

Forty-Eight Pages

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

March 6, 1915

No. 10.

More Legumes Are Needed

Feed That Should Be Marketed Through the Livestock Route

A LARGER acreage of legumes in Kansas is essential. If this increase can be obtained it will aid in maintaining the yields with grain crops. Much of the decrease in the returns which have been obtained on many fields has come because of a lack of nitrogen and humus. The legumes will supply these essentials.

The acreage of alfalfa is increasing faster than that of any other legume. This is right, for alfalfa is the most important leguminous crop for this state. It will produce higher returns than any other general field crop on the soils where it will do well. Its value is quite generally appreciated, and that is the reason there is about 1¼ million acres of the crop growing today in Kansas.

Other legumes have a very important place on the farms of this state along with the alfalfa. Especially is this true on the places where alfalfa cannot be produced profitably. There is some farm land in Kansas, in the clay and shale formed soils sections, where alfalfa will not grow well. Usually cowpeas and Red clover will do fairly well on this land.

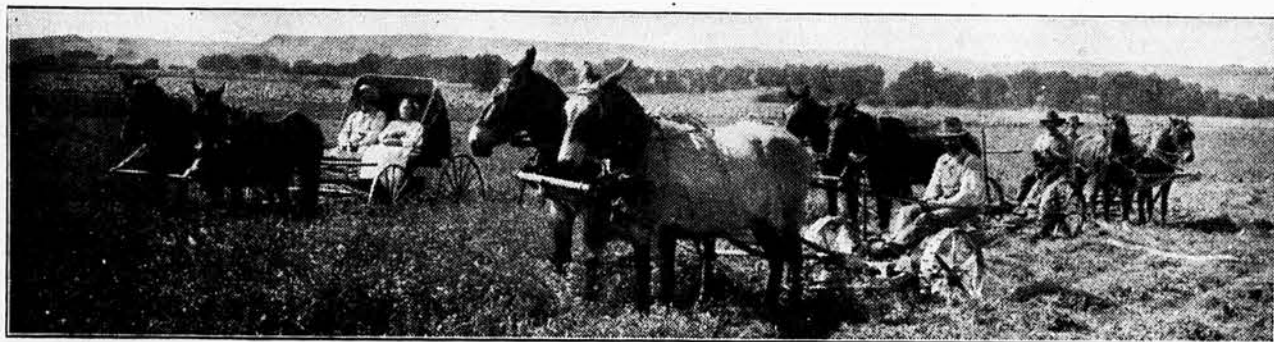
On some of this poorer soil Sweet clover is the most profitable legume. The big place for this crop in Kansas is for soil improvement. This fact is being better appreciated every year—that is why there has been an increase of 2,500 acres in

the Sweet clover acreage in Allen county in the last two years.

A much larger acreage of cowpeas can be produced very profitably. Most of the men who have tried this crop in Kansas have had good results with it, except during the very dry seasons, and its acreage would be increasing much more rapidly if it were not for the high price of the seed. The price of cowpea seed has been abnormally high for several years, due to the interest in the crop and to the lack of machinery for harvesting it. There is no reason for this lack of seed for this important legume. Cowpeas will produce an abundance of seed in Kansas in a normal year, especially in the southern part. The proper harvesting machinery for this crop is not expensive.

The best index to the need for more legumes in Kansas is offered by the prosperity of the counties that lead in the acreage used for these crops. Jewell county, for example, which is the leading alfalfa county, is noted as being an especially rich section. There are communities in Cowley county, in the rich bottoms of the Walnut River, that have featured alfalfa, which have the same reputation.

More livestock should be kept in Kansas to use this feed which will be produced by the increasing acreage of legumes. Larger profits can be made in this way than if the hay is sold on the market, and in addition the soil fertility will be conserved.



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JUST ABOUT FARMING

A decided effort is being made to increase the acreage of legumes in Kansas. This movement on the part of the farmers is very encouraging. It indicates that agriculture is to be more profitable.

The increase in the acreage of alfalfa is a good index to this movement. In 1892 Kansas had 62,584 acres of alfalfa; in 1902 it had 458,485 acres; in 1912 1,000,783 acres, and now it has almost 1 1/4 million acres. This increase shows that the crop has been giving good profits. Along with this development has come an expansion in the acreage of other legumes.

Profits

Alfalfa is the most profitable general field crop in this state on the soils where it will do well. Some very high yields are being produced in many sections—take in the famous alfalfa bottoms along the Missouri River for example, where the season yield frequently will average 5 or 6 tons an acre for the season on many of the fields. In the opposite end of the state, on the farm of J. W. Lough at Scott City, even higher yields have been produced under irrigation. Some very high yields have been obtained along the Arkansas River.

More Alfalfa

While Kansas is far in advance of every other state in the matter of alfalfa growing a still further increase will pay well. When it is considered that this legume is the most profitable general field crop in the state, it can be seen readily that more fields should be growing it. Especially is this evident when it is considered that Kansas has a land area of 52 million acres, and that 43 million acres, or about 83 per cent, is in farms. More than 30 million acres, or 69 per cent of this land is under cultivation. The 1 1/4 million acres of land planted to alfalfa is a very small proportion of 30 million acres.

Cowpeas

As the agriculture of the state gets older there is certain to be a great increase in the use of green manure crops; indeed this movement can be noticed already. Cowpeas is the most important and beneficial green manure crop for the state. This is largely because there is no excessive formation of organic acids when it decays in the soil, and it will supply nitrogen along with the humus. This crop has a most important place in soil improvement. All of this, too, mind you, is in addition to its well known value in feed production. It is to be regretted that the high price of cowpea seed in Kansas has kept the acreage lower than it otherwise would have been. This drag can be avoided if farmers will harvest their own seed. This is possible if harvesting machinery, which is not expensive, is provided. Cowpeas produce fairly large crops of seed in Kansas.

Iowa

There is even a greater boom in alfalfa growing in some eastern states than there is in Kansas. Iowa, for example, has 88,970 acres of alfalfa in 1914, and but 23,041 acres in 1909. The average season yield increased in the same time from 2.8 tons to 3.6 tons an acre. In speaking of the place for alfalfa in Iowa, H. D. Hughes, professor of crops in the Iowa State college of Ames, said recently:

"Alfalfa is capable of returning a greater profit, acre for acre, than any other crop which can be grown generally on Iowa farms. Those who consider corn and wheat the only sure money crops for the state, and doubt the adaptability and value of alfalfa, may think this a radical statement, but the available data gives it support.

"The average acre yield of all the alfalfa in the state, when sold for the very low price of \$9.80 a ton, will pay 10 per cent interest on \$270 land. The average money value of the product of every acre of alfalfa in 1909 and in 1910 was \$22.80 and \$31.32, as compared with

a value of \$16.75 and \$15.91 for winter wheat and \$17.65 and \$14.32 for corn. After deducting the cost of growing each crop, the profit from the average acre of alfalfa in 1909 and 1910 was \$14.01, as compared with a net profit of but \$3.17 for corn and \$4.33 for winter wheat."

It is evident from these returns in Iowa that the men there appreciate the value of this crop almost as well as the farmers of Kansas.

Protein

Corn and alfalfa make a mighty profitable combination for any farm. This combination is possible on a great many places in this state. In speaking of this recently, P. G. Holden, the famous farmers' institute specialist, said:

"Go where you will throughout this world, wherever 'Corn is King' you find high priced land and wealthy people. Go where you will, wherever 'Alfalfa is Queen' on the farms of this or any other nation, you find a wealthy people. And go where they have both King Corn and Queen Alfalfa, and there you find the best conditions for citizenship in the world. Take the two together—the corn has the fat, the energy; the alfalfa has the protein, the bone making material, the muscle making and the frame making part of the animal. There is no combination of food that will produce such results as corn and alfalfa together. If there are other crops that will form as good a combination as these, they have not yet been discovered."

Clovers

There is a large place for legumes other than alfalfa. Especially is this true with the clovers. This group of plants is adapted to many soil conditions where alfalfa will not grow well; there are many fields on which the greatest profit can be made from some of the clovers. Red clover is the leading variety for this state. Sweet clover has a place, but it is largely for soil improvement. Alsike clover will grow under some unfavorable conditions better than Red clover, and White clover is regarded highly by some farmers in the eastern part of the state as a pasture crop.

Soils

Unless the farmers of this state increase their acreage of alfalfa and other legumes, and make an effort along other lines to conserve the soil fertility, there will be a still further decreasing of the yields of grain crops. These yields are disgraceful enough now. The average yield of corn, for example, for the five-year period ending with 1913 was 18.5 bushels an acre. The average yield for a similar five-year period in the late seventies was 41 bushels. And although we "point with pride" to the fact that Kansas produced 180 million bushels of wheat last year, it is time that we should view with a little more alarm that fact that in recent years the average yield is less than 14 bushels. The leadership of Kansas in wheat growing has been based on an immense acreage, and not on high yields.

Much of this decrease has come because little attention has been paid to fertility problems. The yields on a distressfully large number of farms in Kansas are below the point of profitable production. The average yield of corn in Cherokee county for example is but 13 bushels. These yields must be raised if country life is to be placed on the best plane, and this will require some careful attention to soil fertility. Especially will it require an increased acreage of the legumes.

The Civil War veterans of New York City have rejected a proposition that instead of marching on next Memorial Day they should review a military pageant.

A cedar of Lebanon growing in Flushing, N. Y., on which buildings have steadily encroached, is to receive the protection of a small park, which has been created for its benefit.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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For Big Alfalfa Crops

Irrigation From the Underflow Has Increased Crop Production

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

AN IMMENSE development has taken place in the last two years in Kansas in the growing of alfalfa under irrigation. This has been the result of the lessons taught by the dry seasons in western Kansas in the last few years, and by the developing of pumping machinery. Most of the men who have gone into alfalfa raising under irrigation by water pumped from the underflow have made good profits, except on the very high lifts.

Especially good returns have been obtained in growing alfalfa under irrigation by the farmers in the bottoms of the Arkansas River. The men around Hutchinson and Garden City have been leaders in this movement, but there has been a great deal of development all along the valley. Many of the farmers on the uplands with the high lifts also have gone into alfalfa growing extensively; J. W. Lough, of Scott City is an example. Along many of the smaller streams where the underflow has been found these plants have been installed, and frequently the lift is not high. The normal depth to water on the farm of E. J. Guilbert of Wallace, for example, is but 14 feet; his plant is in the lowland along the Smoky River.

With this rapid development in the acreage of alfalfa in western Kansas has come a considerable improvement in the pumping machinery. The machinery of today is much more efficient than that of a few years ago, and a great deal more is known about its operation. Most of the leading engineers interested in pumping machinery for use in irrigation agree that considerable progress still is possible in developing efficiency. A great deal of work has been done in tests on pumping machinery by government men at Garden City. In speaking of this, George S. Knapp, the engineer in charge, said:

"In order to promote irrigation in western Kansas we must lower the cost of the water. This can be done by reducing the repair bill and by using more efficient machinery.

"Centrifugal pumps, because of their wide range of capacity and because of their easy upkeep, generally are used for irrigation. Within its limitations this is an especially good mechanism for lift-

ing water, but a full knowledge of its peculiar requirements is essential. It gives its best results only when it is designed for the special conditions under which it must work. Most of the outfits in the semi-arid regions are not so designed, and they have a low standard of efficiency.

"Low efficiency is not necessary with a centrifugal pump. An efficiency of 80 per cent has been obtained with centrifugal pumps in many cases. Neither is the low efficiency due to high heads, although the centrifugal is supposed to be best adapted for pumping against low heads. The city of New York recently has installed 18 multi-stage centrifugal pumps for its high pressure fire service. These have a capacity of 3,000 gallons a minute when working against a head of 700 feet. In many of the large power plants centrifugal pumps have been installed in place of the reciprocating type for boiler feed pumps, and they are giving excellent re-



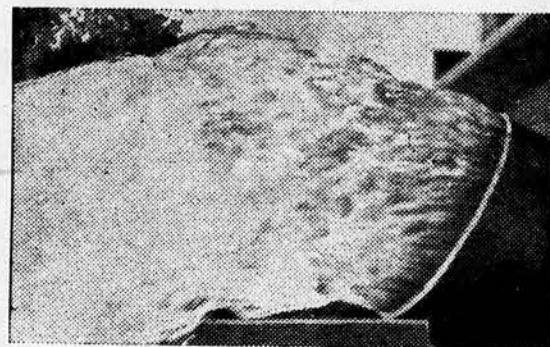
An Addition To the Acreage of Alfalfa Leads To the Construction of Big Barns and To an Increase in the Livestock.

sults. This shows that a centrifugal pump can work against very high heads if it is designed properly."

The government men have been in the lead in the effort to make pumping machinery more efficient. This effort has been put forth because of the waste which has occurred in the installation of machinery on many western Kansas farms. Any man who expects to put in a plant would do well to get in touch with the government engineers before he puts any money into the proposition, for they may be able to save him some losses. More than this, a farmer should visit some of the successful plants, to learn of the methods of installing the machinery, and also of the operation.

Just where the limit of profit on the high lifts is placed has never been determined. This is one of the questions that usually come up when men interested in irrigation in western Kansas get together, but there always is a difference of opinion. Two facts seem to be quite evident about this lift proposition, however. One is that if the lift is very high one would do well to go rather slow about putting in a plant, and the other is that it is quite probable that there will be a big increase in efficiency on these high lifts in the next few years, so irrigation will be profitable on a great deal of land where it will not pay today.

Even with this increase in efficiency the



man on the upland has a big handicap in the race for profit with the farmer in the bottoms where low lifts are the rule. The farmers along the Arkansas have an immense advantage on the lift proposition, which is responsible for the great development which has occurred along that valley, and which will produce the still further extension which is in sight.

Another advantage which the men along the bottoms have is that it sometimes is possible to get some of the water directly from the stream. For example, the August irrigation for the 400 acres of alfalfa on the W. H. Wheeler farm at Garden City was obtained directly from the river. This is not the rule in that month, but it usually is possible to obtain quite a bit of the water in this way, at a much lower cost than when it is pumped from the underflow.

It is important that the land should be laid off properly for irrigation; if this is not the case the alfalfa will not make the best growth, and more than this there will be a great loss of water. There is a chance for the development of considerable efficiency in this respect as well as with the pumping plant. In telling of this, A. R. Towles of Garden City, who has had a great deal of experience with alfalfa, said:

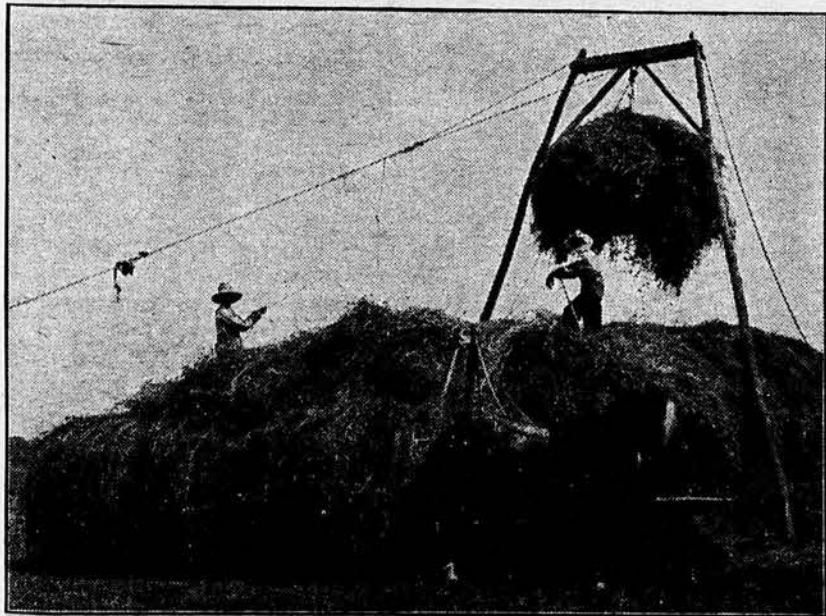
"Flooding is, I think, the only way we can plan on irrigating alfalfa in western Kansas, to get the best results. In preparing the field lay out your lands with proper borders or ridges to confine the water to single portions at a time. You should not make your lands too large. The size, of course, depends on the supply, or head, of water that you have to use in irrigating. I find, however, that ordinarily with the medium-sized irrigation plants in this country—those which have a capacity of 500 to 1,000 gallons a minute—a plot containing from 3 to 5 acres is amply large, especially if the land has not much fall. Many men make their lands too large.

"In irrigating they then put too much water on the front of the land, where the water is first let in from the ditch, and at the lower end there is not enough water. If you do not level your land well, you will find it much harder to irrigate. To get the water upon the high spots, you will again give the low places too much water. Narrow lands, not too long, have always proved in my experience to be the best for getting results from irrigation.

"Alfalfa should be irrigated, of course, any time when it shows it lacks moisture. The best plan, however, is to use a definite system. Put on the water early in the spring, before the crop shows any need for moisture, and then about a week before time for cutting, irrigate again. This will start the new sprouts out at the bottom of the stalk, and in a week they will be from 1 to 3 inches high. When you then have the field mowed off, new alfalfa is coming on fast. By the time you get your hay off the ground you will find the new stalks nearly or quite shading the ground, thus retaining the moisture for the growth of the oncoming plant.

"If you wait, as many do, and irrigate after you have cut the alfalfa and taken the hay off, you will lose about a week's growth, as your field will stand at least a few days as a brown stubble field.

(Continued on Page 20.)



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Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What Would Be Done?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Your Passing Comment is always interesting, and usually correct, but its chief charm lies in the fact that you seem always to try to be fair.

You are very much opposed to war, and certainly every sane person prefers honorable peace, to cruel war, but do you think that war always can be avoided?

Do you think that the signers of the declaration of independence should have submitted to King George, when they found that nothing but war could secure the liberty of the colonies? Do you think that Lincoln should have allowed the seceding states to go in peace? Or did he do right to restore the Union at the point of the bayonet?

Or supposing Japan should demand that we allow unlimited numbers of Japanese and Chinese to acquire and occupy land in the United States on the same terms as our own citizens, and that refusal to do so would be followed by the bombardment of our coast and an invasion of our territory? Supposing Germany or Japan should purchase from Denmark, or from some South American government a naval base, and should proceed to construct an impregnable fortress there; or, supposing some snob should murder a foreigner in the United States and the nation to which he belonged should do as Germany did when such a thing happened in China—that is, proceed to seize one of our seaports, and to slaughter and burn in revenge.

In the above instances, do you think that a verbal protest would be sufficient? In short, do you not believe that there are emergencies in which an army and navy would be necessary? And if so, is not money spent for national defense well used?

I know that you propose a court of arbitration to settle disputes among the nations, but that court does not now exist, and till it does must we not have some security for national safety?

But when such a court shall be established—if ever—will not an armed force be necessary to enforce its decrees? And supposing that armed force to exist, wherein would it differ from the armies which at present are trying to conquer Germany? England claims to be at war now to enforce the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium. It is true that some of the nations have so far done nothing to enforce that treaty, but how could any decree of any international court be enforced if some of the nations chose to disregard their obligations, and the nation which the court condemned was strong and determined?

I do not wish to imply any condemnation of Germany, for though I was born under the British flag my sympathies have been largely with the Germans. But the point I desire to have you explain is this: All civilized nations agree that when a treaty has been made it ought to be kept. The nations now at war with Germany, claim to be trying to compel Germany to respect a treaty which Germany with others made. The result is "Havoc and the dogs of war let loose."

Supposing there were an international tribunal, with a force back of it to compel obedience to its decisions—how could that force be made stronger than the combined armies which now surround Germany? And yet with all the force of the allies it is by no means certain that Germany shall be conquered.

If you feel like throwing any light on the problem which I have tried to indicate, you will have the thanks of at least one of your admiring subscribers.

Sycamore, Kan.

It seems to me that no thoughtful individual can treat the questions raised by Mr. Horner lightly. They are perplexing and I am not certain that I can answer them satisfactorily even to myself, to say nothing about my readers.

1. Answering them in their order as best I can, I will say that under present world conditions I do not think that war always can be avoided. On the other hand, it is my opinion that unless a world confederation can be formed and further than that, unless the economic system that now prevails in the world can be changed, replaced with a more equitable system, wars will not be avoided but rather will be inevitable.

2. I do not believe that the colonists should have submitted when they found that nothing but war would secure to them their liberties.

3. I think that Lincoln's position was correct. Secession meant the destruction of the government and the government, like an individual, had an inherent right to fight for self-preservation.

4. If Japan or any other foreign nation should make such an unreasonable demand accompanied by such a threat as Mr. Horner mentions I think it would be the duty of our government to resist to the extent of its power.

5. In the event Germany or Japan should attack us without fault on our part, of course we would fight. In such a case if the attack actually were made it would be useless to talk about peace. If however, the foreign nation whether Germany, Japan or any other nation, did not commit some hostile act of aggression against us I would be opposed to going to war over the building of a fort on soil

purchased from some other foreign power, even if that fortress was on the western hemisphere.

6. If the speeches made and the articles written by supposed military experts are to be believed the vast sum of money, considerably more than 2 billion dollars spent during the last ten years on the army and navy has been worse than wasted. After the expenditure of this fabulous sum of money for national defense they tell us that we are totally unprepared. Judging from past experience I cannot say that money spent for national defense has been or will be well spent.

7. Grouping the last questions which refer to the proposed court of arbitration together, I will try to answer them as best I can. I do not know that an international court of arbitration is possible in the present state of civilization but it is certainly well worth striving for.

An International Court

If that court shall be established I think it will be necessary to its success that it be backed up by sufficient physical force to enforce its decrees and for that purpose I would have an international police established. For the maintenance of this international police I would have all the nations joining in the world peace federation contribute equally without regard to the size of the nation. In my judgment in that way and only in that way could this international tribunal be made a success.

If each nation contributed to this police force in proportion to the size of the nation the large nations would dominate and the international tribunal would fail. Furthermore the international tribunal must be established in good faith if it is to succeed. All the nations joining in this world-wide federation must agree to disarm. If that were done the international court, with the aid of this international police would be able to enforce its decrees against any recalcitrant nation.

There are about 36 independent nations in the world, great and small. A contribution from each sufficient to maintain say six thousand members of this international police force would not be a great burden. It is probable, however, that some of the very small nations such as Montenegro and some of the small central American states might be excused from contributing to this force while the other nations large and small would add a little to their quota.

Let us assume that 25 nations join in this federation. That would include all the first rate powers and such second and third rate powers as Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia. Let each of these nations contribute sufficient to maintain 10,000 members of this police force.

The members of the police force should during the time of service renounce separate nationalities and become subject solely to the direction of the international tribunal. This picked, well trained police force of 250,000 would be amply sufficient to enforce the decrees of the court, provided of course that the nations had abandoned their separate armaments.

This international court should include at least one representative from each of the nations included in the world confederation and each nation should have equal representation in the court regardless of size.

Now this may not be a clear and intelligent answer to all the questions asked. Indeed, my answers to some of the questions asked may seem inconsistent with some of my utterances in reference to peace. I have however, on several occasions made this declaration—that the present war was the inevitable result of conditions that have existed for a long time and unless conditions can be changed world-wide peace is impossible. The inevitable result of militarism is war and militarism itself is the result of a competitive system. Unless the causes can be removed I frankly confess that their logical results must follow.

What Should the United States Do?

But here is a suggestion: I am not certain that it is practicable but I think it is. I would have the United States as the greatest nation in the world, propose to all the other nations at the close of the present war, universal disarmament and the establishment of such a tribunal as I have sug-

gested. I do not think that it is worth while to make such a proposition just now for I think the war madness that has seized these struggling nations will not cease until one or the other or both are exhausted.

I would bring to bear on the other nations the stomach argument by plainly declaring that the United States would refuse to trade with any nation that would not enter into such an agreement. I would place an embargo on the shipment of all foodstuffs of any sort to any nation so refusing and would also refuse to import any of their products into our markets.

We are in a most fortunate position to make such a demand and to carry it out. The United States is the one nation in the world that can produce everything that is necessary for the well being, comfort and luxury of mankind. We could stop trading with every other nation tomorrow and continue to prosper. But the other nations cannot well do without the United States.

We could say to them that we profess to be a Christian nation and that we propose to show that we mean what we say.

"But," asks Mr. Horner, "supposing some foreign power attacks us?" If we attend our own business and show ourselves friendly that contingency is only a remote possibility, but it may be a possibility, though remote. I would have our nation declare to the world that under no circumstances will we begin a war of aggression and that rather than go to war we will yield everything but national honor and the obligations we owe to defend the lives and rights of our citizens.

If, in spite of all we could do, war should still be forced upon us, I feel certain the majority of the people of this republic would show the same spirit of self sacrifice and courage they always have shown when forced to the test.

But why continually cry that war cannot be prevented? Why say that it is useless to strive for universal disarmament? Some nation must take the lead in this or it never will be brought about and what nation is so well situated to take the lead as the United States?

Wants Information About Socialism

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I would like to ask some well educated man among the Socialists to enlighten some of my neighbors and myself in regard to what the belief of the real Socialist is. I think I am a Socialist but I need information in this line.

Some of my neighbors and I got into an argument a few weeks ago and one said he was not a Socialist because he didn't believe in their theory of dividing what belonged to the wealthy man and the millionaires. I told him I did not think that was so and the way I understood Socialism was that they believed in the railroads, express, telephone companies, factories, etc., being owned and controlled by the government as the United States mail is today and I said they believe in the operation of same only to make expenses and pay the working man that is employed just what he earns, and they confronted me with questions that put me to thinking.

They said if that is the case then supposing a man has a big factory now and supposing we have a Socialist administration the next time, and this man works 100 men daily in his factory. Today he pays each man only \$2.50 for his day's work and each man's work brings a clear profit of \$2.50 for the capitalist, which you see makes the working man earn \$5.00 a day while he is receiving only one-half of his earnings.

At this rate my neighbor says the capitalist can pay the wear and tear of his machinery and keep his factory in operation but under Socialism the man would pay each man what he earned which would be \$5 a day and in a short time the factory would be compelled to shut down on account of not having the necessary expense money to keep it going or else the capitalist would have to put all his savings into it as long as they lasted and when they were exhausted he would be a pauper. At this point I could not answer my neighbor as I was not informed on this line, but I told him that if the capitalist did not work it was true that all his savings would eventually be exhausted and he would be compelled to work, but if he worked he would be able to have his fortune saved as his work would pay his expenses; that it was right for every man to do his work and make a living by his work and not by grafting off the man who was doing his work for him.

Then my neighbor said, "What will you do with the disabled and aged?" And this I could not answer as I was not posted but I thought there was some provision for them. He also said if we were receiving \$5 for our day's work, which was the full value of our wages, the necessities of life which we would have to buy would be advanced 100 per cent so we would be no better off. Now I think the Socialist plan is not thoroughly understood in this country and I want to ask some educated Socialist to explain the plans fully in

every detail and let us analyze it for ourselves and see if it really does mean good times and the upbuilding of mankind the world over.

I truthfully believe that there is not one man out of every 100 that knows what Socialism is and what they do really think is the belief of the Socialist is entirely wrong. I will be very glad to know all the particulars in regard to Socialism and just what provisions they have for the cripples, old age, capitalist, and just what they believe in regard to operating the government.

Belle Plaine, Kan.

G. G. BUTTLER.

I sent this letter to Francis M. Elliott of Los Angeles, Calif., with the request that he answer it as briefly as possible. Mr. Elliott was formerly a Kansas newspaper man who has in recent years given a great deal of study to the philosophy of Socialism. He is not given to the violent radicalism that mars the writings of some Socialists. His answer to Mr. Buttler's letter follows:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Your correspondent, G. G. Buttler of Belle Plaine, Kan., lays out a full sized "man's job" in his request for "all the particulars in regard to Socialism," but his letter is so open-minded that it is a real pleasure to attempt to briefly epitomize the aims and objects of this world-wide movement for the political, economic and social emancipation of mankind, and to this end, this paper is submitted. The real philosophy of Socialism is elaborated in hundreds of volumes, thousands of pamphlets and tens of thousands of publications and periodicals, published in almost every written language on earth, and its scientific textbooks may be found in every public library of every so-called civilized nation in the world. To these vast sources of information I respectfully refer your correspondent for a broader survey of the subject than may be possible in the brief space allotted to me for this discussion. The cardinal demand of Socialism is the abolition of private ownership in the principal sources and instruments of wealth production; the Socialists demand that the principal industries of the nation, the business of providing the necessities of life, be conducted by the community for the benefit of its members.

Stated in more concrete terms, the Socialist program requires the public or collective ownership and operation of the principal instruments and agencies for the production and distribution of wealth for use and not for profit. This is the main program and the ultimate aim of the whole Socialist movement everywhere and it is the political creed of all Socialists. It is the unflinching test of Socialist adherence, and admits of no limitation, extension or variation; whoever accepts this program is a Socialist, whoever does not, is not.

The fundamental principle upon which society rests today is that wealth production is purely an individual function. Our industries are not organized by the people with a view to the needs of the community, but by individual capitalists, or combinations of capitalists, for private profits. Our enterprising capitalists care little for the social value of the goods they produce.

They will manufacture Bibles and guns, medicine and poison, plows and flying machines, all according to the prospect for gain; the fact that 90 millions of their fellow-beings in this country need food, clothing, houses, furniture, light, heat, books, amusement and means of transportation and communication, to maintain their health and comfort, means nothing to them in itself—it is merely their opportunity to extract profits.

Socialism would substitute the prevailing method of private enterprise for individual profit by a system of social production for use only.

Socialism of course, does not advocate a division of wealth. The Socialist program does not deal with consumable wealth but with productive wealth; it does not assail wealth as a means of private enjoyment, but wealth as a means of social oppression and exploitation. The Socialists would socialize the tools of production, not the products.

They view with placid indifference the private ownership of dwelling houses, gowns, books or automobiles; they do not covet the individual tool, the housewife's sewing machine or the small farmer's farm. What they do object to is the individual ownership of the social instruments of wealth production and distribution operated by the masses, producing goods for the "market," and indispensable to the life and well being of society as a whole.

Socialism is opposed to the practice of allowing the idlers, whose sole function in present day society is to own things, to appropriate part of the workers' product in the shape of interest dividends, rent and profits; how great this appropriation, by the owning class of the products of labor is, is best evidenced by the billions of dollars now in the hands of the owning class, which class never honestly earned a dollar.

Socialism demands that the total social product, after due allowance for social needs, such as administration, education, social capital, care of aged and physically and mentally incapacitated, members of society, go uncultured to all persons participating in the process of production by manual or mental labor. But it does not contemplate an equal distribution of the product among the individual workers. Socialism admits of reasonable variations in the scale of compensation based on the conventional distinctions of effort, skill and ability.

