, as if trying to remember just what he should say.

"James E. Irwin," said he, "you've saved us from being skinned by the smoothest grafter that I ever seen."

"Not I," said Jim; "the kind of school I stand for, Mr. Hamm, will save you more than that—and give you the broadest culture any school ever gave. A culture based on life. We've been studying life, in this school—the life we all live here in this district."

"He had a smooth partner, too," said Columbus Brown. Jim looked at Bonner's little boy in one of the front seats and shook his head at Columbus warningly.

"If I hadn't herded 'em in here to ask you a few questions about cooperative creameries," said Mr. Talcott, "we'd have been stuck—they pretty near had our names. And then the whole neighborhood would have been sucked in for about fifty dollars a name."

"I'd have gone in for two hundred," said B. B. Hamm.

"May I call a little meeting here for a minute, Jim?" asked Ezra Bronson.

"Why, where's he gone?"

"They's some other visitors come in," said a little girl, pulling her apron in embarrassment at the teacher's absence.

Jim had, after what seemed to Jennie an interminable while, seen the county superintendent and her distinguished party, and was now engaged in welcoming them and endeavoring to find them seats—quite an impossible thing at that particular moment, by the way.

"Don't mind us, Mr. Irwin," said Doctor Brathwayt. "This is the best thing we've seen on our journeyings. Please go on with the proceedings. That gentleman seems to have in mind the perfectin' of some sort of organization. I'm intensely interested."

"I'd like to call a little meetin' here," said Ezra to the teacher. "Seem' we've busted up your program so far, may we take a little while longer?"

"Certainly," said Jim. "The school will please come to order."

The pupils took their seats, straightened their books and papers, and were at attention. Doctor Brathwayt nodded approvingly as if at the answer to some question in his mind.

"Children," said Mr. Irwin, "you may or may not be interested in what these gentlemen are about to do—but I hope you are. Those who wish may be mem-



bers of Mr. Bronson's meeting. Those who do not prefer to do so may take up their regular work."

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bronson to the remains of Mr. Carmichael's creamery party, "we've been cutting bait in this neighborhood about long enough. I'm in favor of fishing now. It would have been the biggest disgrace ever put on this district to have been swindled by that sharper, when the man that could have set us right on the subject was right here working for us, and we never let him have a chance. And yet that's what we pretty near did. How many here favor building a cooperative creamery if we can get the farmers in with cows enough to make it profitable, and the equipment at the right price?"

Each man held up a hand. "Here's one of our best farmers not voting," said Mr. Bronson, indicating Raymond Simms. "How about you, Raymond?"

"Ah reckon paw'll come in," said Raymond blushing. "He will if you say so," said Mr. Bronson.

Raymond's hand went up amid a ripple of applause from the pupils, who seemed glad to have a voter in their ranks.

"Unanimous!" said Mr. Bronson. "It is a vote! Now I'd like to hear a motion to perfect a permanent organization to build a creamery."

"I think we ought to have a secretary first," said Mr. Talcott, "and I nominate Mr. James E. Irwin for the post."

"Quite correct," said Mr. Bronson. "Thankee, A. B. I was about to forget the secretary. Any other nominations? No objections, Mr. Irwin will be declared unanimously elected. Mr. Irwin's elected. Mr. Irwin, will you please assume the duties?"

Jim sat down at the desk and began making notes.

"I think we ought to call this the Anti-Carmichael Protective Association," said Columbus Brown, but Mr. Bronson interrupted him, rather frowningly.

"All in good time, Clumb," said he, "but this is serious work." So admonished, the meeting appointed committees, fixed upon a time for a future meeting, threw a collection of half-dollars on the desk to start a petty cash fund, made the usual joke about putting the secretary under bond, adjourned and dispersed.

"It's a go this time!" said Newton to Jim.

"I think so," said Jim, "with those men interested. Well, our study of creameries has given a great deal of language work, a good deal of arithmetic, some geography, and finally saved the people from a swindle. Rather good work, Raymond!"

"My mother has a delayed luncheon ready for the party," said Jennie to Jim. "Please come with us—please!"

But Jim demurred. Getting off at this time of day was really out of the question if he was to be ready to show the real work of the school in the afternoon session.

"This has been rather extraordinary," said Jim, "but I am very glad you were here. It shows the utility of the right sort of work in letter-writing, language, geography and arithmetic—in learning things about farming."

"It certainly does," said Doctor Brathwayt. "I wouldn't have missed it under any consideration; but I'm certainly sorry for that creamery shark and his accomplice—to be routed by the Fifth Reader grade in farming!"

The luncheon was rather a wonderful affair—and its success was unqualified after everybody discovered that the majority of those in attendance felt much more at home when calling it dinner. Colonel Woodruff had fought against the regiment of the father of Professor Gray, of Georgia, in at least one engagement, and tentative plans were laid for the meeting of the two old veterans "some winter in the future."

"What d'ye think of our school?" asked the colonel.

"Well," said Professor Gray, "it's not fair to judge, Colonel, on what must have been rather an extraordinary moment in the school's history. I take it that you don't put on a representation of 'The Knave Unmasked' every morning."

"It was more like a caucus than I've ever seen it, daddy," said Jennie, "and less like a school."

"Don't you think," said Doctor Brathwayt, "that it was less like a school because it was more like life? It was life. If I am not mistaken, history for this community was making in that schoolroom as we entered."

"You're perfectly right, Doctor," said the colonel. "Columbus Brown and about a dozen others living outside the district are calling Wilbur Smythe in counsel to perfect plans for an election to consolidate a few of these little independent districts, for the express purpose of giving Jim Irwin a plant that he can do something with. Jim's

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got too big for the district, and so we're going to enlarge the district, and the schoolhouse, and the teaching force, and the means of educational grace generally. That's as sure as can be—after what took place this morning."

"He's rather a wonderful person to be found in such a position," said Professor Gray, "or would be in any region I have visited."

"He's a native product," said the colonel, "but a wonder all the same. He's a Brown Mouse, you know."

"A—a—?" Doctor Brathwayt was plainly astonished. And so the colonel was allowed to tell again the story of the Darbshire brown mice, and why he called Jim Irwin one. Doctor Brathwayt said it was an interesting Mendelian explanation of the appearance of such a character as Jim. "And if you are right, Colonel, you'll lose him one of these days. You can't expect to retain a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Lincoln in a rural school, can you?"

"I don't know about that," said the colonel. "The great opportunity for such a Brown Mouse may be in this very school, right now. He'd have as big an army right here as Socrates ever had. The Brown Mouse is the only judge of his own proper place."

"I think," said Mrs. Brathwayt, as they motored back to the school, "that your country schoolmaster is rather terrible. The way he crushed that Mr. Carmichael was positively merciless. Did he know how cruel he was?"

"I think not," said Jennie. "It was the truth that crushed Mr. Carmichael."

"But the vote of thanks," said Mrs. Brathwayt. "Surely that was the bitterest irony."

"I wonder if it was," said Jennie. "No, I am sure it wasn't. He wanted to leave the children thinking as well as possible of their victim, and especially of Mr. Bonner; and there was really something in Mr. Carmichael's talk which could be praised. I have known Jim Irwin since we were both children, and I feel sure that if he had had any idea that his treatment of this man had been unnecessarily cruel, it would have given him a lot of pain."

"My dear," said Mrs. Brathwayt, "I think you are to be congratulated for having known for a long time a genius."

"Thank you," said Jennie. And Mrs. Brathwayt gave her a glance which brought to her cheek another blush; but of a different sort from the one provoked by the uproar in the Woodruff school.

There could be no doubt now that Jim was thoroughly wonderful—nor that she, the county superintendent, was quite as thoroughly a little fool. She to be put in authority over him! It was too absurd for laughter. Fortunately, she hadn't hindered him much—but who was to be thanked for that? Was it owing to any wisdom of hers? Well, she had decided in his favor, in those first proceedings to revoke his certificate. Perhaps that was as good a thing to remember as was to be found in the record.

#### AND SO THEY LIVED—

And so it turned out quite as if it were in the old ballad, that "all in the merry month of May," and also "all in the merry green wood," there were great doings about the bold little promontory where once stood the cabin on the old wood-lot where the Simms family had dwelt. The brook ran about the promontory, and laid at its feet on three sides a carpet of blue-grass, amid clumps of trees and wild bushes. Not far afield on either hand came the black corn-land, but up and down the bluff sides of the brook for some distance on both sides of the King-dragged highway, ran the old wood-lot, now regaining much of the unkempt appearance which characterized it when Jim Irwin had drawn upon himself the gentle rebuke of Old Man Simms for not giving a whoop from the big road before coming into the yard.

But Old Man Simms was gone, with all the Simmses, now thoroughly established on the Blanchard farm, and quite happy in their new success. The cabin was gone, and in its place stood a pretty little bungalow, about which blossomed the lilacs and peonies and roses and other old-fashioned flowers, planted there long ago by some pioneer woman, nourished back to thriftiness by old Mrs. Simms, and carefully preserved during the struggles with the builders of the bungalow by Mrs. Irwin. For this was Mrs. Irwin's new home. It was, in point of fact, the teacher's house or schoolmanse for the new consolidated Woodruff District, and the old Simms wood-lot was the glebe-land of the schoolmanse.

Jim turned over and over in his mind these new applications of old, historic, significant words, dear to every reader of history—"glebe-land," "schoolmanse"—and it seemed to him that they signified the return of many old things lost in Merrie England, lost in New England, lost all over the English-speak-

ing world, when the old publicly-paid clergyman ceased to be so far the servant of all the people, that they refused to be taxed for his support. Was not the new kind of rural teacher to be publicly-paid leader of thought, of culture, of progress, and was he not to have his manse, his glebe-land, and his "living"? And all because, like the old clergymen, he was doing a work in which everybody was interested, and for which they were willing to be taxed. Perhaps it was not so high a status as the old; but who was to say that? Certainly not Jim Irwin, the possessor of the new kind of "living," with its "glebe-land" and its "schoolmanse." He would have rated the new quite as high as the old.

From the brow of the promontory, a light concrete bridge took the pretty little gorge in the leap of a single arch, and landed the eye at the bottom of the front yard of the schoolhouse. Thus the new institution of life was in full view of the schoolmanse veranda, and yet shut off from it by the dry moat of the brook and its tiny meadow of blue-grass.

Across the road was the creamery, with its businesslike unloading platform, and its addition in process of construction for the reception of the machinery for the co-operative laundry. Not far from the creamery, and also across the road, stood the blacksmith and wheelwright shop. Still farther down the stream were the barn, poultry house, pens, hutches and yards of the little farm—small, economically made, and unpretentious, as were all the buildings save the schoolhouse itself, which was builded for the future.

And even the schoolhouse, when one thinks of the uses to which it was to be put—kitchen, nursery, kindergarten, banquet-hall, theater, moving-picture hall, classrooms, manual training rooms, laboratory and counting-room and what-not, was wonderfully small—Colonel Woodruff said far too small—though it was necessarily so large as to be rather astonishing to the unexpected passer-by.

The unexpected passer-by this May day, however, would have been especially struck by the number of motor-cars, buggies and surreys parked in the yard back of the creamery, along the roadside, and by the driveway running to the schoolhouse. People in numbers had arrived by five o'clock in the afternoon, and were still coming. They strolled about the place, examining the buildings and grounds, and talking with the blacksmith and the butter-maker, gradually drawing into the schoolhouse like a swarm of bees into a hive selected by the queen. None of them, however, went across the concrete bridge to the schoolmanse, save Mrs. Simms, who crossed, consulted with Mrs. Irwin about the shrubbery and flowers, and went back to Buddie and Jennie, who were good children but natchally couldn't be trusted with so many other young ones withouten some watchin'.

"They're coming! They're coming!" This was the cry borne to the people in and about the schoolhouse by that Hans Hansen who would be called Hans Nilsen. Hans had been to the top of the little hill and had a look toward town. Like a crew manning the rigging, or a crowd having its picture taken, the assemblage crystallized into forms determined by the chances of getting a glimpse of the bungalow across the ravine—on posts, fences, trees and hillocks. Still nobody went across the bridge, and when McGeehee Simms and Johnny Bonner strayed to the bridge-head, Mrs. Simms called them back by a minatory, "Buddie, what did I tell you? You come hyah!"

A motor-car came over the hillock, ran down the road to the driveway to the schoolmanse and drew up at the door. Out of it stepped Mrs. Woodruff and the colonel, their daughter, the county superintendent of schools, and Mr. Jim Irwin. Jennie was dressed in a very well-tailored traveling costume, and Jim in a moderately well-tailored business suit. Mrs. Irwin kissed her son and Jennie, and led the way into the house. Jennie and Jim followed—and when they went in, the crowd over across the ravine burst forth into a tremendous cheer, followed by a three-times three and a tiger. The unexpected passer-by would have been rather surprised at this, but we who are acquainted with the parties must all begin to have our suspicions. The fact that when they reached the threshold Jim picked Jennie up in his arms and carried her in, will enable any good detective to put one and one together and make a pair—which comes pretty near telling the whole story.

By this time it was nearly seven, and Calista Simms came across the charmed bridge as a despatch-bearer, saying that if Mr. Jim and Miss Jennie didn't mind, dinner would be served right soon. It was cooked about right, and the folks was gettin' right hungry—an' such a crowd! There were fifteen in the babies' room, and for a while they thought the youngest Hamm

young one had swallowed a marble. She would tell 'em they would be right over; good-by.

There was another cheer as the three elderly and the two young people emerged from the schoolmanse and took their way over the bridge to the school side of the velvet-bottomed moat; but it did not terminate in three-times-three and a tiger. It was, in fact shut off like the vibration of a bell dipped in water by the sudden rush of the shouters into the big assembly-room, now filled with tables for the banquet—and here the domestic economy classes, with their mothers, sisters, female cousins and aunts, met them, as waiters, hat-snatchers, hostesses, floor-managers and cooks, scoring the greatest triumph of history in the Woodruff District. For everything went off like clockwork, especially the victuals—and such victuals!

There was quantity in meats, breads, vegetables—and there was also savor. There was plenty, and there was style. Ask Mrs. Haakon Peterson, who yearned for culture, and had been afraid her children wouldn't get it if Yim Irwin taught them nothing but farming. She will tell you that the dinner—which so many thought of all the time as supper—was just as well served as if it had been in the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines, where she had stayed when she went with Haakon to the state convention.

Why shouldn't it have been even better served? It was planned, cooked, served and eaten by people of intelligence and brains, in their own house, as a community affair, and in a community where, if any one should ask you, you are authorized to state that there's as much wealth to the acre as in any strictly farming spot between the two oceans, and where you are perfectly safe—financially—in dropping from a balloon in the dark of the moon, and paying a hundred and fifty dollars an acre for any farm you happen to land on. Why shouldn't things have been well done, when every one worked, not for money, but for the love of the doing, and the love of learning to do in the best way?

Some of these things came out in the speeches following the repast—and some other things, too. It was probably not quite fair for B. B. Hamm to incorporate in his wishes for the welfare and prosperity and so forth of Jim and Jennie that stale one about the troubles of life, but he wanted to see Jennie blush—which as a matter of fact he did; but she failed to grow quite so fiery red as did Jim. But B. B. was a good fellow, and Trojan in his work for the cause, and the schoolmaster and superintendent of schools forgave him. A remark may be a little broad, and still clean, and B. B. made a clean speech mainly devoted to the increased value of that farm he at one memorable time was going to sell before Jim's fool notions could be carried out.

Colonel Woodruff made most of the above points which I have filched from him. He had begun as a reformer late in life, he said, but he would leave it to them if he hadn't worked at the trade steadily after enlistment. He had become a follower of Jim Irwin, because Jim's reform was like dragging the road in front of your own farm—it was reform right at home, and not at the county seat, or Des Moines, or Washington. He had followed Jim Irwin as he had followed Lincoln, and Grant, and Blaine, and McKinley—because Jim Irwin stood for more upward growth for the average American citizen than the colonel could see any prospect of getting from any other choice. And he was proud to live in a country like this, saved and promoted by the great men he had followed, and in a neighborhood served and promoted, if not quite saved, by Jim Irwin. And he was not so sure about its not being saved. Every man and nation had to be saved anew every so often, and the colonel believed that Jim Irwin's new kind of rural school is just as necessary to the salvation of this country as Lincoln's new kind of recognition of human rights was half a century ago. "I am about to close my speech," said the colonel, "and the small service I have been able to give to this nation. I went thru the war, neighbors—and am proud of it; but I've done more good in the peaceful service of the last three years than I did in four of fighting and campaigning. That's the way I feel about what we've done in Consolidated District Number One." (Vociferous and long-continued applause.)

"Oh, Colonel!" The voice of Angie Talcott rose from away back near the kitchen. "Can Jennie keep on being county superintendent, now she's married?"

A great guffaw of laughter reduced poor Angie to tears; and Jennie had to go over and comfort her. It was all right for her to ask that, and they ought not to laugh at Angie, so there! Now, you're all right, and let's talk about the new schoolhouse, and so forth. Jennie brought the smiles back



to Angle's face, just in time to hear Jim tell the people amid louder cheers that he had been asked to go into the rural-school extension work in two states, and had been offered a fine salary in either place, but that he wasn't even considering these offers. And about that time, the children began to get sleepy and cross and naughty and the women set in motion the agencies which moved the crowd homeward.

Before a bright wood fire—which they really didn't need, but how else was Jim's mother to show off the little fireplace?—sat Jim and Jennie. They had been together for a week now—this being their homecoming—and had only begun to get really happy.

"Isn't it fine to have the fireplace?" said Jennie.

"Yes, but we can't really afford to burn a fire in it—in Iowa," said Jim. "Fuel's too everlastingly scarce. If we use it much, the fagots and deadwood on our 'glebe-land' won't last long."

"If you should take that Oklahoma position," said Jennie, "we could afford to have open wood fires all the time."

"It's warmer in Oklahoma," said Jim, "and wood's more plentiful. Yes"—contemplatively—"we could, dear."

"It would be nice, wouldn't it?" said Jennie.

"All right," said Jim briskly, "get me my writing materials, and we'll accept. It's still open."

Jennie sat looking into the fire oblivious of the suggestion. She was smiling. Jim moved uneasily, and rose.

"Well," he said, "I believe I can better guess where mother would put those writing materials than you could, after all. I'll hunt them up."

As he passed, Jennie took him by the hand and pulled him down on the arm of her chair.

"Jim," she said, "don't be mean to me! You know you wouldn't do such a wicked, wicked thing at this time as to leave the people here."

"All right," said Jim, "whatever you say is the law."

When Jennie spoke again things had taken place which caused her voice to emanate from Jim's shirt-front.

"Did you hear," said she, "what Angle Talcott asked?"

"M'h'm," said Jim.

"Well," said Jennie, "now that I'm married can I go on-being county superintendent?"

There was a long silence.

"Would you like to?" asked Jim.

"Kind of," said Jennie; "if I knew enough about things to do anything worth while; but I'm afraid that by rising to my full height I shall always just fail to be able to see over anything."

"You've done more for the schools of the county," said Jim, "in the last year than any other county superintendent has ever done."

"And we shall need the money so like—so like the dickens," said Jennie.

"Oh, not so badly," laughed Jim, "except for the first year. I'll have this little farm paying as much as some quarter-sections when we get squared about. Why, we can make a living on this school farm, Jennie,—or I'm not fit to be the head of the school."

There was another silence, during which Jennie took down her hair, and wound it around Jim's neck.

"It will settle itself soon one of these days anyhow," said he at last. "There's enough to do for both of us right here."

"But they won't pay me," she protested.

"They don't pay the ministers' wives," said Jim, "and yet, the ministers with the right sort of wives are always the best paid. I guess you'll be in the bill, Jennie."