With the elimination of the profit-taking or parasitic class from participation in the wealth produced by labor, and with the return to actual wealth production of the millions of men and women now employed in catering to the personal wants and foibles of the owning class, the wealth produced and distributed among the actual wealth producers will enable them, for the first time in human history, to become the actual owners of private property; in other words, under Socialism there will be a more universal private ownership of property than has hitherto been possible—but it will be of property actually earned and used for private enjoyment and not for exploitation.

The wage earner is not the only sufferer under the present system of private ownership of productive wealth nor will he alone be a beneficiary under Socialism: the farmer is dominated, controlled and exploited by the power of private capitalism just as much as the other wealth producing classes, through mortgages, railroad freight rates, elevator and stockyard charges, prices of monopolistically produced and controlled farm implements, machinery, money, and many of the necessities of life which he does not produce but must use. The only hope for the farmer's emancipation is through Socialism and the benefits which must accrue to him under that system will equal those of any other wealth producer.

The aim of Socialism is to reorganize modern society by abolishing private operation of business and introducing a system of socialized industries; this program extends to the entire civilized

world. It may be realized in different places at different times, but in each case it will require for its realization the entire machinery of a complete political government in order to accomplish the transformation of society legally and peacefully and not through the blood and suffering of forcible revolution; to this end the Socialists of every nation maintain a political organization with a definite political and economic program. The economic program of the Socialist party of America adopted in 1912 by a referendum vote of the organization, contains, among other demands, the following:

The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, steamboat lines and all social means of transportation, communication, and of all large scale industries.

The immediate acquisition by the municipalities, the states, or the federal government, of all grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses, and other distributing agencies.

The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power: the conservation of all natural resources for the sole use and benefit of the people.

The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works: all persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government, under a work day of not more than eight hours, and at not less than the prevailing union wages.

The government to establish employment bureaus: to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers, caused by the breaking down of the capitalist system.

The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the nearness of kin, the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

Such is the present economic program of Socialism in America and herein has been briefly stated the philosophy and ultimate aim of Socialism the world over. Its program is unalterably opposed to the war of competition in industry which can only lead to the bloody wars of militarism. The gospel of Socialism is preached in more than 60 tongues, and its economic creed is accepted by more than 30 million persons.

A movement of such magnitude and universality could not spring up without cause, or combine without a mission. To scoff at it is futile. To ignore it is folly. It must be faced. It should be understood. And Socialism can be understood very readily, despite all assertions to the contrary. The main springs of the movement are quite obvious, its philosophy exceedingly simple and its program very definite.

FRANCIS M. ELLIOTT.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Our Fish and Game Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I came to Kansas in 1870 when game was quite plentiful. I was then only a boy. I have seen it go until it is about gone and it soon will be gone entirely with the botched up laws we have and with no attempt to enforce those laws except what a few lazy game wardens can do without labor.

So far as this locality is concerned the majority of the people pay little attention to the game laws and I do not believe that one-half of the people who hunt know what the law is. People have become completely disgusted and don't care.

When the game license law was first enacted almost all true sportsmen were pleased. We supposed that our license money would be used for the protection and propagation of game. Well, they bought one little bunch of pheasants and turned them loose to be killed by boys and some men with their \$4 guns. The rest of the license money was sunk in a hole in the ground out in the western part of the state, which was called for want of a better name, a fish hatchery.

If the money had been used in buying a tract of land in each township in which it was collected and making ponds on these tracts, stocking them with mud cat mostly and then using the land for a game preserve in charge of an overseer kept there to look after and take care of it, every hunter and fisherman would have been willing to pay his license. Where we can get one dollar now we could have gotten ten under such an arrangement because the people would have gotten value for their money.

I have been waiting year by year, paying my license fees right along in hopes that there would be something better. Now comes Senator Waggener with his class legislation bill which knocks all hope of reform in the head—at least for the time being. His bill favors the big land owner who wants to monopolize all the game there is left. It gives the wealthy gun clubs a chance to monopolize the game and gives the working man who has no land no privileges.

I have read quite a bit in sporting magazines and see a great many have it in for the town sports, asserting that they are the ones who are hogging the game and breaking the laws. Well, let me tell you, I have not always been asleep during the 45 years I have been here, even when my eyes appeared to be shut, and I can say that the town sport is very little if any worse than the country sport in that respect. I do not think that because the honest working man in the town does not own any land he ought to be deprived of his shooting privileges. I do not think that any man ought to have the right to monopolize the game on more than 160 acres of land, but I do think that there should be laws that will keep the game hog down no matter in what form he appears and that those laws ought to be enforced.

The farmer has the idea that it is the professional sport who is getting away with the game. He is sadly mistaken. In the first place it was the professional sportsmen who tried to protect the game. Very few of them will kill game out of season, while the farmer or his boys will peg away at it the year 'round. Senator Waggener has helped the farmer out in this respect. He would fix it so the farmer could just keep shooting the year 'round if he wants to.

What we need are laws that will stop the game hog and the fish hog. We want to stop the man who has nothing to do but fish and hunt. We want to cut down the bag limit to a standard where the game will increase and that hits the professional sport. We want to cut down these large private game preserves to 160 acres to the man and then there will be a fair show for everyone.

Maybe you will be surprised when I tell you that I have been a farmer all my life. Well, that is

the reason I know so much about farmers. Do not understand me to say that no farmers would stand by a good law but we find the hog everywhere. If I did not think that the majority of people in all avocations were honest I would not take the trouble to write this. I may tell you later what I think should be the form of our game laws.

Oak Hill, Kan.

E. J. CASWELL.

Not being a hunter myself and with no love for that kind of sport I am not able to get interested in this subject from the sportsman's standpoint. I hate to see the innocent wild creatures killed. A live squirrel is vastly more interesting to me than a dead squirrel. A live quail seems to me to be one of the most innocent and attractive of birds. If I could have my way there would never be any open season on quails.

So far as the fish hatchery is concerned I do not know whether it has been worth to the people of the state what it cost or not. I do not even know whether it has been of any considerable benefit to the people of the state or not. Opinions differ on that subject among men who pretend to know. I do believe that it would be an advantage to every farmer to have a pond on his place stocked with fish and that it would be well to have the streams of the state stocked with fish, but I am not certain that our state has followed the best plan to bring that about.

I am open minded on this fish and game question. I scarcely think it would be practicable to have a game preserve and a game warden who would devote his whole time to that business in every township as is suggested by Mr. Caswell, but I do not pretend to say that our present game law is the best that can be devised.

A Dissatisfied Arkansawyer

The following letter recently received from Arkansas indicates that the reader is considerably dissatisfied both with his location and politically:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I notice in your issue of January 23, some articles that are timely and to the point. First, your correspondent from Arkansas offers a very pathetic condition of affairs, yet I know it is true. There are thousands of tenant farmers who do not have one month's supplies and no work or credit and that is not all; their cotton crop never paid their fertilizer bills, thus leaving their families without supplies for either winter or summer.

Now, my dear sir, what are we to do? I suppose we will have to go to our benevolent friend Festus J. Ward, and borrow a few hundred, but wait—we don't happen to have the twenty bales of cotton to mortgage.

I am informed through the Associated Press that cotton is worth 25 cents in Germany. If this is true then doesn't it look very much as if the war talk is all rot and an excuse for the speculators to skin us out of our crop? It looks like it to a man in the well.

I enclose a clipping from the Arkansas Gazette which reveals the bombast of the Southern press and explains why you doubt your correspondent from Thorney, Ark. It is plain if you give this careful study that the moneyed interests have fared well in the last two months on an increase of \$10 a bale on cotton, for don't think for a moment that the farmer has been allowed this increase. If you notice, it has been the poor bankers and business men that have this small sum of 120 million dollars to show for their hard labor.

It is natural to think we are all Democrats since we are in the "solid South." Well, how about the machine that operates so nicely for these poor fellows? If I am not mistaken it has taken the G. O. P. 44 years to build its machine and Mr. Wilson has been two years putting it in good order and to work.

The result is that the South has, on the largest crop in her history, lost 450 million dollars.

Now we are asked, "What are we going to do about it?" We have come to the conclusion that what you advocated in your last issue—that is, change the system—would be best.

We are not so well informed on Socialism but one thing is sure and that is, the Socialists have, you say, "a definite program" and that is more than either the Republicans or the Progressives have outside of the skin game.

Is it not a strange thing the people will elect such men to represent them in Congress as we have from this and your state? And they are an average.

Do you suppose that any of them would ever cast their vote for a program such as yours in your article, "How to Supply the Capital?" Never, no never.

Give us a program that is definite and assure the people a living. Curtail the money power and take from it the control of our money system and give it back to the people as was intended and we will be prosperous but just as long as our presidents and Congress can find a way to help the railroads when they are being robbed by the officials and then when millions of farmers ask for a means of protection they cry out, "Paternalism" just so long will there be hunger and idleness. It will, and ought to damn any party on earth. Furthermore it is a shame on our government to think that with the greatest crop in our history there are hundreds of thousands of people who are actually suffering for the necessities of life and children who have not had and neither will they have shoes for this winter or books so they can go to school. What shall we do, vote for the same old steal or try something that at least promises a definite program?

R. L. WOODS.

Would He Inherit?

A man and wife have one child, a son. The wife dies and the father marries again. After his second marriage his sister adopts the child. At the time of this adoption the father had no property. He now has. He has children by his second wife. After his death would the son who was adopted by his aunt get a share of his father's property?

PRETTY PRAIRIE, Kan.

Yes. He would inherit both from his natural parent and his parent by adoption.

The Lawmakers

A Rural Credit Bill Becomes Law—For Foot and Mouth Expenses \$50,000

Legislative Record.	
Total bills introduced.....	1,913
Original bills passed.....	303
Killed by committees.....	716
Killed on floor.....	61
Substituted or withdrawn.....	87
Bills on calendars.....	753
In committees.....	144
Signed by Governor.....	46

EVERY farmer in Kansas will be interested in the Bowman Rural Credit Bill adopted by both houses of the legislature in one of last week's sessions. This bill extends to rural communities the privileges long enjoyed by cities in the building and loan associations. Something better in the way of legislation may at some future time be put together to give farmers cheap capital on terms that will enable the principal to be paid off in small installments, but at present this is a very desirable measure, one of the most commendable bills the legislature has passed. It will benefit and encourage especially those persons on farms most in need of credit. It puts in understandable terms a proposition which, in most of the bills offered in the national congress, is beyond the mental ken of most men. It is deemed of such surpassing importance that the entire bill as it was passed is given here:

Section 1. Building and loan associations incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas may issue rural credit shares on which a definite or agreed rate of interest or dividends may be paid. All dividends thereon shall be distributed semi-annually. Payment on said shares and the withdrawal of the amount credited to same, or any part thereof, may be made in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the association, but subject to the building and loan laws of Kansas with reference to notice of withdrawal and the amount to be used in any one month for such purposes. No interest or dividend shall be forfeited on any sum withdrawn on such shares except such interest or dividend as may have accrued since the dividend date immediately preceding the date of withdrawal. No entrance fees, premiums, fines, fees or penalties shall be charged on any such shares.

Sec. 2. Any association issuing such shares shall, whenever possible to do so with proper security, invest the amount to the credit of such shares in first mortgage rural credit loans on farms in the state of Kansas within the county in which such association is located; provided, however, that any money remaining undisposed of may be invested in such securities as are now permitted for the investment of the surplus funds of building and loan associations.

Sec. 3. Rural credit mortgage notes shall draw a definite rate of interest, payable semi-annually, but in no instance shall the rate exceed by 1½ per cent the average rate of interest or dividend paid by said association on its rural credit shares. Interest on sums past due shall not exceed 8 per cent per annum.

Sec. 4. Rural credit loans may be made for any period not exceeding 20 years, and when made for a period exceeding 10 years must contain an agreement for the reduction of the principal of the loan through annual or semi-annual payments.

Sec. 5. Every loan made or purchased under the provisions of this act may be paid in whole or in part at any interest paying date, but such payments may be made at any time and shall cease to draw interest. Receipt of such payments upon the principal of all loans shall be evidenced by credits in a pass book furnished each borrower.

Sec. 6. No commission of any character shall be charged the borrower for obtaining a rural credit loan in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Sec. 7. The amount to the credit of such rural credit shares shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 8. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

It will be seen from the foregoing that tenant farmers will be benefited by this law. He will have a chance to buy a farm precisely as a man in a city buys a home, by making a small first payment and then pay it off in small installments over a term of years that may be as long as twenty years.

And the Bowman bill makes a law which not only will help tenants but will not cost the state a cent. Bills have been proposed for an issue of many millions in state bonds to be lent to farmers who want to buy farms. The Bowman bill simply authorizes the building and loan associations now in existence or which may be organized later to make rural loans. At present the

law limits their loans to city property. Under the Bowman bill, the co-operative organization of farmers into loan associations is made possible, something after the system of land banks in existence in some of the European countries. A similar system is in very successful operation in England.

To Eradicate Stock Disease.

An emergency measure making \$300,000 available, if needed, to stamp out the infection of foot and mouth disease in Kansas was passed by both branches of the legislature last week. This measure makes an immediate appropriation of \$50,000 and empowers the state executive council to borrow \$250,000 more if that amount should be required. The burden the state will have to bear, by the law as passed, will be distributed over the next 20 years instead of the next two years as would have been the case if a direct appropriation of \$250,000 had been made. If any money must be borrowed it will be covered by a bond issue, one-twentieth of which will be payable every year. The measure also carries an appropriation to pay as much as \$12,500 a year into the sinking fund and \$10,000 a year interest.

Governor Capper was opposed to the direct appropriation of the ¼ million dollars first asked because there was only one herd of infected cattle in the state at the time and that amount might not be needed. A direct appropriation of \$50,000 was considered sufficient to meet all immediate needs.

The disease seems to be well under control in this state. No new cases of infection have been discovered in the last 10 days. The quarantine officials are taking every precaution to keep the disease from spreading from the infected localities, or being carried into the state. The success of their efforts depends upon the amount of co-operation they get from farmers and stockmen. The most rapid progress made in eradicating the disease in other states has been in those sections where the sanitary officials have had the co-operation of the farmers. The loss occasioned by the disease also has been less in those communities.

A good many persons have opposed the slaughtering of infected animals. This opposition comes from the fact that a large per cent of the animals affected will recover in many instances. While this is true the per cent of loss is not always so small as has been the case with the cattle quarantined at the National Dairy show. Most of the valuable breeding animals in that show have been saved but the owners state that the expense of maintaining such a quarantine soon would amount to more than the value of the ordinary herd even if it could be accomplished under ordinary farm conditions. It should be remembered too that this herd has not been cured and may yet have to be slaughtered.

The great loss from foot and mouth disease, when the infected animals are given good care, comes from the loss of young, injury to milk cows, and emaciation. It is estimated that the loss from these sources would amount to at least 50 million dollars a year in the United States if the disease were allowed to go unchecked. Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in England for 50 years and it was estimated that during that time it caused more loss than all other livestock diseases together.

The loss on our western ranges and farms would be much greater than where the infected animals can be given good care. It is stated that 30 steers died in the stock yards at Glendive, Montana within 10 days after the quarantine was declared. The experience at Glendive as well as in other sections of the United States and European countries shows the futility of trying to control the disease by simple quarantine measures and allowing all infected animals, that will, to recover. The infection spread from the Glendive stock yards to six ranches before it finally was eradicated, notwithstanding the infected cattle, which were

shipped from Chicago, were put in quarantine as soon as they arrived in Glendive.

The slaughter method which is being used by the government is the only method known by which the disease can be eradicated. The United States Live Stock Sanitary association adopted this resolution at its recent meeting in Chicago: "It is the sense of this association that the federal regulations for the control and eradication of foot and mouth disease shall be recognized by every state as the uniform method of controlling and eradicating foot and mouth disease in the United States. We further specifically recommend that all susceptible stock infected with or exposed to foot and mouth disease be forthwith slaughtered and buried in accordance with regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This association emphatically condemns all attempts at state legislation or personal action to interfere with the federal regulations now in force for the control and eradication of foot and mouth disease."

This communication also was presented at the meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary association: "The breeders of purebred cattle, sheep, and swine in the United States through their pedigree registry associations have endorsed by resolution the policy of the federal and state authorities as to their method of stamping out foot and mouth disease, and have assumed a patient and waiting attitude pending the successful results of quarantining and slaughtering."

The quarantines are a hardship in many instances but shippers and breeders should make the best of them. The sooner the disease is eradicated the better it will be for the country. The action of men in some counties of Illinois, noted for harboring cattle infected with diseases other than foot and mouth disease as well as this disease, in resisting the federal regulations is being condemned in no uncertain terms by stockmen all over the United States. The quarantine regulations however, should permit as free a movement of stock as possible between uninfected districts but at the same time eliminate all chance of spreading the infection. This applies particularly to breeding stock.

The Appropriations.

When the Farmers Mail and Breeze closed for this issue the matter of appropriations had not been decided. The senate had approved the report of its committee on ways and means which covered the senate's big appropriation bill for the educational institutions. This had failed of adoption when first put to a vote owing to the absence of some of its friends. The bill was approved without the loss of a cent from the total of \$4,356,350, or about a million dollars more than the house has decided is necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the state's educational institutions for the next two years.

Senator W. P. Lambertson tried to reduce the figures. He tried to have the \$250,000 administration building item cut out of the bill but his motion lost. He next endeavored to have either the \$100,000 physics building at the agricultural college or the \$125,000 domestic arts building at the Pittsburg Normal eliminated, but without success. Senator Harry McMillan tried to cut out \$50,000 of the \$75,000 provided for a new hospital at Rosedale, asserting that the medical school at Rosedale was a mistake. The institution cost the state thousands of dollars for every physician it graduated, he said. His economy effort likewise failed.

Put Senators On Record.

On the question of recommending the \$4,356,350 educational bill for passage Senator Lambertson forced the senate to a roll call, with the following result:

Votes against recommending the bill—Bowman, King, Kinkel, Lambertson, Logan, McMillan, Meek, Nighswonger, Paulen, Pauley, Simpson, Wilson, of Washington—12.

—Votes to recommend the bill for passage—

Carey, Carney, Davis, Denton, Hinds, Howe, Huffman, Joseph, Klein, Mahlin, Malone, Milton, Nixon, Price, of Clark, Price, of Greenwood, Shouse, Stavely, Stillings, Sutton, Trott, Troutman, Waggener, Williams, Wilson, of Jefferson—24.

The senate increased these appropriations:

Hutchinson state fair from \$10,000, the house figures, to \$68,000.

Hutchinson reformatory from \$221,440 to \$249,560.

Penitentiary, reimbursing twine plant revolving fund, increased \$10,000.

Penitentiary deficiency for maintenance, from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Charitable homes and hospitals, \$24,000 to \$32,000.

Upon a number of other bills the senate approved the house's figures, including the house appropriations for the penitentiary for the next biennium.

All these figures were, of course, to be considered in a conference between both houses. If the appropriations as finally agreed to by both houses should still be in excess of the amount believed by Governor Capper to be necessary and wise under present conditions he might reduce the amounts or he could refuse to sign the bills.

These appropriations were voted by the senate and are to be considered next by the house:

Educational institutions.....	\$4,356,350
Irrigation revolving fund.....	91,000
Twine plant at Hutchinson reformatory.....	90,000
To mark grave of Wm. Walker, first governor of Kansas.....	200
For state fish and game department.....	36,000
State Industrial School for Boys, Topeka.....	127,700
Charitable homes and hospitals.....	32,000
Repairing Goss ornithological collection.....	500
Hutchinson reformatory.....	249,560
Penitentiary.....	380,280
Penitentiary deficiency.....	25,000
State house white way.....	9,750
Hutchinson State Fair.....	68,000
Pawnee Rock park.....	500
Reimbursing penitentiary twine plant fund.....	60,000
For Kansas exhibit at Dry-Farming congress.....	1,000
Aid State Poultry association and State Poultry federation.....	1,000
Tuberculosis sanatorium.....	51,000
Topeka Industrial Institute (negro).....	40,000
Western university, Quindaro (negro).....	57,000
Total.....	\$5,687,040

When Will It End?

The session probably will last until March 20, although Speaker Stone has declared his belief that it would all be over by March 12. Senator Carney has a resolution in the senate calling for adjournment March 9. If the weather turns good the members from the country districts may pack up and leave.

Party pledges are having hard sledding. The senate either is killing or amending so as to insure a more or less speedy death the house measures sent over in line with party pledges. And, at that, the house is not fulfilling many pledges. Appropriations are, on the surface, in an apparently hopeless muddle, with the house and senate differing by considerably more than a million dollars on the amounts needed by the various state institutions and departments.

The members began working without pay, Tuesday, March 2. In the house, last Saturday, Malone's bill was passed allowing Sherman county to establish an irrigation experiment plant. These bills, also, were among others passed: By Hendricks, for county aid for county and district fairs, and by Ferrell legalizing the name of the town of Otego, formerly Elson, Jewell county.

Irrigation Board To Live.

The legislature has refused to abolish the state irrigation board. Governor Capper had recommended that the work which the board was supposed to do be done by the agricultural college. Favorable action was taken to reappropriate to the board's use \$91,000 remaining of \$125,000 granted two years ago for exploration work in western counties. Several experimental plants have been established and counties in the western part of the state have deeded land worth more than \$30,000 to the state in consideration of its investigations.

(Continued on Page 37.)

For Handy Men

A Page of Helpful Ideas Contributed by Readers Who Do Things in Ingenious Ways

FOR line fences, or permanent cross fences, steel posts are much better than wood or concrete posts. The life of steel posts is very much longer than wood posts, and when set in concrete they maintain their alignment indefinitely. The cost of steel posts is not high. The line post will not exceed in cost a good wood post. One style of post on the market requires no staples to fasten the wire. The fence is secured to the post by means of tongue-like punchings on the post. These tongues being bent around the wire secure it firmly to the post. These posts are round and tapering, and are galvanized to prevent rusting. Another style of post is made of angle iron, with holes on side to receive staples. As the staples are driven home the ends cross, thus clinching them and holding the fence securely. Barbed wire and woven field fencing may be used with either.

L. D. Crain.

Colorado Station, Ft. Collins.

What Device Do You Use?

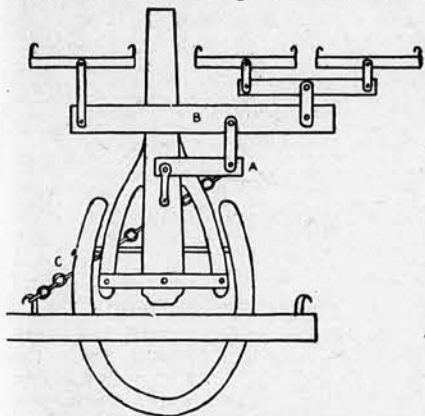
Will readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze please tell me how to make a three-horse evener for a wagon? It must be arranged so that each horse will pull one-third of the load.

L. M.

Hooker, Okla.

A 3-Horse Evener For Wagons

This device evens the pull when three horses are hitched to a wagon. An ordinary three-horse evener (B) is used as shown in the drawing. A is a short



Plan of Mr. Dickinson's Evener.

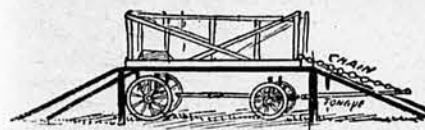
oaken piece of 2 by 4, 18 inches long, C is a chain fastened to A by means of a clevis. The other end is passed under the tongue and is slipped over the hook provided for the stay chain. I find this to be a very satisfactory hitch for three horses when there is a heavy load on the wagon or the roads are bad.

W. A. Dickinson.

Woodston, Kan.

Unloading a Heavy Rack

A rack lifter which allows the rack to be drawn from the wagon by horsepower instead of being lifted off by hand is made of six pieces of 2 by 6 and four posts. Set the posts so they will be a little closer together than the width of rack, one for each corner, making sure they are high enough so the wagon can run out after it is unloaded, and bolt two of the 2 by 6's on top, one on each side, putting them on edgewise. At each end put two other 2 by 6's, letting them run from the ground to the top of posts. To unload



The Rack Unloaded.

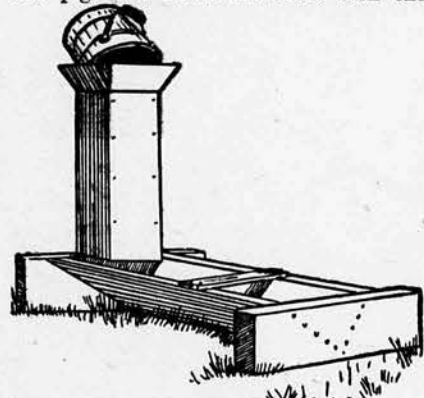
the rack run a chain from the front end of rack to the end of wagon tongue, then drive the team in between the posts. The rack, held by the chain, will slide up along the slanting pieces of 2 by 6. When the rack is in position,

unhook the chain and drive out, and the rack is off. A child can unload the heaviest rack. To load the rack, drive the wagon beneath and fasten on the chain as before. Start the horses, and your rack is on.

A. F. Drew.

How to Slop the Hogs

Here is a handy device for feeding hogs. To any ordinary trough attach an upright box 2½ feet long and 8 by 4 inches in diameter, flaring at the top. The pigs can never interfere with the



No Interference This Way.

pouring of slop into the trough, and they will soon learn to wait for their drink at the bottom of the spout.

Joseph Volden.

Westby, Wis.

They All Have Side Draft

In your issue of January 2, under the title, "Ideas That Count," you published a drawing of an evener without side draft. This is a four-horse evener attached to a plow. The idea of the designer is to meet the need of a device that will enable a four-horse team to draw a sulky plow without side draft, and permit the outside horse to walk in the furrow. The mechanical construction of three and four horse eveners without side draft, is as varied as the gearing of family washing machines. Such devices always are appearing in the agricultural papers, and many farmers have pet devices which they enthusiastically tell you will eliminate side draft.

Now the fact of the matter is that it is just as impossible to construct an evener to change the line of draft as it is to construct a machine to produce perpetual motion, or make something out of nothing. An evener without side draft is supposed to be one that may be so attached to the implement that its center of draft is placed to one side of the line of draft of the implement. It is further supposed that each horse draws an equal share of the load. The most common cases in point are those of trying to draw a one row cultivator by three horses occupying consecutive spaces between the rows, and of drawing a grain binder or single plow with four horses. No evener was ever invented, nor ever will be invented, that can eliminate side draft in these cases.

The complicated mechanical systems, always employed by those who invent such eveners, serve merely to confuse the unmechanical. Levers or pulleys with chains are invariably placed to one side of the line of draft; the thought being that the line of draft is thereby shifted. There is always a compensating influence exerted upon the lever or pulley so held to the side, and thus the line of draft is made to fall back where it was in the first place.

Many of these devices are in use, and sometimes it happens there is little side draft present where they are used. This is due to trucks, furrow wheels, land-sides, fins or some other device making contact with the ground.

The futility of trying to change the line of draft without attachment to a second point of resistance, is illustrated in the hitch of an ordinary riding cultivator. In this case, however, the at-

tempt is to shift the line of draft vertically instead of laterally, as is the case with the plow evener. Wishing to make the neck weight lighter, farmers not infrequently set the singletrees so low that the tongue floats, relieving all weight from the pole straps. This may ease the driver's conscience, but not the weight on the horses' necks. All the weight that has been taken from the pole straps by lowering the singletrees, has been compensated for by the increased downward pull on the traces. The line of draft has not been changed, and the total neck weight is exactly the same under either hitching adjustment.

The line of draft is exactly parallel with the traces with a tongueless implement, but a tongue may throw it out of parallel to the traces. The neck weight can be altered by lengthening or shortening the hitch, or by balancing the weight of the cultivator on the supporting wheels, but that is another matter.

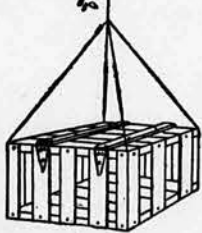
Clyde W. Miller.

Mahaska, Kan.

Mr. Miller's objections are well taken, but it is a fact that many of these evener devices, though not mathematically perfect, give excellent satisfaction in use.

Break Sitters This Way

Some day before spring when you have a few minutes' spare time, make one or more of these swinging coops and see if it will not break a chronic sitter better and more quickly than any other plan you ever tried.



It is not only effective but is humane. I don't believe in some of the "cures" practiced on helpless creatures merely because they show a persistency in their maternal instincts by which they come naturally. The coop is made like a crate, slatted all around, and hung to the limb of a tree. It has a hinged cover. Swinging in the breeze, with no place to sit where she can feel any warmth, a hen will soon lose her desire to sit and will be laying again before long.

J. W. C.

To Ventilate a Pit Silo

I have read of men being overcome with gas which sometimes accumulates in pit silos. I never have had experience with pit silos, but I do know something about mines. The following scheme will remove gas from a silo:

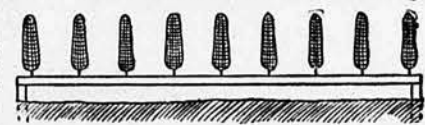
Place an 8-inch stove pipe so that it will extend from a few feet above the silage to 6 or 8 feet above the silo or the building in which the silo is located. Add to the pipe as the silage is taken out, so as to keep the end of the pipe not more than 6 feet from the level of the silage. This will create a circulation of air, and there can be no collection of dangerous gas where there is efficient ventilation.

A. B. Newlin.

Edwards County, Kansas.

This Induces Exercise

I have a method of feeding corn to the flock that I like better than feeding in a straw litter or in hoppers. The drawing shows the plan. I drove two stakes in the ground about 5 feet apart and cut a board to reach over them. Through



this board I drove several 10-penny nails, then put the board on the stakes with nails up and nailed the ends fast to the stakes. Ears of corn are stuck on these nails, butts down. This provides plenty of exercise for the birds

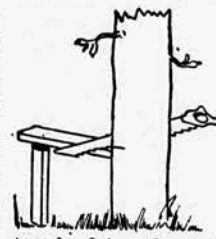
for when one jumps up to pick at an ear the kernels fly and there is a general scramble for them. Besides none of the grain is lost or wasted and the birds get it clean.

Evert Mason.

Dixon County.

Saves One Man on the Saw

Take a 2 by 10-inch plank about 3 feet long and hollow out one end to make it fit around a tree. Drive a few nails into



this end, cut off the heads, and sharpen the ends with a file. Near the other end of the plank nail a short piece of 2 by 4 that is the height you want your stumps. Set this up against the tree trunk, drive the nails into the bark with a few blows on the end of the plank, and you are ready to saw. The handle on the opposite end of the crosscut saw should be removed.

Edgar R. Wright.

Pop Bottle Cork Will Do

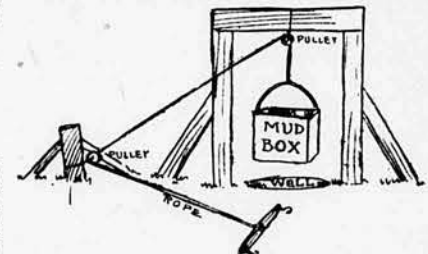
I noticed in a late issue of your paper a letter telling how a man mended his water tank. I had occasion to mend a small hole in the bottom of my tank. I took the cork from two pop bottle covers, two metal washers, and one small brass bolt that I found in the top of an old dry cell battery. One piece of cork was placed inside the tank, and the other outside. A washer was placed over each piece of cork, and the bolt was put through all of them and tightened.

N. Frank Johnson.

Phillips County, Kansas.

Hoist For Well or Pit Silo

Take two stout posts 9 feet long and chip away just enough from one side of each so a 2 by 6-inch plank can be nailed solid. Set posts 1 to 2 feet deep and brace well. Set short post some distance away and brace. Make a box 2 feet



After Brother Cook's Sketch.

square. Wire a pulley to the center of 6-inch plank and another pulley to the short post. Run a 1-inch rope through both pulleys with a singletree at the outer end, and it will be an easy matter to dig or clean a well, or to dig a pit silo.

Otto Cook.

When Using a Brace and Bit

Boring and drilling with a brace and bit or with a drill is often laborious. Try placing the brace and article to be drilled on ground, or on a block, and resting the wagon tongue on the bit stock. Any degree of pressure may be obtained by varying the distance from the end, or by putting a weight on the end of tongue.

E. H. Davison.

Ideas Are Worth Money

It may be of interest to you to know that one little labor saving idea which appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some time ago, saved me \$4.00 in wages last week. There will be several more weeks of the same kind of work and more savings in sight.

Alfalfa, La.

S. E. Bowers.

How a Tractor Is Built

Great Efficiency Is Obtained in the Hart-Parr Plant at Charles, Iowa

A GREAT deal of the progress in Kansas farming has come as a result of the careful investigation and the genius of the specialists with machinery companies. Much of the farm wealth produced here has been made possible by their efforts. Especially should plenty of credit be given to makers of engines, for they have done a great deal of pioneering in their field. The plants of the leading tractor companies are marvels in industrial efficiency.

Among the leading tractor plants of the country, is the factory of the Hart-Parr company of Charles City, Ia. It is one of the models of efficiency often referred to by experts. The plant is on a wedge-shaped tract one mile long and one-half mile wide at one end and 400 feet at the other. The buildings occupy a strip 2,600 feet long and 400 feet wide. The plant comprises machine and erecting shops, open-hearth steel and gray iron foundries and power testing and heating plants.

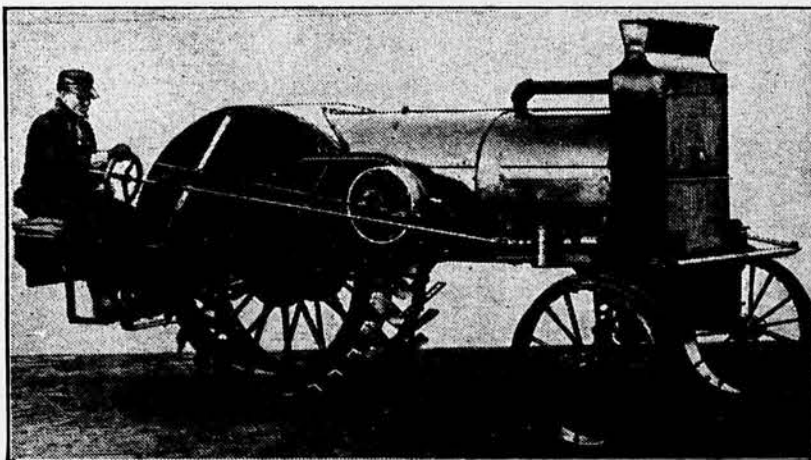
This company was established by C. W. Hart and C. H. Parr, graduates of the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin. They became interested in the investigation of gas engines when they were in college, and they built a few engines then. They began their business at Charles City in 1901, by putting up a few small buildings. This business has grown steadily at home and abroad and a very considerable export trade has been developed. Engines made at Charles City are in use in almost every country.

Among the mechanical improvements which have made the gas tractor possible, and in the development of which the Hart-Parr company has been a pioneer is the oil cylinder cooling system and the perfection of a motor which will operate on kerosene and other lower grade fuels. The oil-cooling system was originated in 1898 after a large amount of experimental work.

The water-cooled gas engine or tractor for agricultural work, especially in a northern climate, has certain inherent disadvantages, chief among which is the danger from freezing in cold weather. The earlier Hart-Parr tractors used gasoline, but its increasing price and scarcity compelled a substitute to be found. In response to this demand experiments were begun and in 1905 the Hart-Parr company perfected a satisfactory method for using the lower grades of fuel. It consists of a peculiar carburetor in which a slight quantity of water is fed with the kerosene. The temperature of the combustion within the engine cylinder decomposes the water into its original elements, hydrogen and oxygen, and the latter combines with the free carbon, which otherwise would be deposited in the engine as soot.

Very careful systems have been worked out in the Hart-Parr plant to facilitate production, encourage efficiency and insure a square deal for the workmen. These policies include the wage fixing system and the work routing method, together with the planning board, trucking and tool account systems. A part of the description of the cost-accounting system was taken from a report by H. C. Estep, of the Iron Age Review, who made a careful study of the methods worked out in this plant.

The management of the Hart-Parr



The New Hart-Parr Little Devil Tractor, of 7½ Horsepower.

company is not in favor of the piece-work system of labor payment as usually applied. It has, therefore, worked out a wage payment system which aims to embody the chief advantage of the piece-work plan—incentive to production—at the same time avoiding its disadvantages and some of its demoralizing features. The company keeps an individual account of the performance of every workman. This gives the details of the man's work week by week, including his actual time on each job, his earned hourly rate based on the standard cost of labor to the job, his actual wage rate and the actual job cost. His loss or gain compared with standard conditions also is entered on the card, and the record given in the loss and gain columns determines the man's fitness for increases in wages.

A record is kept showing the average time required for each of the various operations in making a tractor and from this record, with time studies, a set of standards indicating the proper cost of each operation is made up. All men work by the day. Each man's daily wage is compared with the standard costs and adjustments are made accordingly.

The details of this method of handling the wage problem may best be described by referring to a specific example, the record of a job on a 60-horsepower engine No. 4694. The standard cost of labor for this job, as determined from the sheets and time studies is \$13.20. The actual time of the workman on the job was 46 hours; his earned hourly rate, therefore is \$13.20—the standard cost—divided by 46, or 28.6 cents an hour. The man, however, is being paid 29 cents an hour and the actual cost of the job to the Hart-Parr company is \$13.34. This is 14 cents in excess of the standard cost of \$13.20, and the man is charged with a loss of 14 cents. On the next job, on engine No. 4681, the loss is the same, making the total loss 28 cents. On the third job, however, the man shows a distinct gain of \$2.18, which offsets the loss and leaves a total gain in his favor of \$1.90. Subsequent losses and gains follow until finally the man's record shows a gain of \$3.20 and his wage rate is changed from 29 to 30 cents an hour. At the conclusion of this record his total gain is \$7.20, which indicates he is in line for an additional increase in wages. While this

system involves considerable clerical labor, it nevertheless has the advantage of showing the actual record of every workman compared with definite standards. As a result, the men are encouraged to do their best because they know that favorable results will bring about an immediate reward; also they are absolutely relieved from the petty tyranny of foremen which frequently occurs in large shops.

In addition to the plant at Charles City, the Hart-Parr organization has offices in many cities. A very elaborate sales organization is required by a company of this size. The plant runs every working day, of course, but the delivery season varies somewhat. Sometimes several days or weeks will pass when very few engines will be shipped, and then there will come quite a period in which the shipping department will have more than it can do. Sometimes a trainload or more of engines will be shipped in a day.

More About African Kafir

I read Professor Call's and Mr. Hatch's experiences with African kafir in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I got one bushel of African kafir last spring and gave my neighbor part of it. I will admit that it is mixed considerably but there were only a very few heads that were not well filled; I did not find a head of smut in the field. My neighbor had a few heads of smut in one end of his field. The heads are very large and the grain is large. I threshed 135 bushels from six acres, and the hail knocked a great deal of it out before I got it topped. I planted it May 20 and it was ripe the last of August. Feterita planted the same day beside the kafir was only about 10 days earlier. The kafir was harrowed only once and cultivated once, so I am well pleased with it. I will plant only African kafir and feterita this year.

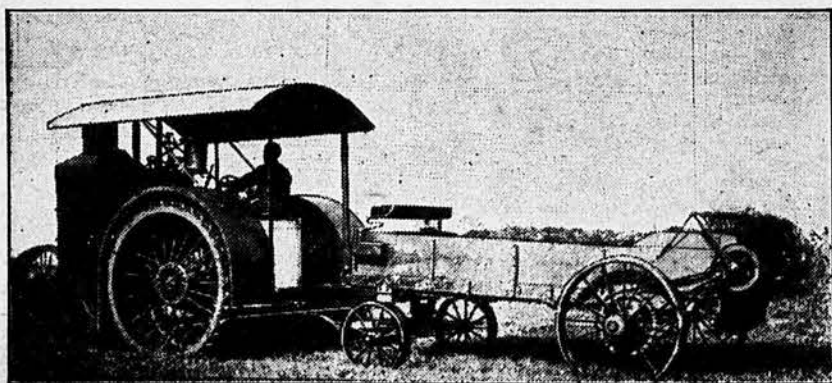
I had African kafir, Black Hulled White and Black Hulled Dwarf kafir in the same field last year as an experiment. At a farmers' institute here, a shore time ago, Mr. Crabtree of Manhattan advised all upland farmers to plant White Hulled White kafir. I asked him where I could get the seed and he said at Hays City. I wrote there to see what they thought of it. They said they would recommend it to be grown only in a line from Jewell to Stevens county. They advised growing the White Hulled kafir northwest of that line and Black Hulled kafir in central and southern Kansas. The African kafir is good enough for me.

I graded my seed and expected to advertise it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze but after reading Professor Call's letter I changed my mind.

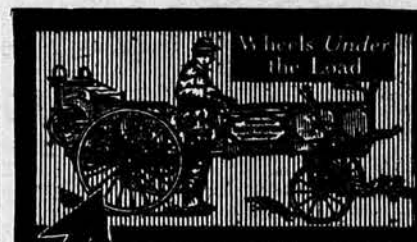
Windom, Kan.

A. Cochran.

It is stated that there are 2,930 Chautauquas in this country. More than 2,200 were held in tents last summer, as the result of the circuit idea. What a wonderful contribution this is to the ethical, social and educational uplift of the communities thus supplied.



Hart-Parr Engines Are Being Used For All Kinds of Farm Work.



Great Western Low Down Spreader

Is the easiest to load. Saves back-breaking strain of lifting over high wheels. **Lightest of draft**—short wheel base—roller bearings—front wheels cut under—turns in its own length—simple drive—lowest upkeep cost.

The Great Western has made good for more than 14 years. Over 100,000 satisfied users in all parts of country will tell you that the Great Western means dependable service and money saving durability. Write for Free Book. Get all the facts about spreader construction. Address

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
232 S Second Ave.
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Send for Free Spreader Book



Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheels slip—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley. Iver A. Madison, Wheatland, N. D., writes: "I have six engines and the Cushman is the best. It does not jump like a heavy engine. On the binder it is a great saver of horse flesh. It will do all you claim and more too."

4 H. P. Tractor—Easy to Move Around. Same Engine Used on Binder.



E. W. Gasser, Sidney, Ill., says: "With a Cushman I cut 10 acres more a day with less horses. A binder will last 3 or 4 years longer with this engine." Ask for free Engine Book.

Cushman Motor Works
814 North 21st Street
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



GET MY BIG FREE BOOK OF Buggy Bargains

My big, new 180-page book is off the press and waiting for you. It tells you all about my straight-grain, second-growth hickory buggies with full wrought gears. Explains my direct selling. Shows why I can give you a better buggy for less money than anyone else.

BOHON'S "BLUE GRASS" BUGGIES

are built on honor and sold on trial. Try my buggy 30 days on your own road and send it back if it is not right. They are backed by an Unlimited Guarantee and \$30,000 Bond. You get complete protection when you buy BOHON buggies. Write for the Big Free Book—1915. D. T. BOHON
4149 Main St.
Harrodsburg, Ky.



Big Irv's Defeat

By N. H. Crowell

THE honor of Plum Creek township was plainly in the hands of Len Gordon. The big corn-husking match was scheduled for Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving and the scene of action was to be Farmer Mercer's lower 40 where the corn showed exceptionally good.

Not only was Len Gordon to defend the honor of the township against a hitherto unbeaten champion at all forms of farm work from haystacking to bundle pitching, but he had a little private score to settle. He had reason to believe that Big Irv Stoner had escorted Bessie Mercer home from meeting the Sunday evening previous. It was this suspicion that had enabled Art Mercer to secure Len's consent to the big match with Irv on the following Wednesday.

The year before Len Gordon had husked 103 bushels of corn in eight hours, a record that seemed unbeatable in Plum Creek township. Art Mercer had overheard Big Irv bragging about some remarkable husking scores he had made and, in spite of the recognized prowess of the braggart, he believed that a contest between the two would result in a victory for Len Gordon and a victory that was certain to be most popular throughout the neighborhood.

The arrangements were simple. Each contestant was permitted to use two wagons and a shoveler was to do all the unloading at the big crib on the edge of the field. They were to start at 7 o'clock sharp and quit exactly at twenty minutes past 5 in the afternoon, the twenty minutes to be utilized at noon for dinner or continuous work, at the huskers' option.

The evening before the match Art Mercer had groomed his man carefully, seeing to it that boots, jacket and husking pegs were in first class condition. He even laid in a supply of sweet chocolate for Len to eat as he worked and, in case Len got thirsty or fatigued he included a jug of hot coffee in his commissary.

Five minutes to 7 on the morning of the match Farmer Mercer's lower 40 presented a unique spectacle. Two teams hitched to wagons with throw-boards towering aloft faced into the corn a hundred feet apart while two very alert young men stood waiting the signal to start. A good natured crowd of neighbor farmer lads was on hand to witness the start of the contest.

"Go!" came the word and, like a flash, Len Gordon grasped an ear and literally yanked it into the big wagon. And then began the steady thump-thump-thump as the two experts cut loose among the thick-standing stalks.

"Crickety! Len's hitting up a warm pace!" ejaculated Farmer Mercer, as he surveyed the lad's work.

"And that boy is built to last, too," added Farmer Stanley. "He's got the backbone—he'll try to win."

Len Gordon was certainly trying. He had studied out the matter thoroughly. It was merely a question of eyesight, hands and corn. Give him plenty of corn and he would furnish the hands and eyesight. Crash, crackle, snap, he tore through the stalks—his unerring fingers snatching the corn away as if by magic. The pace was swift—he felt electrified and his brain grew remarkably clear and keen.

His opponent, too, was far from idle. The boaster evidently possessed skill also in husking corn.

"He gets 'em like a flash when he gets to 'em but Len gets there faster, I think," commented Mercer.

Mid-forenoon Art Mercer came close to Len, a wide smile on his face.

"I've just been over listening to Big Irv tell us how many kinds of an imitation corn husker you are. There—don't stop! Keep a-going! I'm going back to hear some more—never saw a man who could work with his hands and his jawbone at the same time, you know!"

Len grinned at his friend's shrewdness and tore ahead faster than ever.

Minutes wore on—ten o'clock came and eleven. Len could not resist taking a quick glance inside his big fifty inch wagon box.

"Gee! Forty-five in there or I'm seeing double!" he gasped, as he dropped back to earth.

"So soon, Len?" came a girlish voice close at hand.

He wheeled—ear of corn poised to throw. Bessie Mercer, lovely in a pink shawl, stood by him.

"Um—maybe not that much, Bess," he said, lamely.

"Your'e doing grand, Len. Art and I have been watching you. I hope you have good luck."

"Thanks. Excuse me, Bess—must get busy!"

Len tossed the ear into the wagon, turned abruptly and made the air crackle with the fury of his onset. Bing-bing-bing went the ears as he viciously hurled them from him.

Ten minutes later he drove up to the crib. Big Irv had just driven up and was nimbly unhitching his team preparatory to hitching to his reserve wagon.

"How much, Len?" called someone.

"Forty-eight—near as I can see."

The group exchanged glances.

"What's he got?" asked Len, as he leaped down and grasped a tug to loosen his team.

"Fifty-two!"

"He husked just the same number of rows that you did, Len—did you get it clean?" asked Art.

"Got every ear!" ejaculated Len.

"That's funny!" said Art, musingly.

"You go ahead, Len—let me do the worrying. We'll win this. Eat some chocolate—keep it in your mouth."

An hour later—when he had almost

tators as pretty an exhibition of corn husking as they could desire. Len Gordon worked with a speed that told of his wonderful reserve vitality. All thought of defeat had left his mind—it was simply corn, corn, more corn!

Big Irv, husking steadily, gave his on-lookers frequent detailed descriptions of how easy it was for him to win—how he had calculated it all down to a nicety.

"I'll only beat him about half a bushel because I don't want to humiliate him, you know. He's a good boy but no corn husker. I'd hate to hurt his feelings by letting out to my limit."

Toward the finish Art Mercer visited the scene of Len's work frequently.

"Go it, Len, you're winning, I tell you!"

His frequent assurances seemed to lend new skill to Len's aching and cramped fingers. He was tearing into the corn like a demon when the sudden call of "Time's up!" reached his ear.

He straightened up and stretched his arms wide as he drew a deep breath. Art Mercer came running up and grasped his hand.

"We're winners—cheer up!"

"No use, Art—let's go up and learn the real facts. I've been listening to you so much I really got the idea we might be winning."

At the crib a peculiar situation confronted the judges. Len's wagon contained thirteen and a half bushels while Big Irv had eleven and a half, making their total for the day exactly 113½ bushels each.

While the judges were engaged in



"He's a Good Boy but no Corn Husker," Boasted Big Irv. "I'd Hate to Hurt His Feelings by Letting Out to My Limit."

forgotten the little mystery, Len came upon another. For a considerable space someone had been husking his corn—ear after ear was missing. His first thought was of Big Irv. But he was two hundred feet away and a robbery such as this would be a most futile sort. What did it mean?

When Art Mercer appeared the next time Len told him of the missing corn. "That is queer!" Art remarked, as he studied the earth at his feet.

Suddenly Art stopped and eyed the ground closely—then brushed away something with his hand.

"Crickety—that's strange!" he said, then darted swiftly away.

At one minute to 4 o'clock Len drove up with a load that measured fifty-two bushels. A moment later Big Irv came up with a load of flat fifty.

Art patted Len on the back.

"Only two behind, Len, and you're as fresh as a cucumber—look at him—he's wilting like a pansy!"

Len could detect no imminent signs of wilting in Big Irv's appearance and he knew that a handicap of two bushels in the short space of time remaining was a severe one. For a moment his heart felt a trifle weak but he happened to see the dancing eyes of Bessie Mercer full upon him and his jaw set.

"Hi, you, Jim! Get up!" he called to the team.

"That boy has grit, all right," said Farmer Stanley.

"It'll be very close," added someone.

The ensuing hour furnished the spec-

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BUY IT NOW

We farmers can bring back prosperity at once by buying our Spring needs now, instead of waiting.

(Continued on Page 23.)

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

When you look at the car remember that Dodge Brothers know how to build a motor car.

They know how because they have manufactured the vital parts for more than 500,000.

They know how to make gears, because they have been used to manufacturing 30,000 sets of gears a day.

They know how to make steering gear posts, because they have made 229,500 a year.

They know how to make connecting rods, because they have turned out in a year more than 850,000.

They know how to make crank shafts, because they have made as many as 205,000 a year.

They have a factory with a floor space of more than 20 acres, equipped thruout with the most modern machinery known to the industry.

The immense foundry can melt 150,000 pounds of gray iron each day, and 25 tons of brass.

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The fly-wheel department can finish 2,000 fly-wheels each day, punch 40,000 thrust plates, assemble 2,000 differential gear cases and drill 6,000 differentials.

Other departments are capable of equally remarkable production.

Handling millions of parts and pieces annually they have learned how to get the utmost out of materials, machinery and men.

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Dodge Brothers' factory is financed and entirely controlled by Dodge Brothers.

And the result of Dodge Brothers' unusual experience and complete financial independence is shown in the car.

There isn't a thing in it, or on it, that looks cheap or is cheap. The leather is real grain leather.

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The 35 h. p. motor is cast en bloc, with removable head.

The rear axle is of the full-floating type. The bearings are Timken thruout—with S. R. O. ball bearings in clutch and transmission.

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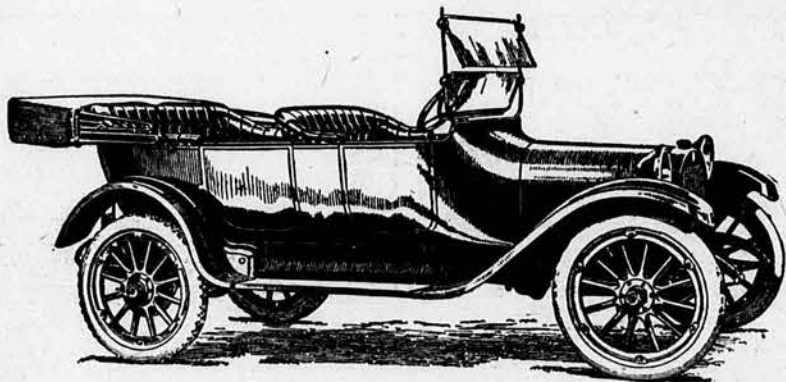
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Geo. W. Aiken,
Grand Haven, Mich.,
writes: "I have had one of your Horse Hoes for 35 years, and it is good for 35 years more."

To Try Three Kafir Strains

Past Failures Have Not Discouraged This Farmer

BY HARLEY HATCH

DESPITE our poor success with imported African kafir, last year, we are still in search of a kafir that will mature earlier than our native sorts. We are aware that last fall was an uncommon one for late growing crops and for that reason cannot again expect such favorable results from our late ripening native kafir. This spring we are going to give three strains of kafir a trial, all of the standard Black Hulled White variety. We think this is the only grain sorghum to grow in eastern Kansas and shall not attempt to grow feterita or Dwarf kafir. We do not consider it adapted to this part of the state in two years out of twenty.

As for the different strains of kafir seed we mentioned we will procure it as follows: First, a neighbor raised an excellent field of native kafir last fall on land adjoining this farm. It is pure seed, scarcely one head showing above another when it was growing. The field had been planted early in listed furrows, and but little dirt drawn over the seed. This dirt dried out and the seed failed because no rain fell for two weeks after planting. Our neighbor then replanted the field in the same furrows after working up some fresh dirt. He obtained a fine stand at the second planting, which was about May 25. This kafir ripened fully before frost and made a yield of between 35 and 40 bushels to the acre. We have procured some of this seed to use as a comparison with other seed.

The second lot of kafir we shall try is from seed grown in Jewell county. We have found a farmer there who has been selecting the earliest maturing heads from his field for the last ten years, and he says that his kafir is much earlier than when he began to grow it. He has 600 bushels of kafir grown last year in a season which supplied less than one inch of rain during July and August. His crop matured this grain on moisture from the spring rains. It seems to us as if this kafir should be very early here as it has so long been selected for early maturing qualities. Its northern growth should also make it still earlier here. We have seen a sample of this kafir. It would be considered good in a favorable season; we think it extra good to be grown in a summer with almost no rainfall. We shall expect favorable results from this kafir for we know it is accustomed to Kansas conditions.

The third lot of kafir is from African seed that has been grown in Kansas for two years since being imported. Readers will remember that the two cars of African kafir sold in Kansas, last spring, were bought because of the very favorable results recorded during the dry year of 1913 from kafir imported from Africa the year before. This kafir produced in Osage county about the only seed raised in that county that year. Some of the fields planted to that seed made as high as 25 bushels to the acre. Such good results led to the importing of two cars of seed last spring. We learned from these two cars, that the fact that the kafir was imported from Africa was no guarantee that it would be like the first lot, for it gave very poor results, being badly mixed. But the first lot imported gave such good results in Osage county and has given such good results since that we are going to give the seed a trial. The seed from the first importation was pure while the last importation contained about every sorghum and broomcorn mixture under the sun.

We have a letter from Asher Adams, the importer of both the first and second lots of this African kafir. He says that the second importation was made because the first gave such good results and that he expected as good seed from the last lot as he did from the first. He did not get it, but says that it was not his fault as he made every effort to get the same grade of seed and supposed he was getting it. Mr. Adams says that he has been inspecting kafir from all these importations in different parts of Kansas and finds that the first lot has been a success and that the second lot is as we reported it—a mixed

lot of poor quality. We shall give this first importation of kafir grown in Kansas two years a trial along with the other strains noted and will report results from time to time.

A Woodson county man writes asking about sowing English bluegrass seed in the spring. It has been our experience that one is pretty certain to get a stand of this grass from spring sowing in eastern Kansas but that so far as actual results are concerned it would be just as well to wait and sow next fall. The seed crop next year would be just as good—if not a little better—and it would be just as early. Spring sown bluegrass might supply a little pasture next fall but by rights it should not be pastured. If a seed crop is wanted this grass should never be pastured in the spring. As the most of this grass seed is taken by Europe we do not look for anything better than the very lowest price that will move the seed next summer. The home demand takes but a small part of the seed produced in Kansas. This grass is a great soil improver and may profitably be sown as such, but we do not expect to see it a profitable seed crop again for at least one year, and it may be longer.

We have been told on good authority that there are 200 tenant farmers in Coffey county who had not secured farms for the coming year, and this was February 15. Probably a large number of these men will get some kind of a farm before March 1 for there are small and inferior places which often may be had at the last moment. But it cannot be a pleasant feeling to know that a move must be made March 1 and that there is no place to go. There is a tendency among land owners to raise the cash rent which tendency is due to the good returns from the grain acreage here last year.

Share rent proved profitable here last year. The majority of the corn made around 30 bushels to the acre which means \$18 when corn sells for 60 cents. Corn has averaged higher than that; the average acre value of corn raised (Continued on Page 23.)

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble.

When the house is afire, it's about the same as when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," wrote a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die."

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely most of the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism."

"Two years ago I stopped using the coffee and began to use Postum and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats strong and regularly. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me."

"I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.



Clovers Enough Any Way—250

Several of These Varieties Are Valuable in Kansas, Where the Acreage of Legumes Is Increasing Rapidly

THERE are about 250 species of clovers, the more important of which are Red, Mammoth, Alsike, White, and a closely related genus, Sweet clover. Of the clovers proper, Red, Mammoth and Alsike are introduced species, while White clover is native to America.

The clover par excellence is Red clover, a biennial, known botanically as *Trifolium pratense*. It is sometimes called Little Red and June clover to distinguish it from Mammoth clover, from which it differs in size and time of maturity. Red clover was, according to C. G. Williams in the Ohio Farmer, introduced in America early in the Eighteenth century and is now "at home" east of central Kansas and north of the Gulf states to the Atlantic. In particular, it is a corn-belt crop and will do well on almost any good corn soil. It is associated with corn and wheat in practically all rotations in this territory. Where wheat does not do well it ties up with corn and oats. While it will grow on almost any well-drained soil, it is unthrifty in the absence of carbonate of lime, and lime will have to be applied to soil where it is deficient. Red clover calls for a temperate climate, with an abundance of rainfall. It will not endure as much cold and wet as Alsike clover, nor is it adapted to extreme heat and drouth like alfalfa. Without such underdrainage as is afforded by a gravelly subsoil, or tile it is likely to heave out badly.

We know little of varieties in connection with Red clover. The condition of this species is much as wheat would be if all of our bearded and bald, velvet and smooth chaff, red and white chaff, and red and white grain varieties were jumbled together in one mixed species. What has been done for wheat in this separation into many varieties remains to be done for Red clover, and many experiment stations are working on the problem. It is true we now have what we term Mammoth clover, which is really a later-maturing and a somewhat larger strain of Common Red and quite different from the "zigzag" clover of Europe, with which it is sometimes confused, and what might be termed regional varieties of Red clover, the best known of which are the Russian strains. One of these, the Orel, has been tested at a number of stations. These Russian strains have one desirable characteristic at least; they are quite free from the fine hairs usually found on the stems and leaves of clover. They do not seem

to be making much headway in this country, however.

Undoubtedly we shall some day have many distinct varieties of Red clover varying, not only in time of maturity, but in hardiness and consequent adaptability to different conditions; in proportion of leaves to stems and consequent food value; in seed production; in disease resistance and many other characters.

For the present about all that can be said in the way of choosing seed is to use that which is home-grown wherever this is possible, or to seed grown under at least as rigorous conditions as one's own. The advantages are that adaptability is favored; unknown weeds are not so likely to be introduced and the annoyance of getting Mammoth clover when the Common Red is desired is more likely to be avoided.

It is important that one should consider the quality of clover seed. Trade names such as "choice" and "prime," not to mention others, are seldom much indication as to quality; nor is the price always a guide. High-priced seed is not necessarily high grade, though low-priced seed is quite likely to be low grade. High-grade seed is usually economical, regardless of the price. Low-grade seed is dear at any price.

Clover calls for a very firm, well-fitted seedbed. It is a difficult matter to prepare the right sort of a seedbed for spring seeding on ground plowed in the spring. Herein lies the chief advantage of seeding clover with winter wheat, as compared with oats, in those sections where the oats ground is generally plowed in the spring. If it be fall plowed, or simply disked in the spring, the chances for clover seeding are improved greatly.

The Question Settled

Two Irishmen were working on the roof of a building one day when one made a mis-step and fell to the ground. The other leaned over and called:

"Are you dead or alive, Mike?"
"O'm alive," said Mike, feebly.
"Sure and you're such a liar Oi don't know whether to believe yez or not."
"Well, then Oi must be dead," said Mike, "for yez would never dare to call me a liar if Oi wor alive."

Various forms of green food, especially alfalfa and clover, have a tendency to add color to the yolk.



The Clovers Are Returning Good Profits in Kansas, Especially in the Eastern Part Where the Soil Is Not Adapted to Alfalfa.