Jim walked to the open window and looked out over the still landscape. The untidy grounds appealed to him—there would be lessons in their improvement for both the children and the older people. It was all good. Down in the little meadow grew the dreaming trees, their round crowns rising as from a sea not quite to the level of the bungalow, their thrifty leaves glistening in the moonlight. Across the pretty bridge lay the silent little campus with its twentieth-century temple facing its chief priest. It was all good, without and within. He went across the hall to bid his mother good night. She clung to him convulsively, and they had their own five minutes which arranged matters for these two silent natures on the new basis forever. Jennie was in white before the mantel when he returned, smiling at the inscription thereon.

"Why didn't you put it in Latin?" she inquired. "It would have had so much more distinction."

"I wanted to give it meaning instead," said Jim. "And besides, nobody who was at hand was quite sure how to turn the Latin phrase. Are you?"

Jennie leaned forward with her elbows on her knees, and studied it.

"I believe I could," said she, "without any pony. But after all, I like it better as it is. I like everything, Jim—everything!"

"Let us cease thinking so much of

Agricultural Education, and devote ourselves to Educational Agriculture. So will the nation be made strong."

THE END.

### Home Investments are Best

Nothing has been more remarkable in investment development in the last five or six years than the market for Kansas municipal bonds in Kansas. Along with this has gone the adoption of what is known as the Topeka plan of marketing municipals. Up to a few years ago Kansas school, city, county and paving bonds had a dubious market in the East and these securities issued by Kansas municipalities were usually sold in bulk to a brokerage house, Eastern brokers bidding for entire issues. In Topeka under the commission form of government the commissioner of finance conceived the idea of disposing of all city bonds to residents of the city. With this plan in mind he advertised for purchasers of city bonds, notifying home investors in advance of issues to be made. The response was astonishing. For several years Topeka, which is continually issuing bonds for paving and other purposes, has not sold a bond outside of Kansas, and the city now has a valuable list of local investors to whom it can sell all its securities.

What gives Kansas municipal bonds their attractiveness to Kansas investors is the absolute safety of the investment and the exemption from taxation. What this means, not only to the investor, but to the state is suggested by two or three typical instances. Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, Emporia, Salina and all the larger towns and cities are today able to sell their bonds to Kansas investors to net 4 1/4 per cent. Wyandotte county's recent issue of bridge bonds sold at a shade above 4 per cent. These bonds are of the highest character known to the bond market, being eligible investments for savings banks throughout the country. But it is not only the eastern and larger cities of the state that find a ready local market for bonds. The other day Norton, in the northwest part of the state, sold an issue of school bonds bearing 4 1/2 per cent at 99 to a banking house at Wichita. Ashland, a small town in Clark county in the southwest quarter of Kansas, disposed of a 4 1/2 per cent issue of school bonds to the Fidelity Trust company of Kansas City at par. Both these issues were for \$30,000.

Kansas municipals, in short, class with the best securities today in the world. They are in better demand and command a better price, a lower rate of interest, than the government bonds of some of the greatest nations. Being tax-free in Kansas they make an especially attractive investment for Kansas people.

### Hens—\$4,000 a Year

(Continued from Page 8.)

made it necessary to use the roofing paper to make the walls tight.

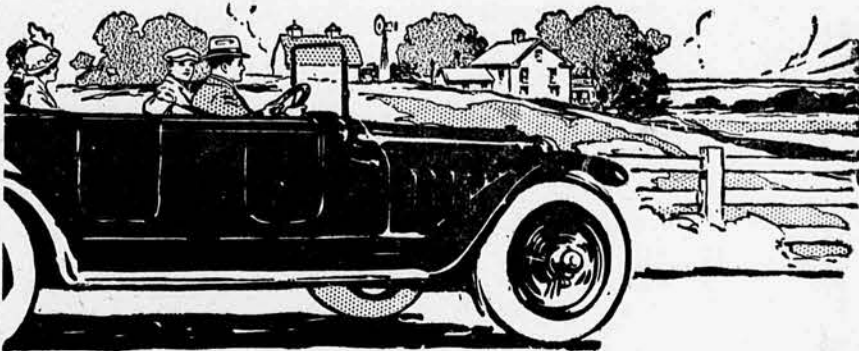
The inside of the houses are arranged so as to economize space and labor. The roosts are suspended from the ceiling, and are easily removable. Dropping boards are used, which makes cleaning much easier, and allows the chickens to use the floor space for scratching.

A strong healthy strain of birds has been developed by Alek. He cures most diseases with an ax. No bird that ever has been sick is used for breeding purposes. You can see that if a man is that much of a crank on the health subject, he is sure to have a vigorous flock.

Lice and mites have very little show in the Alek flock, too. The houses are kept clean and dry, and plenty of sunshine helps make the place sanitary. If mites are found on the roosts, a little gasoline is squirted on with an oil can. A match is then applied with disastrous results for the mites. Alek never has had an accident from the use of gasoline.

A great deal of the feed is bought. Of course there is almost no room on the 12-acre plat for growing of feed. A 35-acre field is rented, and quite a little alfalfa, feterita, and corn is grown. The income averages about \$2.25 a hen, a year; and the feed costs from \$1 to \$1.25. Only a high grade of grain is bought, because it is dangerous to feed anything that is at all musty or moldy.

If people never changed their minds humanity would still be in the stone



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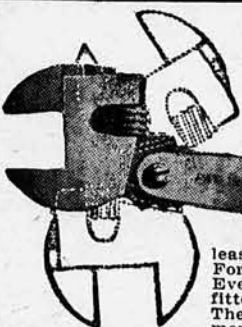
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There are 32 pictures. Each picture is drawn to represent the title of a book, and to those who submit the largest number of best titles to the pictures will be awarded the \$5,000.00 in cash prizes. You do not have to know any book titles, as all the book titles you can use are contained in a selected list of titles—which you can get—and you simply pick out the titles you think best fit the pictures.

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**Picturegame Editor**  
Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

## How to Play Capper's Home Picturegame

See the little object lesson picture here. It represents the title of a book. Now look the picture over carefully, and think up what possible book title could fit it.



Now if you had our selected list of titles before you, wouldn't you look for such titles as, "Railway Train," or "The Conductor," or "The Engineer," or "Held for Orders." Well the selected list of titles, alphabetically arranged would soon show you the BEST title for the picture. And after you had looked for such titles as "The Conductor," or "Railway Train," or "The Engineer," and hadn't found any such titles, but DID FIND THE TITLE "HELD FOR ORDERS," you would put down that title as your selection for the picture. THAT'S HOW THIS GAME IS PLAYED. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO LOOK AT THE PICTURES CAREFULLY, AND THEN RUN THRU THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TITLES AND SELECT THE TITLES YOU THINK BEST FIT THE PICTURES.

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## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Statute of Limitations.

Can I collect on two notes which were made out January 1, 1903? On one a \$5 payment was received for before March 1, 1910. On the other no payment has been made. Are they both outlawed?

Unless suit was brought to recover judgment on the notes in one case prior to January 1, 1915, and in the other case prior to March 1, 1915, they are outlawed.

## Tax Laws in Iowa.

Please give me information regarding the delinquent tax law of Iowa. Can personal tax be collected after a man has lived in another state for 12 years?

Abilene, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.  
I am not familiar with the tax laws of Iowa. Speaking generally the statutes of limitation do not run while the debtor is out of the state and the probability is that if the person owing taxes should move back to Iowa even after an absence of 12 years his delinquent personal tax could be collected if he had property from which to collect.

## Chattel Mortgage.

1. If a mortgage is given on a cow or mare does it apply to the offspring?  
2. If a man mortgages a cow and her increase and later sells the increase, does he lay himself liable to the law if he does not pay the price of the increase in on the mortgage?

B.  
1. Unless the mortgage mentions the increase it does not hold the same.

2. A mortgage on a "cow and her increase" is held to be a sufficiently definite description and would hold as to the increase; consequently the owner of the mortgaged property would not have a right to dispose of the increase without the consent of the mortgagee.

## Question of Innocent Purchasers.

About two months ago A insured his livestock with a regularly authorized agent of a livestock insurance company, giving

the agent two notes, one due in three months, the other due in six months from date. He has never received any policy from the company. He wrote the company and received an answer saying that they did not receive the notes. If the notes were sold to a bank will A have to pay them?

Selbert, Colo.

If the notes were given to the agent individually without anything to indicate that they were not negotiable, the bank would be protected as an innocent purchaser, if the notes were purchased before they were due.

## Rights of a Child.

What rights has the child after the death of the mother? Can the child ask for his part when of age? Can a husband will the first wife's part to any one of his other children?

One of the difficulties about answering questions is that so frequently they are not clearly stated and this is a case in point. It is utterly impossible to give an intelligent answer to the above because I do not know what the questioner means. If the questioner refers to the separate property of the wife and she dies without a will it would be divided equally between her surviving husband and children. The husband could dispose of his share of the property but not of the share belonging to her child or children.

## A Levy on Her Estate.

About two years ago my husband and myself signed a note payable in one year after date. The sickness and death of my husband prevented us from paying the note. Shortly after his death they came and demanded immediate payment of the note which I could not do; so they brought suit and got judgment. They then filed a lien on my property. I am not worth near what the law allows me only having a house and four lots. They tell me that at my death my property cannot pass into other hands or that I cannot even sell it until I pay the debt and 10 per cent interest. I intended to pay the debt if they had given me time. Can the estate be settled at my death without the debt and interest being paid? I tried to compromise but as there is a mortgage of \$500, I could not borrow more while the lien was on the place.

X. Y.  
According to your statement this property is your homestead and is not subject to execution for the debts either

of your late husband or of yourself so long as you occupy it as a homestead. If you occupy it as a homestead until the time of your death it will descend to your heirs free from incumbrance except unpaid taxes or mortgages.

The judgment obtained against you is not a lien on your property. You may sell and give a good title so far as that lien is concerned. It does, however, constitute a cloud upon your title for the reason that if you were to abandon your homestead this judgment would then become a lien on the property.

## A Deserted Wife.

I am a young woman 17 years of age. After being married 20 months my husband deserted me and my 6-months-old baby girl and I was compelled to go to my father's home for support and a home. I have been living in Crawford county for more than a year and wish to know if I am entitled to any help from the widow's pension law and to whom shall I apply for help?

A. A.  
From the same postoffice I have received the following letter evidently referring to the same case:

My neighbor's husband deserted her and 6-months-old baby and enlisted in the navy. Can you tell me what pay he gets after being sent to his permanent post? Also he enlisted as a single man. Can she get any of his allowance? He enlisted on the eastern coast of Virginia. What can she do about it? Can a man be tried for desertion or other crimes after he has enlisted or does it free him?

## "DISCOURAGED."

1. In answer to another question I have given the substance of the "mother's pension law." I am of the opinion that this young wife comes under its provisions. She should file her application with the county clerk.

2. I cannot say what the pay of this husband is unless I know what place he occupies. The pay of enlisted men in the navy ranges from \$17.60 a month for apprentice seamen to \$71.50 a month for chief master-at-arms.

I do not think this man could be tried for an offense against a state law while serving in the navy. It is possible that if the facts were given naval officials he might be dishonorably dis-

charged after which he could be arrested on requisition from the governor of this state and brought back here for trial under our law.

As to whether the deserted wife can get a part of his wages, that will depend on the regulations of the navy with which I am not familiar. I would advise that you write to your congressman, Phil Campbell, Washington, D. C., and have him take the case up with the navy department.

## Herd Laws.

There is quite a bit of agitation over the question of the initiation of a herd law in Colorado. One paper here stated last week that the herd law had been repealed in Western Kansas. If so when was it repealed and in what portions? What part of the state has free range and where are the dividing lines?

D. B. D.

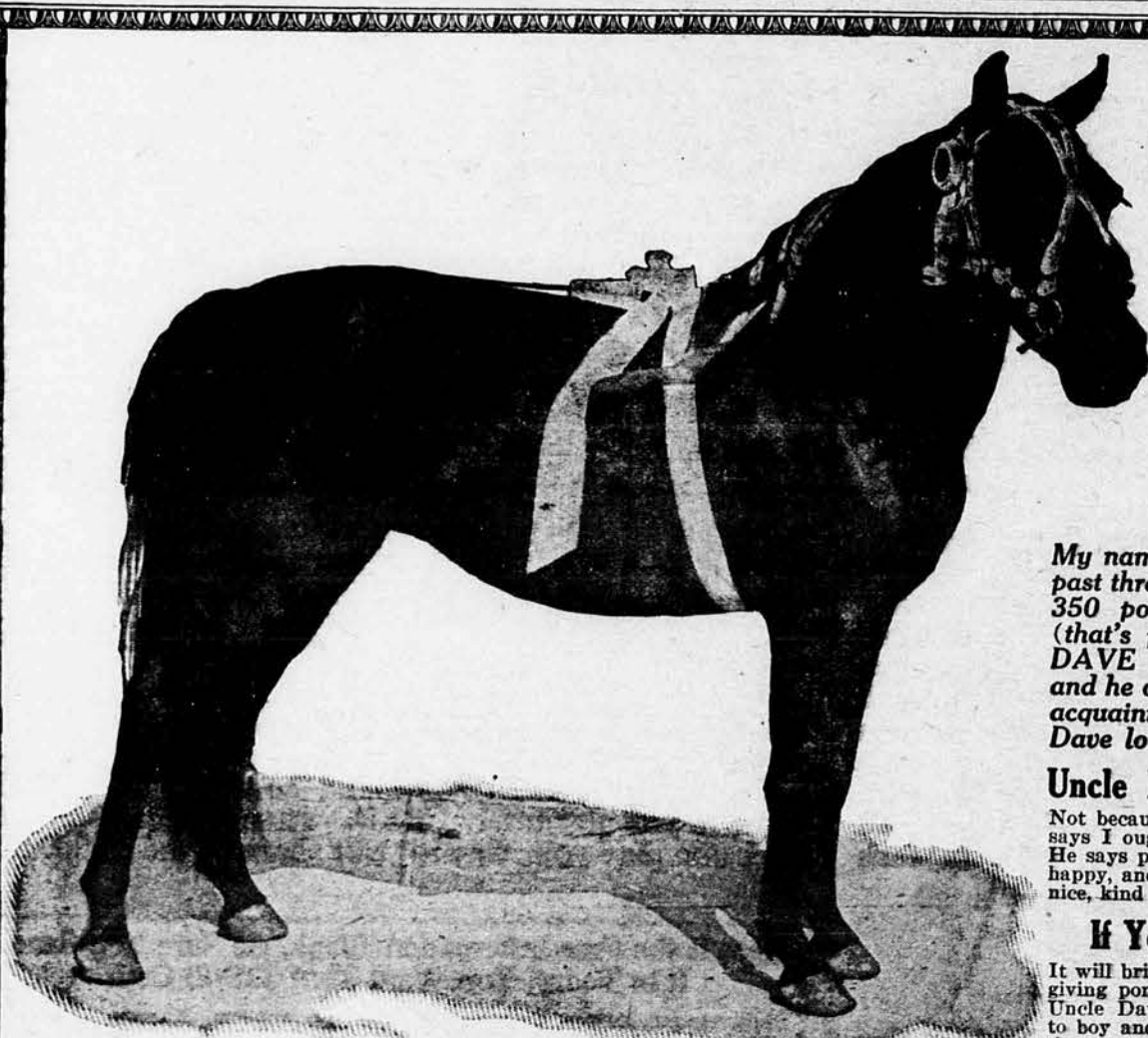
The "Herd law" has not been repealed. At the last session of the legislature a law was passed amending the herd law as follows:

Whenever the owner of any real estate in a county having adopted the provisions of the herd law, shall enclose his own real estate with a good, lawful fence as provided by law, excepting that part between his land and the adjoining land owner, in such case such owner shall have all the rights and powers conferred upon owners of real estate under the partition fence law in counties not having adopted the herd law.

This in effect enables a land owner in a herd law county to force his neighbors to fence their lands and to that extent in effect repeals the herd law.

2. Each county adopts or fails to adopt for itself the herd law. There is no particular part of the state that is under herd law and no particular part under fence law. Herd law counties are scattered all over the state and the same thing can be said of the so-called "free range" counties.

Two bird sanctuaries are soon to be established in every Utah county except three, and in each of these there will be one more, the main object being protection of migratory birds of which the state has a large population during the proper seasons.



# WHO WANTS ME ?

My name is Sparkler. I am just turned half-past three years old. Am 43 inches tall, weigh 350 pounds. My complexion is dark bay (that's pony talk for dark brown). UNCLE DAVE says I have an "elegant" disposition, and he ought to know, for he has been very well acquainted with hundreds of ponies. Uncle Dave loves ponies next best to boys and girls.

## Uncle Dave is Going to Give Me Away

Not because he doesn't want me himself, but because he says I ought to have a little boy or girl for a playmate. He says ponies are intended to make little boys and girls happy, and that is the reason he wants to secure for me a nice, kind little master or mistress.

## If You Want Me, Clip the Coupon

It will bring you full particulars of Uncle Dave's plan for giving ponies to boys and girls who join his Pony Club. Uncle Dave has given away over One Hundred Ponies to boy and girl friends of his. Just as soon as you send the coupon he will send you pictures of me and of many other ponies with their boy and girl owners.

## All Pony Club Members Get Gifts

Uncle Dave gives lots of other things besides ponies to his boys and girls—Air Rifles, Bracelets, Watches, Dolls, etc. It will only cost you two cents to mail in the coupon and find out all about this dandy offer. Or you can paste the coupon on a post card and send it for one cent, but be sure to send the coupon to-day.

## SPECIAL

Uncle Dave has decided to give with me a beautiful buggy and nickel-plated harness—a complete outfit

THIS IS THE COUPON—SEND IT IN TO-DAY SURE

Uncle Dave, Farm and Fireside Pony Man  
Box 101 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Please enroll me as a member of your Pony Club and tell me how to get Sparkler. I want Free pictures of Sparkler also.

Name .....

Post Office .....

County..... State.....

E. F. D. No.....



UNCLE DAVE

DEAR CHILDREN:  
I want you to know about my plan for giving ponies to boys and girls. Send in the coupon and I will send you pictures of Sparkler and full details of my plan; also explain how over a hundred of my boy and girl friends have succeeded in securing ponies. Sparkler is certainly a handsome little chap, and will make some boy or girl very happy.

UNCLE DAVE



# FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

## POULTRY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

### ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

CHOICE ANCONA EGGS 100-\$5.00. 15-\$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS—4 HUNDRED. FARM range. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS. SHEPHERD STRAIN. 15-75. 100-\$4.00. W. G. Shaw, Cherokee, Okla.

ANCONAS—SELECTED EGGS 100-\$5.00. 50-\$3.00. 15-\$1.00. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

CHOICE PUREBRED ANCONAS AND Fawn Indian Runners exclusively. \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kansas.

SHEPARD'S STRAIN S. C. ANCONA NON-setters. Winter layers. 100 eggs \$5.00. Buchele Spring Branch Poultry Farm, Cedarvale, Kan.

ANCONAS, STRONG, VIGOROUS, FARM raised stock. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per 100. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, R. No. 9, Wichita, Kan.

### BRAHMAS.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. None better. C. H. Saunders, Winfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs 15 \$1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kan.

CLOSING OUT SALE LIGHT BRAHMAS. High class stock, low prices. E. P. Orrill, Americus, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. BLUE RIBBON, CUP winners. Eggs for sale. Call for price list. Adolph Enderle, Salisbury, Mo., R. 5.

### BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, EGGS FOR SETTING. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

### BANTAMS.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, HIGH SCORING, eggs \$1 15. Lester Pagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM EGGS \$1 per 15. High quality. A few cockerels for sale. B. A. Stevens, Vinland, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS.

HALL'S "RINGLET" CHICKS. EDWARD Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS that make good. Priced right. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED. \$8 PER hundred. White Leghorns, both combs, Buff Orpingtons. Fluhart Hatchery, Russell, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST BABY CHICKS FOR the least money. Guaranteed and shipped anywhere from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas.

### BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS — EGGS, EGGS, every day and all the time; hatching eggs reasonable. Today's Poultry Plant, Caney, Kansas.

TRUE SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. SEND for illustrated folder giving valuable information of wonderful laying strain. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. Eggs and stock. W. C. West, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

### BLACK SPANISH.

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH AND Rose Comb Reds. Eggs. (Special matings). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

### CORNISH.

PRIZE WINNING DARK CORNISH. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

### DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$2-100. Jos Schneider, Howard, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS. MRS. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.50 PER 12. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

RUNNER DUCK EGGS, CUP WINNERS. Eural Carter, Burlingame, Kan.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$1.00 PER 13. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS 12-\$2.00. Jas. R. Snyder, Frazer, Mo.

LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. EGGS \$2-\$1.50. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

## DUCKS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. Florence Sleglinger, Peabody, Kan.

BUFF DUCKS—EXTRA FINE—EGGS AND drakes. Prices reasonable. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

MUSCOVY DUCKS, EXTRA FINE EGGS and drakes. Prices reasonable. J. H. Cunningham, Zenda, Kan.

TRUE LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS. SCORING 50 to 95. Eggs \$1 setting, \$3 50. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, CUP winners. Pekins, Rouens, and Buff ducks. Burt White, Burlingame, Kansas.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, extra fine stock, world's greatest layers, \$2-12. W. R. Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS, CHOICEST QUALITY. All year layers. White egggers. 1.50-15. 6.00-100. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TRUE INDIAN RUNNERS, FIRST AT Kansas City. 267 egg record. Valuable circular free. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Sawyer strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$3 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS, PRIZE winners, good laying strain, eggs \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKINS: PRIZE WINNERS headed by 10 lb. drakes, eggs \$2.00; utility \$1.00 per 15; Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, GREAT LAYERS, very large, extra good matings. \$4.00 per 50. \$1.00 per sitting. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

ENGLISH PENCIL RUNNER DUCK and White Leghorn eggs. Ferris and Barron strain. 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Wm. Graham, Eldorado, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN, WHITE EGG, RUNNERS. Stock from world's record holding pens. Eggs as low as \$5.00 per hundred. Write for list. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

EGGS—MAMMOTH PEKIN, WHITE RUNNER, utility birds, yet winners at Kansas City, Wichita, Independence, Oklahoma. Enid. \$2.00 setting. The "lay more, eat less" Anconas, \$1.50. Two settings (mix if you choose), at 1 1/2 times price of one. Mitchell, Ward Place, Salina, Kansas.

### FAVEROLLES.

WHITE FAVEROLLES, BEEF, EGGS, beauty and fine feathers. Eggs reasonable. Today's Poultry Plant, Caney, Kansas.

### GEESSE.

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS \$1 SIX. EARL De Witt, Sharon, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS \$1.00 PER 7. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FULL BLOOD TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS \$2.00 per doz. Mrs. J. H. Sides, Blanket, Texas.

### HOUDANS.

HOUDAN AND ANCONA EGGS CHEAP. Mrs. August Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. MRS. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, EGGS \$5-100. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

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

EGGS 17-\$1.00. 108-\$4.00. BABY CHICKS 12c each. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3 hundred. Mrs. Charley Rose, Paola, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING, \$4.00-100. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 2.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. J. W. Young, Sun City, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens \$10 dozen. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, HUNDRED \$3. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

"HARDSCRABBLE" STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Bred 14 years from the best layers, 90 per cent fertility guaranteed on all eggs. Write for particulars and state what you need. E. M. Wheeler, Jefferson, Kansas.

## LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. 75c-15c. Nellie Gerardy, Viliets, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Hundred \$3.00. Lizzie Evans, Wilsey, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00-100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. 15-\$1.75. 100-\$3.00. Emma Klinaird, Le Roy, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 100-\$4.00. Lucy Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Eggs 3c each. Mrs. Ida Standford, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS 45-\$2.00. 100-\$4.00 prepaid. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, eggs for setting. W. J. Walton, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Ellis Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS 1.00 eggs \$3.00, free range. L. E. Strite, Kanopolis, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 hundred. Crandal Love, Conway Springs, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SPONG'S FAMOUS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Size and quality birds. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS Kulps strain 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

EGGS. SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS \$1.00 setting. \$5.00-100. Mrs. John H. Peirce, Braymer, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EXTRA layers. 30 eggs \$1.50. 100 \$4.00. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100. 75c per 15. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BERRY STRAIN SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$4.00. O. R. Strause, Milford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Pen 15-\$1. Range 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kansas.

FARM RANGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, any quantity. Victor Hawkins, Randolph, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. L. E. Day, Herington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per hundred. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn eggs 100-\$3.50. 30-\$1.25. Carl Larson, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

PREPARE NOW FOR NINETEEN SEVENTEEN cockerels. Single Comb Whites. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

GUARANTEED FERTILE EGGS, SINGLE Comb Whites. Pure Young strain. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. \$3.00 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. Dan Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Eggs from winter layers. Bob Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, hundred \$3. Eight year. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS PEN ONE, 15 eggs \$2.00. Pen 2 \$1.50. Range \$1.00. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CUP winners eggs \$1.00 fifteen. \$4.00 hundred. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, LAYING, PAYING, SINGLE Comb White Leghorns sold cheap at Colwells, Smith Center, Kan.

EGGS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BRED FROM D. W. Young's first and second pens \$4.00-100. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 per 15 or \$3 per 50. Wyckoff strain. Gust Freeburg, McPherson, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. I. H. Gnagy, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

FARM RANGE, PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100-\$3.50. 15 parcel post \$1.25. Hattie Jones, Jamestown, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS. 60c FOR 15. \$3.50 100. Results guaranteed. J. L. Shaner, R. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. High scoring. Best eggs, promptly. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, heavy laying strain 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

CAREFULLY SELECTED SINGLE COMB brown Leghorns eggs. 100-\$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINTER LAYERS, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs 30-\$1.75. \$4.00-100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS AND CHICKS from specially mated pens and range flock. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns exclusively. 102 eggs \$3.50. 30-\$1.25. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGhorns. 100 eggs \$4.00. Circular free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from laying, paying strain \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Andrew Petterson, Beloit, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per hundred. Results guaranteed. Eureka Poultry Farm, Sycamore, Kan.

FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEGhorns of high quality. Eggs, chicks, Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, PRIZE WINNING pen and range stock. Mating list free. Mrs. V. C. Cook, Plattsburg, Mo.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs 100-\$3.50. Fertility guaranteed. Cora Taylor, Baxter Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Exclusively. Farm range. Eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs for hatching \$3.50 for 100, \$1 for 15. Fred H. Paulson, Arapahoe, Colo.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs 100-\$3.00. 50-\$2. Setting 75c. Mrs. Claude Twidell, Frankfort, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, MATED TO COCKERELS from Missouri Experiment station. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. O. B. Dovel, Argonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 for 15. \$4.00 for 100. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Cora Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kansas.

PURE UTILITY WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Pulletts from this stock begin laying in Sept. and Oct. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen of prize winners \$5 per 15 lim. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan.

PURE FARM RANGE S. C. WHITE LEGhorns, eggs for hatching four dollars per 100 or incubator lots. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Selected stock. Even color. Eggs \$3 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4-100; baby chicks \$10-100. \$25-300. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. A. Witmer, Baileyville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Fertility guaranteed. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box B, Hallowell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, extra quality, trap-nested stock. Setting \$1 up. P. J. Newman, 914 Leavenworth St., Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS from selected matings \$5.00 hundred. Eggs tested 98% fertile. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SE-lected eggs from great layers. \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching Kulp strain, heavy layers. \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Ida Shigley, La Harpe, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCELLENT prolific, strong, farm range, eggs hundred \$3.50. 15 \$1.00. Minnie B. Pierce, Humansville, Mo., R. No. 8.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 22 blue ribbons, 10 specials and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100. 75c per 15. Selma Fager, Admire, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Twenty-four prizes at state show, 1916, including ten firsts, eight seconds. W. Roof, Maize, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED, HEAVY LAYING S. C. White and Brown Leghorn pens. Price \$1.00-15. \$4.50-100. Postpaid. Ed Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.



## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, PURE D.** W. Young strain. 3 cock birds in pens sired by Young's first prize winners. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

**FEHR'S LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. BROWN** Leghorns exclusively. Eggs 100-\$3.50-\$2.50 cents a setting. Farm range. J. E. Fehr, Jewell, Kansas.

**QUALITY, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns. Won first pen at both Kansas state shows. Write for mating list. Mrs. A. J. Smith, Colony, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND** pullets, prices reasonable. Eggs for hatching from S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Wyckoff-Franta strain. Pens headed by Tom Baron cockerels. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. S. W. McComas, Crocker, Mo.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH** matings. Eggs from high scoring pens \$2 and \$3. Utility \$4.00 per 100. Mating list free. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

**WINTERLAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.** Bred for eggs exclusively. Baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock, orders booked now. Write us. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** eggs. Young-Franta-Yesterlaid strains. 15 \$1.00, 100-\$4.00. Chicks 100-\$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BET-** ter than ever. Three choice matings, two range flocks, one pen. Eggs \$4 per hundred. \$1 per setting. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns. Eggs 15-\$1.00. Chicks 100-\$12.50. Rhode Island Reds. Barred Rocks. Chicks 100-\$10.00. W. P. Strole, Rosedale, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORNS, PURE BRED, SINGLE** Comb. 10 birds won 10 ribbons, second sweepstake at Lyons county show. 105 eggs \$1.00. 30-\$1.50. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE LEG-** horns. Free booklet tells how I get eggs in winter. My practical experience. Eggs for hatching. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, BLUE RIBBON** kind. Well marked, excellent layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 \$1.25-50 \$2.00-100 \$3.50. Baby chicks 100 \$12. A. B. Haug, Centuria, Kan.

**FANCY LEGHORNS, SINGLE COMB** Brown (exclusive). Blue ribbon and high egg record winners. Setting \$1.25. 100 \$3.00 and \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

**OUR S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS HAVE** the egg-laying habit. Eggs from our strain will improve your flock. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

**IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND, BARRON** S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels head my yards. World's greatest layers. A limited number of eggs at \$2.00 setting, 2 settings \$3.00. R. C. Wilson, Pittsburg, Kansas. R. R. 1, via Capaldo.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Breeding pens of six two dollar hens and one five dollar cockerel. Beauties, all for ten dollars. Eggs one fifty setting. Satisfaction or money back. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB WHITE** Leghorn eggs, from stock bred exclusively twelve years. One hundred eggs \$4.50, fifteen one dollar, day old chicks ten cents each. transportation prepaid. Corless Chartier, Miltonvale, Kan.

**TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAM-** pion layers. S. C. W. Leghorns. Special mating 15 eggs \$1.50. Other matings 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 eggs \$5.00. Selected Ferris Franta hens mated with Barron cockerels 100 eggs \$3.50. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

**READER, LET'S GET TOGETHER:** What's your name? Mine is below. I have a circular for you, regarding eggs Single Comb Whites. Three fine pens direct Young strain. Guaranteed fertile. Write today. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

**OUR ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS** have all winter egg records, for western Colo. Bred exclusively ten years, for winter eggs. Low, compact, "frost proof combs." Select eggs. 100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50; 30-\$2.75; 15-\$1.10. Chicks from record hens 20c. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

**25,000 BABY CHIX AND 100,000 EGGS FOR** sale from heavy laying White Leghorns. One flock headed by pure Barron Males, from world's heaviest layers. One large flock of our own breeding. Booking orders for future delivery. Send for circular and price list. Guy E. Schreff, Lincoln, Neb., Box M. R. No. 1.

## LANGSHANS.

**EXTRA BIG SCORED BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15,** \$2.50 for 45. W. S. L. Davis, Nickerson, Kan.

**PRIZE FEDERATION BLACK LANG-** shans. Eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHANS, BEST QUALITY** eggs. \$1-15. \$5.00-100. Dessie Bone, Lane, Kansas.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS AND BABY** chicks for sale. Write. H. S. Koken, Superior, Neb.

**THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs. 75 cents setting. R. F. Montgomery, Culver, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS** \$5.00 per 100. ed prepaid. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

**PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS** \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, LESS THAN** 100, 7 cts. each; 100 to 200 6 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

**BLK. LANGSHANS, PEN HEADED BY** cockerel scoring 93½. \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. H. Lawrence, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN, EXCELLENT COLOR,** large type, eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PURE BRED BLACK LANG-** shans \$1.25 per setting. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kansas.

**ROWE'S WHITE LANGSHANS, REAL** quality. Pen eggs \$2 per 15, range \$1, \$5 per 100. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kansas.

**HIGHEST CLASS LANGSHANS, PEN "A"** headed by 96 chl. Catalogue free. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

**WHITE LANGSHANS—PURE BRED, EGGS,** this month only \$4.00 per 100. \$2.25 per 50. \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

**TENNEHOLM BLACK LANGSHANS, EGGS** \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. A few cockerels left. Write. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

**LET ME BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR EGGS** from fine pure bred Black Langshans. Sixteen \$1.00, hundred \$5. Mrs. D. E. Council, Rock Creek, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCH-** ing from prize winning stock. \$1.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 100. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

**BLACK LANGSHANS, PURE BRED,** large boned. Eggs. Pen—\$1.50, 15. Range, \$5.00, 100. Baby chicks, range \$12.00, 100. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kansas.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM SAN** Francisco winners \$5.00 for 15. Next choice \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. White Langshan eggs \$3.00 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM PEN OF** two and three year old hens seven of which won three firsts, second, third, fourth, fifth at Leavenworth, Topeka, Kansas City. \$2.50 for 15. Range, same blood, \$6.00 per 100, \$3.50 for 50. 35% guaranteed. J. O. Rolier, Circleville, Kansas.

## MINORCAS.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, STOCK,** eggs, baby chicks. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS** 30-\$1.75. 100-\$4.00. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$3 PER** fifty, \$5 per hundred. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS,** prize strain \$5.00 per hundred. W. A. Row, Alex, Okla.

**EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE MINORCA.** Teetz strain. None better. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**WRITE FOR MATING LIST OF MY SIN-** gle Comb Black Minorcas. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

**HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca and Buff Orpington eggs. Frank A. Agnew, South Side, Omaha, Nebraska.

**BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS.** Entered 23. state shows, 20 premiums. Reduced prices. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKER-** els. From high scoring pens \$2.00 each. Northrup strain, eggs in season. John J. Lowe, Americus, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, ST.** Louis and Kansas City winners. Eggs \$2.00-15. \$3.50-30. Utility \$5.00-100. Express prepaid. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, GRAND** in shape, size, color, splendid layers. Pape strain direct. Eggs \$6 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK** Minorcas. True Minorca type, long backs, low tail. Largest of non-setters, and lay largest eggs of any breed. Stock and eggs for sale. Charles F. Adams, Druggist, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

## ORPINGTONS.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15.** A. M. Jordan, Manhattan, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER 15.** Mrs. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

**KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS.** Eggs \$1.50 setting. Duncan, Iola, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** \$5.00 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER** 15, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. H. F. Arnett, Sabetha, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKES AND DUCKS,** also eggs. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4.00-100.** Standard range flock. Nettie Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** 60 per 15, \$2.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, HUNDRED EGGS,** \$5. Mating list free. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE** bred. \$1 fifteen, \$5 hundred. Zephie Ray, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EX-** clusively. Eggs 15-\$1. 100-\$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Man-kato, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** 75c per 15. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kansas.

**KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP-** ington eggs. 15-\$1.50 prepaid. Ed Chandler, Buffalo, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, HUN-** dred \$3.50, setting .75. Good layers. Lottie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS.** \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Mrs. L. Sweany, R. No. 7, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$4.00 PER 100** or parcel post \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kansas.

**GOLD EAGLE STRAIN, BUFF ORPING-** tons. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$6.00 per 100. J. H. Dain, Nash, Okla.

**THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPING-** ton eggs for hatching. \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Clarlin, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5 PER 100.** Pen eggs \$2 per 15. Best blood lines. Chas. Pfeffer, Riley, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM LARGE** flock. Good stock. \$3.00 per 100. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED, WIN-** ter layers. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS** \$1 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, RANGE FLOCK.** Eggs \$5.00-100. \$1.00-15. Chicks 10 cts. Geo. Rogendorff, Carlton, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** from Cook strain. One dollar for fifteen. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100-** \$5.00. Prizes at four shows this season. Mrs. E. L. Knapp, Maple Hill, Kan.

**BASSETT'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY.** Eggs \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00 for fifteen. Mating list free. C. A. Bassett, Burlingame, Kan.

**SHEPHERD'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS** won first pen, Topeka fair. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per fifteen. Max Shepherd, Salina, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPING-** ton eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. De-Verred. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON STOCK CHEAP.** Eggs one fifty per setting, five dollars per hundred. H. F. Beltner, Overton, Neb.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.** Cockerels, pullets or eggs. Good stock. Prices reasonable. J. P. Gowen, Emporia, Kan.

**TRUE BLUE PRIZE WINNERS, EGGS AT** \$5.00, \$3.00. Utility \$1.50 per 15. Express paid. Mrs. J. C. Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE** from prize winning stock, price \$4.00 per hundred, \$2.50 for 50. Ida Fevurly, Easton, Kan.

**GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON, COOK'S** strain. Eggs 30-\$2.75. 100-\$5.75. Post-paid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—** Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 16; \$5.00 per 100. Buffall Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, FINE TYPE,** eggs from pens \$2 and \$3 per 15. Utility \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. W. P. Leatimer, Ottawa, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS FROM STATE** fair winners. Catalogue ready \$1.50 15. Can please you. Aug. Peterson, Churdan, Iowa.

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON.** Setting one fifty, delivered. First class stock. Order today. Henry Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPING-** tons. Eggs fifteen \$1.50. Thirty \$2.50. Hundred \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM** Kellerstrass \$30 matings 24 \$2 parcel post. 100 \$6 express. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

**MY WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE BETTER** than ever. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3 setting. 100-\$6. Express prepaid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** from good winter layers. 50 eggs \$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Ellis Merrell, Route 7, Newton, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, PARSONS HEAVY** winter laying strain. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.50 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. Chas. L. Parsons, Plains, Kan.

**WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE** the greatest business fowl. They lay more, grow faster and win \$5.00 per 100. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

**EGGS FROM 1ST PRIZE WINNING BUFF** Orpingtons at Topeka State Fair. Pens \$1.50 for 15. Utility \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. G. W. Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE, BIG AND BUFF TO THE** hide, Single Comb Orpingtons. Eggs, \$5.00 per hundred. \$1.50 per setting. Address Mrs. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kan.

**SQUARE DEAL BUFF ORPINGTONS. A** trap-nested strain, bred for size—for capons. Eggs 5c a piece. Send for booklet. Dr. W. C. Cummings, Ryan, Iowa.

**FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING-** tons. Special matings now \$2 per setting. Range eggs \$4 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON SHOW AND UTILITY** stock. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks. \$12 per 100. Mating list free. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS OF MY** Golden West strain of S. C. B. Orpingtons. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Robt. Cash, Ottawa, Kan., R. No. 5.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST WINTER** layers, one hundred hens laid sixty-five eggs on January ninth, hatching eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$7.00 per hundred. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**BIG BONED BUFF ORPINGTONS, TRUE** to color, nothing better. Cockerels with this flock weighing 10 and 12 lbs. Eggs 50 for \$2.50. 100-\$4.50. Pleasant View Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

**OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM THE HOME** of Sweepstake Orpingtons, Buff and Black, has their mating list ready. Free for asking. Pen eggs \$3.00. Range flock \$1.50 per setting. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, B. Topeka, Kansas.