The important thing to do is to clip in the spring no matter what you do with. Even with the shears or the old two-hand clipper is better than not at all.

BEFORE the SPRING WORK BEGINS

you can help the horses a good deal by clipping off their winter coat.

It is not of so much consequence how you do it so long as it is done. Even the old two-hand clipper or shears is better than none at all. Clipped horses sweat less, dry off quicker at night, rest better and get more good from their feed. It also adds to their selling value. As stated above, the important thing is to clip, no matter how you do it, but if you want to do it the easy, quick way, use

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More Cowpeas Is Needed

This Crop Is Valuable For Soils and For Feed

BY M. F. MILLER

COWPEAS is not sufficiently appreciated. The value of this crop as a soil renovator, as a green manure crop, as a catch crop, as a pasture and as a regular hay crop, gives it a place in agriculture which warrants its wide acceptance. Its wide adaptation to the soils and to the climatic conditions common to Kansas makes it a crop that can be readily grown.

There are some important reasons why the cowpea has not taken as important a place as it deserves. Among these are the high cost of seed and the difficulty in curing the hay. The gradual introduction of cowpea hullers that will handle the peas from the vine without cracking them will undoubtedly overcome the first of these difficulties to a considerable extent, while proper methods of handling the hay will in a great measure overcome the difficulty encountered in curing. A third reason which has prevented the wide acceptance of the cowpea has been the fact that corn was considered a better money crop. For the man who is feeding livestock this is not necessarily true.

It Helps the Soil.

As a soil builder the cowpea has no equal where time is a factor. There is much the same benefit to the land to be derived from a crop of cowpeas which requires but three months to mature as there is from a crop of clover. Moreover, the effect of cowpeas upon the soil, not considered merely for the nitrogen which it adds, but the great improvement in the tilth, or friableness, in the soil, is well known to all who have handled them. The beneficial effect on a corn crop following a cowpea crop is exceedingly striking, many reports having been received of an increase in corn yields from this cause ranging from 5 to 20 bushels an acre.

For the man who has a run-down piece of land, therefore, which he wishes built up, or a piece of land which is naturally thin, there is no more rapid method of increasing the fertility than in the growing of cowpeas. This is particularly true, since the cowpeas are grown on thin land better than any other crop unless it be buckwheat, millet or sorghum, and while these crops are very hard on the land, the cowpea has the opposite effect and is a great benefit.

The preparation of the land for the cowpeas should be about the same as for corn. It is true that cowpeas can be sown on land which has not received quite so thorough preparation as usually is given for a corn crop, but much depends upon the season following as to the results obtained. Some farmers have occasionally practiced the sowing of cowpeas on wheat stubble by simply double-disking and then drilling them in. This, however, is limited to seasons of abundant rainfall and to stubble that is fairly clean of weeds. As a rule, it is best to put the land in good condition before sowing cowpeas.

There is one precaution to be used in cultivating cowpeas, and that is to avoid cultivation when the dew is on.

When the soil is thrown against the damp cowpea vines it adheres and encourages the development of a fungous disease, which does considerable injury to the plant.

The harvesting and curing of cowpeas has been one of the most serious difficulties encountered. When cowpeas are cut for hay they contain a great deal of water, the stems are fleshy, and it takes several days of good weather to properly cure them. Too often a rain will come before they are cured, and this causes the leaves to drop off badly, resulting in a poor product. Peas, as a rule, cannot be cured most perfectly in the swath unless the weather is exceptionally favorable. It is much better to let them dry for two or three days, then rake into light windrows and allow them to finish curing in that way or to place them in tall, narrow shocks and allow them to stand for two or three weeks. Where they are cured in the windrows a side-delivery rake is almost essential to their proper curing. With this implement they may be turned over once every two days until thoroughly cured, and this is especially necessary where rain falls during the curing period. Where the peas are very trailing, some trouble will be experienced in handling them with a side-delivery rake, or with any rake, for that matter, but with the general purpose varieties this will not be of material consequence.

A Rural Life Meeting

A rural life conference, including a community spelling contest and addresses on a wide variety of subjects, is to be held at Jewell City March 11 and 12 under the direction of the Rev. Walter Burr of the rural service department of the agricultural college.

The sessions will open in the afternoon of March 11, when the subject of rural organization will be taken up by Mr. Burr, and Dr. J. D. Walters, professor of architecture in the college, will speak on "Beautifying the Community." The evening session will be given to an illustrated address by Mr. Burr on "Community Building."

The morning session March 12 will deal with rural organization and will include also an address on "The Gospel in Agriculture," by the Rev. Earl Morgan. In the afternoon, Ambrose D. Folker will speak on "The Young Man and His Community Interest." Tudor Charles will speak on "Community Service from the Farmer's Standpoint." The boy scout movement will be discussed by Mr. Burr in an illustrated address. The evening session will be devoted to the community spelling contest.

In 12 universities 210 men tried for positions on the football teams. Some of them used cigarettes. Of those who smoked only 33.3 per cent were able to get into the game, while of those who did not smoke 65.8 per cent succeeded. That is, the cigarette smoker had only half as good a chance as the non-smoker.



Cowpeas Is Being Grown in Corn to an Increasing Extent in Eastern Kansas For Both Soil Improvement and Feed.

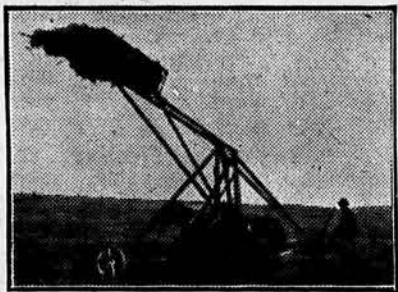
Let's Have Better Hay

More of an effort should be made in Kansas to get the clover and alfalfa hay harvested in better condition. A very high percentage of the producers are harvesting a crop of alfalfa straw instead of hay, which tends to reduce the feeding value very materially. When one has as good a crop as alfalfa to harvest, it pays to care for the crop carefully.

Many of the leading growers in Kansas believe that the best time to cut alfalfa is when the crop is about one-tenth in bloom. There are a few men who cut the crop sooner than this, but it is hard to cure, and there is but little to gain. A very high percentage of the crop is cut much later than the one-tenth bloom stage, and it results in producing hay that is woody; it contains a high percentage of crude fiber and not so much readily digestible protein as that in the hay cut at the proper time.

In addition to improving the quality of the hay by cutting it early, a gain usually is made in the quantity, for there is an increase in the number of crops. In a normal year, one usually can get five cuttings of alfalfa under Kansas conditions if the crop is cut at the right stage of maturity, but if this cutting is delayed four crops usually are all that are obtained. If you wish to get the highest yield from an alfalfa field, cut the crops just as soon as they are ready.

In curing alfalfa hay, the main aims



Alfalfa Requires Action.

should be to save all the leaves and to keep the plants from bleaching. One of the greatest mistakes made in this state by the alfalfa growers is in letting the hay stay in the swath too long. When the plants are allowed to stay in the swath so long that the leaves begin to shatter, there is a great loss of protein, for while the leaves make much less than one-half the bulk of the plant, they contain more than two-thirds of the protein. In speaking of the haying on the experiment station farm at Manhattan, L. E. Call, head of the soils and farm department in the Kansas State Agricultural college, said:

"It is a good practice in putting up alfalfa hay to cut it in the morning of a good curing day, and rake it into windrows with a side-delivery rake late in the afternoon. Allow it to lie in the windrows over night, and bunch it the following morning, after the dew is off. The hay should be ready to put into the barn by the second afternoon.

"Alfalfa hay should not be allowed to cure too long in the swath, for many leaves will be lost in raking and handling the crop. Besides, when the alfalfa is raked before the leaves are entirely cured, they continue to draw the moisture out of the stems, and thus insure a more uniform curing of the crop. It is not profitable under Kansas conditions to cure alfalfa in the shock except when rain is certain to come, for the expense of this method of curing is much increased. If rain is coming the hay should be put into small shocks that will shed a certain amount of water, and which will permit the hay to dry out rapidly when the weather clears."

When a rain is coming it sometimes is possible to get quite a bit of the hay into the mow even if it still has a high moisture content, if the hay is handled right. If there is just a few tons of it and if the mow is large it usually is possible to spread it around over the mow in a thin layer so it will cure out fairly well. One frequently will have all the storage space he needs in this way for all the hay he can get hauled in before the rain comes.

College Has No Such Agents

That no person is authorized by the college to solicit money for papers, bulletins, lists of names, or any other articles is the statement of Dr. Henry

Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who has received a number of letters indicating that some person is obtaining money on the pretense that he is an agent of the institution.

The man has worked under several different names and has operated in widely separated parts of the state. His activities have been in soliciting subscriptions, concerning the existence of which the college knows nothing, and selling lists of names of residents on rural mail routes.

No clue to the identity of the man has been obtained and the names which he has used have never appeared in lists of employees or students of the college.

The United States census gives Kansas a population of 1,696,361.

National Farm Credit?

A telegram from Washington, printed a few days ago in an obscure corner of most of the newspapers, said that a farm credits bill, providing for government loans to farm owners, was attached to the agricultural appropriation bill, in its hurried passage through the Senate. Presented by Senator McCumber as an amendment, the provision was incorporated in the supply bill without a record vote, at a time when few senators were in the chamber. The bill itself was passed a short time later. The bill's importance seems to have escaped the notice of many persons.

The McCumber amendment would create a bureau of farm credits in the Treasury Department to make loans of

government funds through national banks on farm mortgage notes. These loans would run for ten years at 5 per cent interest and would be not less than \$300 or more than \$10,000 to individuals. Issue of United States twenty year 4½ per cent bonds to establish a permanent fund of 10 million dollars to cover such loans would be authorized. This and other changes increased the bill's total from 23 million to about 36 million dollars.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was re-elected in December to her sixth term as superintendent of the Chicago schools. She is seventy years old.

At one time it was a common practice to pack butter in kegs and bury it in peaty bogs to ripen.

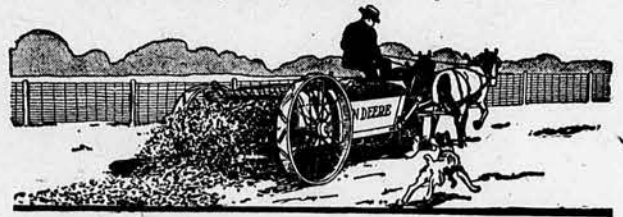
John Deere Implements



John Deere Corn Planters

No. 999 Planter. The accurate "oblique-selection" drop planter—puts 2, 3 or four kernels in each hill as desired. Well known as the "natural drop" planter because the surface of hopper bottom and openings to seed cells are oblique or sloping and the kernels naturally move toward and fill the cells rapidly. Distances in drilling and number of kernels dropped in hills easily varied by shifting one lever. Instant change from hilling to drilling.

Write for free, attractive booklet, "More and Better Corn." It tells what you gain in dollars and cents by using an accurate planter, and describes the planter to use.



John Deere Spreader

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The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, is mounted on the rear axle. This is a patented feature. You cannot get it on any other spreader. Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

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- It means: No chains to break or get out of line—all thrown away.
- It means: Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.
- It means: Manure is not thrown on the axle—straw and trash cannot wind around it.
- It means: You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader, without stub axles—that means traction and strength.
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It tells about John Deere implements: Steel plows, cultivators and harrows; corn planters, disc harrows and beet tools; farm and mountain

wagons; manure spreaders; portable and stationary grain elevators and corn shellers; hay loaders, stackers, sweep rakes, mowers and side-delivery rakes, motor hay presses; grain drills and seeders; full line of chilled plows; grain binders and corn binders; hit-and-miss and volume-governing gasoline engines.

To get this book, free, state what special implements you are interested in and ask for the book as Package No. "X-12".

John Deere, Publicity Department, Moline, Illinois

John Deere Wheel Plows With Quick Detachable Shares

John Deere Wheel Plows, known the country over as "Quality Plows" are now fitted with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—an exclusive John Deere feature.

These shares are popular with farmers—they make hard work easy.

Superior Features

Unscrew One Nut—That's All

Unscrew one nut and the share comes off—slip share on, tighten the one nut and you are ready for work.

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Here's what John Deere Quick Detachable Shares mean to you:

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2. Eighty per cent of time saved.
3. No danger of damaging share.
4. Share is drawn up closer.
5. Share is stronger—not weakened by bolt holes.
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7. No unequal strain on share.
8. No danger of injury to hands in taking share off.

We have beautifully illustrated booklets on the following plows with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares:

New Deere Sulky and Gang (High Lift Frame Plows)

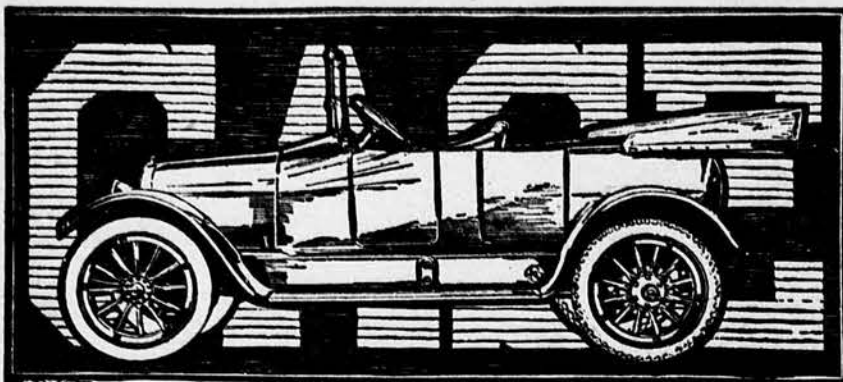
John Deere Stag Sulky and Gang (Low Lift Frameless Plows)

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Write for the booklet above that you want and we will send it to you free.





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These are the "unseen values" in the vitals of a car. And you must rely upon a maker's ability to build them right. Also his reputation for embodying them.

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In both of these respects CASE stands, as you know, without a peer. We have won, through more than 70 years, acknowledged leadership as makers of farm power machinery. And motive power is the basis of an automobile. So—when it comes to you, as it must, to rely on the name behind some car—

Remember that CASE means utmost security.

And remember that CASE cars are sold by our own organization. All over America, and beyond, it handles this car in connection with our other products. Hence we save thousands where other makers must spend—in selling. And so we spend in many ways for better materials and workmanship. These are ways where others must save.

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Good Care For Your Alfalfa

Careful Preparation of the Seedbed Also Is Essential

BY H. D. HUGHES

ALFALFA gives the best results on deep, loose, open, friable soils. On these soils there is practically no trouble in getting a stand, except on some of the highest points where a good application of manure is necessary. Soils which are light and friable, due to a large percentage of sand, are usually not well adapted to alfalfa because they are rather low in fertility. This difficulty may be corrected by the free use of manure. Though good fields are occasionally found on heavy soils, this is exceptional. Heavy soils are well adapted to Sweet clover, however, and the growth of that crop helps to put the land in condition for alfalfa seeding. The roots of the more hardy clover open the soil to some depth, and leave considerable amounts of organic matter and readily available fertility.

Land Must Be Drained.

It is useless to attempt to grow alfalfa on land which is not well drained, either by nature or by the use of tile or open ditches. Some of the best results have been obtained on drained bottom lands, probably because of their fertility. But the fertility alone without good drainage would not have produced these results. This does not mean that the highest ground available should be chosen, as this ground is likely to be quite unfertile. Land which is slightly rolling or nearly level and well drained usually is the best.

Before the alfalfa plant has established its root system, so as to give it a large feeding area, and before the bacteria have developed in sufficient numbers to make available the unlimited supply of nitrogen in the air, an abundance of available plant food must be at hand. Even after the plant is well established the yield of hay will be much increased by an occasional top-dressing of manure. Manure stimulates the activity of the alfalfa bacteria and

alfalfa field, where vigorous plants have an abundance of tubercles on their roots, use 300 pounds or more of soil an acre, distributing it as uniformly as possible. If soil is not available from an alfalfa field, dirt from a Sweet clover patch may be used. This soil should not be exposed to the sun any more than necessary, and may well be applied toward evening and harrowed in thoroughly at once. The direct rays of the sun soon kill the bacteria.

To prepare for alfalfa seedings, the land should be disked and harrowed thoroughly immediately after plowing. Then work it after every rain until the seed is sown.

Ground Should Be Worked.

Successful alfalfa growers in reporting their methods, say: "It is absolutely necessary to work the ground well previous to sowing," in order to conserve moisture and get rid of weed seed. It is necessary to disk and harrow, as one said, "until you are weary."

When August seeding is practiced this cultivation should begin as soon as the preceding crop is removed. In case that no crop is sown in the spring, the land should be worked well throughout the entire summer. The necessity of thoroughness in this preparation cannot be over-emphasized. Unless the land is prepared early in the summer and a good mulch is maintained, there will be great danger of a lack of moisture to insure germination. Then again, alfalfa will not fight weeds, and unless the soil is stirred often, in this way bringing the weed seeds to the surface and germinating them before the alfalfa crop is put in, difficulty and possible failure will result. Further, while the surface soil should be very well fined and loose, the sub-surface should be rather compact. Late and insufficient preparation means a loose seedbed with more drying out, and then in the winter great danger from heaving, with the loss of the whole crop as a result.

While not so important in spring planting, seedings made in the late summer should by all means be drilled in when possible, and should be placed from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches below the surface, depending upon the moisture and texture of the soil. If the seedbed is very well prepared there is great danger that the drill may run too deep. Use care to insure against this difficulty. To get the most uniform stand it is often advisable to go over the field twice, putting in one-half of the seed each time and crossing the field the other way the second time over. If drilling is impossible, the seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in well, or even disked in. If this be done toward evening, then any moisture in the surface soil will help to secure germination.

In buying alfalfa seed the highest priced seed is often the cheapest. Most seed companies handle several grades varying much in quality, purity and germination. Samples and prices may well be obtained from several seed companies before buying.

There is a much greater loss in using seed of poor quality than in the price of the seed. This comes in the labor thrown away, the stands lost and the yields sacrificed by its use, as well as the ultimate expense of eradicating foul weeds which are introduced.

Two Mares \$520

Alex Mason sold one of the finest teams of mares ever raised in Bourbon county a few days ago to Mr. Waltmire for \$520. They are black Percherons, aged 5 and 6, and weighing 3,600 pounds. Mr. Mason did not want to sell, but named a price at Mr. Waltmire's request. While Mason was away from home attending a sale Mr. Waltmire went to the place and closed the deal. Mr. Mason met him coming away and offered him \$10 if he would leave the team, but he took them.

One hundred and nineteen schools out of 433 say that 75 per cent of their pupils can sing an ordinary hymn at sight, according to a report of the United States Bureau of Education. Ten per cent of the schools have pianos, and half that number have organs.



Alfalfa Seedbeds Require Disking.



Fall Wheat Will Pay Better

Spring Wheat Yields Always Are Very Low

BY S. C. SALMON

IS it better under present circumstances to sow spring wheat than oats or barley or a larger acreage of corn or kafir or other sorghums?

This is a question confronting many farmers, particularly in western Kansas, where in some places the dry weather, last fall, prevented the seeding of a normal acreage of winter wheat and the germinating of much that was sown.

It is almost certain that a low yield of spring wheat will be obtained. Spring wheat is less drouth-resistant than winter wheat and ripens later. For that reason, it is more likely to be injured by hot winds, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, and rust. A high price must be paid for the seed, while the price which the crop will bring is uncertain.

Why Price Is Low.

Spring wheat produced in Kansas will command a lower price than the winter wheat. The quality of spring wheat produced usually is much poorer than that of winter wheat. Moreover, a mixture of spring and winter wheats would sell at a discount, yet many sections would not produce spring wheat in carload quantities, thus necessitating mixture in shipping. Local mills, too, have an established trade on good winter wheat flour and cannot satisfy this trade with durum, spring wheat, or mixed flour.

It should be remembered also that as wheat advances in price there is a tendency for corn, kafir, and other gram crops to do likewise, and in deciding which should be grown a probable increase in value of these should be considered.

Those farmers who succeeded in getting a good stand of winter wheat last fall, and consequently have as much wheat as usual, would be unwise to seed more wheat next spring. In the eastern part of the state, where chinch bugs are especially prevalent, where rust is more frequent, and where the ground in the spring is seldom in good condition to seed early, it is extremely doubtful if spring wheat will pay as well as other crops that may be grown.

In western Kansas, it is very unlikely that a crop of spring wheat will be obtained if sown on ground that does not contain at seeding a good supply of moisture. Spring wheat must be sown early and grow rapidly if it is to mature before the hot, dry weather of summer. Unless there is sufficient moisture, therefore, in the ground to start it off promptly and keep it growing, it is practically certain that but little grain will be obtained. Even under conditions favorable to the wheat, kafir or some other sorghum crop will almost certainly prove more profitable.

As to Spring Wheat.

If you desire to grow spring wheat, the most important point in choosing a variety of spring wheat is to obtain

one that ripens early. For western Kansas the durum (Macaroni) wheat of the Kubanka variety is probably best as it ripens earlier than most common spring wheats and is somewhat more drouth-resistant. As durum wheat produces a very poor quality of grain when grown in areas of heavy rainfall, it should not under any circumstances be grown in the eastern half of Kansas. Durum wheat should not be sown in partly killed fields of winter wheat in order to thicken the stand. If this is done the resulting crop will be mixed. As a mixture of durum and winter wheat is very objectionable from a milling standpoint, it is doubtful if it could be sold except for feed. Likewise, in securing seed, one should be careful to obtain seed that is not mixed with common spring wheat.

How to Sow It.

Spring wheat should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared for seeding. This is important, as spring wheat sown late is practically certain to be a failure. On corn or kafir ground the grain can be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to allow disking and seeding.

Spring wheat does not stool so much as winter wheat and for that reason, about 1 peck an acre more should be sown. The best rate for western and central Kansas probably will be about 5 or 6 pecks to the acre.

A \$300 Scholarship

A scholarship worth \$300 a year has just been offered to the Kansas State Agricultural college by L. M. Crawford, of Topeka, who desires that a young woman be the first recipient of the award.

The scholarship, which was offered through Dr. R. K. Nabours, professor of zoology, is to be offered in the division of general science. The donor desires that when a young woman holds the scholarship she take her elective courses largely in home economics, and that a young man holding the scholarship pursue work chiefly in agriculture.

Mr. Crawford offers the scholarship to begin with the fall term of 1915 and suggests that the same person hold the honor from the time of its award till graduation, provided the scholar continues to show high promise in his work. Applications for the scholarship are, according to the donor's plan, to be considered by a committee composed of the president of the college, the dean of general science, the dean of home economics or of agriculture, and a member of the faculty appointed by the president.

Eighteen thousand mouth-organs have been ordered from an American firm for the use of British soldiers in the field.



The Leadership of Kansas in Wheat Growing Is Based on the Winter Varieties, and Not on Spring Wheat.



Creating a New Art

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the exhibit of the Bell System consisted of two telephones capable of talking from one part of the room to another.

Faint as the transmission of speech then was, it became at once the marvel of all the world, causing scientists, as well as laymen, to exclaim with wonder.

Starting with only these feeble instruments, the Bell Company, by persistent study, incessant experimentation and the expenditure of immense sums of money, has created a new art, inventing, developing and perfecting; making improvements great and small in telephones, transmitter, lines, cables, switchboards and every other piece of apparatus and plant required for the transmission of speech.

As the culmination of all this, the Bell exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition marks the completion of a Trans-continental Telephone line three thousand four hundred miles long, joining the Atlantic and the Pacific and carrying the human voice instantly and distinctly between New York and San Francisco.

This telephone line is part of the Bell System of twenty-one million miles of wire connecting nine million telephone stations located everywhere throughout the United States.

Composing this System, are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, and connecting companies, giving to one hundred million people Universal Service unparalleled among the nations of the earth.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



Brighten the Kitchen

with LEWIS' LYE. Its cleansing properties render it the most valuable agent for removing dirt and grease, polishing and renovating

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Lewis' Lye

"The Standard for Over 50 Years"

is also highly efficient and economical for disinfecting purposes, soap-making and as aid in eliminating worms in hogs. Send for booklet describing its many other uses on the Farm and in the Home. Address

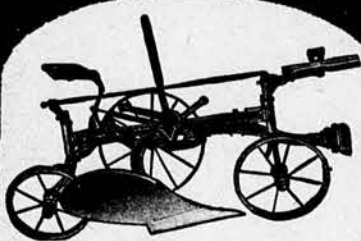
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Only One Lever Needed

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Operate Foot Trip Only

Set the depth lever to plow as deeply as you wish, and you are fixed for the day's plowing, operating the foot lift only at the ends of the field. Simply press the foot trip, and the plow enters the ground point first; touch it again and out it comes. This simplicity in construction takes a whole lot of work and worry out of plowing as you go round after round in any kind of a difficult field.

Floating Bottoms Assured Depth

The depth of the furrow is the same all over the field, up hill or down, as well as in the hard spots. This is regulated automatically by the hang of the plow bottoms in the frame. The plow bottoms have just enough motion at the cutting edge of the shares to take away the "pinch" at the plow points as they turn over the furrow. It is somewhat like the flexible movement that you get in a spade when digging into hard ground, you must work the handle a little before the spade will enter. This easy motion reduces the all-day pull of the team as the plows glide through the soil.

Easier Pulling

Don't forget the sun-baked fields in the late summer when your poor horses will have to sweat and pull to turn over the hard ground, or next spring when the work is rushed and your colts are green. This flexible movement is found only in a plow like the Janesville. The proper suck of the bottoms is self-regulating according to the depth you are plowing, and as the shares become dull more suck is added, another feature found only in the Janesville.

No other wheel plow hugs the furrow wall like this New Janesville. This provides steadiness, allows more tug room, insures even width of furrows, and makes easier work for you and the horses.

These are only a few features found in this New Janesville, but they help take the hard work out of plowing. You save your team, you have an easier day yourself, and you speed up good plowing with less effort.

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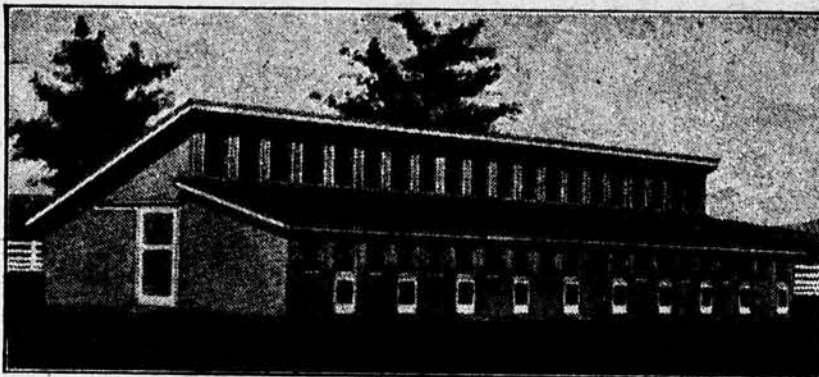
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WITH a house like this, any farmer should be successful with purebred hogs. Hogs for fattening should be made to weigh from 180 to 200 pounds when they are 8 months old. This generally is the most profitable age and weight, and it is the age and weight wanted by the packers. In order to have this weight a pig must gain 1 1/4 pounds a day from birth to market time. This is a very profitable gain for hogs to make, and it is reasonable to expect such gains when well bred hogs are well fed and properly cared for in every way.

In this plan the pens are small. In practice, it has been found better not to nest more than five or six pigs together. They are better in small lots, even if the pens are made quite small.

When a house is narrow, and built with a double set of windows, it is easier to get the sun into every part of the house than it is when the house is wider.

The foundation of this building is concrete, and a concrete floor is spread over the whole surface. A concrete floor in a hog house is almost a necessity, but it is too cold for hogs to sleep on. For this reason, the nests are placed on loose, wooden floors, that may be moved about for cleaning. These floors are about half the size of the pens. There should be a ridge around the edge of each floor to hold the bedding.

The upper windows are pivoted so any number of them may be pulled open for ventilation. With five shots in each pen, the house will be warm enough to have some of the windows open most of the time. In fact, hogs need ventilation just as much as any other animal.

Hogs usually have very little hair. For this reason, they need protection in the winter time more than any other farm animal. Hogs have been neglected by nature in this respect. There are hundreds of farms where animals wearing thick, hairy coats are carefully housed, while hogs are left out in their nakedness, with nothing but a loose board roof over them. Such farmers have bad luck with their hogs, and they never can account for it. They seem to think that a hog is tough, and that a certain amount of abuse is good for it. Hogs are the most abused of all domestic animals, and they are among the most profitable when handled intelligently.

If the weather is cold and freezing and the farrowing pen is not heated when a sow farrows, the new-born pigs

must be taken care of or they will chill. The little pig that is once chilled never does so well during the first few weeks as the one that is not. One of the best ways to keep the pigs from chilling is to place each one as soon as it arrives in a box or other suitable receptacle and cover it with a heavy blanket. A few warm bricks or a jug of warm water placed in the box and covered with dry chaff will help. Take the pigs out of the box as soon as they are dry, place them with the sow, and see that every one gets a teat.

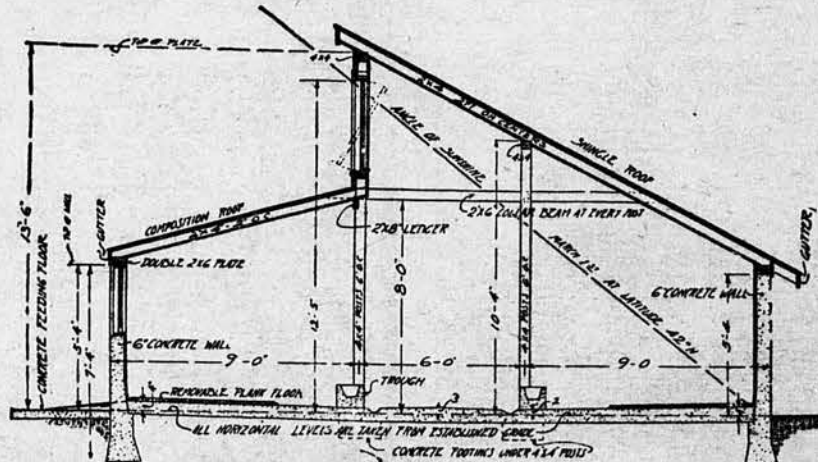
The bedding should be kept clean and dry. Too much bedding should not be given, as bedding in too large amounts sometimes causes the sow to mash her pigs. It is not a question of quantity but rather one of dryness. A lighted lantern hung in the building at night will enable the sow to see her pigs and fewer will be lost from trampling or mashing.