**BIRDS FROM MY FLOCK WON SILVER** cup for best display Buff Orpingtons last Topeka poultry show. Won prizes past six years at state shows in Kan., Mo. and Iowa. Fine quality in flock; egg prices cheap. H. T. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

**S. C. W. ORPINGTONS (COOK KELLER-** strass strain, descendants "Crystal King" pens mated prize winners McPherson, Newton, Hutchinson, Kan. 15-\$1.50, 30-\$2.25, 45-\$3.00. Herman Thompson, 906 N. Maple, McPherson, Kan.

## PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS 15 EGGS FROM** quality stock \$1.50. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kansas.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS, EGGS FROM ONE** mating. Extra fine. \$1.25 per 15. \$4.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BARRED ROCKS, L. K. MEEK, MUL-** hall, Okla.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1-15. L. L. MOORE,** Iola, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3 PER 100. F. C.** Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, PURE, 100-\$4. MRS.** Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$2. 100-\$3.** Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00-15.** Mrs. Jesse Beam, Otego, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS 30-\$1.50. 100-\$3.00.** W. O. McAdams, Clyde, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00.** Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3.00-** 100, C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, 100 EGGS** \$3.00. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$3.50, 50 \$2.00.** Mrs. Magie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2.00, 15 PREPAID,** \$6.00-100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, MAT-** ing list free, Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-.75. 100-** \$4.00. Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hiawatha, Kan.

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, ONE DOL-** lar per setting. C. E. Haworth, Argonia, Kan.

**EGGS FROM MY LARGE W. P. ROCKS** 100-\$3.50. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.

**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. I. W. Hubbard, Water-ville, Kan.

**PURE WHITE ROCKS—EGGS 100-\$4.00.** Chicks 12½c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Win-field, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00 PER 100.** \$2.00 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wake-field, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 75C SET-** ting, \$4.00 hundred. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS—BEAUTIES, EGGS FOR** hatching. Mrs. John Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** sale of full bred stock. L. Thomas, Wet-more, Kan.

**PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.50** per setting. Mrs. Archie Lutes, Liberal, Kan., Route B.

**MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 SET-** ting. \$4-100. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1-15. \$4-100. EXTRA** strong range flock. Anna Swearingen, Kincaid, Kan.

**EGGS, PARTRIDGE, COCHIN, BARRED** and Buff Rocks. Mrs. J. R. Rathbun, Simpson, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS, WINTER LAYERS, EGGS** \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE ROCKS, EGGS PER SET-** ting \$1.00 and \$2.00. Mrs. Emma Kelley, Humboldt, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, 12 YEARS BREED-** ing, 3 cts. each. W. Speelman, Marys-ville, Kan., R. 2.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS 15-** \$1.00, 30-\$2.00. Lloyd Kelley, R. R. No. 2, Council Grove, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY,** eggs 15-\$1.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BEST BARRED-TO-SKIN "RINGLET" chicks, 100-110. Eggs, \$4. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, FARM RANGE. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. \$1.00 per 15. Bert Welch, Deerfield, Mo.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. Federation winners. Half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. CHOICE MATINGS. Write for particulars. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. FOR hatching \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Mrs. E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching 15-16 cents, 100-4. J. H. Clayton, Marietta, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING BRADY'S BARRED Rocks, carefully mated, heavy layers. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS. SETTING 75 cts. Fifty \$2. Hundred \$3.50. Mrs. C. Tharp, Weida, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$4.00 100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepel, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM range. Eggs 14, 75 cents. 100, \$2.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

EUREKA BARRED ROCK WINNERS. pen eggs 15-16. 100-35.00 guaranteed. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS - WINNERS. LAYERS. Eggs 15-16. 100-40.00 prepaid. Mrs. J. M. Cravens, Butler, Okla.

EGGS, PRIZE WINNING BUFF ROCKS. two dollars for fifteen. Few males left. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. BIG, BROAD AND BEST. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5 per 1 hundred. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED range flock, eggs \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 75 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING. from good layers. Few fine cockerels. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

BARRED ROCKS. CHICKS 100 EACH. April, May delivery. Eggs \$3.25 hundred. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS. EGGS FOR HATCHING. prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, pullets and eggs. Chicks in season, Ivory strain. J. T. Vists, Augusta, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FARM range. 15-16. 50-42.50. 100-4.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. HATCHING ONE dollar per fifteen, four dollars per hundred. A. L. Warth, Madison, Kansas.

BARRED P. ROCK EGGS FROM THE BEST of stock, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. D. L. Dawdy, Atchison Co., Arrington, Kan.

EGGS, YES THAT WILL GIVE YOU BIG bone nice barred yellow lag birds just \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., R. 2, Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. BIG BONE, FARM raised. Eggs \$1.00-15. \$4.00-100. Mrs. Emma Conaway, McPherson, Kan., Rt. No. 5.

CLOVERDALE BARRED ROCKS: IF YOU want the best, write for our mating list. Prices right. A. M. Walt, Blue Mound, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS 20 EACH. Mrs. Frank Miller, Augusta, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

BARRED ROCKS. LARGE BONED, YELLOW lagged, true breeding strain. Eggs 15-16. 100-40.00. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCKS. 12 years a breeder for size and quality. Eggs. Charles Varies, Wathena, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, FRISCO WORLD'S Fair championship stock. \$1.50 and \$3 per fifteen. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCK EGGS light or dark matings, 15 \$2.50, 30 \$4.50. Range flock 100 \$5.00. C. E. Brooks, Wakita, Okla.

IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS. SIZE and quality. Eggs 15-16. 50-44.00. 100-7.00. Mrs. A. D. Buckley, Highland, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, (range) 15 eggs, 50 cents; 100 eggs, \$3.00. Mrs. Joe Hirt, R. No. 4, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Winnings and prices on request. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Utility eggs \$3.00 per 100. Satisfaction or money back. E. P. Stephens, Macksville, Kan.

EGGS FROM IMPERIAL RINGLETS, FULL blood. Pullet matings 15-33.50. 30-60.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$5 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS. SIZE AND QUALITY. Eggs 15, 75c. 100, \$4.50. Mrs. R. M. Mallam, Baileyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. HIGH GRADE prize winners. Pen eggs, \$1.00 and \$2.00. \$5.00 100. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, farm range, 15-16. 50-42.50. 100-4.00. Mrs. Frank Horrell, Vinland, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

BARRED ROCKS-ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS City winners. Eggs-both matings-48, 15. Utility \$6, 100. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. LARGE boned, yellow lagged, good laying strain. Eggs 15-16. 100 \$7.00. M. E. Lane, Clinton, Mo.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS. STOCK ALL SOLD. By setting or 100. Prices reasonable. Write for mating list. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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PRIZE WINNING RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-SILVER CUP WINNING stock. Eggs pen \$2.00 per 15. Utility \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

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QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. PULLET mating. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Utility \$4.00 a hundred. Pens 15 for \$4.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

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FANCY BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM 3 mated pens prize winners at state fair. Write for mating list. M. P. Thielen, Barred Rock Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1-15. \$5-100. BABY chicks 10c. Excellent show record. World's best strains; information free. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 1.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. From high scoring exhibition stock. Fertility guaranteed, all inquiries promptly answered. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" COCKERELS-Show winning stock, pullet matings, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR setting. \$2.00 per setting from selected matings, \$1.00 per setting and \$4.00 per 100 from other pens. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

B. P. ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM our mammoth Barred Rocks, hens weigh up to 10 lbs., cockerels 12 to 14 lbs., and barred to the skin with that short snappy barring everybody wants. 35 years experience with this great breed. Eggs, 1 set of 15 \$1.00, 2 set \$2.25 or \$4.50 300. Orders promptly filled by ex. only. G. F. Marshall & Son, Monroe, Ia.

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FISHEL STRAIN. WHITE ROCKS, EGGS 15-\$1.00. 50-\$2.75. 100-\$5.00. Two cockerels. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality. Seventeen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-SEVENTY-ONE PREMIUMS. Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver, cockerel matings. Eggs, Pens 1, 2, fifteen \$3, thirty \$5; 3, fifteen \$2. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS-AT HUTCHINSON SHOW, January, 1916, won silver cup for best pen, first and second cock, first and second hen, first pen. Eggs from farm flock of large hens, \$5 hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE THOROUGHbred "White Rock" hens. Pen No. 1, \$2. Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per setting. Express charges prepaid. Send remittance by P. O. money order. University View Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 100 eggs \$5.00. Redview, Irving, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 17-\$1.00, \$4.00 per 100. Kate Becker, Dresden, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. COCKERELS \$1 to \$2. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. PENS \$1.50 each. Mrs. Sam Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS THREE dollars a hundred. Ida Harris, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 6.

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DARK SINGLE COMB REDS. 100 EGGS, \$4.00; 50 eggs, \$2.50. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED HENS AND pullets, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

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PEN SELECTED ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs \$1.00-15. \$4.50-100. Postpaid. Ed Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS AT 4 CENTS EACH, ONE dollar per setting prepaid. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

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EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB Reds \$4 per 100, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. R. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING QUALITY ROSE Comb Reds. Setting \$1.00, hundred \$4.00. Mrs. W. R. Temple, Humboldt, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.00 per 15. Pen 2, \$1.50 per 15. Fred Pimple, Ope, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. PURE BRED. FARM range, eggs 100-4.00. Hen-hatched chicks 10. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, FARM range. Eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks 10 hen hatched. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK R. C. REDS ON FREE range, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Howard Martindale, Hillside Farm, Madison, Kan.

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VAN CLEAVES THOROUGHbred RHODE Island Red eggs. Best ever. Both combs. \$1.25-\$5.00 per 100. 206 Winfield Ave., Oakland, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS. LARGE BONED. well colored and heavy layers. Open range. Strong fertility. \$5.00 per hundred. Safe arrival guaranteed. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

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ROSE COMBED R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMBS-GOOD COLOR, WINTER layers. Eggs 15-75c. 50-42.50, 100-4.00. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Harvey Cooper, Lawrence, Kan., R. 2.

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DARK, EVEN COLORED WINTER LAYERS. Pure R. C. Reds. Eggs \$5-100. \$1.25 setting. Baby chicks 10c. Pens a specialty. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

DURKEE'S SINGLE COMB REDS HAVE quality. Eggs for hatching. \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. A few choice settings at \$2.00. Parkdale Poultry Yards, 715 Branner, Topeka, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting. \$5.00 and \$6.00 per hundred. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

BRED TO LAY THOROUGHbred S. C. Reds, \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per hundred. Guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

THOROUGHbred, DARK VELVETY. Rose Comb Reds. Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Choice range flock. Eggs \$1.00 per fifteen; 4.00 per one hundred. Special prices on large incubator orders. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan.

WHY WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN S. C. R. I. Reds are becoming famous: Account you get quality combined with production. Write today for mating list. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. TRAP NESTED FOR heavy egg production, range raised. Winners at the Missouri State Show and egg laying contest. Write for circular. Ozark Poultry Farm, Richland, Mo.

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HIGH-SCORING, DARK, R. C. REDS. Tompkins strain. Winter layers. Cockerels heading flock from \$100.00 cock. Chix of all ages. Eggs \$2.00-15. \$8.50 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

GUARANTEED FERTILITY, SAVE DELIVERY of low priced hatching eggs. From big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs Rhode Island Reds. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs. The poultry business has come to stay. We have been a chicken crank for 40 years and never felt like backsliding. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

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SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$35. 15 eggs \$2.00. 30 eggs \$3.50. 50 eggs \$5.00. Splendid range flock \$5.00 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL THOROUGHbred ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Dark velvety Reds. Splendid laying Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100, \$5.00. Two grand pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. HIGHEST fertility and safe delivery guaranteed. We're averaging 12 chix from 13 eggs. 15-31. 100-35. Prepaid. Fawn Runner duck eggs same. Mrs. Jno. Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.

MAKE AN INVESTMENT TODAY THAT will pay you a profit this year. Buy eggs that will hatch from Whiteley's Lay-More Strain Single Comb Reds at \$3.00 and \$5.00 for fifteen. I have the Quality Reds of the West. Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita, Kansas, Box 972.



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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES from very best Eastern stock, large as Reds. Have won prizes wherever shown. Orders filled promptly. Eggs \$1-\$1.25. 50-\$3.25. 100-\$6.00. Write for catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

HEIDT'S PRIZE WINNING RHODE ISLAND WHITES. In 1915 I exhibited at the Kansas State Fair, Panama-Pacific Exposition and the Kansas State Poultry Federation Show at Topeka. Won total of 7-1sts, 5-2nds, 1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-7th, 4-Club Specials and two silver cups for best display. Write for prices and chicks. E. E. Heidt, R. R. 27, Topeka, Kansas.

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SILVER CAMPINES—EGGS FROM CHOICE mating \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

SILVER CAMPINES. EGGS \$2.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 50. Fine birds. H. E. Hostetler, Harper, Kan.

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$3.50 per fifteen. Mrs. M. M. Thomson, Beaman, Mo.

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$3 per 12. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs from two yrs stock \$2.00 doz. Mrs. M. L. Leonard, Haddam, Kan.

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PURE SILVER WYANDOTTES, 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS 75C-15. \$3.50-100. Mrs. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.00 per hundred. Vida Hume, Tecumseh, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE. EGGS \$5 per 100. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, setting \$7.50. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

LARGE, BLOCKY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Mating list free. E. Ross, Clay Center, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kansas.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 75C setting. \$4-100. Mrs. George Rankin, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FARM range \$1.00-15. Henry Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. FISHEL and Keller strain. \$5.00-105. Mrs. Wm. Nolin, Monroe, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. WINNERS OF first pen at the Concordia, Minneapolis and Solomon poultry shows. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. From second pen \$1.50 per 15. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 SETTING, good stock, farm raised. Alma G. Nolan, Hiawatha, Kan.

IMPROVED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Eggs. Surplus stock cheap now. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES. PRIZE WINNING, extra layers \$1 per 15. Willis L. Pearce, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FARM range, \$3.50-100. Mrs. Bertha Rogers, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 6.

DODD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. WINNERS and layers. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners \$1.50, \$3.00 per fifteen. Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

EXPRESS PREPAID ON OUR WHITE Wyandotte eggs. \$1.50 per setting. E. H. Kissinger, Fairfield, Neb.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED. Eggs 75c per 15, \$2 per 50. Mrs. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS hatch quality birds. Write for mating list. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS PEN SCORING to 95. \$1.50 15, range \$4.00 100. Mrs. Harley Collins, Fontana, Kan.

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PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching. \$1.00 for 15. \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Farm range. Frank Kitchka, Horton, Kan., R. 2.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Egg circular of all leading breeds free. Monroe Poultry Yards, Box 11, Monroe, Iowa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS OF prize winners \$2.00 utility flock, \$1.00 setting also fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, TARBOX Hubbard strains. \$1.00-15. \$5.00-100. Baby chicks. Mrs. B. P. Anderson, Haviland, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 15. J. T. Shortridge, Oak Mills, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FISHEL AND Duston strains. Baby chicks 12½ cts. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. Koger, Tyro, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. LARGE open laced. King Edward strain. Eggs 15 \$1.00. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.00. Alice Dirrim, Hepburn, Iowa.

BENSON'S SILVER WYANDOTTES. EGGS for hatching from splendid pure bred utility stock \$4.00 per 100. J. L. Benson, Olsburg, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN at the large Kansas shows. Mating list free. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. W. R. Slayton, Elmont, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH SCORING, vigorous, farm raised White Wyandottes \$5 for 100 or \$1-15. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. 16 for \$7.50. 100 for \$4.00. Parcel post. \$90 setting. Mr. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. 219 EGG STRAIN. 230 prizes, four silver cups. Males scored 95%. Females 96%. Pen eggs \$1.50-15 straight. Whiprecht Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. PRIZE WINNERS; eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 setting, \$5 per 100. Baby chicks 10 and 20c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Galloway, Foss, Okla.

QUALITY BUFF WYANDOTTES. WINNERS Mo. State Fairs, Jefferson City, Sedalia. Guaranteed prize pen eggs \$1.25-15 straight. Chas. Wolfe, East Sixth, Sedalia, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM large big boned stock. \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Mating list free. Plocks White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. show quality and winter egg strain. 15 eggs \$1.00. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.50. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

KOSAR'S QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Pen headed by a sweepstake bird, eggs 15-\$3.00. Range 15-\$1.25. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Fertility guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS. Pure bred. Sixty per cent hatch guaranteed, or order duplicated at half price. Fifteen, \$1. One hundred, \$5. Write for circular. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTES. AT three great Western shows, won 7 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds, 4 fourths and other specials. Eggs at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Mating list. John R. Gliddin, Ames, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 SETTING; birds from Barron's contest winners, Storms, Conn.; records 225 and 283, official. Buff Orpington duck eggs, \$2.50, fertility guaranteed. E. S. Lawrence, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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S. C. ANCONAS, AND WHITE LEGHORN eggs for sale. M. Houx, Bosworth, Mo.

I HATCH BABY CHICKS TO SELL. Rocks, Reds at .08 each. Mrs. Mary Schreiber, Ransom, Kan.

EGGS—WHITE ROCKS, BOURBON RED turkeys, Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

STOCK AND EGGS FROM FANCY AND utility stock. Prices reasonable. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE ISLAND Whites \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

EGGS—ALL VARIETIES. THOROUGHbred eggs laying strains. Farmer's prices. Kansas Poultry Farms, Emporia, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TOMS. Barred Rock eggs \$4.00 per hundred. Utility. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

HILLCREST BARRED ROCKS AND Indian Runner ducks. Stock for sale. Eggs setting \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. D. T. Gantt, Crete, Neb.

COCKERELS: SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, \$1.25. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kansas.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS. HUNDRED \$3.00. Day old chicks 8c. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. 75c. H. L. White, Altamont, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON, BARRED ROCK AND White Leghorn eggs \$3.50 hundred. 85c setting prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns. Layers, winners, payers. Circular. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, RHODE ISLAND Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kan., Box 702.

INDIAN RUNNER BARRED ROCKS. White Orpington eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. Also fox terrier dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS, BIRDS AND eggs. White Wyandotte and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs 17-\$1.25 prepaid. Mrs. Albert Pfeiffer, El Dorado, Kan.

WE SOLICIT YOUR EGG TRADE. S. C. W. Leghorn, R. C. R. I. Reds, Columbian Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Javas. Write J. A. Corkill, Goodland, Kan.

UTILITY BARRED ROCKS AT BERMUDA Ranch. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. English Pencilled Runner ducks eggs 12-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, SCORING 95. Ideal shaped eggs \$4 per hundred. White Runner ducks. First drake Illinois state show, scored 97%. White eggs. Mrs. L. J. Fulk, Winfield, Kan.

PURE ROSE C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Bourbon Red turkey eggs \$2.75 per 12. Pure White, English Pencilled, Fawn White Runner ducks, eggs \$1 per 15. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES. Own 1st prize winning cockerel Leavenworth 1916. Eggs per 15-\$2.50. Also pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mary C. Bromell, Ackerland, Kan., R. 1.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—RHODE Island Reds. Bred to perfection in every section. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for descriptive booklet. 'Twill save you money. Tom Leftwich, Winfield, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM OUR sturdy strain Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—Reds—Orpingtons—Langhams—Brahmas—Leghorns—Minorcas—Campines—Hamburgs—also Bantams—Ducks—Geese and turkeys, write for our egg prices. Logan Valley Poultry Farms, Drawer 14, Wayne, Neb.

## POULTRY WANTED.

OUR OFFER SHOULD HAVE READ 100 on hens last week, same as we are now paying. The Copes, Topeka.

## BABY CHICK FEED.

FINE QUALITY BABY CHICK FEED \$1.75 cwt. f. o. b. Ft. Scott, Kan. Brooks Wholesale Co.

## MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

GANO APPLES BARREL \$3.50. SWEET potatoes \$1.25 bushel. Plants of all kinds. The Copes, Topeka.

PAYING HIGHEST PRICES FOR POULTRY. Coops loaned free. Selling egg cases 15 cents. Edward E. Witchey, Topeka, Kan.

THE GREATEST TURKEY BOOK EVER published—Written by perhaps the best informed Turkey expert in America. Contains Turkey knowledge of 20 years' experience; fully illustrated. Mailed anywhere on receipt of price 50c. Order copy now. Edition limited. Alpha Ensminger, Moran, Kansas.

## LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. CHOICE individuals. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

6 GOOD REG. PERCHERONS, MARES FOR sale. Barn in town. Jas. Hill, Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED Holstein cows and heifers. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS 12 TO 18 months, also females. All registered. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

WANT ONE CAR REGISTERED RED Polled cows or heifers 2 years old. E. Taylor & Son, Nokomis, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE SHARE AND SET OF herd books in the National Duroc Association. H. M. Harrington, Clearwater, Kan.

FOR SALE: YOUNG WELL-BRED JACK—in fine condition. Would trade for other young live stock. A. M. Wells, Martin City, Mo.

DUROCS IMMUNIZED BIG TYPE REGISTERED boars, real herd headers; if you want good boars, I have them. Fred sows. A. V. Balch, Morrilton, Ark.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE JACK, COMMODORE, 12 years old, about 1000 lbs., for small automobile or good work team. Wm. Buckell, Junction City, Kan.

60 CHOICE NATIVE STOCK COWS, gentle Durhams, mostly reds and roans. Springers in good flesh three to six years old. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK REGISTERED Jack coming 4 years old. Winner at county fair last fall. Guaranteed right every way. Price \$450. Chas. A. Galt, Mound City, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS \$25. Shoats \$10. Pigs \$5. Quick: Two handsome female colts, five months, partly trained \$10. Quick. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS. PURE BRED SPLENDID year old gilts. Farrow in May. Pigs sired by registered male. Sald male also for sale. All healthy big stock. \$30 each. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kansas.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. IMPORTED Percheron horse, black, weight one ton. Reg. Jack fifteen bands; both extra good breeders. At a sacrifice price, if sold at once. J. A. Holt, Pleasanton, Kan.

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SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. MALES \$5, females \$3. Geo. Pratt, Wakarusa, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES—PEDIGREED AND utility stock. Everett Griggs, Garden City, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

## SHETLAND PONIES

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SHETLAND PONIES \$50 UP. PRICE LIST 5c. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

## MOTORCYCLES

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MOTORCYCLES USED \$15.00-125. NEW \$120-260. Autos \$250.00. Knights, 3319 Locust, St. Louis, Mo.

MOTORCYCLES—SECOND HAND AND rebuilt. Like new at half the price, \$30.00 and up. Write now for our big bargain list. National Motorcycle Sales Co., Dept. C, Omaha, Neb.



## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED 75¢ PER BUSHEL. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

HILDRETH CORN, ACRE 129 BU., \$2.00 bu. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS, GROWN IN SHAWNEE Co. J. S. Howey, R. 20, Berryton, Kan.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR SEED \$1.00 bu. C. E. Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

SEED CORN BEST VARIETIES. LOWEST prices. Write J. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.80 PER 1000. 5000 \$8.00, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

2 MAMMOTH BLACKBERRIES AND 1 Boston fern 25¢. A. O. Womack, Decatur, Ark.

SUDAN GRASS PURE RECLEANED SIX cents pound any quantity. Gardiner, Leedey, Okla.

ALL VARIETIES TOMATO PLANTS \$2.50 M. Cabbage \$2 50c per hundred. The Copes, Topeka.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS. POSTPAID \$1.00. Leading varieties. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 19 CENTS PER pound. No Johnson grass. Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELDING strains—Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

SUDAN SEED. FREE FROM FOREIGN seeds of any kind. \$7.50 per hundred. P. P. Orr, Garfield, Kan.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. ALL KINDS of fruit and forest trees. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THOROUGHbred and well rooted. Prices reasonable. R. A. Jenne, Bureka, Kan.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED. FINE quality, low prices. Also Japan clover. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irwin, Gage, Okla.

SPANISH PEANUTS—SOUND, BRIGHT seed. One dollar per bushel, sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

SEED CORN IN EAR OR SHELLED. KANSAS Sunflower, Golden Beauty Kaw Chief Blue and White. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

SEED CORN. FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

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WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED. FINE HAY and pasture. Great soil improver, sow March and April. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10¢ PER LB. BLACK hulled Kaffir corn \$2.00 per bu. Feterita \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Brunson, R. 1, Rosel, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR corn graded and tested. \$1.00 per bu. burlap sacks free. A. J. Rymph, Harper, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. PURE LEADING varieties. Two first prizes Oklahoma State Fair, 1915. Prices right. S. D. Jolly, Fletcher, Okla.

BROME GRASS SEED. BEST FOR PERMANENT pasture. Fifteen cents per pound in fifty pound lots. Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kansas.

10 ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR 75¢ postpaid. Fruit book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

SEED CORN—KANSAS SUNFLOWER; 95% germination test; shelled and sacked. F. O. B. Seward, Kan. W. H. George, St. John, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

HOG ARTICHOKE FOR SALE: BIG PROducers. Mammoth White Pearl \$1.00 per bu. F. O. B. cars Wichita. J. O. Rea, Wichita, Kan., Route No. 3.

SUDAN. KANSAS GROWN, FREE FROM Johnson grass, fancy quality, and re-cleaned. \$6.00 per hundred. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED \$9.00 per bu. Choice alfalfa seed \$11.00. Red clover seed \$11.00. Sacks furnished. F. Anstaett, Lyndon, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded. \$1.60 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS (NORTH Slope Grown). Best for Mid-West. Hundred 50¢. Thousand \$4.50 delivered 2nd zone. Add half postage farther. Everbearers, 45¢ doz. \$2.00 hundred delivered any place. Satisfactory plants. J. M. Lancaster, Rockford, Gage Co., Neb.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR. DWARF African Kaffir. Dwarf White maize and feterita. Pure well matured seed \$1.25 per bu. Louis Bauersfeld, Liberal, Kan.

MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY of choice German millet seed for sale. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

LARGE WHITE AND BLOODY BUTCHER seed corn. Guaranteed to germinate and please you. Write for samples, description and prices. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

RHUBARB PLANTS 50 CTS PER DOZ. Asparagus plants 50 cts. per doz. Yellow Jersey sweet potato seed \$1.10 per bu. Albert Pine, 763 N. 5th St., Lawrence, Kan.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY \$3.00 per 100. Strawberry plants \$3.00 per 1000. Apple trees \$5.00 per 100. Catalogue free. Home Nursery Co., Elkins, Ark.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED White Kaffir corn seed \$1.00 per bu. No orders less than 2 bu. Sacks free. Send draft with order. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

PURE IOWA GOLD MINE AND BOONE County White seed corn. \$1.50 per. Guarantee satisfaction. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

LARGE DEEP GRAIN CHAMPION WHITE \$1.50. Bu. sacked. Champion large deep grain Yellow, same price. Early New York Yellow dent 50 cts. peck. Jno. Bingham, Cedarvale, Kan.

FOR SALE, CHOICE RECLEANED HOME grown Sudan grass seed inspected, free from Johnson grass 10 cents per pound F. O. B. Spearville. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED; PURE, RE-cleaned, field inspected, officially tested. 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

CANE SEED. WHERE ARE YOU GOING to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest growers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

GUARANTEED PURE, WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed, absolutely clean, \$9.50 per bushel, sacked. Sow with oats. Samples furnished. Reference, State Bank of Admire. Herbert Miller, Admire, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED. I HAVE FOR SALE 1500 pounds of pure, clean seed. Price 10 cents per pound in lots of 50 pounds or more 15 cents for less than 50 pounds. Order quick. F. P. Mercer, Conway Springs, Kansas.

GOLDEN DWARF MAIZE. DWARF black hulled White kaffir in head 2c lb. Eden Gem canteloupe 50c lb. Teopery beans 10c lb. Delicious squash 15c lb. Mexican beans, 10c lb. F. O. B. Tyrone, Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

SEED CORN, HOME GROWN, GOLDEN Eagle, a yellow dent. Direct from the grower to you, shelled and carefully graded, guaranteed, strictly first class or money refunded. Price \$1.50 per bushel, sample free on request. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED. White flower hulled Sweet clover 14c, unhulled 10c per lb. Alfalfa 16-18 and 20c per lb. Seamless bags 25c each. Home grown, non-irrigated and re-cleaned. Samples and delivered prices on request. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

GENUINE AZTEC INDIAN CORN. RAISED from seed over one thousand years old. Quick growth and will stand the drouth better than any other corn. Fifty grains for one dollar. Reference The Central State Bank. W. E. Kelly, Convention Hall, Hutchinson, Kan.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, tomato plants \$2.00 thousand; cabbage plants \$1.25 thousand. Any kind 40¢ hundred by parcel post. 5,000 lots prepaid express. Can ship million weekly after May 1st. Quantity orders solicited. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Arkansas.

FARMERS—PLANT CORN, BRED, RAISED and sold by a farmer. Large, early white, corn with red cob. Height 8 ft.—ears 8 to 10 in. long. Extra long deep grains. I guarantee this corn to stand more extremes of temperature, either hot or dry, and make faster and yield more to acre than any other corn planted and cultivated the same. I refer you to Wakeeney State Bank or any County Official or person in this county (Trego). Selected and graded \$1.50 per bu. F. O. B. Wakeeney, sacks free. H. C. Bryant, Rt. No. 2, Wakeeney, Kan.

## LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CHEAP WHEAT LAND—GRAY COUNTY. Everett Griggs, Garden City, Kan.

FOR RENT—90 ACRES ALFALFA AND 35 acres corn land. Otto Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND ALfalfa farms. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

150 ACRE FARM, FIRST CLASS. IMMEDIATE sale necessary. Hubert Beeman, Mannsville, N. Y.

FINE FORD COUNTY FARMS. GRAY, Haskell and Stevens Co. lands. T. L. Baskett, Bucklin, Kan.

BUTLER CO. KAN., 160 A., WELL IMPROVED, all good smooth dark soil, no waste, no rock, good water, well fenced, good neighborhood, good terms. If you want a bargain and a good farm write for full description at once. Price \$8000. M. E. Smeltz, Winfield, Kan.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY, 15 ACRES NEAR Reno Co. high school, well improved. 11 acres alfalfa. E. Wilson, Owner, Nickerson, Kan.

BUY A FARM IN WASHINGTON CO., Colorado, direct, save agent's commission. Northeastern Colorado Land Co., Akron, Colo.

40 A. IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, well located two miles Burlington, Kansas. Price \$2800, terms possession. E. E. Hurst, Burlington, Kan., R. No. 5.

SUB-IRRIGATED RELINQUISHMENT for sale, of 160 a. 3 ml. of two towns. Good soil and nice climate. Write owner. A. E. Wolf, Hamer, Idaho.

320 ACRE COLORADO HOMESTEADS. Your last chance to get one free. Fine water. Rich soil. Address Day And Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE: 160 ACRES ONE AND ONE-half miles from town, good level land, good improvements, price \$75 per acre, terms on part. W. T. Miller, Langdon, Kansas.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS ON easy terms. Real bargains in any state. Send for our free magazine. Services free to buyers. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamphlets free. Immigration Department 1510 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—220 ACRE IMPROVED STOCK farm. 100 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in alfalfa, clover, and farm land. Also good level section in Greeley Co., Kan. Roy Flory, owner, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kan.

WANTED—FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED—THE CLEANEST AND most up-to-date stock of general merchandise in county seat, railroad division, West Central Oklahoma, business 95% cash, making money, invoice around \$20,000, also building. Exceptional opportunity for right parties. Want to trade for \$6000.00 cash and balance in good farm properties, clear. Selling account of outside interests. B. B., care Mail and Breeze.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property, write us. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY, CARLOTS. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBATORS, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Verman, Altoona, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELY THRESHING RIG, cheap if taken at once. Harry Dyck, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—ENSILAGE CORN, AVERAGE height on upland ten ft. \$1.50 bu. Lone Star Dairy Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. HEDGE, Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices. John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

MERCHANTS DELIVERY FOR SALE—Four wagons, eight horses, in town of 3,000. L. W. Brunson, owner, Larned, Kan.

RESIDENCE NEAR K. S. A. C., 9 ROOMS, modern, in the best residence section, \$4,100. Terms. Address Mrs. B. E. Ford, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WELL improved farm. Twenty room modern boarding house. Good location. Mrs. Gus Schabeck, Atchison, Kan.

MY 350 BBL. MILL, 60,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR and grain tank located in the best city in Kansas, for sale. I am retiring from the business and offer this valuable property at a bargain on easy terms. Address H. Imboden, Wichita, Kansas.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61½ by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

## BEES AND HONEY

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ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

## TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

## OFFICE FIXTURES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ICE OR REFRIGERATING MACHINE; nearly new; just right size for market, dairy, produce house, or ice cream mfr.; will erect and guarantee. H. A. Born Co., Chicago.

## CANNERS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY U. S. government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. Headquarters for cans and labels. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 200, Albion, Ill.

## LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER, MILLWORK, SHINGLES DIRECT from the mills. Save 20% to 40%. Quality guaranteed. Free plan book and price catalog. Write Contractors Lumber Supply Co., 336 Leary, Seattle, Wash.

LUMBER. FROM THE MILL DIRECT TO you. Send us your itemized lumber bills for estimate. All kinds of posts, piling and telephone poles. Shingles in car lots at a great saving. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

## FARM MACHINERY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BULL TRACTORS, USED AND REBUILT, \$125 to \$375. Goodlin Motor Truck Co., 238 S. Market, Wichita, Kan.

BULL TRACTORS—USED AND REBUILT with new motors. \$175 to \$350. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20 H. P. NICHOLS Shepherd eng. Langdon feeder. Avery 15-bbl. water tank. 32x50 Aultman-Taylor Sep. Complete with attachments. Box 141, Moundridge, Kan.

## PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. B. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide. Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



## HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS** now open to farmers. \$75 month. Write immediately for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 48, Rochester, N. Y.

**THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS** now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

## MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.** \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38 F, St. Louis.

**WANTED—SINGLE MAN OF GOOD HABITS** to work on farm by mo. Write wages desired. Earl R. Myers, Hardy, Neb.

**MOLER BARBER COLLEGE.** OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.** Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

**WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS,** clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

**FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN:** \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

## AGENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**WANTED—RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE.** 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent's profit \$45 in one day. Another \$1000 in Dec. We start you. Write for Big Color Plate. Secure exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

**FOSTER'S CROPWEATHER FORECASTS** free. Address 28 Tea street northeast, Washington, D. C.

**BINDER TWINE SISAL STANDARD 500** feet 10c fob Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Cooper Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

**HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK.** Bairds Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

**"AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION" LITTLE** publication for the automobile owner. Send dime for year's subscription. Automobile Information, Sun Building, New York.

**TRACTOR PROSPECTS IN NORTHWEST** Kansas. For information regarding "All Work" tractors, manufactured by Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill. Write T. B. Hubbard, Salesman, Beloit, Kan.

**FENCE POSTS. FARMERS CAN SAVE** money by using second hand pipe for posts, using tiger grip clamps to attach the fence. Write for particulars and free sample. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1808 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

**NEVER FAIL WART PASTE. ONE** application completely removes all bloody warts, proud flesh growths following wire cuts, and jack sores. Easily applied. Money refunded if not satisfied. Full directions. Price \$1.00. Queen City Chemical Co., Winfield, Kansas.

**TWO PAPERS FOR PRICE OF ONE—** For the next thirty days, we will give one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, edited by Tom McNeal, and one year's subscription to Capper's Weekly for one dollar. Send in your subscription at once. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

**BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY.** Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

**Rose Pedestal!**  
**A Beautiful Silver Vase FREE**

This is the very latest pattern in vases, six inches in height, made from Sheffield Silver, highly polished. A vase to contain single rose or other flower is the latest novelty. Be the first to have one of these beautiful vases in your home.

**Free Offer** Send the names of three yearly subscribers to Household Magazine at 25c each and we will send vase by parcel post free of charge. Or send us 50c for one two-year subscription with 10c additional and receive vase free. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

**HOUSEHOLD,**  
Dept. SV-6, Topeka, Kansas

## Plow Under the Grass

BY M. F. MILLER.

The large amount of rainfall last season resulted in an excessive growth of weeds and fall grasses in many parts of the country and farmers are now confronted with the problem of turning under this large growth of dry material. The difficulties encountered will undoubtedly lead a good many of them to resort to burning. The great need of most cornbelt soils for organic matter makes it highly undesirable to burn off anything where it can be avoided, except occasionally on local areas for controlling insects. Organic matter is the great need of many soils, and if this large growth could be satisfactorily turned under at this time it would be of great value to the land.

The difficulties in plowing under are two: First, where the covering is mainly of grass which lies close to the ground the soil dries out so slowly as to throw plowing late. Second, it is very difficult to turn under this material and incorporate it thoroly with the soil. There is no entirely satisfactory way of drying out the land if the soil is very heavy and the layer of dry grass is very thick except by burning it off but it should be understood that burning is the last resort. It might even pay better in such cases to plow late and seed to soybeans or cowpeas rather than attempt to prepare the land for corn. The problem of turning under this material can largely be solved by thoro disking as soon as the land is dry enough. There are doubtless extreme cases where this cannot well be done, but as a general rule the use of a sharp, weighted disk will aid very greatly in preparing this material for plowing under. Farmers are using the disk before plowing and this is a case where its use becomes of greater importance than usual.

In case the land does not dry early enough to allow the plowing under of this material before the latter part of April the disk must certainly be used to aid in incorporating the organic matter with the soil. A large amount of dry material plowed into land late would be injurious to the immediate crop, in spite of the fact that it might be beneficial to the soil in the long run. By the use of a sharp disk one should be able to save this organic material for the soil and at the same time prepare a good seedbed for the immediate crop, except in the most extreme cases.

## Slow Pay—Fast Driver.

"What do you know of the character of the defendant?" the judge asked a negro "washerwoman" subpoenaed in an accident case. A white man had been arrested for careless driving of a second-hand Ford car.

"Hits tollable," Miranda said. "Have you ever seen him drive his car before?"

"Yas, sah."  
"Would you consider him careless?"  
"Well, jedge, ez fer de car—dat little thing ain't gwinter hurt nobuddy, but being us is all here, I might ez well tell yo' dat he sho' is keerless 'bout payin' fo' his wash!"—Exchange.

## A Gate on Free Trial.

On page 21 T. S. Ridge, Jr., manager of the Kansas City Steel Gate Company, 1420 East 19th St., Kansas City, Mo., makes an unusual gate offer. You put the gate on your own fence and give it a trial without cost. The freight even is paid. This is a fair offer. It could not be made if Mr. Ridge did not know his gate will stand the test. Read the illustrated advertisement and description. A postal will bring catalog. Better send it today to the address given.—Advertisement.

## No More White Diarrhoea.

The Wright Company, Box 172, Lamoni, Iowa, are giving away free a little book entitled "The Care and Feeding of Poultry." This book tells all about White Diarrhoea and gives the actual experiences of thousands of poultry raisers in saving their chicks and making more money. They will send a copy FREE to every reader of this paper interested in saving chicks and turning them into dollars. Send quick, edition is limited.—Advertisement.