Do not disturb the sow or try to make her come out of the bed and eat after she has farrowed, but leave her alone

The large number of farmers who paid for the privilege of fattening hogs this winter, will learn from this story of the Irishman that they got something out of the deal after all: "How did you come out with your hog?" asked Pat's neighbor. "I paid \$7.50 for him," said Pat; "I fed him \$10 worth of corn and sold him for \$17.50." "You didn't make any money, then," commented the neighbor. "No," answered Pat, "but I had the use of the pig all winter."

until she comes from the bed and shows a desire for feed and water. First give her a drink of water that has been warmed enough to take off the chill. At the next feed give a thin slop made of bran and lukewarm water. Let the next few feeds consist largely of bran. Gradually add a little corn, tankage, meat meal, or skimmilk and shorts, and decrease the amount of bran until at the end of four weeks no bran is being fed. Allow the sow to have all the bright green alfalfa hay she will eat at all times, and give her the run of a good pasture if it is available.

The child may get well of measles without a doctor, but he may not.



End View of a Convenient and Well Made Hog House Designed by the Loudon Machinery Company, Fairfield, Iowa.



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Hog Feeds That Make Fat

Tankage Was An Important Supplement in This Test

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

THE results of an important hog feeding test conducted at the Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment station have been reported by George K. Helder, superintendent of the branch station. This experiment has demonstrated that kafir, feterita, and milo, when supplemented with shorts and tankage, can be used successfully to fatten hogs in sections where corn is not a sure crop and for that reason expensive. The value of a small amount of tankage added to a ration of kafir and shorts also was demonstrated.

The 80 hogs used in this experiment were Duroc-Jerseys of good quality, farrowed in April, 1914. They were divided into eight lots. Uniformity in size, condition, and quality were considered in selecting the hogs for the different lots. There was practically no difference in the average weight of the hogs in any of the lots at the beginning of the experiment. They were put on feed November 21 and were fed 74 days.

The hogs in lot 1 were fed kafir chop, shorts, and tankage; those in lot 2, feterita chop, shorts, and tankage; those in lot 3, milo chop, shorts, and tankage; those in lot 4, kaoliang chop, shorts, and tankage; and those in lot 5, corn chop, shorts, and tankage. The rations fed the hogs in these five lots consisted of 65 per cent of the grain, 30 per cent of shorts, and 8 per cent of tankage. The hogs in lot 6 were fed whole kafir, shorts, and tankage in amounts equal to those fed the hogs in lot 1, while the hogs in lot 7 were fed kafir heads, shorts, and tankage in amounts equal to those fed the hogs in lot 1. The hogs in lot 8 did not get tankage. They were fed a ration consisting of 50 per cent kafir chop and 50 per cent shorts. All the hogs had free access to good alfalfa hay.

What the Gain Cost.

The hogs in lot 1 averaged 140 pounds at the beginning and 244 pounds at the close of the experiment. They consumed 533.6 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain, and the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$6.29. The hogs in lot 2 averaged 139 pounds at the beginning and 240 pounds at the close of the experiment. These hogs ate 549.5 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain. The cost of the feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain in this lot was \$6.48. The average weight of the hogs in lot 3 was 139 pounds at the beginning and 245 pounds at the close of the test. These hogs ate 523.6 pounds of feed, which cost \$6.17, for every 100 pounds of gain. The hogs fed kaoliang chop averaged 140 pounds when they were put on feed and 237 pounds when the experiment closed. The supply of kaoliang was exhausted in 45 days and cane seed containing not more than 5 per cent of the grain of other sorghums, was fed instead. The hogs in this lot consumed 572.1 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain. The cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$6.75. The hogs fed corn chop averaged 140 pounds at the beginning and 248 pounds at the close of the test. Only 513.8 pounds of feed was required to produce 100 pounds of gain in this lot. The cost of every 100 pounds of gain, however, was \$7.13 because of the high price of corn.

Interesting Figures.

The hogs fed whole kafir weighed 144.8 pounds a head when put on feed and 230 pounds a head at the close of the experiment. They ate 718.7 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain. The cost of this feed was \$7.94. The hogs fed kafir heads made more gain at a lower cost. They averaged 144 pounds

at the beginning and 239 pounds at the close of the experiment. They ate only 686.5 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain, and the cost of 100 pounds of gain was only \$6.10. The ration of kafir chop and shorts did not prove so good as the ration of kafir chop, shorts, and tankage. The hogs fed this ration averaged 152.5 pounds at the beginning and 245 pounds at the close of the test. They consumed 600 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain. The cost of the feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was \$6.60. The prices charged for feeds were \$2.70 a hundred for digester tankage; \$1.10 a hundred for shorts; \$1.42 a hundred for corn chop; \$1.10 a hundred for kafir chop, feterita chop, milo chop, kaoliang chop, and cane seed chop; \$1 a hundred for whole kafir; and 70 cents a hundred for kafir heads. The prices charged for tankage, shorts, and corn chop were what they cost at Hays. The other feeds were raised on the Experiment station farm and were valued at their market price.

The fact that the amount of kafir, milo, feterita, or corn chop required to produce 100 pounds of gain was almost the same with the different rations is the most interesting thing brought out in the experiment. The corn chop proved to be not more than 2 to 5 per cent more efficient than kafir, feterita, or milo chop when all the grains were fed in connection with shorts and tankage. The milo proved the most efficient and cheapest of these three grain sorghums. Feterita proved the least efficient and most expensive. The feeder, however, should take the amount of grain which can be raised on an acre into consideration when determining which crop to grow. The differences obtained in this experiment are so small they can be overbalanced easily by a difference in yield. The results of the experiment also show the folly of trying to grow corn on land where there is not enough moisture, and where the grain sorghums produce a much higher yield.

Tank Was Cheap.

Many persons believe they cannot afford to pay high prices for tankage to feed fattening hogs when kafir or milo sells for \$1 a hundred and shorts at \$1.10 a hundred. A comparison of the results obtained from the lots fed kafir chop and shorts, and kafir chop, shorts, and tankage shows that adding the tankage, even though it cost \$2.70 a hundred pounds, reduced the cost of every 100 pounds of gain 31 cents. This in many instances would be the difference between profit and loss.

A comparison of the results obtained from the hogs fed whole kafir and kafir heads also shows a striking difference. The hogs fed the kafir in the head produced 100 pounds gain on 29 pounds less feed than did those fed whole kafir. The saving on the cost of 100 pounds of gain in this case was \$1.84 due to the difference in the price of the feed as well as to the saving of feed. The gains, however, are not so good as those obtained with the ground kafir. These results suggest that if it is not possible to grind the grain it may be better to feed it in the head.

Corn and Milo Finish.

The experiment shows that while kaoliang and cane seed can be used for fattening hogs they are not so desirable as kafir, milo, or feterita. The best finish was obtained with the lots fed corn and milo. In other experiments, however, the hogs fed kafir showed as good finish as those fed milo. It is in-

(Continued on Page 29.)



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Stake yourself to a try-out-size package of P. A. and it's the doughnut against the hole that it will be you for P. A. all the time. Buy it in pound crystal-glass humidors for home and for office. It's the real joy jar. Also in pound and half-pound tin humidors at stores where they sell tobacco.

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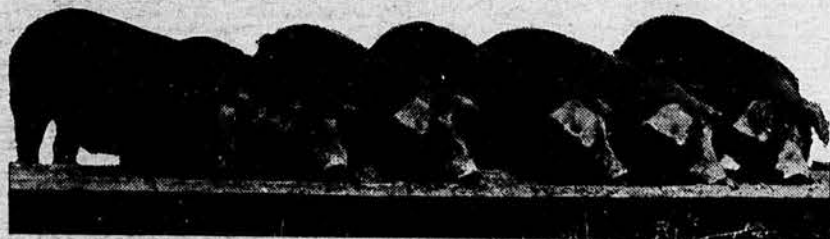
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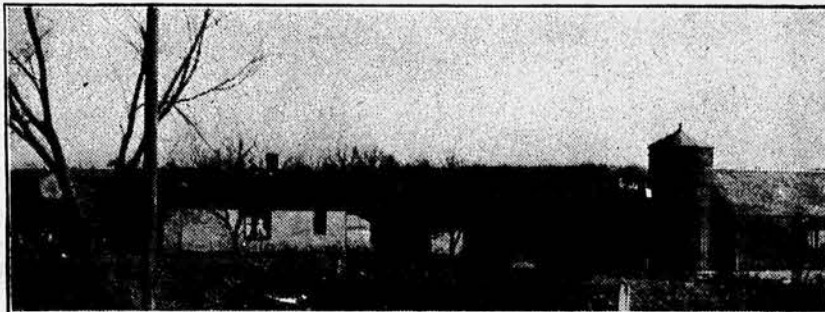
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"That barn and silo must have cost a lot of money; \$4,000 you say? And you keep your stock in the basement, and that is built of cement? How nice that has been for the horses, cattle and hogs this winter! And you have running water for them? But I see that you have the same old house you had the last time I was here, five years ago, and I see that your wife is still drawing water out of the same old well, although you have water running through the barn for your stock.

"Now, I am going to give you something to think about. The water your wife uses in the kitchen has to be lifted out of that old well with a bucket, carried to the kitchen, poured into the kettles, poured out of the kettles into the dish pan, and from the dish pan out of doors. That makes six times she handles this water in getting a meal. A full pail of water will weigh 20 pounds, and when she has handled it six times she will have lifted 120 pounds.

"Now, when your wife has prepared three meals in one day she will have drawn from the well, and handled in the kitchen, enough water to weigh 1,200 pounds. And to this must be added what will be used for bathing, scrubbing, washing, and many other purposes, which will bring the total weight up to a ton of water a day that is handled by your wife.

"This great amount of water that she has to lift, in addition to the many other duties that are put upon her, is taking the elasticity out of her step, is putting lines in her face and pains in her joints, and that is what is taking the bloom of youth out of her cheeks.

"From where I am standing, and looking between your house and your barn, I can see Mount Vernon cemetery in the distance. There are monuments in this cemetery that are standing over the wives of men that furnished modern conveniences for their horses, their cattle and their hogs, and never gave a thought to the overworked wives on the farms. I am sure you never have had the matter brought to your notice or you would have arranged conveniences for your home folks the same as you have for your stock.

"Conveniences for saving work cost much less than doctor bills and tomb stones, to say nothing of the happiness of the family. Ask your wife about it, and she will probably tell you she would rather have the price of her tomb stone now.

"There are mechanics who understand the installing of water systems, and

if you will call one of them in I am sure he will soon figure out a plan that will furnish your kitchen with plenty of water, through a faucet, at a sink, and arrange an outlet for the waste, and thus relieve your wife of a lot of work that is wearing her life out."

Milk for Red, Rough Hands

BY ELSPEETH VAUGHAN.

Red, rough hands! How we abhor them and how diligently we strive to whiten the skin and render it presentable. Would you like me to tell you of a brand new hand beautifier?

I must ask Milady first to make a thin paste of sour milk, ground oatmeal and almond meal. One-third of almond meal to two-thirds of the oatmeal would be in the right proportion, with just enough milk to make a thin paste.

Your next step is to cut out a pair of huge, fingerless—but not thumbless—gloves from thin oilcloth. This surprises you, I know, but don't stop to argue or explain. When the gloves have been cut out and sewed together, pour half of the paste into one glove and the remainder into the other glove. When filling the gloves don't forget to pour a little of the whitening mixture into the thumb places. The third and last step is to

hold your hands in very hot water for five minutes, or until the skin is rose-red, and then plunge them into the funny oilcloth bags.

As the gloves will probably show a decided inclination to fall off, weighted down as they are with the milky paste, the sensible woman ties them on by means of a strong string. Fastened in this way, they will have to "stay put."

When you have worn these novel gloves for a half hour or so, slip out your hands and plunge them in a bowl of warm water. As the paste is rather sticky, to say the least of it, it will probably be necessary for the beauty devotee to shake her pretty hands briskly up and down in the water for several minutes before the flesh will be absolutely free of the bleaching mixture. A thorough drying of the skin with a soft towel completes this treatment.

And the result? Why, the skin will be softened and the yellow or red shades decidedly faded. To obtain, however, the milk-white, velvet smooth hands that your heart longs for, it will probably be essential to treat the hands in the foregoing manner eight or nine times.

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There is 40 million farm population in the United States. Their 1914 crop is worth \$9,872,936,000. If only \$10 were spent for every person on the farm now, instead of waiting 'till Spring, it would put 400 million dollars into circulation and give employment to thousands whose families are suffering where factories are idle.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for girls' apron 6870 is cut in five sizes, 4 to 12 years.

Shirtwaist, 7098, made with long or short sleeves, is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

The new circular skirt 7104 may be made with either the raised or regula-



tion waist line. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Pattern 7105 includes ladies' apron and cap. Six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

The blouse of boys' dress 6871 slips on over the head. The trousers are separate. Sizes 2 and 4 years.

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.

God's Will Is Best

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
My little craft sails not alone—
A thousand fleets, from every zone,
Are out upon a thousand seas,
And what for me were favoring breeze
Might dash another with the shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.
I leave it to a higher Will
To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within His haven at the last.
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
—Caroline H. Mason.

Some Things They Are Asking

What is the name and address of one of the photographers in Kansas who is collecting pictures for the Temple of Childhood? Would they accept pictures taken by any photographer?—M. P. Ivavale, Neb.

All pictures entered in the Temple of Childhood must be selected and taken by the official photographers. Photographs of Nebraska babies must be taken

by Nebraska photographers. Write the Temple of Childhood, San Francisco, for particulars.

Quilt Design Wanted.

Will some one please send a drawing and instructions for a worsted and silk quilt?—Reader, Effingham, Kan.

A Farm Water System.

Believing the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the leader among farm papers I am writing to ask information from its readers about the best kind of a farm water system. The well is about 12 feet lower than most places where water is wanted. Has anyone had experience with the pressure tank system?—Reader, Republic County, Kansas.

A most excellent bulletin entitled, "Water Supply, Plumbing, and Sewage Disposal for Country Homes," has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is bulletin No. 57, and is free for the asking. Experience of readers on the subject of a farm water supply will be gladly received.

Terms Used in Crocheting.

I have received so much help from the Home Department that now I come asking for more. Will some one be so kind as to send directions for the different crochet stitches and their abbreviations, and anything that will help a beginner?—C. B. J., Atoka, Okla.

The most simple crochet stitch, and the foundation of all other work, is the chain stitch (ch st), which is simply a series of loops, each loop drawn through the preceding one. Other stitches commonly used are as follows: Single crochet (s, or s c)—insert the hook in a stitch of previous row, draw thread through, pass thread around hook (thread over), and draw it through both loops on the hook. Double crochet (d, or dc)—pass the thread around the hook, insert the hook, draw thread through; pass the thread around the hook, draw through two loops, thread over, and again through two loops. Treble crochet (tr)—pass the thread around the hook twice, insert the hook, draw the thread through; thread over, draw through two loops, thread over, again through two loops, thread over, then again through two. Slip stitch (sl st)—insert the hook, draw the thread through that stitch and through the thread on the hook at the same time. All department stores in large towns and cities now have books for sale at a small price which are valuable to one who enjoys crocheting, tatting or knitting. When writing to them specify what is wanted.

Recipes for Cool Days

[Prize Recipe.]

The secret of a good baked potato is first a sound potato, then a smooth surface, a skin well scrubbed, and an oven hot but not too hot. If baked too quickly the part nearest the skin will char. When just right the skin will peel off easily, leaving a mass of snowy meal inside. Bake 30 to 40 minutes. When soft on pressure remove from oven and serve at once.

Mrs. A. L. Pugh.

R. 1, Alma, Kan.

Salmon in Mold.

[Prize Recipe.]

One can salmon, 3 eggs beaten light, ½ cup fine bread crumbs, salt, cayenne pepper, 4 tablespoons melted butter. Remove the oil, bones and skin from the fish and mince fine. Rub in butter until smooth, add crumbs and beaten eggs, then the seasoning. Mix all, put in a buttered mold and steam 1 hour. Serve with a white sauce.

Mrs. Z. L. Miller.

Minneapolis, Kan.

Salt Rising Bread.

Let a cupful of milk come to a boil, and stir into it enough cornmeal to make it thick. Do this at night. In the morning take 1 quart warm water, stir into it 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon each of sugar and lard, and enough flour to make it very thick. Add the cornmeal and stir thoroughly. Let all be very thick. A gallon jar set in warm water and kept at an even temperature should be used for the sponge. When very light mix into a stiff dough and make into loaves. When loaves are light bake as other bread.

Mrs. W. P. Simpson.

Fredonia, Kan.

According to the Maine Experiment station, the egg production is about one-third lower the second year than the first year of a fowl's life.

Here's the EVERY WOMAN NEEDS Helpmate



The Great Labor and Time Saver

This is the big value, Kansas made cabinet that is breaking all sales records. Many exclusive features—sliding or disappearing doors to enclose space just above the table. Just pull the knobs together toward the center of the space. The doors roll easily, enclosing this part of the cabinet without removing a thing from the table surface, as is necessary in cabinets where old-style hinge doors are used.

The Klemp Includes Without Extra Charge:

1. Six Glass Spice Jars.
2. Rolling Pin Rack.
3. Glass Tea and Coffee Jars.
4. Glass Sugar Bin on Swinging Bracket.
5. Extra Big and Wide Cutting Board that slides in or out as desired, ready when wanted, out of way when not.
6. Metal Bread and Cake Box.
7. Silver or Cutlery Drawers.
8. Bevel Mirror in door above.
9. Eight China Closet Spaces for Dishes, Crockery, Foods, Etc.
10. Ornamental Glass Doors.
11. Three-Fly Oak Panels—can't warp or split.
12. Ivory finish inside—sanitary, durable, easily cleaned.
13. Large space for Foods, Utensils, Etc.
14. 26x48 in. Aluminum Covered Table.
15. Linen Drawer.
16. Sanitary closed Flour Bin—never any dust or dirt.
17. Spacious Pan Rack.
18. Sliding Metal Shelf. Large Cupboard.
19. Strong and Smooth-Running Casters.
20. Made of Oak—the most lasting of all materials.

The Klemp Kitchen Cabinet

Make it a point to see the "KLEMP" at your local store. We can't begin to describe its many big value features here, but this is by far the most complete, most sanitary and most economical kitchen cabinet on the market today. It is the cabinet you will want the moment you see it. Be sure to see it before you decide on any other.

We have been manufacturing furniture for more than 30 years, and kitchen cabinets for 20 years. Nearly one thousand leading dealers in Kansas alone and thousands in other states, now sell the "KLEMP."

H.W. Klemp Furniture Co.
Leavenworth, Kansas.

1000 Shot Steel Air RIFLE **Hamilton 22 Cal. Hunting RIFLE**

BOYS! Without Cost!

We give choice of four Guns (on 4 Easy Plans) for selling our New "Fountain" The Safe that Holds—at 25 cents a box, we give you 1000 Shot Steel Air Rifle, or Hamilton 22 Cal. Hunting Rifle, or a pair of binoculars, or a box of safety razors. Easy to sell because it is a necessity in every home. When sold, send us our \$1.50 and select your Gun, according to one of the four plans, as you are entitled, in our big list. Extra gift—just for promptness, so order today.

WAVERLY SUPPLY CO., Box 211, Monongahela, Pa.

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MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! Big money was made last year by hundreds of farmers on Sudan Grass, put hundreds on easy street, farmers making \$200 to \$1000 an acre on hay and from \$300 to \$700 an acre on seed. Biggest tonnage to acre of any high class hay known. Sweet and juicy. Everybody wants it. Big opportunity growing for seed next 2 or 3 years. Also great forage, grows easy, easy on land, either dry or wet season, 2 or 3 cuttings. We tried it on our own farm last year. It grew 7 1/2 ft. tall. Full particulars how to grow and free samples, or send 10 cts. for large packet, or 50 cts. for 1 lb. postpaid. We also sell Fertilizer, 1 lb. for 20 cts. or 1 lb. each for 70 cts. (WRITE US.)

GALLOWAY BROS. & CO., Box 48 WATERLOO, IOWA

Complete Pedestals under each "TWIN" TABLE

Perfect extended or closed

THE OLD WAY

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- Gap or stand open at bottom in time, Overcome by the "Twin" Table.
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- One Pedestal, cut in half so as to divide, Overcome by the "Twin" Table.
- Unightly and unfinished when extended, Overcome by the "Twin" Table.

Write for free booklet and for the name of the dealer in your vicinity who handles them.

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EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF "TWIN" Pedestal Tables

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Please send me the booklet and further information regarding "Twin" Tables

SEND NO MONEY

Try a Maynard Cream Separator 60 days—then pay if you decide to keep it—we pay the freight.



Tear out this Ad and send it to us with your name and address, for full information about our new plan of selling cream separators. We will make you our special Early Spring Sale offer—the lowest prices ever quoted on high grade separators—tell you how you can get one on trial without sending us a penny until after you have proved the Maynard the best separator you could buy at any price. It must sell itself to you or you return it at our expense.

The Greatest Skimming Machine ever built. Prove it before you pay us a cent.

Prove how easily the Maynard runs. Prove how it skims every drop of milk *eight* separate times, getting every trace of butter fat. Examine the skimming device—see how it's made of *Aluminum*, in one piece—the greatest separator invention in all history. Note how easy it is to clean and keep clean—one minute does the work. See why it cannot rust, why it does not retain odors, why grease and milk slime do not stick to it. Prove that the Maynard is built strong as a bridge and as accurate as a watch.

Tear out and send in this "Ad" Now for our great No-Money-in-Advance, Pay-Only-if-Pleased Offer

Send in your name and get our big folder which shows how the Maynard Separator is made and tells why it is ten years ahead of the next best cream separator. You must act quick. This special offer is absolutely limited to our Early Spring Sale—after it is over you cannot buy at the special prices. Tear out the ad *right now*, write your name on the margin and mail it today—we will mail you our offer and reserve a separator until you write us again saying whether you want to try it or not.

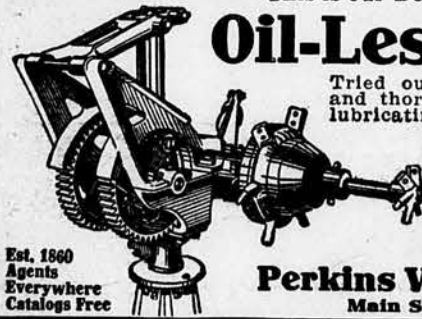
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Tried out under the most severe conditions and thoroughly warranted. No more buying lubricating oil; no more climbing towers, self-regulating in all storms. Goes to pumping when storm ceases. Erect your mill and leave it alone for years. It will take care of itself.

Try our easy running Feed Grinders. Easy starting Gasoline Engines, 2 1/2 to 20-H. P. Kerosene burning engines for Silo filling.

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The Old Process Oil Company, Salina, Ks.

Sells lubricating oil, greases, crude oil and dip, kerosene and gasoline direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Write for prices and information. Address as above.

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Get Our Free Book
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Just the machine for you if your herd is small. Famous patented Curved Disc bowl, owned exclusively by us, skims warm or cold milk exhaustively. Finest grade of tinware. Enclosed dust-proof gears. Quality is guaranteed in every particular. Splendid shop organization, factory equipment and quantity output, accounts for low prices impossible without great output. Equally attractive prices on larger separators. Write for descriptive Separator book.

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L. L. Tucker, Pres.
Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kansas.



To Use Hands and Heads

The Second Part of a Rural School Plan

BY WALTER J. ROBB

WE are to discuss the schools, this week, in relation to the advancing cost of living, trying to make clear the imperative need of departmental organization embracing, with the so-called academic studies, domestic science training for girls and craft and field work for boys. Obviously, such organization cannot be successfully wrought by lesser authority than the state.

Take up the blacksmith bill. What is it in a year? The old check files will tell, but anyway it is a considerable sum. Yet it has been paid, mainly, for the sharpening of tools and for simple little repairs to farm machinery; and had the art of farm blacksmithing been learned in school, almost its total amount would still remain to credit in the bank or have been available for investments. Knowledge is not only power, but practical knowledge is money in pocket. This truism might well be repeated after every succeeding paragraph of this argument. We boldly—but not, as we think, unreasonably—advocate rural schools where not only blacksmithing is taught, but numerous other arts and trades involving knowledge accessory to the mere driving of teams and holding of plows. Why should such schools not be?

A drainage system for the average farm premises does not involve insurmountable nor even intricate engineering problems. The chief fact to remember is that water runs freely down hill.

gence in these things shows in their annual profits. This they have learned, not in the public school, but in the costly school of experience. In this sort of knowledge lies the student's greatest satisfaction, profit, pride and inspiration; and the fundamentals thereof do not lie beyond the scope of rationally organized and efficiently equipped rural schools. Is it not reasonable to presume that a series of reading books which threw light on these matters could be arranged; that these could be supplemented by properly selected school libraries; and that, finally, a course in sciences as related to the farm could prepare teachers for these tasks at the state university and other schools for which the farmer is annually taxed; and that a farmer boy can keep a note book and see as well through a microscope as any other, and deduce as much from what he sees? We believe that the presumption is entirely reasonable.

As to girls, country girls alike with girls in town now receive primary training identical with that of boys, notwithstanding the obvious fact that their functions as regards society are not the same. If, after leaving the common schools, a girl wishes to fit herself for some one of the many professions, vocations and avocations open to women, that is her business and the state is not concerned; provided first that adequate attention has been given her primary training. For she will, her



Every Rural School Should Teach Farm Boys Practical Things That Will Be of Inestimable Value to Them in Their Later Life.

It is an urgent need from a sanitary and health standpoint, and would usually cost little to install: One case of typhoid fever would net the family doctor more than a proper drainage system would cost to install; and probably would, in addition, bring death with the bill. From the public schools as at present constituted no aid in such extremity may be expected; but from schools fitly organized to serve the public needs, boys would learn how to avoid, through simple sanitary precautions conditions provocative of typhoid, and girls learn in domestic science classes the essentials of effective home nursing.

The average prosperous farmer's bill for skilled labor of all kinds—a carpenter to build his house, his barn, his machine shed; a man who knows cement, to construct a cistern, a silo, a water-tank, amounts to considerable in the course of years. Yet the work required of these men involves no more intricate knowledge of their respective trades than might readily be acquired in a department of manual training such as ought to be in active service to every rural community in connection with its public school. The boy who learned to cut rafters, lay out dimension, run up siding, likewise would learn the purpose and care of the tools he used. If, in addition, he also learned to mix, pour, and reinforce cement, he would have knowledge which could be applied directly in reducing the advancing cost of living as it pertains to wages for skilled labor. And he would be a self-reliant boy.

We need not take up here matters concerning the selecting and breeding of stock, and of field crops. Farmers, generally, are well aware of how intelli-

instinct being thus properly directed, be a good mother in any case, which is where the state is deeply concerned.

We are all cognizant of the fact that our present schools in both town and country take small account of the probability of motherhood, yet most school girls grow up, marry and become mothers. How long a misguided public will submit to the condition where its boys and girls mingle freely in the schools throughout the dangerous and ignorant years of the early "teens," without sufficient surveillance by their elders, so that many girls (273 in the city of Spokane last year!) became mothers before growing up, is a matter far beyond the limit and purpose of this paper; but which is, however, indirectly and in part, covered in the next preceding number of this series.

For Big Alfalfa Crops

(Continued from Page 3.)

and moisture will be lost. By irrigating as I have suggested you will find that you can grow four cuttings of alfalfa in any year in this part of the state.

This good quality of the alfalfa from western Kansas has given it a high value on the market. A great deal of the hay is used in alfalfa mills. However, more and more of the alfalfa is being fed in western Kansas. The development of pumping irrigation for alfalfa has made it possible to increase the livestock greatly, and has made a much greater development possible in the future. The best returns can be made by the farmers in the underflow sections when they feed their alfalfa.

Butter has been used for centuries.

Another World Champion Cow

Murne Cowan Makes Record of 1,098.18 Pounds of Butterfat

BY TURNER WRIGHT

WORLD records for butter production are soon broken. This is an age of development and high records in dairy production, but no one is willing to say the limit has been reached. The Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan 19597, by producing 1,098.18 pounds of butterfat in a year has made a new record. The world's record was broken less than a year ago by May Rilma, also a Guernsey. May Rilma's record for 365 days was 19,639.5 pounds of milk and 1,059.59 pounds of butterfat.

Murne Cowan was bred by A. F. Peairs of Elizabeth, Pa., and was sold three years ago to O. C. Barker, Akron, Ohio, with her 3-year-old daughter, 4 months old son, and six other heifers. The nine head were sold for \$1,100. Their present value probably is many times this amount. Murne Cowan, beginning her year's work three months after freshening, produced 16,729.3 pounds of milk and 845.41 pounds of butterfat as a 6-year-old. Her second record of 24,008 pounds of milk and 1,098.18 pounds of butterfat, completed February 19, places her above all competitors, regardless of breed, in the production of butterfat. She produced her own weight in 4.5 per cent milk every three weeks for a year. The milk from the herd sells for 10 cents a quart. Murne Cowan, with this price for milk, produced \$3 worth every day in the year with no Sundays or holidays for rest.

It is estimated that the average cow in Kansas produces about 130 pounds of butter a year. It would take eight such cows to produce as much butter as Murne Cowan. We need more real dairy cows in Kansas and the only way to obtain them is by good breeding and the use of the scales and Babcock test in selection.

Cleanliness in Milk Plants

During the rush of business the importance of cleanliness in the milk plant is often temporarily overlooked.

If the floors, walls, and ceiling are smooth and are made of sound and durable materials, they may be easily kept free from dirt and dust, says the Dairy Division at Washington. Concrete floors are very satisfactory; they can be flushed often with water, there is no danger of rotting, and if properly constructed there will be no cracks in which dirt can collect. Iron plates laid in cement are sanitary and more durable than concrete.

A separate room for handling the milk apart from all other operations is essential and all doors must be kept closed to keep out steam and impure air. It is better to provide pure air by means of a modern system of ventilation. Even when the air is pure, the vats, pasteurizers, coolers, filters, and other apparatus should be covered to prevent all unnecessary contact with the air.

The milk must be kept cool after it is received at the plant and not be allowed to stand long before bottling. If not used at once the cans should be put into a refrigerator or the milk stored in tanks made for this purpose. These tanks must be in a cool place or be insulated with a jacket of ice water or brine. Strainers of cheesecloth are more satisfactory and more easily cleaned than those made of wire gauze, but the use of strainers of all kinds should be avoided as much as possible. Some dealers strain the milk after it is pasteurized before running it into the filler. This may increase the bacterial count and furthermore is unnecessary if the milk is properly clarified or filtered before pasteurizing, and the apparatus is clean.

A filter of cheesecloth and cotton, if used, must be changed several times during the day. The cheesecloth must be washed, sterilized, and kept where the air is pure. It can be used a few days before throwing away, but the cotton should, of course, be used only once. As soon as the milk is put up all parts of the apparatus should be thoroughly cleaned by first rinsing in cool water, then washing with hot water to which washing powder has been added, and finally sterilizing with boiling water or steam. The pumps and

pipes can be rinsed by pumping water through them immediately after using. They must then be taken down and thoroughly washed; this can easily be done if there are frequent couplings in the pipes. All joints and couplings must be kept tight and free from dirt, rust, and corrosion. Battered and rusty apparatus or cans afford good lodging places for bacteria, and, being hard to clean, should not be used.

The pasteurizer is one of the most difficult pieces of machinery to keep clean, as the milk sometimes sticks to the sides and if not properly cleaned a cooked layer forms on the inside, which grows worse each day.

Cool the Cream Thoroughly

One of the most common causes of poor-quality butter is the lack of immediate, thorough cooling of the cream after separation. The dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture has made a careful investigation of conditions on a large number of dairy farms, and the data obtained show that, if properly cooled, cream of the best grade can be produced with but little extra labor or expense. The principles involved are very simple and are easily understood.

A liberal use of ice which has been stored in winter to be used the following summer is one of the requirements for the solution of the poor-butter problem. Farmers who already are delivering good products to the creamery usually have provided for themselves a convenient source of supply for the ice, suitable houses for storing the ice and ice-water tanks for the immediate cooling of the milk and cream. In parts of New England, although the dairymen often hold cream on the farm four days in the summer and seven days in the winter, they deliver practically all their product while sweet. After it reaches the creamery it is pasteurized and shipped a distance of from 50 to 300 miles, and may still be sold in these remote localities in the form of sweet cream.

Cows Are Income Producers

The dairy cow is a consumer of cheap rough feeds. On most farms she converts into money that which otherwise would be lost. The pasture grass is converted into ready cash. The coarse stalks and fodder in winter are her feed. She thrives and produces rich milk from them. A small allowance of grain and cotton seed meal gives her a rich and nutritious ration. Silage and wheat pasture make her happy. It may be a trifle easier to feed and care for fattening steers than to handle milk cows but where would the steer be if it was not for the cow? The steer brings a cash return but once while the dairy cow gives a cash return every day, and still she lives on. The income from the dairy cow is mostly an added income. She may be said to produce \$2 where \$1 existed before. She is therefore a great benefactor to the farmer.

The farmer with six good dairy cows, has a cash income. He has a sure income. He is in a safe business and he has good credit. He is one of that class of independent farmers who can trade where he pleases. He has cash in the bank. When he sells a load of corn, hogs or hay he does not have to use the cash to pay a grocery bill for they are all paid. He can use this money to pay for his farm or make permanent improvements. He builds better fences, has better barns, lives in a better house, has more of the pleasures and comforts of life and worries less over the debts he owes. The farmer with six cows is an independent farmer for his crops are never mortgaged. Roy C. Potts.

The first consideration of the successful farmer is to own his home and keep his family in comfortable circumstances and then make what money he can to enjoy a pleasant old age and help his children all he can.

The child who "catches everything" generally carries the burden in after years.



"My women folks wash, sterilize and dry our separator bowl in two minutes."

—Farmer Onswon.

Beatrice

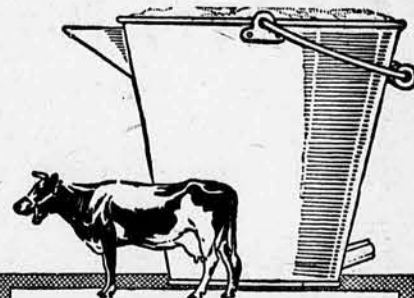
"The Centrifugal Washing Device is a godsend to us dairymen. It puts the Beatrice Separator in a class by itself. Two minutes to clean up!! Can you say that of any other separator? Doesn't it make you want to know about the Beatrice? Take it from me, it's worth while for anybody who keeps cows to know all about this high-grade separator that you can buy 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. cheaper than other separators of the same class."

—Farmer Onswon.

Proper sizes for all size dairies. Write us for free catalog.

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Many cows are really capable of a greatly increased milk yield but do not do their best through a chronic sluggishness of the digestive organs. Such cows need a medicine—just as human beings occasionally need medicines.

KOW-KURE is a scientific cow medicine, which has a direct and lasting tonic effect on the organs of digestion. For over twenty years it has been the standard medicine for the prevention and treatment of such common cow ailments as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, and Lost Appetite.

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Dairy Association Co.,
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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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Chain of Kilns; Atlantic to Rio Grande

Reduce freight cost; fire and frost-proof; weight anchors itself; ample hoopage galvanized; priced at your town; 5 year guaranty; free sample.

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Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

\$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

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You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it along-side of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2183 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Minnie's Birthday Present

Eggs, Chickens and Money All Came From One Hen

BY MINNIE D. SMITH

MINNIE'S grandma lived on a farm just a mile from the little village where Minnie lived with her father and mother and two little brothers. Minnie's father had one barn and one horse and one cow and 10 hens, but Grandma and Grandpa Lane had four barns and a great many horses and cows and pigs and sheep and turkeys and chickens.

The summer when Minnie was 6 years old Grandma Lane drove up one day and said: "Minnie, run and ask your mamma if you can go for a ride with me. I want to set a hen tonight and I am going to Mrs. Wilson's to get a setting of her Plymouth Rock eggs."

Minnie was soon ready and away they drove. The eggs were packed in a dear little basket that Mrs. Wilson said was a present for Minnie. Minnie held the basket in her lap all the way home for eggs that are to be hatched must be handled very carefully.

Minnie watched while they were being placed under the hen and very often during the next three weeks she and Grandma counted the days that must pass before the little chickens would come out of their shells.

"Come up here day after tomorrow, Minnie," Grandma said at last, "and I think I can show you some little chickens. I heard a peeping noise under the old hen today."

Very early on the day named Minnie started for the farm and sure enough, running around in front of a coop in the orchard were ten dear little chickens.

Now little Plymouth Rock chickens are almost black before they put on their speckled grown-up dress, but one of these little chickens was not black at all but was a queer light brown color and Grandma said when she first saw them: "Oh, dear me, Mrs. Wilson has made a mistake with one egg, though they all looked exactly alike."

The ten baby chickens grew and grew and Minnie loved the wee yellow one best of all for it grew into a little fat hen with a cunning little fluffy top-knot and was very tame.

Grandma was very proud of the handsome Plymouth Rocks but she was not a bit proud of the little yellow hen that she declared was no kind at all except just plain hen.

Grandma Didn't Have a Present.

The day that Minnie was 7 years old Grandma said: "You dear child, why does your birthday have to come in the spring when all the horses are busy and I can't go to town to get you a birthday gift? I quite forgot it when I was there last so I think—yes I know—I will give you the little yellow hen."

"O, Grandma darling!" said Minnie, "you couldn't possibly have given me anything else that I would have loved so well."

Minnie carried the little hen home in her arms and made a place for her to roost in one corner of the hen house. The little hen sat there all night and the next day Minnie gave her some corn and bread crumbs to eat and kept a dish of fresh water where she could get a drink any time that she was thirsty; and when night came, put her on her own roost again, for by that time the little yellow hen had become acquainted and gone to roost with the other chickens.

After little yellow hen had lived at Minnie's home three days, Minnie came running in one day and said: "Oh, mamma, my hen is on a nest." Minnie did not go near her but watched very quietly from a distance and when she saw little yellow hen run away, cackling, she looked in the nest and there

was a warm white egg. Minnie carried it into the house and put it in the basket that Mrs. Wilson had given her. Little yellow hen laid many more eggs after that and soon as Minnie had a dozen she sold them and put the money in her bank.

The day that Minnie was 8 years old she opened the bank and counted the money. She found that she had \$4.10. She felt very rich indeed and said: "I must go and tell Grandma Lane."

Her mother had made some dear little heart shaped cakes with frosting and nuts on top in honor of her little girl's eighth birthday. Six of these were put in the basket for Minnie to carry to Grandma.

"I'm so glad you came," said Grandma, "for I'm just going out to set a hen and you can watch me. Just to think, you poor dear child, here your birthday is in the spring again with the horses busy and me with no present for you after you were so good as to bring me all of these delicious cakes. What shall I do?"

"I'll tell you, Grandma, give me some eggs so I can set my hen. I sold all of mine yesterday; I did not think anything about its being time to set hens and I wanted to have as much money in my bank as I could when I counted it on my birthday."

"But does your hen want to set, dear?" asked Grandma. "You can't set a hen unless she wants to set."

"I don't know whether she wants to set or not; I never thought to ask her," answered Minnie, "but I know that she will. She always does just as I want her to do."

Grandma laughed and put 12 of the Plymouth Rock eggs in the little basket when Minnie started home.

Minnie carried her basket so very carefully that her father said, when he saw her coming in the gate, "What have you in your basket, Minnie?"

"Grandma gave me some eggs; I am going to set my hen."

"Your hen doesn't want to set," her father told her; "you'll have to wait until she gets ready to set."

"I'm sure that she will be glad to set when I show her the eggs and tell her that by sitting on them she will get some little chicks."

Setting the Yellow Hen.

Minnie put the 12 eggs in the nest where the little hen always laid and tried to get her to sit on them but she would get off as fast as Minnie could put her on, till Minnie at last was almost discouraged and sat down on the door steps to think.

Two days later Minnie's father asked, "Minnie, what has become of your hen? Has she run away? I haven't seen her since you tried to make her set. I told you that a hen wouldn't set unless she wanted to."

"But she is setting, father," protested Minnie.

"Where?" said her father, and following Minnie he saw a little house made of boards slanting from the ground to the back wall of the barn. Peeking between the boards he saw a bushel basket filled with straw and a little yellow hen sitting in the middle.

"She'll starve in there, or die from lack of exercise," warned father.

"Indeed she will not," cried Minnie. "I take her out and feed her three times a day and every time I feed her I tie a string to her leg and lead her back and forth from the barn to the road just 20 times. She gets lots of exercise, father."

Her father only laughed but several times Minnie heard him say to mother: "It's too bad that poor child is to be so disappointed for of course none of the eggs will hatch and she is

taking such good care of the hen and expecting so much. The hen actually laid two eggs after being shut up in there. She is sitting on 14 and Minnie turns them over every day so all will have a good place."

Three weeks passed by at last and when Minnie went to feed her hen she saw a piece of egg shell lying on the ground.

"Oh, dear," was her first thought, "one of my eggs is broken," but when she lifted the hen there was a mass of little squirming chickens. She was so glad that she screamed and almost dropped the hen.

All that day she worked to make a coop and little yard in the orchard and when her father came home that evening Minnie told him, "My eggs have all hatched except one. I'll show you my chickens in the morning."

Next morning her mother and father went out to see the 13 little chickens and the egg that was left, but they found no egg; it, too, had hatched in the night and to the coop in the orchard they moved 12 little black and yellow chickens and two queer little light brown ones.

This is a really, truly story, and the writer of it is that long time ago little girl.

Officer Owl, Night Policeman

BY L. D. WOOSTER,
Fort Hays Normal.

You have two policemen on your farm who stay awake all night watching for your field and garden enemies. Do you know who they are? Officer Toad and Officer Owl, of the Night Guards. You have seen them lots of times, haven't you? Most of the owls are useful. In fact there is only one harmful owl, that is, one species of owl that may do more harm than good. This is the Great Horned Owl, a powerful bird which can catch full grown chickens and rabbits. Even this bird may be very useful sometimes and in some places. This

Have You a Dumb Waiter?

Please ask some of your readers to describe a dumb waiter simple enough for an ordinary carpenter to install.

MRS. A. L. S.

Langdon, Kan.

We shall give a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for every letter on this subject that we can use. Illustrate your article with a drawing if possible. This drawing may be only a rough pencil sketch. Address your letters to the Device Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Great Horned Owl eats large numbers of ground squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs and rabbits if these are abundant and easy to get. Most other species of owls eat the smaller of these little field animals, and in addition, mice and insects in abundance. Owls are better mousers than cats and are safer to have around. The screech owl is very fond of insects also. His favorite foods are grasshoppers, crickets, beetles and cutworms. Cutworms, you know, come above the surface of the ground only at night when most birds are asleep, and only officer owl and officer toad are on guard.

Beasts Flee Fighting Zones

It is reported that wild animals of all kinds are fleeing from Germany and parts of Austria, frightened by cannon and rifle shots, and entering the Swiss forests and the Alps. These include wild bears, deer of several kinds and goats, as well as wild fowl, and in the lower Engadine even bears have entered the Swiss Yellowstone Park. The Swiss lakes and rivers are said to be crowded with feathered tribes, but shooting is prohibited by the authorities. Birds will have a rest before continuing their southward flight to warmer climes. A large number of wild boars from the Black Forest have entered the Jura Alps across Alsace and Lorraine, passing through the fighting armies without being noticed.

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Kansas Needs Livestock

Raising more and better livestock will mean more immediate wealth and prosperity on Kansas farms. The prosperity of any country varies directly with the fertility of its soil. An infertile soil means poor crops. Poor crops mean a small income for the farmer; and a small income for the farmer means poor business for the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, and everyone who does business in that section.

Permanent soil fertility depends on livestock farming. Three-fourths of the fertility removed from the soil by crops can be returned when they are fed on the farm which produced them. If grain farming is practiced at least three-fourths of the producing power of the land goes to the elevator and is lost to the farm and to the community. Such farming reduces the productivity of the land and the man who practices it is far behind the livestock farmer. A good breeding herd, large enough to consume all the roughage and most of the grain grown, is needed on every farm. This herd should be well bred. None but purebred sires should be used and crossbreeding should not be tolerated. Good breeding gives the possibility but good care and good feeding are necessary to develop it. A scrub animal well fed is much inferior to a well bred one similarly fed, but the well bred animal soon will deteriorate into the scrub class with poor feed.

If you grow all the feed possible, feed it to good livestock, and return the manure to the soil both you and the farm will be enriched. We need the silo also. We need it for winter feeding to utilize our coarse forages to the best advantage, and we need it for summer feeding to supplement pastures which are short and dry. The silo also will enable us to keep more stock without overcrowding our pastures.

Parsons, Kan. Carl G. Elling.

To Try Three Kafir Strains

(Continued from Page 10.)

here last year is not far from \$20. It can be seen that share rent under such conditions returns much more than any tenant would think he could pay in cash. On the whole, we think that share rent will make the landlord more, one year with another, than cash rent and it makes matters seem better for the tenant, too. When share rent is paid the tenant does not have to bear the full brunt of such years as 1913.

Average receipts of more than 800 cars of hay a week on the Kansas City market have had the effect of reducing prices \$1.50 a ton during the last week and the market is in a weak condition at the decline. Receipts of prairie and alfalfa hay have been about equal but the prairie hay has suffered most. This makes it hard for those who bought large quantities of hay last fall, thinking that the market was going to follow the same course it did one year ago. In view of the fact that green grass is so near at hand and the stocks of hay and rough feed so large, we cannot expect to see the hay market rise much above the present level. Such conditions bring down the rent on hay land and should, if continued, affect the price of pasture.

Big Irv's Defeat

(Continued from Page 9.)

"Thank you, Bess, and so am I. But I didn't have much edge to brag about, I tell you! If Art hadn't kept my nerve up I'd—"

"Nerve! I think yours is just splendid, Len, and besides—you had a wider margin than you imagined."

"What do you mean, Bess?"

"Oh! nothing, only Big Irv had sneaked out the night before and husked two sacks full of corn and hid it at the lower end of the field. He put it on his first load, four bushels of it. Art made him admit it."

Len Gordon stiffened in indignation, then he bit his lips in silence. Presently he glanced up, smiling.

"Oh, I say, Bess! I do hope there's a big crowd at the party. Seems like years since I've been to a party and I expect to have a good time tonight."

Bess Mercer understood—and smiled.

At one time only kings and people of wealth used butter, and they used it for a rare ointment.

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So when you come to see this FOUR at your local Studebaker dealer's please STUDY its whole construction, and see how Studebaker, with its close knowledge of what the farmer needs, has built this car to give day-by-day SERVICE and convenience on country roads.

Study its balance, its alignment that makes the car EASIER riding and so EASY to drive that it answers to the touch of two fingers on the wheel. Study that long-stroke, high-speed motor with its over-abundance of POWER.

Get the dealer to tell you of the National Service organization that Studebaker has built up, so that wherever you drive you can always get Studebaker Service. Study every little detail—and be CRITICAL.

Consider how much you get for \$985—and then, decide if this isn't the car you want

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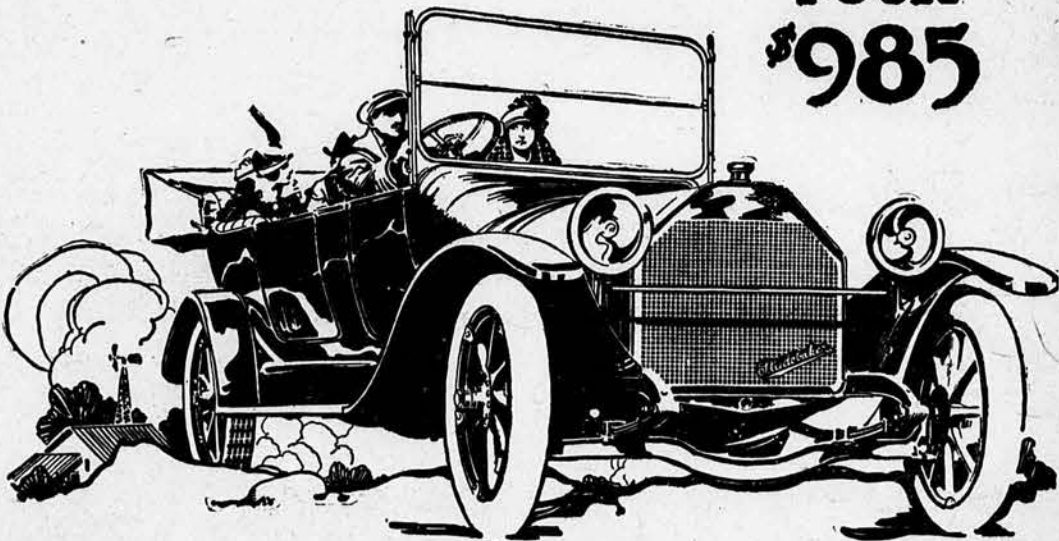
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Save the Profitable Hens

These Nests May Be Made by Anyone Handy With Tools

BY M. K. ROYER

We are interested in poultry, and we have been talking of putting trap nests into our hen house. Will you tell us how we can make these nests?

Chapman, Kan.

MRS. G. W. M.

WHAT we most wish to know is not how many eggs a hen will lay in a year, but how many she will lay in the winter when the prices of eggs are the highest. From the latter stock we breed. Trapnests have been the guide, and these are used as a rule from January 1 to June 1. And again from October 1 to the end of the year. Occasionally they are used in some pens the entire year, but that is done only where a special test is made of a new selection or a new breed. During the summer months the traps are discarded, and only the open nests are used.

By selecting our best cold-weather layers and breeding from them, we increase our winter egg supply every year. It is a fact that our hens have, in consequence of our careful selection of winter layers, become poor summer layers, a condition we would rather have than the great year around records and a poor constitution in consequence.

A Help in Breeding Layers.

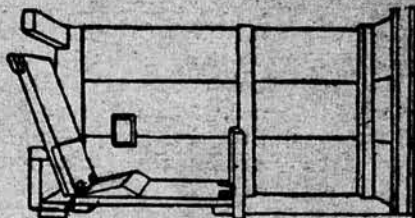
By the use of traps and careful selection of the breeding stock any breed can be brought up to do prolific work. We tried the experiment with Brahmas, and as a result have a strain that is doing remarkable work. One bird as a pullet, laid 100 eggs from January 1 to June 1. As a 2-year-old hen she did not begin laying until February 6, but laid 14 eggs from that date to the end of the month. We mention this individual case to show the progress that can be made in careful trapnesting and in a judicious selection of breeding stock, even with Brahmas—so generally classed as poor and indifferent layers.

One great danger lies in the ambition to obtain 200-egg layers in a flock. The flock is quite frequently forced by condiments, meat and other highly stimu-

pins made to work easily. Hinges that will not rust should be used.

A hen about to lay steps upon the door and walks in toward the dark back of the nest. When she passes the point where the door is hinged to the treadle, her weight causes it to drop, and at the same time pulls the door up behind her. It is then impossible for the hen to get out of the nest till the attendant lifts the door and treadle and resets it.

The nest has no locks or triggers to get out of order. Yet, by proper bal-



Trap Sprung, Door Closed.

ancing of door and treadle it can be so delicately adjusted that a weight of less than 1/2-pound on the treadle will spring the trap.

The trapnests are not made with covers because they are used in tiers and slide in and out like drawers. They can be carried away for cleaning when necessary. Four nests in a pen accommodate 20 hens by the attendant going through the pens once an hour, or a little oftener, during that part of the day when the hens are busiest. Earlier and later in the day his visits are not so frequent.

The hens must all have leg bands, in order to identify them. A number of kinds are on the market. To remove a hen, the nest is pulled part way out, and as it has no cover she is readily caught, the number on her leg band is noted and the proper entry made on the record sheet. After having been taken off a few times, the hens do not object to being handled.

Grow Green Feed in the Pens

If a flock of 100 hens is to be kept on an acre the ground must be fenced and divided so as to turn the hens out in one plot at a time. One plot should be in alfalfa, another should be sowed to oats early in the spring, a third should be sowed to Bermuda grass, and a fourth to wheat or rye in the fall. We now have green stuff in all the acre except where the houses and yards are, so the hens can be first on one plot and then turned on the next and so on. Be sure to keep something green growing in each plot.

If one has to buy all the feed except the green stuff, buy 1 part of wheat bran, 1 part wheat shorts, 1 part corn chaps, and mix. To each 100 pounds add 1/4 teacup of salt and 2 pounds of dried meat meal. Feed this dry in hoppers or self-feeders made so the hens can have all they want at all times. Also feed wheat and other grain such as oats, milo, or kafir in the scratching shed. Have a box of coarse grit, oyster shells and charcoal before the hens at all times. Plenty of fresh water must be supplied. Give all the table scraps and keep plenty of different kinds of feed before the hens all the time and you will be repaid by a well filled egg basket.

Nests must be provided. They can be made along the walls of the house, and at the ends of the sheds. The roosts must be placed so they can be raised in cleaning the house. Everything must be kept clean in and around a hen house.

Do not try to start with more than 2 or 3 dozen hens. Get purebred hens and cockerels of the same breed and raise what chickens you wish. I think the Plymouth Rocks are the ideal chickens as my flock is laying twice as many eggs as it costs to keep them, but everyone has a personal opinion as to what breed is best. Mrs. L. A. Wright, Mangum, Okla.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 635 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every batch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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If the farmers will buy their Spring needs now, it will start factories during the Winter when work is most needed.

Make Best Use of the Ground

The laying pen should have plenty of nest boxes partly filled with straw. They should be 2 or 3 feet from the ground and constructed so as to admit the hen from the inside and so that the eggs can be gathered from the outside.

The scratching pen should have plenty of litter on the floor and fine grain should be scattered in the litter. The hens will have to scratch for their feed and that will keep them warm and give them plenty of exercise. Everything should be kept clean.

The breeder should fence his plot of ground and put a cross fence through the middle. Oats should be sown in half the plot and alfalfa in the other. When the alfalfa is old enough so the chickens will not kill it they should be put on it and the oat patch should then be sowed to alfalfa or bluegrass. This will furnish all the green stuff necessary. They should have all the fresh water they will drink, and bran and bone meal once a day. Corn, wheat, and oats should be fed at least twice a day. Provide plenty of shade and ventilate the house well.

Barnes, Kan.

Reuben Woodward.

Managing a Small Flock

Build a chicken house 14 by 32 feet or larger, if you wish to accommodate 100 hens. Have it face the south and have plenty of windows in the south. Partition off part of the house for a scratching pen for winter. In summer it can be used for young chickens. Keep fresh straw or leaves, or some kind of litter, in the pens. Scatter the feed in the litter, so they will have to work for it. The busy hen is the laying hen.

Keep plenty of fresh water and plenty of gravel or crushed shells where the chickens can have free access to them. I feed wheat in the morning, and corn or kafir at night. Table scraps and milk make excellent feed.

Go over the roosts and nests once a month with a good poultry dip and a liberal amount of carbolic acid. Dip every hen twice a year in warm water with poultry dip in it. Do not turn them out after dipping them until they are thoroughly dry, for they will take cold easily.

Clean the house at least once a week and sprinkle the floor with lime or ashes. Keep the hens comfortable and they will do their part.

Mrs. Laura Ryan.

McCracken, Kan.

Fifty Hens That Hustle

I built a house for my chickens with old pieces of boards gathered up from the drifts of the 1913 flood. It is 16 by 6 feet and has a sloping roof and open front. In cold weather I put up sashes the full length of the building. This gives light all the time and I think it beats the muslin fronts.

When I put the chickens in the house for the winter I give them all the corn they will eat the first day and plenty left over for the morning meal. Then I start them on a regular ration. For the morning meal I give 1 1/2 quarts of wheat and 1 pint of oats thrown into the deep litter. For the noon meal they have a hot mash of equal parts of bran and corn meal. I feed 2 quarts of corn in the litter for the night meal. I keep bran, grit and pure water before them all the time.

My 50 hens produced \$16 a month from the first of November, 1914, to January 16, 1915. A hundred hens could be kept on the same principle with the lot sowed in rye in the fall to help furnish green feed.

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William Morris.

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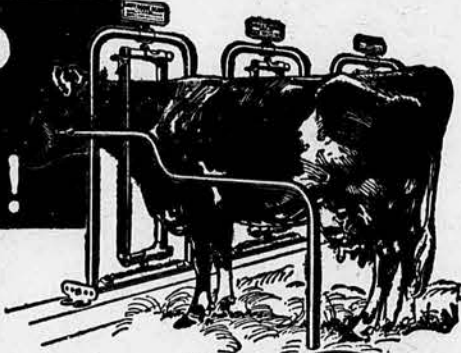
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He's Opposed to Advisors

I'm very much against the papers trying to make the farmers believe they have to have a man come in various names first Farm advisor (that does not sound just right to the farmer), next assistant, demonstrator, now he will be likely to take the name of hired hand. The farmers making our country what it is in the way of improvements and crops and the bank deposits they have. Sending their sons to agricultural schools and then the advisor come along and tell the boy he the advisor knows it all and him to tell them how to do things, as if the farmers boys has not any knowledge by going to school and reading the agricultural papers as well as knowing the climate much better, what is the best thing for one part is not always best for some other parts, and the rains has much to do with the crops production.

The papers speak in very high terms when the advisor makes a success but keeps pretty still when they make a failure. The advisor can well take the name of hired hand for from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, office furnished, automobile, stationary and assistants to do a great part of the work, 105 counties in the state, A nice lot of new offices, a nice lot of money to raise, It is hard to get & officer to think his office is not needed after it has once been created. All needing a guardian might hire one but not tax their neighbors. Would the other business part of the world be satisfied to have the farmers send some young fellow with a \$10 hat on a 10 cent brain tell the business man that he does not know his business.

Gretna, Kan.

John Stevens.

The Sneeze

Some of our readers evidently have the idea that we are conducting a medical department, for we are frequently consulted regarding various human and inhuman ailments. Of late, we have

When Congress adjourns, it will have appropriated 90 million dollars a day for 11 consecutive days. Does anybody believe this money will be well spent? Does any one believe that a person or a group of persons, or any corporation on earth, can lay out the expenditure of a billion dollars in 11 days, or 90 millions in one day, and have any of the money well spent? Would any body of men other than a congress or a legislature, attempt the feat of spending money faster than a large number of men working might and main could shovel into heaps, or as fast as a steam shovel might pile it up? The big job of every congress and every legislature is the careful appropriation of the people's money and every congress and every legislature finds time for nearly everything else, but hurries these bills through. Are we never to improve on this method?

had several inquiries regarding the cause and cure of sneezing, especially while grace is being said.

We can define sneezing, but we cannot cure it. Sneezing is a painful and explosive effort of the human nose to get rid of a tickle. It is not confined to either sex, but the masculine sneeze is more terrifying in its effects.

Scientists tell us that sneezing is caused by something getting into the nose which was never intended to be there, such as the opening bars of a cold in the head. The sneeze always gives warning that it is nearing its destination by a sharp, blue-flame tickle which winds up in a loud and bitter report. No two people sneeze in the same key. There is the high soprano sneeze, which repeats the chorus softly, and the low bass explosion, which sounds like a bassoon with the quinsy. Then there is the octave sneeze, which starts on low F and works up the scale in a series of ascending snorts.

By long practice, some people have learned to muffle the sneeze and allow it to die away in an apologetic gurgle. This is accomplished by pressing the first two fingers of the right hand firmly against the upper lip and repeating

the golden text for the previous Sunday. Other people seem to have no control whatever of their sneezing mechanism, and are liable to let go of a reverberating blast at a funeral or on any other inappropriate occasion. It is a great misfortune to own a refractory sneeze which can get away from a standing start and repeat the same melody several times hand running.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

The Leading Alfalfa Counties

A rapid development in the alfalfa acreage in Kansas has been a feature in almost every community. The table following shows, according to rank, the counties reporting more than 10,000 acres of alfalfa last year, with their sowings of 10 and 23 years ago:

	Acres 1914.	Acres 1904.	Acres 1891.
Jewell	51,293	35,794	296
Butler	45,629	28,613	503
Cowley	41,334	8,132	416
Smith	37,893	19,308	53
Sedgwick	35,811	15,350	1,023
Republic	33,995	21,979	436
Washington	32,149	9,365	208
Dickinson	30,551	11,923	703
Sumner	29,014	6,038	383
Lyon	26,150	13,435	1,098
Marion	25,503	16,308	851
Greenwood	25,021	12,417	421
Pottawatomie	23,149	10,355	334
Wabaunsee	22,374	11,515	1,031
Marshall	21,862	5,627	135
McPherson	21,229	12,694	980
Salline	21,079	9,961	1,099
Cloud	20,779	13,088	2,018
Chase	20,675	14,430	1,401
Riley	20,620	9,485	136
Mitchell	19,749	15,011	880
Reno	19,655	12,171	654
Rice	18,985	10,584	635
Nemaha	17,747	3,680	31
Phillips	17,692	16,696	111
Osborne	17,607	12,114	379
Shawnee	17,486	6,405	63
Morris	17,333	6,032	120
Wilson	16,936	4,143	34
Clay	16,681	4,476	53
Harvey	16,484	11,142	282
Elk	16,304	5,794	54
Harper	15,438	544	160
Osage	14,286	4,111	20
Chautauqua	13,841	3,960	323
Ottawa	12,733	7,329	756
Montgomery	12,738	1,230	29
Finney	12,724	12,495	5,117
Brown	11,744	1,048	33
Jefferson	11,500	1,650	6
Barber	11,167	2,749	694
Jackson	10,365	1,145	59
Rooks	10,111	3,277	65

You will notice that the counties at the head of the list are noted as rich counties. Doesn't that indicate something as to the value of this crop?