## "Farm Tools."

An attractive and practical booklet has been issued by the Frederick Lean Mfg. Company, 145 Park Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio. It tells about the famous easy-operating New Century Leverless Cultivator with automatic guide, the light draft, Simplex Two Row Cultivator, special Alfalfa Cultivators, all steel spike harrows, Single and Double Disk Harrows, Walking Cultivators, Rollers, Pulverizers, Weeders, and Hand Carts. All the working advantages and special features of these tools are described in the booklet, and we suggest to our readers that they send a card or letter request therefor.—Advertisement.

Faith as a by-product of works is usually justified by the results.

## Choice of Roses and Gladiolus Free

## Six Beautiful Roses

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-Flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. They partake of the hardiness of the Perpetuals and the beauty and delicacy of the Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

## Description of the Roses

**LESLIE HOLLAND**—A fragrant, beautiful red Rose that flowers constantly. The color is constant and durable, being one of the few dark red Roses that does not rapidly fade. For massing for color effect, it presents boundless opportunities.

**WHITE KILLARNEY**—One of the finest of white Roses. The blossoms are sometimes tinged with pale blush, accentuating their beauty. The fragrance is as delicate as the hue of the blossoms. The fact that it is an ever blooming variety greatly enhances its value and accounts for its widespread popularity.

**COUNTRESS OF ILLCHESTER**—Brilliant, velvety-crimson. The blossoms are highly perfumed, the fragrance being penetrating and lasting. The flowers are of splendid form, large and full. The buds are peculiarly handsome in form. It is one of the best Roses of the garden, and for cutting, on account of the long, sturdy stems.

**LADY ALICE STANLEY**—Whatever else one may plant in the way of Roses, the garden should contain this Rose to be complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, the flowers come freely and constantly. Large, full, globular blossoms.

**HARRY KIRK**—A creamy-yellow Rose, strikingly pleasing, both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces flowers in abundance. The strong, vigorous plants are particularly valuable for massing in solid beds, and their daintily tinted flowers harmonize and contrast most effectively.

**MRS. AARON WARD**—A salmon-yellow Rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full and of fine form. This variety is the equal of all the yellow Roses, and by many growers is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather.

## SPECIAL OFFER

**OFFER NO. 1.** We will send your choice of any three garden roses with a yearly subscription to the Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 and 10 cents additional.

**OFFER NO. 2.** We will send all six garden roses all charges prepaid, with a three-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. We urge you to accept offer No. 2 as you will then receive our publication three times as long as you would by accepting offer No. 1 and you will also receive twice as many roses. This is a splendid bargain offer. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

## Eight Lovely Gladiolus

The Most Popular of Summer Flowering Bulbs

In the Gladiolus we have one of the most popular of all garden plants and probably the most popular of that class known as summer flowering bulbs. The Gladiolus is of easy culture and its certainty of flowering makes it deservedly popular. The blooms are of immense size often measuring five to nine inches across. Flowers are of most striking appearance and stay in bloom for a long time. The flowers are not surpassed by the Orchids, blooming in all the delicate shades of pink, red and purple. In the later introductions we find flowers purplish black. Many varieties are beautifully mottled making them of striking beauty. The spikes should be cut when two or three of the lower flowers have opened and the spikes then placed in water will open completely. Planting should be made in the spring as soon as the soil will permit.

## SPECIAL OFFER

We will send these eight Gladiolus as described above with a yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 and 15 cents additional. Or we will send the Eight Gladiolus with a three-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.



## MAIL AND BREEZE, Flower Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen—Enclosed find.....cents for which please send me Mail and Breeze.....year and.....as my premium as per offer above.

Name.....  
P. O..... State.....  
R. F. D..... Box.....



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinued or changed 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.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

SNAPS. 80 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow. \$30. 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 ACRES creek bottom, highly improved. Choice location. 40 acres alfalfa. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE. Imp. irrigated grain and alfalfa farms with electric power for pumping and farm use. Also unimproved shallow water land can be irrigated by pumping. Free book and photos. Agents Wanted. Write B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan.

CORN AND WHEAT farm. 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult. bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 6%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Come or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

320 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and alfalfa farms at bargain prices. Some exchanges. Webb & Park, Clements, Kansas.

160 ACRES level valley land, four miles from town; in Reno Co. Improved; \$9000. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

FOR SALE at a bargain. My improved alfalfa farm one mile east of Goodland, Kan. S. O. Gibbs, Goodland, Kan.

GOOD improved 80 adjoining Burlingame. Electric lights and water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

160 A. 3 1/2 mi. out; well impr. Large barn. 30 a. alfalfa. 80 a. hog tight fence. Plenty water. \$50. No waste land. T. A. Overman, Melvern, Kan.

120 A. VALLEY, 80 a. cult. Rest grass, all tillable; well watered, imps. fair. Price \$3600; \$1400 will handle. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kansas.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR, and have him tell his neighbor, now is the time to buy Western wheat land. See or write The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

230 A., 100 cult. bal. pasture. Black limestone soil. Highly impr. Will trade for mdse. or rental property. \$65 a. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP., 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa. bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$160 income, gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altoona, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

MAKE A RUSH for this Rush County, Kan., bargain. 160 a. close to market; 100 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

GOOD QUARTER NEAR MOSCOW, KANS. 160 acres good smooth land, mixed soil, not sandy. Small house, well, other improvements. 100 a. fine wheat goes with land. 15 miles Moscow. Price \$3000. Write for other bargains. Land-Thayer Land Co.

80 ACRES smooth tillable land, 30 acres blue grass, 45 acres in oats, 5 acres corn, 4 room house, barn 24x24, well and wind mill, 3 miles town. Price \$5,000. \$1,000 down, remainder 6%. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

160 A. GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND. Price \$1,800; \$500 cash, rest to suit, 10 years. New 6 room residence in Englewood, Kan., nice front; cost \$2500. Also general mdse. invoice \$2000. Want Mo. or Ark. land. F. J. Pospisil, Owner, Lincolnville, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write LAKE BURGER LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

**WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.** A few choice wheat farms in Rush Co., Kan., can be bought with a small cash payment; bal. on wheat plan. Write for particulars. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

**CHASE COUNTY FARM.** 280 acres 6 miles Elmdale, main Santa Fe. 120 acres cultivated, 1/2 bottom, 1/2 second. 160 acres fine grazing, good improvements, daily mail, telephone, fine location, some timber. 40 acres alfalfa. \$13,000. Terms on half. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**KAW RIVER BOTTOM FARM.** 120 acres, 7 room house, barn, good out-buildings, 3 room tenant house. Fenced, plenty water. Main road. Improvements only 2 years old. Rich soil. All tillable. Does not overflow. Worth \$150. No trade, \$110 per a. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

**Ness County Wheat Land** Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas

**HASKELL COUNTY** Good level land, rich soil. Every foot tillable at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for literature and land list, or better yet, come out. Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

**WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE** Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

**SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS** Choice wheat farms, near market, \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

**TREGO COUNTY GUARANTEED LAND.** Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snaps. \$16 to \$40. Write for particulars. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

**Stevens Co., Kansas Special** 160 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2000.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

**Santa Fe R.R. Lands** We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates. Santa Fe Land Co. Hugoton, Kansas.

**Santa Fe Land Co.** We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates. Santa Fe Land Co. Hugoton, Kansas.

**Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want** By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

**E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements.** Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

**WESTERN LANDS** to exchange for horses. John A. Keeran, Goodland, Kansas.

**123 ACRE farm E. Kansas for merchandise.** Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**206 ACRES** Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Kessel, Colony, Kansas.

**ARK-OKLA. INV. CO.,** Siloam Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

**FOR EXCH.** Well imp. 80 a. close in; 35 a. orchard; other exchanges, what have you? Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.** 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

**STOCKS OF MDSE.,** \$4500 to \$15,000 for land. Several good income business properties for land. \$3,000 vacant, clear, Illinois town of 8,000, 90 mi. of Chicago for Western land. Give full description in the first letter. A. Edminster, Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**TO EXCHANGE QUICK** for mdse. General stock preferred. 560 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

## 160-ACRE SNAP

Southwest of Wichita; joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 30 oats; new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## SCOTT COUNTY

160 acres, level, 8 miles north of Modoc. Good soil and water. \$10.00 per acre; terms. R. H. CRABTREE, Scott City, Kansas

## For Sale by Owner

20 acres, all good land, in timothy and clover. Inside city limits, good town of 1000, in Linn County, main line Frisco, excellent High School. Good 8 room house, with large cellar, two barns, city water and electric lights, good well and cistern. On good sidewalk, four blocks from Main Street. Price \$5,000, might take part good land, small or no improvements, balance cash. Address P. O. Box 26, La Cygne, Kansas.

## 320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marlenthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

## Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

## LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

## Free Map

Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains. MINER BROS. (Established 1885) Ness City, Kan.

## YOURS IF QUICK ENOUGH

160 a. 7 mi. from town, smooth and level, good location, price \$3500, \$1000 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 6%. First man who sees it will buy. Take advantage of the opportunity. Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kansas.

## OKLAHOMA

**OKLA LANDS.** 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

**FARMING,** pasture, oil and gas land, \$3 to \$15 a. J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

**400 ACRES,** good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

**WHY PAY \$150** an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

**IF YOU WANT 80 A. PASTURE** and fruit land, near this city in oil development territory at \$2.60 per acre write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**DON'T BE FOOLED.** Get the list of a live wire. I advertise extensively, deliver the goods and have located hundreds of readers of this paper. DeFord, "The Land Man," Oakwood, Okla.

**240 ACRES** 2 1/2 miles Oakwood, Dewey Co.; 190 cultivated, 90 in wheat, good orchard; fair improvements; all fenced; silo; good black sandy loam soil. R. F. D. and phone. School, 1/2 mile. Price \$6500. Terms. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

**PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA** No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

## Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

## Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

## For Quick Sale

160 a. in very best section of Beaver Co., Oklahoma, 8 1/2 miles S. E. of Liberal, Kan. S. E. 1/4 of 34-6-20. No improvements. 110 a. under cultivation, balance pasture. 40 a. now in wheat. 1/2 goes with place. Not level; sandy soil but rich. A snap at \$2200.00.

**L. D. WEIDENSAUL** P. O. Box 92, Liberal, Kansas

## Public Auction

**Of Oklahoma State and School Lands Beginning April 24th, 1916**

The Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5) per cent approximately 311,711 acres of its state and school lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the government survey thereof. Said lands being situated in Kiowa, Woodward, Ellis, Harper, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron Counties, and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows:

**HOBERT, KIOWA COUNTY,** April 24th. **WOODWARD, WOODWARD COUNTY,** April 26th, 27th, and 28th. **ARNETT, ELLIS COUNTY,** April 29th. **BUFFALO, HARPER COUNTY,** May 1st and 2nd.

**BEAVER CITY, BEAVER COUNTY,** May 3rd and 4th. **GUYNON, TEXAS COUNTY,** May 6th to 16th, inclusive. **BOISE CITY, CIMARRON COUNTY,** May 18th to 27th, inclusive.

Sales each day will begin at 9:00 o'clock. A large percentage of these lands are vacant lands and have no improvements. For further information address G. A. SMITH, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## ALABAMA

**WHY PAY RENT** of \$500 to \$5000 per year when you can buy your own farm for from \$16 to \$20 per acre in the Land of Peace, Plenty and Prosperity? Our lands are suitable for any crop grown in this county and you can make three crops each year. Ready market for all produce. We are within thirty-two hours of 50,000,000 American consumers. Get in touch with me. Waits Realty Company, Andalusia, Ala.

## WISCONSIN

**30,000 ACRES** cut-over lands; good soils; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.



## COLORADO

**FOR SALE:** Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

**A CHOICE** section grain and alfalfa land, cornering on Limon townsite, living water, and underflow water 10 to 20 feet; will soon be in demand for garden tracts. Price \$25 a. Address W. S. Pershing, Limon, Colo.

**640 ACRES**, gently rolling, all plow land, splendid soil, one and one-half miles Cheyenne Wells, County Seat, exceptional bargain \$10 per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Cheyenne County Land Company, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

**LAND FOR SALE.** If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

## A Good, Smooth 160 Acres

All prairie land; no improvements; shallow water. Good well. Six miles from Flagler, on mail route. For quick sale. \$1350. Terms. Chas. E. Gibson, Flagler, Colo.

## Lincoln Co., Colorado

**320 a.** improved farm, near store, cream station, school and mail route. Fine level land; pure water at 35 feet. About 80 a. farmed 4 years and raised good corn and other crops. No hot winds; ready for occupancy. A great bargain. Price \$4800; good terms. F. O. Hedlund, Hugo, Colo.

## IRRIGATED LAND AUCTION

As I am engaged in the banking business in Colorado I will offer my 400 acres of irrigated alfalfa and orchard land in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico at

**Reswell, Thursday, April 6.**  
267 a. good water right, under cult. 100 a. in young bearing apple trees, bal. alfalfa. Exceptionally good imp. 124 a. in cult. 55 a. young orchard, 50 a. alfalfa, bal. plow land. Artesian well. No buildings. Worth \$150 per a. May sell for less than \$100. Auct. W. B. Carpenter, 818 Walnut, K. C., Mo.  
H. J. Thode, Owner, Silt, Colo.

## ARKANSAS

**ARKANSAS LANDS.** All kinds for hogs and cows. H. Hall, Waldron, Arkansas.

**40 A. WELL IMP.** Good orchard. 2 1/2 mi. town. \$17.50. Exchanges made. Frazer Realty Co., Gravette, Ark.

**40 ACRES IMP.** Close in; bargain. \$75 a. Tell us your wants. Exchanges. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

**160 A.** black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$48 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

**BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND.** sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement. 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## MISSOURI

**50 ACRES,** 1/2 mi. good town. Well imp. Watered. \$50 a. John B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

**80 ACRES,** highly improved. 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE—45 down,** 15 monthly. buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200, \$18 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

## NEBRASKA

**FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a.,** 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. \$4. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

## TEXAS

**A SNAP.** 480 a. imp. 200 in wheat. Land and location choice. \$15 a. \$1300 cash, bal. easy. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

**FREE TRIP TO SUNNY TEXAS**  
All kinds of farms for sale. Send for our free list. G. Less, Texarkana, Tex.

**BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES.** Improved and unimproved. Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Halff, Owner, Midland, Tex.

## OREGON

**FOR SALE.** 160 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 195, Seattle, Wash.

## FARM LOANS

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

## NEW YORK

**90 ACRES,** fair bldgs., sugar bush, near R. R. Price \$2,000. \$1,000 cash. 50 a. 4 a. grapes; good bldgs. 10 a. woods; stock and tools. \$5,300. \$1,500 cash. Other Western N. Y. farms. C. C. Metzger, Angola, N. Y.

## High Livestock Prices Hold

Chances of a Crop Scare and Possibility for European Peace Make Traders Wary—Dry Weather West of the Missouri

**THE WEAKNESS** which prevailed in the cattle and hog markets last week continued thru Monday, but Tuesday the market steadied and in the last four days prices have risen again to about the high levels of the season. In three days cattle prices rose 20 to 35 cents and on Friday prime steers would have brought as much as any time this year. In Chicago the first \$10 steers of the season were reported. In Kansas City the top price, \$9.50, was paid for several loads of 1,300 to 1,500-pound Kansas steers that were not as good as those that brought \$9.65 the preceding week. Most of the Western steers, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado sold at \$8.50 to \$9.10. Some 1,000-pound Wyoming hay fed steers brought \$8.10. Virtually no South-west cottonseed cake or meal-fed steers were offered.

West and Northwest steers are being marketed about 30 days earlier than usual, the no fat cattle are coming from Oklahoma and Texas. At this time last year cake and meal-fed steers from Oklahoma and Texas were in liberal supply. Receipts from those sections last week amounted to 30 head, compared with 1,500 a year ago.

Cows sold up to \$3.10, heifers \$2.35 and mixed grades \$2.35. The top price for calves was \$1 and for bulls \$5.

Some 1,300-pound half fat steers went to the country at \$3.75 to \$3.85. One Illinois feeder paid \$11,000 for 100 head. Other feeders sold at \$7.25 to \$8.60, and stockers up to \$8.65. An advance of 15 to 25 cents was reported in the first two days of the week and fully maintained later.

Light receipts caused the recent upturn in the market. Last week the five Western markets received 348,000 hogs, 61,000 less than the preceding week, and 1,000 more than a year ago. During the week more urgent demand for fresh pork caused light weight hogs to advance more than the heavy grades, and in Chicago light weights sold at a premium over heavies.

Sheep prices advanced 5 to 10 cents every day and on Thursday recorded new high levels for the season, lambs selling up to \$11.50 and ewes \$8.40. Some Colorado clipped lambs, the first this season, brought \$9.40. Compared with the preceding week prices were 25 to 35 cents higher and the highest ever known. Salesmen say that owing to the scant supply of sheep and urgent demand for pelts, wool and mutton, high prices will continue. Fat lambs were quoted at \$10.60 to \$11.50, ewes \$7.75 to \$8.40 and yearlings \$9.50 to \$10.40. No wethers were offered.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	26,875	38,200	23,725
Chicago	37,300	37,300	32,600
Five markets	119,425	129,250	90,575
Hogs—			
Kansas City	54,875	59,350	43,675
Chicago	150,000	176,000	137,000
Five markets	348,375	409,650	337,875
Sheep—			
Kansas City	26,375	28,100	37,550
Chicago	62,000	67,000	56,500
Five markets	142,175	146,900	178,800

Numerous complaints of unfavorable crop conditions in the Central states, some uneasiness over dry weather west of the Missouri River and the possibility of a reduction in spring wheat area, owing to continued unfavorable weather in the Northwest and Canada, induced sufficient buying of wheat futures to rally prices 2 to 4 cents last week, but the effect of the adverse crop conditions was partly offset by continued big receipts, large stocks and moderate export demand, and the market was very erratic. Closing quotations Saturday were about a cent higher than the preceding week.

The chances of a crop scare on one hand and on the other the possibility that peace negotiations in Europe may develop at any time tend to make traders wary about operating extensively on either side of the market and volume of speculation has been reduced materially.

Reports of serious impairments to the crop in the Central states were partly confirmed by the Illinois Agricultural Bureau, which announced 31 per cent of the area winter killed and a condition of 60 on the remainder. Advises denoted that this condition was representative of the situation in parts of Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, the recent mild weather is said to have made the fields in these regions appear more promising than previously reported. There has been extensive damage also in Texas.

Good rains Friday night relieved the drouthy tendency in Oklahoma, Southern and Eastern Kansas, but rain is needed in Northern and Western Kansas and in Nebraska, the crop conditions in those states are generally reported to be very promising.

Foreign demand for wheat improved moderately last week, but the aggregate of purchases made public was only about 4 million bushels and were mainly Canadian wheat for shipment at the opening of navigation, so that the sales had little effect on sentiment in domestic markets. It is estimated that there are 16 million bushels of wheat under charter at Duluth,

Fort William and Port Arthur to move out the first part of May. Indications point to a later opening of navigation on the lakes than for many years past. There was 35 inches of ice in the harbor at Duluth and 26 inches at Sault Ste. Marie last Monday.

English traders were credited with some reselling of recent purchases in this country, which is not surprising in view of the liberal quantities arriving in that country, relaxation in ocean freight rates from Southern countries and more willingness of Argentina holders to sell. With Canada, Argentina, Australia and India to draw on, England would be independent of United States supplies were it not for the geographical advantage of this country in making most effective use of the limited number of available ocean vessels.

World's shipments of wheat last week will total about 15 million bushels, about 1 1/2 million bushels more than a year ago.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, according to Bradstreet's, were 10,300,000 bushels, compared with 9,765,000 bushels in the preceding week and 6,826,000 bushels a year ago. Smaller sales reported recently would indicate that exports will soon begin to fall off.