A New Farm Paper

The first number of The Philippine Farmer has just been issued. This is a monthly paper printed by the government in Manila to aid in the movement toward a better agriculture in the islands. Mack Cretcher, a Kansas man, formerly of Sedgwick, is assistant editor. Many of the farm problems are much the same as the problems of America. In telling of the needs of the Philippine farmers, the first issue of the paper says:

Deep plowing makes more room for roots, and makes the soil hold moisture better.

No amount of aftercultivation can make up for a poorly prepared seedbed.

It is not the amount of rainfall that insures a crop. It is the amount of moisture that is retained in the soil. Plow deep. Cultivate often.

Raise a vegetable garden even if it has to be watered by hand.

Do not raise the same crop on the same land year after year. It does not pay.

Select and plant better seed. Better seed means better crops.

Keep down the weeds. They take up the moisture and plant food that your growing crop needs.

Soil requires manure or other fertilizer. You can't continue to take off crops year after year and put nothing back.

A crop of cowpeas plowed under helps to enrich the soil, which will mean larger crops. Try it.

Any green crop plowed under will help the soil. It gives the soil what is called vegetable matter, or humus—something all soil needs.

Alfalfa in Hodgeman County

Alfalfa is now recognized as one of the paying seed crops in Hodgeman county. N. P. Rasmussen, county commissioner, recently sold to A. H. Ling, a grain merchant of Jetmore one load of alfalfa seed that brought him \$650. This seed was raised on Mr. Rasmussen's farm 4 miles west of Jetmore. Other Hodgeman county farmers have made a good success with their alfalfa.

Irrigation plants are soon to be placed on the Frizell ranch and Zoll ranch 15 miles west of Jetmore, on the Pawnee bottom where the underflow is easily reached and a large amount of alfalfa will be grown.

Hodgeman county is no longer merely a grazing section.

The light breeds usually are considered more economical egg producers than heavier breeds.

Grow Clover in Rotation

BY A. M. TEN EYCK.

It is necessary to use clover or some other leguminous crop in rotation with grain crops in order to keep the soil in good physical condition, and to maintain the supply of organic matter and nitrogen in the soil. Continuous grain cropping soon exhausts the fertility.

Much of our soil has become worn by continuous grain cropping, and has become so acid that clover will not grow in it successfully. The clover may start, but it usually "dies out" before winter or it "winter kills." This sometimes is due to the acid condition of the soil. Clover is a great lover of lime, and the acid soil is deficient in this essential.

By manuring it is possible to grow clover successfully for a long time on acid soil, but finally the soil may become so acid that manuring gives little benefit. If you have been troubled in getting good stands or a large growth of clover, do not sow any more clover seed on such land until you have sweetened the soil and supplied lime for the clover crop, by spreading 3 or 4 tons of ground lime rock an acre on the land which you intend to seed next season.

An Alfalfa Seed Pest

The alfalfa-seed destroyer, known as the chalcis-fly, does its destructive work in clover or alfalfa seeds, from the Gulf Coast to the northern limits of the United States. By harvesting severely infested crops, by cleaning fence lines and ditch banks, and by winter cultivation the grower of alfalfa seed may help to control this insect.

The chalcis-fly under the microscope is a formidable-looking insect, but when seen in the field it is frequently confused with the gnat. These pests may be seen in great numbers flying over alfalfa-seed shocks and swarming over the sickle bar when the alfalfa is being cut. The eggs are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. They are deposited through the soft, green seed pods directly into the soft seeds when the pods are about half-grown. Immediately upon becoming a fly, the insect eats its way out through the shells of the infested seeds, and then through the green pods. Large portions of the seeds are hollowed out in this manner, when they are still green and growing.

The infested seeds which still contain the living larvae of the insect may be recognized by their abnormal shape and usually by the dull brown color. Some of the infested seeds, however, retain their natural color, but they always lack the glossy appearance of normal seeds.

The extent to which alfalfa seed is damaged by the fly is not generally apparent, owing to the minuteness of the insect and because its destructive work is accomplished within the growing seeds.

Dr. Waters's Report

It is a good thing to know something of what the other half of the world is doing. It may be that we shall find a helpful thought in the activities of even the most remote peoples. When these activities, social, agricultural or political, are entertainingly presented in book or pamphlet form the reading becomes a pleasure in which something of value is learned while an evening has been profitably spent. This is the case in the "Report of the Agricultural Development of the Philippines," by Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The booklet is issued under the authority of the Secretary of War by whom President Waters was chosen for the Philippine mission.

The ability to talk and write interestingly and at the same time instructively, while driving home any important and not particularly alluring lesson is a rare faculty well developed in President Waters. His report on what he saw in the Philippines is the latest proof of it. Newspaper men have often regretted that in Dr. Waters's case a youthful and

consequently immature judgment robbed journalism of a rattling good reporter or novelist to enrich the scientific world. The journalists' established respect for everything scientific or pedagogical does not make less poignant the regret that a man who can turn out such a cheerful document as the Philippine report should be immured within scholastic walls. Dr. Waters's report is most distinctly refreshing in contemplating the dreary jumble of publicity which, almost hourly, is flung on every editor's desk.

Alfalfa As a Soil Builder

BY H. D. HUGHES.

As a soil builder, it is estimated that an acre of alfalfa adds annually more than twice as much nitrogen to the land as the average acre of Red clover. This phase of alfalfa growing will not be overlooked, nor its importance under-estimated by those who realize the need of giving much greater attention to maintaining the fertility of soils.

Not only does this plant add greatly to the available nitrogen in the soils, but it adds also to the available mineral fertility, through its power to appropriate for its own growth, the large supply of phosphorus and potassium found in the subsoils. These elements are beyond the reach of the other farm crops in the rotation, but the long alfalfa roots gather them and later on much of this potassium and phosphorus become available to other crops through the manure made from feeding the alfalfa hay. Moreover, as these deep penetrating roots decay, they open channels which will be followed by the roots of subsequent crops which otherwise would never tap the lower regions of the subsoil. The great amount of organic matter left when the alfalfa is plowed leaves the soil in the very best physical condition for the following crops, thereby increasing their yields.

Alfalfa in the Early Days

The first alfalfa in Kansas grew on section 11, 3 miles from Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, on land owned by G. C. Millar, now a resident of Hutchinson.

It was in either 1874 or '75, Mr. Millar does not remember which, that he and J. R. Blackshere, who owned land adjoining Millar's place, sent to Idaho for 5 bushels of alfalfa seed. It cost then \$56 a bushel, laid down at Cottonwood Falls.

The seed on the Blackshere place didn't come up very well, but that sown by Mr. Millar made an acre of very rank alfalfa, which attracted the attention of the whole countryside, and was, Mr. Millar believes, the first alfalfa grown in Kansas.

"We had been reading about alfalfa and the wonderful yields of hay from it in Idaho," said Mr. Millar. "Blackshere and I talked it over and we agreed that it would be very profitable to get alfalfa started on our places. I was afraid the seed would cost so much that we could hardly afford it."

"I'll bring some of that seed in if it costs me \$100 a bushel," declared Blackshere. I agreed to stand the cost of half a bushel of the seed, and Blackshere took the balance of a 5-bushel order.

"My recollection is that the half bushel cost me \$28 laid down at Cottonwood Falls, counting in the express charges from Idaho, and of course Blackshere had to pay much more. The whole 5 bushels cost us about \$300."

The two men sowed the seed early that spring. Millar put his seed in low, heavy ground, worked several times. The alfalfa came up, growing rankly. Blackshere had less success.

Concerning music in the public schools, Dr. Claxton, national commissioner of education, says: "Sooner or later we shall not only recognize the culture value of music, we shall also begin to understand that, after the beginnings of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, music has greater practical value than any other subject taught in the schools."

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It will result in a "lower cost for clothes" and real "clothes satisfaction" for it will bring you FREE for one year, the famous "Standard" Bargain Bulletins. The wonderful "Standard" money-saving Bulletins are issued every two months and so show you the very latest, most beautiful clothes. But, what is more important, they bring you America's best bargains—the very biggest possible value for your money. Judge for yourself: The few special offers shown below are examples of "Standard" value-giving, and were selected from the new "Standard" Bulletin. Order them and convince yourself by your savings, that IT PAYS TO SHOP AT THE "STANDARD."

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It is the most important issue of the year and you should have it at once—before you do any shopping. The money-saving opportunities are so numerous and large that no one can afford to miss them. The styles, too, are sure to delight you and there are equally splendid offers in men's, women's and children's clothes. Besides, we guarantee the good quality of all "Standard" garments—guarantee them to fit and guarantee them to entirely please you. Don't delay. Clip and mail the coupon NOW. The Bulletins are FREE.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back



3 for \$1.00

3W100—Splendid "half-price" offer. All three waists in pretty practical button-front styles pictured, for only \$1.00. The dressy white Voile waist is daintily embroidered and lace trimmed, another waist is of serviceable Striped Madras with white lawn vest, collar and cuffs; and the third waist is of neatly patterned Madras with scalloped embroidery edging. (Sizes 34 to 46 Bust.) Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S.

Wonderful Value!
This Stylish Poplin \$1.59 Dress

NDD159—This dress would cost elsewhere from \$2.50 to \$3.00. A typical "Standard" bargain combining exceptional value with good quality and new, charming style. Of serviceable, pretty Poplin in navy, Copenhagen blue or the stylish sand-color. Bloused bodice, fashioned with front yoke, and shadow lace frills daintily trim sleeves and white organdy collar. A broad (detachable) girdle, with contrasting applique embroidery attractively heads the full circular skirt. A fold finishes the back and the front closing is concealed by a button-trimmed fold. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 Bust, Misses sizes 14 to 18 yrs.) Postpaid in the U. S.

\$1.59



3 for \$1.00

Little Girls' Linene Dresses
3 for 89c

N3R29—Cute play dresses for children 2 to 6 years. Roomy, becoming kimono cut, made of serviceable, washable Linene in tan, blue and white. The neck and sleeves are prettily edged with scalloped contrasting embroidery and embroidery smartly trims front and belt. Practical good-wearing dresses at a special bargain price. Postpaid in the U. S.

3 for 89c



59c

Striped Gingham Dress 59c
"Half-Price" Offer

DD59—Half-price offer. Women's and Misses' prettily styled dress for street and house wear. Made of good quality, splendid-looking Gingham in neat black or blue stripes. Bodice becomingly bloused, has the popular turned-down collar and is appropriately finished with pipings. Skirt is fashioned with correct width and the dress buttons conveniently in front. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 Bust; Misses' 14 to 18 yrs.) Everyone needs at least one of these practical everyday dresses and everyone should share this splendid "half-price" offer, our special price, postpaid in the U. S.

59c



Special 3-Dress Offer

N3R39—Here's positively an unmatchable bargain. Three beautifully made dresses of good serviceable materials—a splendid \$2.25 value for \$1.39. One dress is a clever guimpe effect of both embroidered blue Linene and blue plaid Gingham. The other two are charming tunic models of blue striped Percale and tan Linene, tastefully trimmed and with novel pleated skirts. (Sizes 7 to 15 years.) All excellent washable dresses; our special bargain price, postpaid in the U. S.

3 for \$1.39

Women's Union Suits... 29c

NQ29—A big saving in good quality, serviceable union suits for women. Of full-bleached cotton yarn in fine, seamless elastic rib and liberally full cut throughout. Daintily lace trimmed. (Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.) Our bargain price, 3 for 79c, or each, 29c postpaid in the U. S.

Standard Mail Co.

Dept. 172 New York City

Dee Turners Pure Guaranteed SUDAN SEED 45th POUND

GUARANTEE OF PURITY

I personally guarantee every pound of my Sudan Seed to be clean, sound, pure Sudan seed, absolutely free from foreign weeds or grasses. I guarantee that every pound of my seed was grown by me or under my personal supervision. Every bag tagged; "properly inspected and passed" in addition to my own guarantee of purity.

Dee Turner
GROWER



Dee Turner's Pure
Reliable, Guaranteed
Seed

The Season's Lowest Price On the Country's Purest, Safest Seed

If you are planning to put in a few acres of this marvelous new crop, you'd better be ordering your seed right away. Pure—really PURE—seed is pretty scarce and when planting time comes the price is surely going higher. There is much Sudan Seed in the country, but the quality such as I offer is not common elsewhere. My seed is worth \$1 a pound if it's worth a cent, but I must raise a certain sum of cash at once, so I've cut the price for the present.

—30 Day Special Prices—

10 POUNDS—Enough to plant 5 acres, a good trial field; prepaid.	\$4.50
5 POUNDS—Delivered	\$2.50
25 to 50 LBS.—F. O. B. Lubbock; per lb.	30c
50 to 100 LBS.—F. O. B. Lubbock; per lb.	25c

These prices are for cash—good 30 days.

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No matter what this, that or the other fellow tells you, you can bank on DEE TURNER Seed being Pure. Every precaution was taken to keep the strain pure and untainted. Every field received the same exacting attention and scientific culture. Not only do you get PURE seed, but you are sure of strong, healthy, full germinating quality. I split with no middle-men, salesmen or commission men. I pay you what others pay them. Get better seed—save half the cost—buy direct from the Sudan headquarters of America.

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If you want to know more about Sudan Grass write today for our handsome booklet giving full details, history, method of cultivation, harvest, etc. Write for our special price proposition and Cotton Exchange offer. Sign the coupon and mail today.

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DEE TURNER PURE SEED CO. LUBBOCK, TEXAS

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Enclosed find \$..... for which send me..... lbs. of your Guaranteed Pure Sudan Seed. Also send me the Story of Sudan Grass, the sure profit crop, FREE.

Name

Address

BUY IT NOW

Get what you will need in the Spring, now, and help pass prosperity along.

Oat Sowing is in Progress

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS.

Some farmers have their oats sown, and many others plan to get seed in the ground as soon as the fields dry sufficiently. Not much Kansas wheat has been going to market the last week, because of muddy roads. Some spring wheat will be sown, but the acreage will not be large. Wheat growers in many sections of the state have found from experience that it is not the most desirable crop for them to grow.

KANSAS.

Barber County—More rain the last 10 days than for four months before. It is still raining. Wheat in fine condition.—G. H. Reynolds, Feb. 27.

Hodgeman County—Fall sown wheat not up yet. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Some plowing done for oats and barley. Wheat \$1.40; corn 80c.—James M. Boone, Feb. 27.

Franklin County—Heavy snow the first of the week preceded by an inch rain. Ground thoroughly soaked. Roads almost impassable. Much sickness in the county.—C. E. Kelsey, Feb. 27.

Clay County—Roads very bad. We had no frost for a week after the big snow left so the wheat got a good nursing and now is in good condition. Weather is mild with some rain.—H. H. Wright, Feb. 26.

McPherson County—Plenty of rain. Ground is too wet to sow oats. Wheat has started to grow and it looks very good but is short. Wheat prices going down. Wheat \$1.38; oats 50c; corn 80c.—M. D. Waldo, Feb. 27.

Ness County—A good rain followed by 3 inches of wet snow which is thawing rapidly. Roads in bad condition. Wheat that has laid dry since it was sown is now sprouting. Farm work will begin as soon as the ground dries. Milk cows \$60 to \$85; wheat \$1.40; corn 80c.—C. D. Foster, March 1.

Wilson and Neosho Counties—Plenty of rain and snow the last week. Ground is thoroughly soaked and wells and ponds full of water. Roads very bad. No farming will be done for a week. Livestock in good condition. A few calves lost by blackleg. No other disease among cattle or hogs.—Adolph Anderson, March 1.

Ellis County—Weather fine but it is still very muddy. Two fine snows and some rain since February 20. Wheat looking fine. Oats and barley will be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough. All the spring work will be started soon if the weather continues nice. Hogs \$5.50; wheat \$1.25; eggs 18c; potatoes \$1.—W. E. Sells, Feb. 25.

Osage County—Wheat in good condition yet, but the acreage is small. Ground is too wet for plowing. Much kafir threshing to be done yet which may affect the price later. First crop of hogs gone. No money made by feeding hogs. No disease among livestock. Corn 65c; hogs \$6.10; cream 25c; eggs 17c.—H. L. Ferris, Feb. 26.

Marion County—Weather quite mild for the last few weeks with not much frost. About three inches of rain in February which nearly all soaked in the ground. Wheat looks fine. Stock doing quite well. Plenty of feed. Many sales being held. Roads pretty bad. Chickens beginning to do better.—J. H. Dyck, Feb. 27.

Elk County—Plenty of rain and snow to carry us through until seeding time is over. We have had about 6 inches of rain and it is snowing now. Very little plowing done. Stock in very good condition, and selling well. Renters have a hard time to get farms this spring. Corn 60c; butterfat 26c; eggs 15c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Feb. 27.

Harvey County—Rainy and cloudy weather for a week or more which is hard on the livestock and outdoor feed. Wheat is looking fine. Many sales and stock bringing good prices. Wheat still \$1.45 but the roads are so muddy it is impossible to haul to market. Eggs 17c; potatoes 80c to 90c; corn 80c; alfalfa hay \$8 ton.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 27.

Atchison County—An unusual number of public sales held in February and prices were lower than were paid in the fall. Unbroken horses much lower in proportion than work horses. Stock hogs bringing good prices. Wheat looks well. Roads almost impassable. Feed lots in bad condition. Yearling colts sell as low as \$30 and 2-year-old mules \$75 to \$100.—C. H. Feerer, Feb. 27.

Dickinson County—It is raining and snowing today. We have had less than six clear days in February. A great deal of rain last week. Soil is thoroughly soaked. Feed yards and roads are very muddy and the farmers will not be able to get in the fields for some time. Most of the wheat is greenling up nicely. Some of the earlier sown wheat is damaged badly by the fly.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 27.

Ford County—A week of cloudy weather has brought on a good rain and snow today. Some fields of wheat look fairly well but other fields are bare. Farmers busy preparing the ground for oats when the weather is fit. Some oats have been sown. Stock healthy except hogs some of which are dying of some mysterious disease. Wheat \$1.32; seed oats 62c; corn 80c.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 27.

Morton County—About 8 inches of snow on February 20. Some farmers have their oats sown and the snow will put them in fine shape. Wheat looking fine and the snow will greatly benefit it. Land is beginning to change hands and many persons who left this country during hard times are returning. Those who stayed on their claims through thick and thin are the gainers.—E. D. Stillman, Feb. 26.

Norton County—Heavy snow storm today. Public sales bringing good prices. By past experience farmers have learned to leave the spring wheat alone. Larger acreage of barley and oats will be sown than usual. Vaccination before hogs are sick is a success but not after the disease is in the herd. Many horses dying in stalk fields and some dying with the horse disease we had two years ago.—Sam Teaford, Feb. 27.

Leavenworth County—Snowy rainy weather continues, making it difficult to care for stock properly. Wheat looks fine. Stock sells well at farm sales. Cows bring the highest prices. A great many hogs going to market at the present high corn and cheap

DYER BATES GROWS TREES By THE MILLIONS

THE
JOBBER

↑

BATES
THE
GROWER

THE
RETAILER

↓

THE
AGENT

THE
PLANTER

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THE
AGENT

**SELLS THEM
STRAIGHT TO YOU**

How Bates Saves You Three Profits

This is a plain, homely talk, but I always thought busy men and women would read plain statements if it saved them money or told something important. For twenty years I've been growing trees by the million to be sold thru jobbers, retailers and agents—the four-profit plan, the indirect, expensive way. One day my wife said, "Look here Dyer Bates, why don't you sell those trees straight to the people who plant them?" I saw the point. There are too many profits and expenses tacked on to the price you pay. They add nothing to the value of the tree, just increase the price. So now, I'm going to sell the best trees that grow, fresh, straight to you, at prices that make your money go twice as far.

The Planter.—The man who plants the trees—that's you.
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The Retailer.—The man who buys from the jobber and sells thru agents. Bates saves you his profit.
The Jobber.—The man who sells trees wholesale to nurserymen and dealers. Bates saves you his profit.
The Grower.—That's Bates. The man who grows the trees and sells them fresh, straight to you—One transaction, one profit. Bates saves you the other three profits and besides, trees grow better when sent straight from me to you.

Let These Offers Save You Money

Don't wait for a price list. Here's a lot of good things you can order right from this page. Just say, "Send me No. 10 or No. 11, or whatever numbers you want. There is no limit, you can have as many as you want. My one-profit plan makes it possible."

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|---|--|
| <p>No. 10—80 Fruit Trees, small fruit plants, garden roots and forest trees. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, rhubarb, etc. All guaranteed, first class stock—an ideal assortment. Agents would charge \$15.....\$4.00</p> <p>No. 11—20 Peach Trees, 4 to 5 ft., Elberta, Champion, Mamie Ross, Belle of Ga., the cream of good varieties. Agents' charge \$5.....\$1.60</p> <p>No. 12—20 Apple Trees, one-year, 3 to 5 ft., Stayman Winesap, Rome Beauty, Black Ben, M. B. Twig, all great apples. Agents' charge \$6.....\$1.80</p> <p>No. 13—20 Apple Trees, two-year, 5 to 6 ft., Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, and other choice varieties. These are fine big extra, heavy trees. Agents' charge, \$8.....\$2.00</p> <p>No. 14—10 Plum Trees, 3 to 5 ft., Burbank, Gold, Satsuma, Wickson, all fine varieties. Agents' charge, \$1.....\$1.20</p> | <p>No. 15—10 Pear Trees, 3 to 5 ft., Kelfter and Garber, the surest money makers for the Middle West. Agents' charge, \$3 to \$5.....\$1.20</p> <p>No. 16—50 Grape Vines, Concord, Worden and Niagara, the best three. This is a special small grade, but worth several times the price.....\$1.50</p> <p>No. 17—1,000 Speciosa Catalpa, 12 to 24-inch, the great post and timber tree. Guaranteed genuine. Agents' charge, \$10 to \$25.....\$3.50</p> <p>No. 18—5,000 Speciosa Catalpa, 8 to 12-inch, same as above, except smaller size. Agents' charge, \$30 to \$50.....\$8.75</p> <p>No. 19—500 Russian Mulberry, 12 to 24-inch, for hedges and windbreaks, the best for the Middle West. Agents' charge, \$5.....\$1.75</p> <p>No. 20—Surprise Collection. This is the greatest value of all, a host of good things that would cost \$12 to \$15 from agents.....\$3.25</p> |
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Nothing fancy, just plain one-profit prices on my big assortment of trees and plants. Remember you take no risk in ordering from Bates. If the stock I ship isn't exactly as I say, if you're not more than satisfied, send it back and I'll refund every cent. Begin saving money right now by ordering some of the above collections. March is the big planting month. Order quick.

THE DYER BATES CO., 901 East 7th, Winfield, Kansas



Hottes Elberta
as Compared
With Old
Elberta

Plant the PEACH That PAYS Quickest

Hottes Elberta Pays \$195 Only 28 Months After Planting Almost \$4.00 per tree—this is the marvelous record of just 50 of our celebrated Monerist Hottes Elberta Trees in the W. C. Price orchard, Cowley County, Kansas. Plenty of records to show that this great, early-bearing wonder always lives up to its name and fame in any peach climate—always saves 2 to 4 years of time by producing early, big crops of beautifully tinted, firm and golden-fleshed luscious fruit that is almost twice as large as old Elberta and brings 25 to 50 per cent more on the market. Ripens early, bears heavy regularly, is long keeper, a splendid shipper, unequalled for canning. Hardy in bud and wood. A sure, safe, quick money-maker for every orchard.

Send For The Book That Tells How It Was Done Get the Monerist Orchard Book—right away—now—before you set another tree. It's a book every fruit-grower should have. Tells all about these wonderful quick-bearing peaches, how they are propagated, grown and developed into trees that pay a profit in less than two years from planting. Not only that, but you will find the Monerist Orchard Book paving the way to surer, more certain and quicker orchard profits with all kinds of fruit. For this great book tells all about the Monerist way of producing trees that bear earlier, younger, bear heavier, bear better fruit and MORE regularly. Describes all Monerist strains of standard and many new better peaches, fruits. It's a most valuable book for any farmer, orchardist or market-grower. Get it before you plant this year. No charge. Just send your name.

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Red Texas Seed Oats! Field and Grass Seeds of all kinds. Send for free Catalog.

Brown County Seed House
Hiawatha, Kan.

Pure Bred Yellow Seed Corn

Mammoth Drouth Proof, Early Monroe, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha. Big yields, grown by me, successfully, in Central Kansas for past 8 years. Write for prices. **A. E. WHITZEL, R. R. 11, Sterling, Kan.**

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Six packages of our dependable northern grown seeds sent absolutely Free to those who send for our handsomely illustrated and descriptive seed catalogue. All we ask is that you

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to cover cost of packing and mailing. Highest quality seeds; prices reasonable; the collection follows:

RADISH, Scarlet Beauty . . . Value 10 cts.
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Write today and receive one of the 10,000 fifty-cent collections, which we are giving away to get our catalogues into new territory.

CHAS. J. CHERRY & CO.
 131 Vine Street, Rockford, Ill.

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA

Biggest Money Maker on the Farm

Sudan Grass

Sweet Clover—Feterita

Pure Home Grown Tested Seed Direct from Headquarters.

Generous Samples Free, together with special book on alfalfa, and big catalog with Pink List giving prices on all field seeds in quantities.

Barteldes Seed Co. 106 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas. Established 1887.

GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

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 WAIT! Don't buy until you get our Price and free samples, compare with others. We specialize on legumes, including Red Mammoth, Alsike, White and Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Cowpeas, Vetch, Etc. Get our New, Different and Original 1915 Pure Seed book and planting guide, eye-opener, work of art, six colors, 300 pictures, also wholesale list. Send a postal, state what legume interested in, will gladly send you free samples. Or send 10 cts. and get our new 96 page, 35 ct. book entitled "Clover, the Great Cash Money Crop and All About It," tells how to get a good "catch," avoid clover troubles, winter killing, how to protect harvest and inoculate, many other valuable facts, worth its weight in gold to any clover grower.

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I'm told that I have the best quality of seed, give the largest packages and have the most common-sense Seed Book in the bunch. And I'm willing to admit it. Do you have to be shown? All right, I'll close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you. I'll send you the Seed Book and a package of seeds, and you can judge for yourself. NO CHARGE FOR EITHER, and you need not even send the postage unless you wish. I also have guaranteed Clover and Alfalfa, and all kinds of farm seed at Farmer's Prices. Shall I send you free samples of these also?
HENRY FIELD, Pres.
HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 50, Shandwich, Iowa.

The Earliest Tomato

Jack Rose is the earliest smooth red tomato grown. Package sent, with our beautiful new catalog, for a 2c stamp to pay postage. If you want the very best FARM, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS you must plant JUNG'S QUALITY SEEDS. We give lots of New Sorts Free with every order. Send today for our Bargain Catalog.
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DIRECT To Planter At Wholesale Prices.
 Large Assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and
Save 40 Cents on Every Dollar
 Apple 7c; Peach 8c; Plum 17c; Cherry 17c; each, first class guaranteed. Freight paid on \$10.00 order. Write today.
WELLINGTON NURSERIES
 Box 35, Wellington, Kan.

Buy Trees At Wholesale

and Save Agents' and Dealers' Profits.
 Apple trees \$6 per 100 and up; Peach trees \$7 per 100; Cherry trees \$12 per 100. All of the best varieties for the middle-west. Concord Grapes \$2 per 100; Rockhill's Progressive Fall Bearing Strawberries \$3 per 100; Cumberland Raspberries \$3 per 1,000; Early Harvest Blackberries \$3 per 1,000; St. Regis, Everbearing Red Raspberries \$3.50 per 100. We pay the freight on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over. Get our FREE CATALOGUE.
HOLSINGER BROTHERS NURSERY, Box 108 Rosedale, Kansas

hog prices. No land selling. Alfalfa sown last fall looks good. Clover seed is high. Muddy roads prevented much wheat being sold at the highest price.—George S. Marshall, Feb. 27.

Russell County—Several rains and snows the last two weeks but the weather is not cold. Fields in fine condition and wheat is greening up nicely. Roads in bad condition. Several farmers preparing ground for oats but the sowing will be delayed on account of the recent rains and snows. Several hogs being lost on account of cholera. Public sales continue with good prices. Wheat \$1.40; corn 83c; eggs 18c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, Feb. 27.

Harper County—Three-inch rain February 25 and 26 with a 2-inch snow on the ground. This is the third rain in less than a month which puts the ground in good condition. Wheat looks good and is growing some. No oats sown yet as the ground is too wet. Not much spring work done yet. Feed getting scarce and prices are high. Not many hogs in the county. A few sales with high prices. Cattle scarce. Wheat \$1.40; oats 60c; corn 80c; eggs 18c.—H. E. Henderson, March 1.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne County—More rain than is needed lately with a little snow. Some oats sowed. Wheat looks fine. Stock looking well and selling high. Feed plentiful. Farm products bring good prices.—F. F. Leith, Feb. 27.

Harmon County—Wheat still far behind and not fit for pasture. Some oats being sowed. Few farmers cutting stalks and plowing. Some persons planting garden. No stock selling. A great many eggs on the market. Eggs 15c.—R. R. Grant, Feb. 26.

Kingfisher County—The land is soaked. About all the stock have been taken off the wheat and put on dry feed. Cattle selling at fair prices at sales. Horses, hogs and machinery selling low. Oats being sown when the ground is in condition to work it. Fat hogs and fat cattle lower than for years. Corn higher than for years.—H. A. Reynolds, Feb. 27.

Washington County—Much rain has fallen the last 10 days which has retarded oat sowing. Wheat and grass are greening up

For an Engine Letter—\$2

Do you use a traction engine on your farm, or are you acquainted with some one who does tractor farming? If so, you ought to earn this money. For the best letter, received in March, telling the experience of a Kansas farmer in using a traction engine for farm work we will give \$2.—The traction engine has a place in the farming operations of Kansas; and we wish to know just what that place is, in the opinion of farmers who have had experience in farming with tractors. Get the facts and figures.

nicely. Potato planting will be late on account of the wet weather. Very little corn will be put out in this section. Large acreage in wheat and most of the other farm land will be put in oats and feed crops.—J. M. Brubaker, Feb. 27.