Argentina exported 3,184,000 bushels of wheat last week, compared with 5,192,000 bushels a year ago. The smaller shipments are due mainly to the shortage in boats, but the supply of tonnage en route to that country is said to be increasing. Australian shipments last week were 1,160,000 bushels, nearly 1/2 million bushels less than in the previous week.

About 2 million bushels more wheat was shipped last week from seaboard points than was received. Chicago shipments were 300,000 bushels less than receipts. Stocks decreased 350,000 bushels in Kansas City and 130,000 bushels in Minneapolis. In Duluth an increase of about 1/2 million bushels is expected.

After advancing about 1 1/4c over the closing quotations a week ago Saturday, sentiment in the corn market veered to the selling side and there was rather extensive liquidation of speculative holdings and a consequent drop of about 5 cents in prices.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City increased 155,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 707,000 bushels a year ago. The total is 6 1/4 million bushels; a year ago 3,728,000 bushels.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.02@1.09; No. 3, nominally \$1.00@1.07.  
Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.05@1.10; No. 3, nominally \$1.00@1.08.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 45 1/2@46c; No. 3, nominally 41 1/2@42 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40@42c; No. 3, nominally 36@39c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 83@84c.  
Shorts—Nominally \$1.05@1.09.  
Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.31.

Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$16.50@18.50; clover, \$15@18; cane seed, 75@85c; millet, German, \$1.70@2; common, \$1.30@1.40; Siberian, \$1.25@1.40.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 35 1/2@35 3/4c; firsts, 34 1/2@35c; seconds, 33@34c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 21 1/2@22c; firsts, 21@21 1/2c; seconds, 20@20 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 17@17 1/2c; fowls, 17 1/2c; turkeys, 22@25c. Dressed—Stronger; chickens 15@30c; fowls, 14 1/2@20c; turkeys 26@30c.

Of course the boy has a gun; have you taught him how to use it?

**Ship Your Own Hay**  
Hundreds of farmers consign to us. Bill to the Dungan Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., and mail us the Bill of Lading. We will send you an advance check as soon as the car arrives, and make you prompt returns. Write us for market information. **DOUGAN HAY COMPANY, 781 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market**  
Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us.

**Ryan-Robinson Commission Co.**  
421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

**Money to Loan on Cattle**  
We make a specialty of buying stockers and feeders on the market. Write for information. This paper or any market paper sent Free to Customers.

**Lee Live Stock Commission Co.**  
KANSAS CITY AND ALL MARKETS

## MINNESOTA

**FOR SALE:** A stock farm 550 acres; river runs full length; all fenced; new set of buildings, good well, 40 acres ready for crop. Would furnish money to right man to buy stock. Price \$12 per acre. First State Bank Pine County, Pine City, Minn.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**WANT** few more members to assist in defraying expenses to secure half to a million acre FREE LAND GRANT in Bolivia; fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 25c. J. E. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Rule Bros., E. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.**  
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References. I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**A. Harris, Madison, Kan.** Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

**R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.** Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

**Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

**WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAN.

**Col. E. Walters** Skedee Oklahoma  
**W.B. Carpenter** 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

**Missouri Auction School**

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**Berkshire Pigs** \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. E. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

**BERKSHIRE GILTS**  
Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**Buy Big Type Mulefoot** Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Jas. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Wiebe's Immune Polands**  
Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs. We ship on approval. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

**Big Type Poland Chinas**  
Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Missouri. Come and see them or write. E. F. Hoekaday, Peculiar, Mo.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**  
Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me.

**ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS**

**Enos Immuned Polands**  
Three choice late spring boars now ready for service. Also 30 choice late summer boars and gilts. They are all sired by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan. See with like them. Write today.

**POLAND CHINAS** September and October boars of popular big type breeding and priced where any farmer can afford to buy. A. M. MARKLEY Mound City, Kansas

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS**  
FOR SALE: Yearling hard boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. E. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

**Original Big Spotted Polands!!**  
Fall and winter pigs and spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

**B's Big Orange Fall Boars**  
A few top fall boars by this great sire. Real hard boar material and popular blood lines. Prices right for quick sales. JOHN M. BLOUGH, HUSHONG, KANSAS.

**I Ship on Approval**  
Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

**Big Type Polands!**  
Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that went last in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.



**CHESTER WHITE HOGS.**  
**LARGE O. I. C's.** Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd.  
**H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS**

**IMMUNED O. I. C's.** Booking orders for March and April pigs, pairs and trios not skin.  
**A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS**

**Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs**  
Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices.  
**F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.**

**Silver Leaf Stock Farm!**  
I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old. Pairs and trios no skin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable.  
**C. A. Cary, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.**

**Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine**  
Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n.  
**HENRY F. FEHNER, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

**Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's**  
100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices.  
**F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.**

**Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1883**

**Two O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 2806 lbs.**  
Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs weigh 2806 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments  
**U. S. Govt. Inspected**  
We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs for 32 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

**Write-to-day-for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"**

**THE L. B. SILVER CO.**  
568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

**Immune Durocs**  
Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines.  
**E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.**

**Immuned Durocs!**  
An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company.  
**F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**Duroc-Jersey Gilts**  
to farrow in May. All fall boars and gilts for sale. Write for prices.  
**R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.**

**Jones Sells On Approval**  
Fancy last August Duroc-Jersey gilts bred to your order, or open. White Wyandotte eggs \$1.00 per setting.  
**W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**Durocs of Size and Quality**  
Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable.  
**JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.**

**Wooddell's Durocs**  
One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move.  
**G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.**

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**  
Fall boars and gilts by A. Critie out of sows by Champion Tat-A-Walla.  
**SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

**Big Type Herd Boars**  
20 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustrator II and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd header prospects. Order quick for first choice.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
A young sow in a crate and her pigs in a box, only Fifty Dollars, \$50.  
**JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.**

**DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS**  
20 Immune boars, \$30 each. 2 bulls \$125 each.  
Young ton stallions—bed rock prices. 1 good registered jack  
**GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Nebraska**

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**  
Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimmon McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants.  
**WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.**

**Special Prices**  
ON SUMMER AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS.  
A few bred sows, one show boar. Herd on K. C. & St. Joe Interurban. Write me when you want Duroc-Jerseys.  
**J. E. Weller, Faucett, Missouri**

**BANCROFT'S DUROCS**  
Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale bred gilts, September boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.  
**D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Ks.**  
Shipping point Downs, Kan.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

**Saddle Horses and Jacks.**  
April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
Apr. 5-6—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., K. C., Mo. / W. A. Forsythe, Mgr., Greenwood, Mo.  
April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.  
June 16—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
May 20—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Holstein Cattle.**  
Apr. 25—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**Polled Durhams.**  
April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs.**  
May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Duroc-Jersey Hogs.**  
May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan., will sell at auction Tuesday, April 18, 40 head of Holstein cattle, consisting of two young registered bulls, five registered cows and heifers, and 33 high grade cows and heifers. These cattle are nicely marked; a large part are showing safe in calf to good registered bulls. A few will sell with calf at side. They are the good milking kind. If you want dairy cattle here is a good place to be sale day. Write for further particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Heavy Boned Duroc-Jerseys.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kan., is changing his copy in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering some big type Duroc-Jersey herd boars. He has about 20 of these big, husky yearlings and fall boars that are sired by G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder and Good Enuff's Chief Col. He also has one outstanding yearling by Illustrator II and out of a Golden Model dam. He is making a very special price on this fellow, if taken at once. Mr. Shepherd also has two gilts by Illustrator II that are bred for June 1 farrow. The litters farrowed in this herd this spring average 11 per sow. Mr. Shepherd shipped 16 bred gilts the first two weeks in March. Note his new ad in this issue and if interested write at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Highest Priced Jack to Greer County.

W. A. Lampert, Brinkman, Okla., one of Greer county's thriving new towns, has the distinction of having bought the highest priced jack from all reports, that has been sold in Oklahoma this year. The jack is Big Ben Y and was bought from J. H. Smith of the Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm at Kingfisher, Okla. Big Ben Y measures as follows: 16 1/2 hands high, standard measure, bone 9 1/2, weight 1200 pounds and is 4 years old. He is a fine black, splendidly marked with white points and presents a very stylish appearance. Now look out for the mules from Greer county. It was not learned just what Mr. Lampert paid for Big Ben Y but he is one of the best out of Mr. Smith's big herd of jacks and it is understood from good authority that he is the highest priced jack sold from the Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm this year so far, and he brought a fancy price.—Advertisement.

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

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

C. E. Whitney, Almene, Kan., breeds Percherons, Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. He has for sale 18 September and October gilts either bred, open or bred to your order. They are by Jumbo Prospect and Luft's Orange and out of choice big type sows. Mr. Whitney is getting a fine young Shorthorn herd started and has three good Percheron stallions and three registered mares. Look up his advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

### September Poland China Gilts.

Peter Luft, Almene, Kan., breeds the best in big type Poland Chinas. His herd boar, Luft's Orange, by Big Orange is a big half ton fellow with lots of quality. At present Mr. Luft is offering 12 September gilts, open or bred to your order. Mr. Luft will hold his annual boar and gilt sale at his farm near Almene, October 20. Look up Mr. Luft's advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Leusler's Shorthorn Cattle.

N. S. Leusler & Son, Almene, Kan., bred Shorthorn cattle and their advertisement appeared during the winter in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They enjoyed a good trade on their young bulls and sold all that were old enough for service then. At present they have four 16-months-old bulls of good breeding that are for sale. They are by

## SAVE THE PIGS

Help your brood sows at farrowing with our superior pig pullers. You can save many fine animals. Drop us a postal for circular. J. N. Reimers & Co., 1104 H. St., Davenport, Ia.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and 40 boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**Hampshire Boars** Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs, German Millet and pure Sudan Grass seed. C. W. WELSHAM, Altamont, Kansas

**Shaw's Hampshires**  
150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned; double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**GUERNSEYS —FOR SALE—**  
Choice registered Guernsey Bull about 6 months old. First letter containing check for \$50, gets him.

**OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,**  
C. F. HOLMES, Owner. OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

**DUROCS \$25**  
Bred Gilts \$25. Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again, both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.

### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**Double Standard Polled Durhams** Young bulls and females for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

**75 POLLED DURHAMS**  
(Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Roan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write  
**J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!**  
Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and fawns.  
**L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

**Registered Shorthorn Bulls!**  
20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice.

**K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan.**  
(Atchison County.)

**SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS**  
from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by  
**Secret's Sultan**  
Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited.  
Farm near Clay Center.

**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.**

## NORTON COUNTY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

**HEREFORDS--POLANDS** Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. Annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

**POLAND CHINAS** 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

**Poland Chinas** 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.

**SHORTHORNS** 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victrolous King. Pioneer, a grandson of Lavender and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSLER & SON, Almene, Kansas.

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands**  
A few choice gilts bred for June farrow. Barmpton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. F. Folland, Almene, Kan.

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands**  
18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Whitney, Almene, Kansas.

**Shorthorns--Poland Chinas** For sale, a 30 month bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almene, Kan.

**COL. W. M. PATTEN,** Livestock Auctioneer, ALMENA, KANSAS. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

**COL. C. H. PAYTON** Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above.

## Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

### HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Choice Young Bulls For Sale** Sired by 34th 39707 and Real Majestic 37328. Write your wants.  
**J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

**Pleasant Valley Herefords.** Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old.  
**GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

**Hereford Cattle** All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**WALLACE HEREFORDS** Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

**Wm. Acker's Herefords!** 1 bull, 11 months old. 6 others, 5 to 7 months old. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

**Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—** Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade.  
**J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.**

**HEREFORDS** Big and rugged. Red. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.

### FANCY POULTRY.

**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** Fine lot of cockerels B.M. Winter, Irving, Ks. and pullets for sale.

**Buff Leghorn Eggs** \$5 PER 100. PREPAID. Cockerels all sold. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

### AUCTIONEERS.

**S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.**  
AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

**Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan.** of Howell Bros., breeders can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE SCOTCH BULL** that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.

**SHORTHORNS--POLANDS** Bargain in Herd bull. 10 picked fall boars.  
**A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Albright's Polands** For sale, Jan. 10 months' old gilts. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts.  
**A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**45 FALL PIGS** both sexes, farrow. By Sundowner King, by King of Kansas.  
**N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.**

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.** hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

**ILLUSTRATOR** We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas

**16 Duroc Gilts For Sale** Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ks.

**Spring Boars** by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered.  
**HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAN.**

### DAIRY CATTLE.

**MILLS' JERSEYS** One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Agnes's Lost Time 194813. Prices reasonable. C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ks.

**Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys** Nothing for sale at this time. B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas

**HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address  
**LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS**



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Price winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**High Grade Bull Calves**  
For sale. Sired by Alba Sir Mercedes Segla Vale 90069. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

**Holstein Bull** A registered yearling for sale, about him. O. G. SPARKS, WESTBORO, MISSOURI.

**Braeburn Holsteins** Last week's offer is gone; but you can get a cousin to the sire of the new 1500 lb. butter champion, ready to use, for \$125. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**HOLSTEIN CALVES**  
High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

**TRUE WE HAVE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**  
rich in the blood of the great sires, but the big end of our profit comes from the milk and fat they produce.

TREDICO FARM, R. R. 3, KINGMAN, KAN.

**A SON OF KING WALKER** heads our herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.

**CANARY BUTTER BOY KING**  
Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150824, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**ANGUS BULLS**  
1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone. H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)

**Cherryvale Angus Farm**  
Bulls all sold. A few choice heifers for sale. Write at once. J. W. TAYLOR, R. 3, Clay Center, Kansas.

**ANGUS BULLS**  
Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. W. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.

**ANGUS BULLS**  
25 from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale**  
Also a few horned heifers. JOHN E. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.

**Double Standard** Polled Herefords for sale. One fine horned bull; also several younger bulls. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route No. 4.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**QUIVERA PLACE JERSEYS**  
HERINGTON, KANSAS  
E. G. MUNSELL, Prop. F. L. CUNO, Mgr.

**Dictators Eminent 117710**  
\$125. Best bull for the money. Born Sept. 20, 1913. Solid fawn; gentle, sure guaranteed. Dam granddaughter Eminent 2d, sold for \$10,000. 88 tested daughters. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS



## The Book of Dairy Books

It's the book, because it's the authority on the breed—the beautiful, ever-paying Jersey.

This book, "About Jersey Cattle," goes way back to the beginning of the breed, shows how it was line bred and protected from mixture by law, and shows why it has developed into the most economic and most persistent milking of all breeds. It gives tests, yields, etc., proving that the Jersey is the money cow—the "Giant of the Dairy."

The book is free but worth a lot. Send a postal for your copy today.

**The American Jersey Cattle Club**  
355 West 23rd Street, New York City

Pilot, by Victorious King, the 2700-pound bull. Pioneer, a grandson of Lavender and White Hall Sultan is the new herd bull recently added to the herd. He is very likely the best Shorthorn bull ever owned in Norton county. He will weigh 2500 pounds in good form. Look up their advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

## Big Type Herd Boars.

J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., is a pioneer breeder of Poland Chinas in Northwestern Kansas. He has bought from the leading herds of Iowa, Nebraska and Eastern Kansas. He has for immediate sale 13 boars by Panama Giant, by The Giant, by Big Ben. Five of the boars for sale are out of a dam by Big Orange. There is nothing better if you want a herd boar of the big kind. Look up his advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

## Breeds Herefords and Polands.

Carl Behrents, Oronoque, Kan., breeds Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs. March 4 he held a very successful sale of Herefords and bred sows. The sale was held at the fair grounds in Norton. Grover Mischief, by Beau Mischief is the great bull that heads his herd. Blue Valley Look, Panama King and The Standard are herd boars in use in his herd. Next February Mr. Behrents will hold a big sale of Herefords and Poland China bred sows at the fair grounds in Norton. The date will be announced later.—Advertisement.

## An Auctioneer of Ability.

Col. W. M. Patton, Almena, Kan., is an auctioneer of ability and is indicated by the business he is getting in the vicinity of Almena where he is best known. The best evidence of the ability and integrity of any man is his standing at home. Col. Patton is very much interested in better stock and is justly proud of the many fine herds of purebred stock in the vicinity of Almena. He takes an active interest in everything that pertains to livestock improvement. His advertisement will be found in the Norton county breeders' advertising section. Write him for any information.—Advertisement.

## Choice Bred Glits.

C. E. Foland, Almena, Kan., breeds Shorthorns, Percherons and Poland Chinas. He has for sale a few choice glits bred for June farrow. The herd boar in use in this herd is Jumbo Prospect, owned jointly by Mr. Foland and his neighbor breeder, Mr. Whitney. The Shorthorn herd is headed by Bampton Bruce, an 18 months old bull from the S. B. Amcoats herd at Clay Center. He was sired by Lord Bruce. Mr. Foland and Mr. Whitney also own two good Percheron stallions jointly. Look up Mr. Foland's advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

## Offers Duroc Bred Glits.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb., are breeders of Duroc-Jerseys who sell all of their surplus stock at private sale. In the fall they cull very closely and sell only the tops from their boar crop. During the winter they sell their best glits bred. Their prices are very reasonable. This winter they have sold 40 bred glits to old and new customers over the country. They are sold out of glits that will farrow in March and April but have some good ones that will farrow in May. They are pricing them very reasonably. They also have for sale some choice fall pigs of both sexes. Look up their advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them for prices.—Advertisement.

## Shorthorn Bull for Sale.

J. W. Liggett & Sons, Almena, Kan., are breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. At present they have for sale a 30 months old herd bull that should go to some good herd. They are keeping a string of his heifers and can't afford to keep two herd bulls. They will price him worth the money. He was got by His Highness, by Imported Victor's Roan Duke. This is a rare chance to buy a herd bull that can show so much proof of his worth. The herd boar in use in this Poland China herd is a splendid son of Panama Giant. He is recorded as Long Panama and is a splendid boar. Look up Liggett & Sons' advertisement in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

## Live Wire Livestock Auctioneer.

Col. C. H. Payton, Norton, Kan., is the live wire in the livestock auction game in the vicinity of Norton. Col. Payton operates a breeding establishment near the fair grounds in Norton and has in service this season three Percheron stallions, one Shire stallion and a good jack. He is now serving his second term as sheriff of Norton county and enjoys the confidence of everyone in the county. As an auctioneer he is a big success and has built up his business until it reaches out in every direction from Norton. His reputation for being always square with his bidders and his real ability as an auctioneer is giving him a big business. His advertisement will be found in the Norton county breeders' advertising section.—Advertisement.

## Great Son of Carnot.

Ed Nicholson, Leonardville, Kan., the proprietor of the Riley County Breeding Farm, located near Leonardville, has recently purchased Jeun (84638) 8359, the undefeated grand champion Percheron stallion. He was sired by Carnot (66666) 66666, and next to his famous sire he has been called the best stallion in the United States. He is 7 years old, a beautiful black stallion weighing 2200 pounds and standing 17-2 and without question the greatest stallion ever sired by Carnot. He was bred by M. Marcel of south France and is out of Tulipe 58429, by Lachere (48474), by Besesque, by Brilliant 3d. He is very likely the highest priced stallion ever shipped into the state and Mr. Nicholson, who has 42 registered Percheron breeding mares, 11 of which are imported, is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in securing such a noted stallion. The magnitude of Mr. Nicholson's operations in the Percheron breeding business on his Riley county breeding farm is not generally known. He has not been in the business in a speculative way but as a breeder and has bought nothing but the best and his Percheron herd ranks with the best herds in the West. Mr. Nicholson is in the banking business in Leonardville and the Percherons are looked after by Wayne Munn, one of the well known draft horse men of the central part of



## HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

## 200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. **Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325** 50 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen before Apr. 30. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crested ready to ship, \$22.50 each.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



## HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIRD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kol Roscoe Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable sires, from A. H. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade breeding calves 8 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices F. O. B. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Wire, GIRD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN. write or phone us.



## Holstein Cattle Sale

Newton, Kansas  
Tuesday,  
April 18

3 Registered  
Young Bulls  
5 Registered  
Cows and Heifers  
33 High Grade  
Cows and Heifers



These cattle are nicely marked. The cows and heifers are most all showing safe in calf to excellent registered bulls; a few have calf at side. They are the good milking kind that will make good as producers and at dairy. Write today for catalog and particulars. Address

J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan. Auctioneers: Lyle Burger and J. P. Oliver. Fieldman: A. S. Hunter.

## The Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kans.

Bruce Saunders recently visited his uncle's jack farm, Lexington, Ky., and brought to Holton as choice a load of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Registered Mammoth jacks, two to six years old, 15 and 16 hands high. Write to BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.



## KINGFISHER VALLEY JACK FARM

70 registered, big-boned, black jacks and jennets. Big herd jacks and great mule jacks. Best of breeding. Good individuals, including prize-winners, colts to 16 hands. Prices and terms right.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

## Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

The firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has shipped twenty head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Welsh's Transfer Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including one imported jack, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable, as we want to close them out in the next thirty days. Any one wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.



Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.



**JACKS AND JENNETTS.**

**BARGAINS in Jacks and Jennetts**  
Six Jacks, two Percherons, all black, sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write.  
**LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.**

**KANSAS CHIEF**  
**World's Champion Jack**

**Head of Plainview Stock Farm**  
More registered Jacks and Jennetts than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1400 pounds. Clinch young sires bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every Jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton.  
**H. T. MINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.**

**Quality Registered Jacks and Jennetts**  
After the big sales are over, come to the home of the Kansas Chief 9194. We have a few extra good ones left to clean up. We make a good guarantee good. We raise and break well.  
**M. H. HOLLER & SONS, Clintonville, Jackson County, Kan.**

**Jacks and Jennetts**

27 Jacks and 25 Jennetts. These Jacks range from 2 to 6 years old, a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today.  
**Philip Walker, Moline, Ill. County, Kansas.**

**HORSES.**

**Imported and Home-Bred Stallions.** FOR SALE: Stallions \$300 to \$600, except two. Bart Green, Council, Iowa.

**Clydesdale Dispersion** Hard Stallion, 2 reg. mares, bred, 3 stallion colts, one 5-year-old colt. C. H. Wagon, Sumner, Ia.

**Imported and Home-Bred Percheron.** Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices.  
**Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** TWYB. 1900; black, splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write to S. B. Gibson, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Bernard's Draft Stallions**  
The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Some old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Bases in town.  
**M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.**

**Imported Percheron Stallion for sale**  
12 years old. Black, sound, O. K. every way. Weight 1800 pounds, when fat. An extra good one. \$300.  
**D. B. JENKINS, JEWELL, KANSAS.**

**Welsh Ponies** I will sell my prize winners at the Panama Exposition and state fairs. The greatest string of show ponies in the U. S. An opportunity of a lifetime to you. They are priced to sell. Also my Prize winning Shetlands, including stallions, mares, fillies and geldings of both breeds. Can fill any order. Stallions of both breeds to lease for the season.  
**MRS. ADAM STIRLING, DES MOINES, IA.**

**REGISTERED Percheron Stallions**  
and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service.  
**L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.**

**Best 1550 lb. Percheron**

Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.  
**WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION**  
W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**  
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



**Bigger and Better Than Ever**  
A head of outstanding heavy drafters. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Yearlings to seven-year-olds. Imported and home bred. Our 1915 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs is an unequalled record. Send for our new catalog just out. Bares opposite state farm. At K. COON, Mgr.

**THE NEVER GETAWAY BIT**  
SAFETY ALWAYS. Take out your wildest horse or mule. It's impossible to do the work. Shows way in the harness. Guaranteed. Good for two years. Breeding colts, fine perfectly broken colts, and mares. Free delivery. If not satisfied, money refunded.  
**W. H. WERNER, LITCHFIELD, ILL.**

Kansas. In another place in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Mr. Nicholson in which he is offering breeding service to this great stallion for a few good mares at a service fee of \$100. For further information write Mr. Nicholson at Leonardville, Kan.—Advertisement.

**Searle's Holstein Sale.**  
F. J. Searle's second consignment sale of Holsteins will be held at his farm, joining Oskaloosa, April 25. This should prove the most important sale ever held this far west. One hundred and ten head of registered Holsteins will be sold and many of the most prominent Holstein men in the country are among the consignors. Thirty pound breeding will predominate as practically every female of breeding age will be carrying calves by 35 pound sires. There will be a number of daughters of a \$1 pound sire, also a few very choice young bulls, including a son of King of the Pontiacs from Mr. A. H. O. dam, also a son of Johanna McKinley Searle (the \$25,000 40 pound bull) will be sold. The greater part of the offering will be females with just enough bulls to fill the wants of prospective bull buyers. The sale will be held under a big tent and the catalogs will be out soon. Write Manager F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for further information and tell him to look you for the catalog which is now on the press. This is your big opportunity to buy high class Holsteins right at your door. The sale will be advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY.

Catalogs for the big central Shorthorn breeders' sale to be held at Kansas City April 5 and 6 are being mailed. If you have not received one write at once to the sale manager W. A. Forsythe of Greenwood, Mo. Don't forget to mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Good Poland at Sheehy's.**

Ed. Sheehy of Hume, Mo., who breeds the big prolific Poland Chinas would like to send you prices on anything you need in that line. If you are thinking of establishing a herd you can do so at a very low cost by getting some of Sheehy's weaning pigs. He can supply you with pairs, trios or more not related. He also guarantees satisfaction.—Advertisement.

**Spangler's Shorthorn Sale.**

June 16 is the date set for the Shorthorn sale of S. S. Spangler of Milan, Mo. The offering will consist of 16 cows, some with calves at side, 13 2-year-old heifers, 25 yearling heifers and 8 bulls. These heifers are mostly beautiful roans with quality and finish of the show ring. We consider this one of the very choice offerings of the year. Make a memorandum of this sale and get your catalog early. Display ads will appear later. Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

**Linn County Poland Chinas.**

One of the leading breeders of purebred livestock in Kansas is A. M. Markley of Linn county. He breeds a very high class type of Shorthorn cattle and the utility type of Poland Chinas. Also Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. In four state fairs in 1914 Mr. Markley's Shorthorn herd won 52 premiums. At present the offering from the Markley herd consists of Poland Chinas. He is offering a few good Poland China boars of September and October farrow. These boars are of strictly big type breeding and have been developed with an idea of their future usefulness always in mind. If interested in these boars write A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Greiner's O. I. C's.**

F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo., has in all about 100 spring pigs. Their sires and dams are outstanding individuals. They have been fed a properly balanced ration and the pigs are hard to beat. They are large, heavy boned fellows and are just the kind for a herd foundation, or to put new blood into your present herd. Pigs of all ages are offered for sale at all times and at very reasonable prices. This herd combines the blood of blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions, and are the large, heavy boned, easy feeding type. The herd is in perfect health. There has never been a case of cholera or other contagious disease on the farm. Look up Mr. Greiner's ad in this paper and write for circular, photographs and prices.—Advertisement.

**Cary Offers Good O. I. C's.**

C. A. Cary of Mound Valley, Kan., has an ad in this issue which should appeal to any one intending to start a herd of Chester White hogs. His hogs carry the blood of the best in the breed. The pigs offered are by International Chief, by International Boy the 1915 champion. Others are by Best Ever, a great son of Don Ben 2d the grand champion of 1913 and Plainview Wonder another of the top boars of the breed. The dams are fine big individuals of the best breeding. There is a great opportunity for any one to get a herd of the very best O. I. C's at a small cost, or to add to their herds some new blood. Mr. Cary sells his hogs fully guaranteed and at a price you will not be able to resist. Write today for prices and descriptive literature.—Advertisement.

**Pick Your Champion Here.**

J. T. Houchin of Jefferson City, Mo., will make a draft sale of saddle horses at his farm on Tuesday, April 11. The offering will include a large number of high class youngsters sired by the great champion saddle stallion, Astral King. Also a number of choice brood mares in foal to this great horse. Without question there will be a number of youngsters sold in this sale that will later on win championships. The man who can select one of these champions and buy him will always be proud of his day's work. If you attend this sale it will be well for you to arrive in Jefferson City the day before the sale as the selling will begin early in the morning of the 11th. Arrange to be in Jefferson City not later than noon on the 10th as all the sale stock will be given a work out on the afternoon of the 10th. This will enable you to see this stock in action and help you to determine your choice for a champion. If you have not already received catalog of this sale, write for one today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.



**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS**

29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 29 registered mares for sale. 18 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City, 47 trains daily.  
**FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. T. CHARTER, IOWA**

**Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies**

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

**Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.**

**German Coach Stallions and Mares**

**75 Head From Which To Select.**  
Stallions from yearlings to 6-year-olds. The kind that mature into 1200 to 1700 pound stallions. They will be priced so that one year's stand will pay for a stallion. Also mares and fillies at very reasonable prices. Write or call on

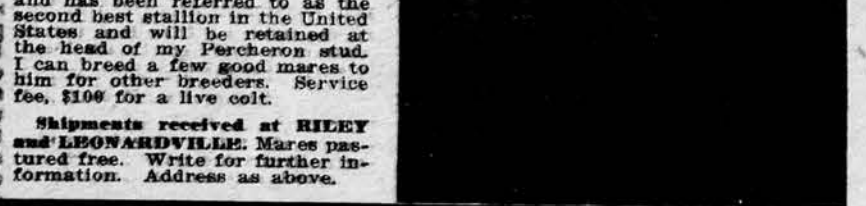
**J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

**Riley County**

**Breeding Farm**

I have bought Jeun (84638) 8259, the undefeated grand champion sired by Carnot (66666) 66666 and out Tulipe 58429 by Lachere (48474) he by Besique (19692) by Brilliant 3rd. This great stallion was bred in France and has been referred to as the second best stallion in the United States and will be retained at the head of my Percheron stud. I can breed a few good mares to him for other breeders. Service fee, \$100 for a live colt.

Shipments received at RILEY and LEONARDVILLE. Mares pastured free. Write for further information. Address as above.



**The Great Champion Of Champions**



**Auction Sale, Tues., April 11**

Ten weanlings, ten yearlings, ten 2-year-olds, ten 5-year-olds by Astral King and 15 brood mares safe in foal to this great champion. Included are some ready to use saddle horses that have won and that can win in any show ring; also many show ring prospects among the youngsters. Come night before as the sale will begin early the morning of the 11th. Write today for illustrated catalog, showing pictures of Astral King and many of the offering. Please mention this paper when writing. Address

**Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.**

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



## Stallions Need Good Feed

Exercise Also is Essential in Maintaining the Health and Breeding Value of the Animal to the Best Advantage

A STALLION probably receives less intelligent care and attention from the average owner than any other kind of property of equal value. Very frequently, if mention is made of a desire to look over a stallion after the breeding season, the owner at once begins to apologize for his appearance, for the place in which he is kept, and for the manner in which he is handled; and in such cases the stallion is usually found in a small, dark, unclean stall in some isolated portion of the barn. Here he spends his time in idleness, away from all association with other horses and with men.

It is just this kind of treatment that causes so many stallions to become weak-eyed, bad-tempered, and unruly, to contract so many vicious habits, and to get such a small per cent of colts from the number of mares bred. Propensity, vigor and health are the qualities that a stallion must possess before he can be a success as a breeder and a paying investment for the owner. The owner can maintain and strengthen, or he can ruin these necessary qualities. If he expects his stallion to be potent, strong, vigorous and healthy, he must see that the stallion receives plenty of exercise and is properly fed and intelligently handled.

The very first consideration is exercise, yet there is nothing more neglected.



Hundreds of stallions are not permitted to leave their boxes from the end of one breeding season to the beginning of the next, even the water being carried to them; and there are hundreds of other stallions the owners of which imagine that sufficient exercise may be obtained in a lot 12 by 20 feet in size. Every stallion must have plenty of exercise. It gives life and vigor to the germs of reproduction, tones up the muscles, stimulates the circulation and digestion, gives strength and vitality to every tissue and every organ of the body. On the other hand, lack of exercise causes degeneration, and loss of strength and vitality.

The best kind of exercise for a stallion is good, honest work. Several Kansas stallion owners are working pairs of stallions on their farms, and these stallions are proving to be wonderfully sure breeders. It would not be practical to suggest that every one work stallions together, but rather that a stallion be worked with a gelding or a mare, as this practice would be safer and more satisfactory.

Of course, one must use care and judgment in working stallions. They are big, strong and willing, but are usually soft and fat from lack of exercise, and therefore cannot stand continued hard work when first put to it. Consequently, one should begin with light work, only a few hours each day, gradually increasing the work until the stallion is able to do daily a full day's work outside of the breeding season. At least half a day's work each day during the breeding season would be beneficial.

By working a stallion one directs his excessive energy into useful channels, and he becomes stronger, more vigorous, more tractable, easier to control, and more agreeable to handle, as well as a better breeder.

If there is any good reason why a stallion cannot be worked, he should be given exercise on the road—not a long, hard, wearisome jog once every week or 10 days, but several miles every day. For a draft horse, 5 or 6 miles is sufficient; for a roadster, probably a few miles more, depending upon the condition of the roads and the weather, would be better. It should be remembered that there must be regular exercise and plenty of it.

The next consideration is the question of feeding. If the stallion is given the proper amount of exercise, the feeding problem will usually be much less troublesome. In feeding, it is not so much a question what to feed as how to feed. The first requisite to successful feeding is regularity. The stallion should be fed three times a day and at the same hours each day. He should, moreover, have plenty of pure, clean, fresh water. The feeds will depend largely upon the feeds available in a particular locality, but, of course, in consideration of the amount invested in a good stallion, the little extra expense necessary to get feeds known to be well adapted for stallion-feeding purposes is a small item. No specific directions can be given in regard to the amount to be fed. This depends upon the individuality of the stallion. Every stallion owner knows that some stallions are "easy keepers" and some "hard keepers"; some keep fat upon a ration upon which another stallion of equal size would remain thin. A good, wholesome ration should be selected and enough should be fed to keep the stallion in fairly good flesh, but not hog fat. During the breeding season one should aim to keep him gaining just a little each day; then one may know that he is getting a sufficient amount of food. Drugs and patent stock foods are expensive and cannot take the place of exercise and wholesome food. In the end they may leave harmful effects.

A few combinations of feed that might be suggested as rations for a stallion are:

1. Oats, prairie or timothy hay.
2. Oats, 4 parts; corn, 6 parts; bran, 3 parts; prairie or timothy hay.
3. Oats, 4 parts; corn, 6 parts; linseed meal, 1 part; prairie or timothy hay.
4. Corn, 7 parts; bran, 3 parts; linseed meal, 1 part; prairie or timothy hay.
5. Corn; alfalfa hay; prairie or timothy hay.

The above-mentioned parts are by weight. These combinations have proved satisfactory. Barley or kafir might be substituted for corn; bright, clean kafir hay or cane hay for prairie hay; clover hay, if bright, clean, and free from dust, for alfalfa.

A comparatively cheap and very satisfactory ration for a stallion where alfalfa is plentiful is corn with alfalfa and prairie hay, about one-third alfalfa and two-thirds prairie hay. The alfalfa hay should be fed in the morning, just a little prairie hay at noon, and the rest of the prairie hay at night. One-third of the corn should be fed at each meal. The alfalfa, being rich in protein, balances the corn nicely. Whatever the roughage may be, most of it should be fed at night, a small portion in the morning, and very little at noon.

The place where the stallion is kept should be flooded with sunlight, and properly ventilated. Sunlight and fresh air are antagonistic to the growth of disease germs, and are excellent tonics for a horse. There cannot be too much fresh air; but beware of drafts. Arrange to have the stallion's stall in close proximity to the stalls of other horses, and see that this stall is always kept clean.

### A Diplomat.

"Do I have to pay fare for the little fellow?" asks the mother, of the driver of the jitney bus.

"Is he over 5?" asks the driver.

"Yes."

"Then he has to be paid for."

The mother pays and goes her way contented. A remaining passenger asks: "What would you have done if the child had been under 5?"

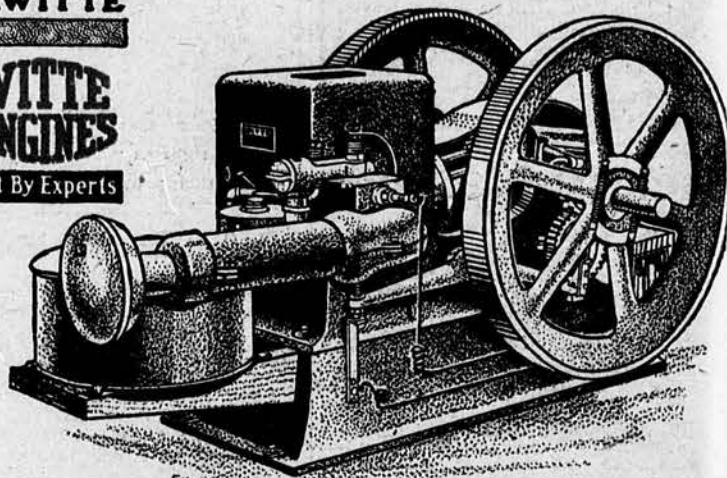
"Oh, I would have collected the fare just the same. But you see I sent her away thinking of her child's age instead of his fare."—Judge.



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You should be just as much interested in what it will cost to operate your engine as you are in the purchase price.

What you pay for an engine may soon be forgotten. What you have to pay for fuel and other upkeep is a continuous reminder to your pocketbook.

When you buy a WITTE you know that you have a good engine; one that is guaranteed to pull 1 H.-P. per hour on one-tenth of a gallon of fuel; an engine that is always on the job to give you reliable, full-measure service.

The WITTE factory is now one of the most efficient factories in the world. Highest quality engines are offered at remarkable figures. Raw materials are purchased in vast quantities to secure rock-bottom prices. A natural gas well right in the factory furnishes free power. Special automatic machines—designed and built by Mr. Witte—turn out engine parts in great quantities at low cost. Engines are better made and more exact than ever before.

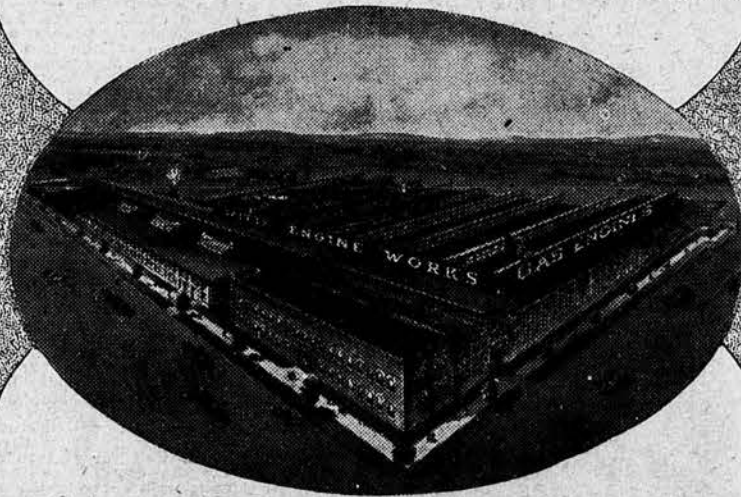
WITTE employees are experts—specialists. They have a special pride in sending out each WITTE engine in perfect condition. Each engine is thoroughly tested, adjusted and "tuned up," then crated and shipped direct to the buyer. No inexperienced hands have an opportunity to bother the engine between factory and buyer.

We want to tell you more about the WITTE factory and WITTE engines. Send us your name and address so that we can mail you, free, Mr. Witte's book, "How to Judge Engines."

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