Kiowa County—Farming operations have been suspended for a week owing to the wet land. We have had much rain lately and it is still raining. Mild weather. Wheat is looking much better. Oat seedling at a standstill. Cotton practically all out. Plenty of feed and stock wintering well. Eggs 16c; hens 10c; cream 24c; oats 50c; wheat \$1.50; hogs 5 1/2c to 6c; cotton 7 1/2c; kafir 75c.—T. Holmes Mills, Feb. 27.

Hog Feeds That Make Fat

(Continued from Page 17.)

teresting to note that while the hogs in all the lots had free access to good alfalfa hay the amount of hay consumed was so small as to be almost negligible. Not more than 130 pounds was consumed by any of the lots in the 74 days. This is due to the fact that the shorts and tankage furnished the materials the hogs needed and made the ration more palatable, a factor which always should be considered when feeding fattening hogs.

New Use For Steel

For the past few years manufacturers have been using steel sills and steel beater bars in building manure spreaders. Litchfield Spreaders are now being built with GALVANIZED STEEL CONVEYORS, as the Litchfield Mfg. Co. considers a steel conveyor a greater necessity than either a steel sill or a steel beater bar. This Conveyor is SELF-CLEANING, as the sections hang edge-wise under the box allowing them to drain and dry. The Self-Cleaning feature and a new system of galvanizing prevent rusting. It is strengthened by corrugations. Litchfield's build spreaders of different types and sizes to suit the requirements of different states, counties and farms. Any man who is going to buy a spreader should write the Litchfield Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa, P. O. Box F-388.—Advertisement.

The tubercular cow is a menace to public health.

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Improved, High-Yielding strains—direct from farm to YOU. Same great strains of corn that were so much in demand two years ago. Write for catalog.
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Sudan Grass Seed in fifty cent packages.
 One package plants seventy-five acres next planting. Enough to plant six acres for five dollars.
JONES COUNTY SEED CO., ANSON, TEXAS.

For \$1

I will send you 8 two year budded apple, pear or peach or 5 cherry trees, or 75 blackberry, raspberry or dewberry or 20 grape, gooseberry, currant or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 50 ever bearing or 200 spring bearing strawberry plants, or 100 cedar or other evergreens or 8 roses. Catalogue free.

MANHATTAN NURSERY, Manhattan, Kansas

SWEET CLOVER

BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER KNOWN—INVESTIGATE
 The greatest forage plant that grows. Nothing equal for fertilizing. Excels Alfalfa as a producer. Crop worth \$50 to \$125 per A. Easy to start. Grows everywhere. Can save you money on best tested, guaranteed seed. Write today for Free Sample, circular and 72-page catalog.
A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 935 CLARINDA, IOWA

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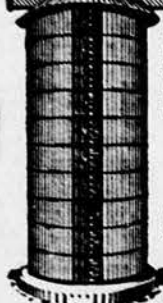
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\$32.50

Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS.

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THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

We've been several weeks telling of the hard work and the adventures of two young Englishmen, Ralph Lorimer, leading man in this company, and Harry Lorraine, his good natured partner. After crop disappointments enough to make many persons quit the business these two young farmers take a contract to build the roadbed for the railroad then building through the Northwest. Lorimer is in love with Grace Carrington whose father, Colonel Carrington, is opposed to him as a son-in-law. Lorimer finally returns to his farm with his sister as housekeeper while Lorraine continues the railroad work. Some of Lorimer's cattle are stolen and a special train is hired to catch the thief at Winnipeg. After this Lorimer and his partner go gold hunting. One man is drowned in a mountain torrent in trying to rescue a pack of provisions. Lorimer kills a bear after the party is almost famished, and everyone eats. Ormond, favored by Colonel Carrington as a suitor for Grace's hand, is mortally injured in a fall in the mountains. He asks to be taken to Miss Carrington before he dies.



LAUNCH her down handy.

Bring the sick man along!" called some one outside; and when we carried Ormond out I saw the others running a big Siwash canoe down over the shingle, and the dark pines rising spires of solid blackness against the coming day. It was bitterly cold, and white mist hung about them, while huge masses of rock rose through the smoke of the river, whose clamor filled all the hollow. None of us quite liked the task before us, for man's vigor is never at its highest in the chilly dawn; but I remembered Ormond's eagerness to continue the journey. So we laid him gently on our blankets in the waist, and thrust out the long and beautifully modeled craft, which was of the type that the coastwise Siwash use when hunting the fur seals. I knelt grasping the forward paddle until Hector, who held the steering blade, said: "If ye'll follow my bidding I'll land ye safe across. Together! Lift her all!"

The light shell surged forward to the sturdy stroke, for several of those behind me were masters of the paddle, and as I piled my blade I felt with a thrill that it was good to fight the might of the river in such a company. Snowy wreaths boiled high about the shearing prow, I could hear the others catch their breath with a hiss, and once more after a heavy thud the cedar floor seemed to raise itself beneath me and leap to the impulse, while, with a hardening of every muscle, I swept the leaf-shaped blade outward ready for the dip. There was spray in my eyes, and bearing down on us through it a boulder, with dim trunks opening and closing beyond; then I saw only the bird's head on the prow, for some one cried behind that my stroke was slow, and by the rush of foam and the shock of thudding blow I knew that the others' blades were whirling like flails.

The rock loomed nearer, the river piled against its battered feet, and I hazarded a glance over my shoulder, which showed me a row of set faces turned toward the bow, with stout arms and the flats of redwood blades swung out before them, until with a swing of shoulders the heads went down, and a white wave burst apart before the stem. Looking forward the next instant I saw the rock lay right athwart our way; but the others had blind confidence in our pilot.

"Back ye on the up-stream; drive her yere hardest, down!" he called.

Then the current strove to wrest my dipped blade away, as with the paddles on one side held fast by sinewy wrists the craft turned as on a pivot, and lurching on the backwash whirled past the stone, after which the cry was: "Drive her all!" and we shot away on the eddy with our faces turned slantwise up-stream. This was well, for close below the whole weight of the current hurled itself in fury upon a barrier, and I understood that Hector had calculated our impetus to a quarter fathom. There was a fight to reach the landing, and with any other than the crew behind me the river might have won; but four of the lean hard men had fought many such battles, and though the trunks raced up-stream we closed with the shore until the shock of the bows on shingle flung me backward.

Our next proceeding was to portage a smaller craft several hundred yards up the river, for Hector to make the return passage, and then, as we thanked him for the food and the small comforts for Ormond that he forced on us, the old man said:

"Ye're very welcome, an' I'm not wanting yere dollars. Will I take payment for a bit of dried venison, when the Almighty freely gives me all the good fish in the river an' the

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deer in the woods? Go, an' haste ye; yon man is needing the aid of science." Then he turned away, and watched us from the shingle as we took up Ormond's litter, and the last that we ever saw of him was a tall lonely figure which vanished into the gray smoke of the river as we plodded up the climbing trail. Still, even now, that lonely figure rises up before me.

"Old Hector tells strange things when the fit takes him. Used to speak our language—it's curious, he talks like some of them emigrants from the old country now," a man beside me said. "But you can stake your last dollar he isn't mad. No, sir, it's quaint he is. I've had my voyageur training in the frozen country under the H. B. C., but when it's dead knowledge of a rapid he'll beat me easy. Some day the river will get him, and then we'll miss him bad."

In due time we reached a shingle-roofed settlement, where a man who had some local reputation for skill in healing horses examined our companion.

"He's pretty well played out," he said. "Ship him straight down to Vancouver in a sleeping-car, and don't you let any of them bush-doctors get their claws on him. I know when a job's too big for me, and this is one. You'll fetch up in time for the Pacific mail if you start now in a wagon."

"What did that fellow say?" asked Ormond, and when I judiciously modified the horse-doctor's verdict he smiled understandingly.

"That's a wise man," he said, "and I can guess what he told you. Lorimer, I know I'm sinking fast, and if you leave me here I'll die before you can send a doctor up. Probably I'll also die in Vancouver, but every man is justified in making a fight for his life—and there's another reason why I should get there first."

We hired a light wagon, for a passable trail led to the railroad, and perhaps because time was scanty, or the jolting of the wagon was more trying than the swing of the litter, our patient grew worse, and I was thankful at last to see him safe in a berth of the sleeper on the Pacific express. I had grown almost as impatient as Ormond, and I recollect nothing of the journey except that when the lights of Port Moody glittered across the forest-shrouded inlet he said: "Lorimer, I've a stupid prejudice against a hospital. Please take me to Wilson's instead. He lives alone, and I did him several services—you can tell him that it will not be for long."

So when we reached the station Harry volunteered to find the best doctor in the timber city—for hewn stone had only begun to replace sawn lumber then—and arrange for transit to Wilson's house; because he said that it was my particular duty to tell Colonel Carrington and Grace. An hour passed before I traced them, and then I found them at a function given to celebrate the starting of some new public enterprise, and it was with hesitation that, followed by Calvert, I entered the vestibule of the brilliantly lighted hall. We gave a message to a bland Chinese attendant, and waited until returning he beckoned us through a crimson curtain, which swung to behind, and I found myself standing bewildered under a blaze of light in a ball-room.

There was a crash of music, a swishing of colored dresses, and then, as the orchestra ceased, we stood before the astonished assembly just as we had left the bush, in tattered fur wrappings and torn deerskin, with the stains of leagues of travel on our leggings, while I recollect that a creeper-spike on my heel made holes in the polished marquetry. All eyes were turned toward us.

"This is considerably more than I bargained for," growled Calvert. "I feel guiltily like the man who brought the news to Edinburgh after Flodden. What did you play this confounded trick on us for, John?"

"John savvy Miss Callington," said the unblushing Mongolian; and Calvert added savagely:

"Then hide us somewhere, and tell her, before I twist your heathen neck for you."

I noticed Martin Lorimer moving toward me; but before he reached us Grace came up, a dazzling vision of beauty.

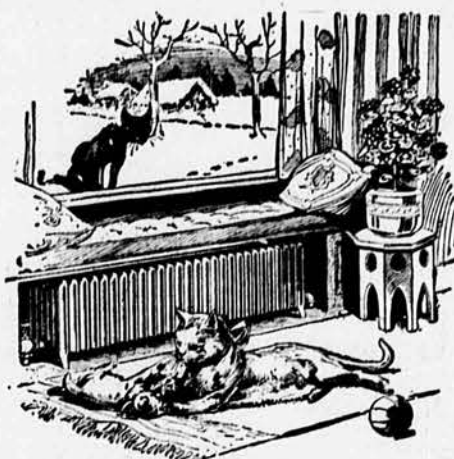
"I am thankful to see you back safe, Ralph, and hear you have news for me," she said. "Lawrence Calvert, the same applies to you."

It was bravely done, for few women would have cared to link themselves publicly with such a gaunt and tattered scarecrow as I undoubtedly was then; but Grace was born with high courage and a manner which made all she did appear right. When Calvert said that he would send for Colonel Carrington, she calmly placed her hand within my arm, and added:

(Continued on Page 34.)

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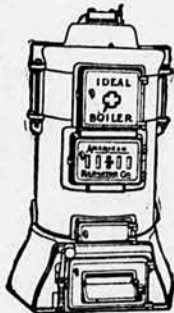
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THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case, in which the duplicate gears run, holds two or three times as much oil as is required by the mill for a year of constant running, days, nights and Sundays. From the gear case the oil flows through every bearing in a continual stream. It goes out through the thrust washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to be used over and over again. No oil is wasted. This mill needs oiling but once a year. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of the 8-foot Auto-oiled Aermotor will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The old Aermotor was known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new Aermotor with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than the old Aermotor.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The Auto-oiled Aermotor, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable.

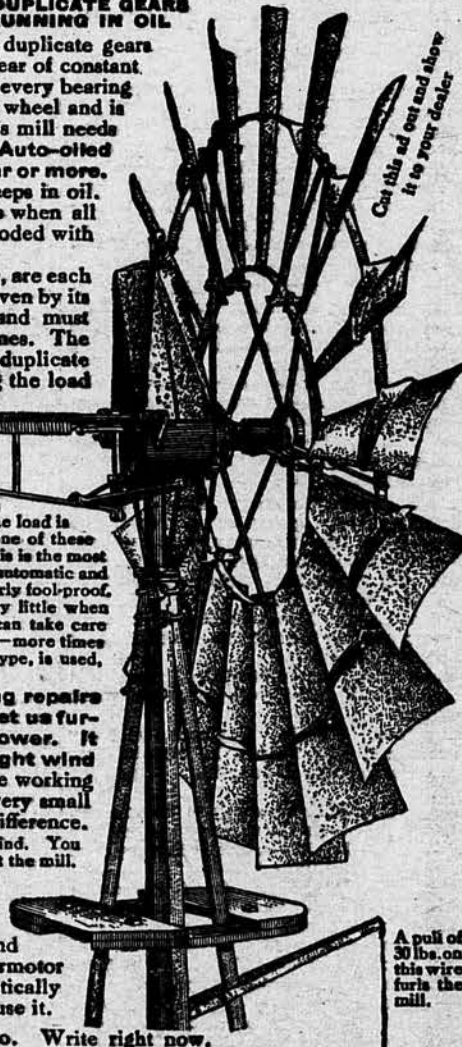
Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled. A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service. A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. The Auto-oiled Aermotor makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to another with practically no wear and no cost. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Avenue, Chicago. Write right now.



Grange Growth

During the last year, from January, 1914, until the present, the grange in Jackson county, has had a remarkable growth.

Much of this growth can be attributed to the zeal and enthusiasm of J. F. Buehler, the county organizer. He has been ably assisted by H. J. Hogg, the insurance agent of the Banner grange.

During the last year four new granges have been organized in Jackson county, by Mr. Buehler. Pottawatomie county has been included in Mr. Buehler's territory, and three new granges have been organized there, Fairview, with a charter membership of 47, Rolling Prairie with 49, and Lone Mound with 37.

A grange is in process of organizing at Neuchatel, 21 men having signified their wish to be grangers. But, strange indeed, no women handed in their names. So, of course, no grange was organized, but the men were instructed to go home and get their wives interested in the grange movement.

Right here, let me say a few words in regard to woman's position in the grange. The grange has, from the time of its organization, nearly 50 years ago, stood for the equality of men and women. Women have always been received into the grange with the equal rights and privileges accorded the men. It is the pioneer in this respect, and for many years stood alone. Now other organizations are beginning to follow its example. May we not call the grange the pioneer of woman suffrage, and be proud of an organization whose founders realized, nearly a half century ago, the wisdom and importance of woman suffrage?

The grange is a great help to the farmers' wives and daughters, intellectually, and socially. The best granges—those that do the most good as community centers—are those where the membership is about equally divided between men and women.

With the addition of Neuchatel, Pottawatomie county will have four granges and be in a position to organize a Pomona grange. Then they can do more in a financial way. The Jackson county Pomona grange has taken the Pottawatomies under its wing and will order a carload of binding twine for them.

Let the good work go on. Ten new granges in Jackson and Pottawatomie counties, for the coming year is our slogan.

Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy,
Chaplain, Kansas State Grange.
Holton, Kan.

Cottonseed Meal For Horses

Is cottonseed meal a good feed for horses? Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. J. W. B.

Many men have fed cottonseed meal to horses successfully. It is not considered safe generally to feed more than 2 pounds of meal a day to a horse or mule. Most men do not recommend feeding more than 1 pound a day. One should be careful to see that no musty or moldy meal is fed. Horses do not relish cottonseed meal when it is given them the first few times. Some horses learn to like it while others never relish it. The meal for this reason should be mixed with some ground grain when it is fed. These feeds should give bulk to the ration. Wheat bran is one of the best feeds to mix with the cottonseed. A ration consisting of 6 parts corn, 3 parts bran, and 1 part cottonseed meal, fed with prairie or timothy hay should give good results. Cottonseed meal seldom is recommended for brood mares. One should remember there always is some risk in feeding cottonseed meal to horses. The success with which it can be used depends largely upon the feeder.

T. W.

Alfalfa

What is the crop that always pays, And will mature in forty days, Resisting drouth, the frost, the heat, Whose roots reach down one hundred feet?

Alfalfa.

What makes the swine so healthy feel, And never raise a hungry squeal, That wholesome food that never fails To put three curls into their tails?

Alfalfa.

What makes all other stock look nice, And bring the highest market price, What fills the milk pail, feeds the calf, And makes the old cow almost laugh?

Alfalfa.

—The Wisconsin Agriculturist.

It takes time to boil a baby's bottles, but it saves much sorrow and many sleepless nights.

Cultures for Legumes

BY DR. K. F. KELLERMAN,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Because of the probability that our funds will be inadequate for the total quantity of culture requested, we shall maintain the limitation which we established during the past year of supplying not to exceed two bottles of any kind of culture to a single planter. Each bottle contains sufficient culture to thoroughly inoculate one bushel of seed. When planters have had no previous experience in the use of cultures and do not understand exactly what methods are necessary for successful seed inoc-



An Alfalfa Plant From Inoculated Soil.

ulation, they will be given copies of the descriptive circular letter issued by this office and application cards.

For convenience in maintaining our office records, all requests for cultures should be transmitted upon these cards, and requests should be mailed to the Department at least two weeks before the probable date of sowing the seed. It is desirable that requests be forwarded to the Department at the earliest possible date, as preference will be given to advance requests.

Since this distribution is being made partly to determine what areas of the country are in greatest need of legume inoculation, planters should be urged to plant a small quantity of uninoculated seed on a portion of the same field where the inoculated seed is planted. This will enable a more accurate comparison between the growth of inoculated and uninoculated legumes to be made and will materially aid this office in securing valuable field observations from the planters.

Science Vs. Experience

In an article by J. H. Merrill on apple tree pruning on page 28, February 20 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, he tells us all about how to begin trimming such a tree. I could not agree with him in scarcely one particular. My mode of trimming such a tree would be to take a spade, a grubbing hoe and a good sharp ax and I would soon have it lying flat on the ground where I could do a good job of trimming. I would not have such a looking apple tree on my premises as is pictured in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

No tool bigger than a good sharp pocket knife should ever be put to any fruit tree. This trimming, of course, must begin when the tree is planted. Two-year-old trees usually are planted; it is the proper age if they have been properly grown in the nursery, and when set out should be trimmed to a straight switch, no cutting back of top. Then begin your trimming with your fingers and pocket knife, and do it so you will never have to use a larger tool on the tree. Do not allow any two limbs to grow out of the body at the same height. If you grow fruit trees thus you will never have such a scarecrow as you pictured February 20. S. D. Lewis.

Howard, Kan.

"He profits most who serves best."

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Freight Prepaid—30 Days' Free Trial

I want to quote you a price that will cause you to sit right up and take notice on the grandest, best plow that ever turned a furrow. I can do it because we are the actual manufacturers, and sell direct to you. We don't have traveling salesmen—don't sell to jobbers or dealers. You save those expenses and a better plow. I say to you that the

MONMOUTH SULKY OR GANG PLOW

will prove easier for you to handle, easier on your horses and will do your work better than any plow you can buy, regardless of price. It's positively the only plow that actually carries the beams on top of the frame. No pressure on bottom of furrow—no friction. Single Ball and Horse Lift; and "Point First" action.

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FREIGHT PREPAID, SO YOU KNOW EXACTLY

WHAT YOUR PLOW IS GOING TO COST YOU

I'll give you a chance to prove every statement I make, and we'll pay the "damages"—freight both ways—if we "fall down" in a single assertion. I want to tell you all about these plows and our other implements—Cultivators, Disc and Spike Tooth Harrows, Grain Drills, Mowers, Rakes, Farm Gates and other farm tools—all sold at factory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Just write a postal for our complete catalog. It's free. Write to me, The Plow Man, with

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STOP WASTE LABOR

Don't waste labor by lifting a load into a wagon bed 4 feet from the ground. Lift only 2 feet by equipping with low—

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Far stronger than wooden wheels. Cannot rot or bow. NO BREAK-DOWNS. No repair bills. Life savers for horses hauling over muddy roads and soft stubble fields. Satisfaction fully guaranteed or money back quick. Write today for 30-Day No Risk Trial Offer.

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Simple, Convenient, Light and Powerful. The Hume is the tractor that fits the medium-sized farmers needs. Also adapted for the largest farm. No unnecessary parts; best material; great durability. Easy to handle. Use it the year around for Plowing, Roadwork, Discing, Harrowing, etc. No dead expense.

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won't pack the earth, pulls without difficulty over soft ground; high drive wheels and light weight make this possible. Turns square corners—a saving of time and a big convenience. Running expense exceedingly low. All parts accessible; doesn't require expert attention. The handy tractor at a price within reach of every farmer. Get Our New FREE 1915 Catalogue. Write today.

HUME MANUFACTURING CO., 540 4th St., Hume, Ill.



Use it the year around—no dead expense.

GET THE WORLD'S BEST SILO NOW!
PAY NEXT SEPTEMBER!The Most Remarkable
Silo Proposition
Ever Offered

This is our offer. The finest silo that human ingenuity can produce—sold at the lowest possible spot-cash price, with six months time to pay the bill and no interest. You want your silo ready for use when silo time comes. We're here to put it in your hands now, and you pay for it September 1st, 1915.

Why this special proposition? Here's the reason. We can better afford to give you the

silo now, have you erect it ready for use when you have to have it, rather than stack the material up in our yards, waiting for you. It's worth our while, and it's worth your while.

Stockmen, Farmers and Dairymen Who Know Silos, who have a wide acquaintance in their neighborhoods and the respect of their neighbors are urged to write us for full information about the Dickey Silo, and for details of our plan by which they can act as representatives of the Dickey Glazed-Tile "Tight as a Jug" Silo in their localities. Only first class men can be our representatives.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILO

"TIGHT AS A JUG"

The Dickey Silo is made of glazed, vitrified hollow clay tile, reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar. The hollow glazed walls successfully protect against air and freezing and absorb no moisture, preserving the succulent greens in best condition through coldest winters and driest summers.

You build it once only. This silo cannot blow down, warp, twist, crack, crumble or decay. Never needs painting. Will never need repairs—except for doors and parts of roof, years hence. Guaranteed not to break from ensilage pressure—of the thousands in use not one has ever had to be replaced. Think over this matter of permanency—you'll quickly find it means true economy. It pays to build a Dickey silo.

Buy now, pay next fall: The Dickey Silo proposition to every farmer who wants to be rid forever of all silo troubles and annoyances and upkeep expense, is this—

Order a Dickey Silo now, and erect it now while you have the spare time, so that it will be ready for this fall's ensilage crop. Then next September, when you have harvested your small grain pay for your Dickey Silo. The time price today is the cash price of September, dollar for dollar.

Send coupon or postal today

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Dickey
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Company
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Please send catalogue and particulars regarding your Proposition to sell a Dickey Silo on 6 months time. I am thinking of erecting a silo.....size

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Town

State..... R. F. D.....



On the Farms of the "Middle West"

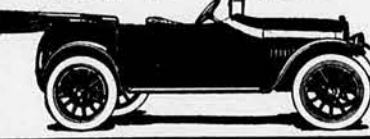
There are thousands of Jackson cars doing splendid service. Many of these Jacksons are six, seven and even eight years old. But that isn't so surprising when we consider the sturdy construction of the Jackson.

Jackson "44"—\$1250

This new Jackson model has all the old-time Jackson sturdiness, combined with the very latest design and equipment.

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Jackson "44" \$1250



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A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle absolutely free against payment. Write today. **D. W. BEACH, Box 52, Spencer, Ind.**

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Don't throw them away. Save them and ship to us. We'll pay you **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.** Get your neighbor to ship his bags with yours. **ESTABLISHED 1870.** **FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS 800 S. 7th ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

\$35 For Best Galvanized Windmill and Tower that money can buy. Guaranteed 5 years. Buying from factory saves you \$25 to \$35. We make all sizes of mills, towers, tanks and pumps. Write for catalog. **The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co. Topeka, Kansas.**

BUY IT NOW

The suffering of thousands of families this Winter will be stopped if we farmers will buy, now, instead of waiting 'till Spring.

Lorimer of the Northwest

(Continued from Page 31.)

"We will find quietness yonder in the empty supper-room. You have made me anxious."

Then, doubtless to the wonder of many citizens' daughters and wives, we passed together, a sufficiently striking couple, across the hall; and when at length we escaped the curious eyes, Grace held me back at arm's length.

"You look thin and haggard, Ralph," she said. "Something has happened. Now begin, and tell me clearly all about it."

I did not know how to commence, and I proceeded awkwardly to temporize, though I really meant what I said.

"It was the fault of that stupid Chinaman, Grace, and I am sorry. It was so courageous of you to come to me before them all."

She looked at me with a curious mingling of pride and humor. "Am I, then, so little as to fear a few inquisitive women? And do you fancy that I loved you for your prepossessing exterior? Now, sir, before you offend me further, at once begin."

I placed a lounge for her, and leaned over it as I said, "It is about Geoffrey. We went up prospecting, and found his party in difficulties. Geoffrey is—"

"Not dead!" she said with a shudder, clutching the arms of the chair. And I laid my hand soothingly on one of hers as I answered:

"No, but he is hurt, and he is longing to see you. He is in Vancouver now. Listen, I will tell you about it."

"Poor Geoffrey!" she said when I had finished, while a tear glistened on her long lashes. "Geoffrey, my old playmate! I can hardly believe it. Ralph, there are very few like him. He is in all things a true-hearted gentleman. He stood between us; but how many others would have played their part so chivalrously when he had the power through my father to force me to his will. And—may I be forgiven for it—more than once I had hard thoughts of him. And now he is dying! Take me at once to see him."

Shortly afterward a voice reached us through an open door. It was Calvert's, saying, "I want you to understand, sir, that if we had not struck Lorimer's camp we should have starved to death. I saw the accident from a distance, and again it's my firm opinion that he ran the utmost risk to extricate Ormond. If the latter were my own brother I should consider myself indebted to him for life."

"I am glad to hear it," answered an unseen person, whom it was easy to recognize as the footsteps drew nearer. "Still, one must take precautions; and, as I observed, in the circumstances some people might have suspicions. I may say that, indirectly, Lorimer knew that he would profit by my partner's death."

I started, and would have risen, burning with wrath, but Grace's clasp held me fast. The next moment her father and Calvert entered the room. The former glanced toward us in cold surprise; and then, in a hard, ringing tone, Grace said:

"There is still, I hope, a little charity left in the world. The reference is hardly becoming. There are others beside Mr. Lorimer who would benefit, directly, by Geoffrey Ormond's death."

I would have spoken, but she prevented me; and her father stood for a moment speechless with astonishment. Grace was a dutiful daughter, and, though he must have tried her patience hardly now and then, I fancied that this was the first time she had ever openly defied him; while I saw that the shaft had gone home. Colonel Carrington was not, however, to be shaken into any exhibition of feeling, for he turned to me with his usual chilliness:

"I congratulate you on your lucky escape," he said. "Calvert has told me. If you are quite ready, Grace, and will get on your wrappings, we will drive over and visit the sick man immediately."

So, seeing that my presence was by no means desired, I saluted the Colonel with stiffness, and hurried on foot in the direction of Wilson's house. He was a bachelor, it appeared, who dealt in mining gear, and during their business intercourse had made friends with Ormond. Now he was absent inland, but his housekeeper had placed the pretty wooden dwelling at our patient's disposal. What passed between the latter and Colonel Carrington I do not know, but when Grace met me on the stairway as I entered she said: "He told us how much you had done for him, and made my father believe it even against his will."

TO BE CONTINUED.

A pullet that is very broody will be more broody when she is older.



The entire world's food supply depends solely on you. It is your crops, the products of your lands, that will feed the world. You as an individual, will be held responsible for the feeding of the world's millions. Are you ready? Are you prepared for the emergency? Can you, will you, meet the demands of the nations? Waste, due to the old, inferior machinery, must be done away with. You are going to need the new machines, farm tools that will gather for you every particle of grain your land produces. First of all you are going to need the "Acme" Hodges Header—a machine with over forty years' reputation for perfection.

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One man with one "Acme" Hodges Header has supplanted several men with several pull binders on thousands of wheat fields in this country, thereby saving labor, machinery and valuable time. The "Acme" Hodges Header will do cleaner work, better work, in less time and with less effort than any other. It weeds less adjusting and less tinkering in the field. The numerous roller and ball bearings reduce friction to the very minimum, making the very lightest draft Header. The tongue and tilting lever are made from hollow steel tubing, giving strength but light weight. The machine is perfectly balanced and the mechanical operation exact to the smallest parts. Gears are always in line, the large main drive wheel will withstand the greatest strain. The entire machine is practically all steel, doing away with almost all breakage and necessary repairs. The chain drive principle gives splendid service. The range of cutting is from 3 to 33 inches above the ground.

When you invest your money in an "Acme" Hodges Header you are not sinking it in an experiment—for the best Header made is the very thing you get. The "Acme" Hodges Header is guaranteed to you by the man who sells it to you and his guarantee is backed by the world's greatest and largest independent harvesting machinery works—a factory made possible solely on the merits gained through honest and square dealing. It is to your advantage to learn all about the "Acme" Hodges Header Right Away. If you want to invest your money where you will get the greatest returns—where you will get more than dollar for dollar value—where there will be no uncertainty as to results—put it in an "Acme" Hodges Header.

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is about the farm until you try it. Like all other Keen Kutter farm tools, it is fully guaranteed. If you find a defect of temper, adjustment or balance in a Keen Kutter hoe, rake, scythe, fork, shovel, axe, spade or corn knife, your dealer is authorized to refund the purchase price. The same broad guarantee covers the Keen Kutter line of carpentry tools, pocket knives, razors, shears and table cutlery.

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If you want the best made, smoothest-working and safest 12-gauge Repeating Shotgun your choice will be the STEVENS No. 200. Hammerless, solid breech, recoil unlock. Furnished in all barrel lengths, and tested for smokeless or black powder. Weight about 7½ pounds.

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These guns are made of the very best materials by skilled workmen, and offer more value for the money than can be obtained elsewhere. They are not to be compared to the old style hammer guns.

Write today for the STEVENS Gun and Rifle Books. They are FREE, and tell you everything you want to know about Shotguns, Rifles, Pistols, and Rifle Telescopes.

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How many profits does your dollar pay? How many hands does it pass through? How much purchasing power does it really have? Ask yourself those questions. The answer depends upon how and where you spend it. Perhaps you never thought of it that way. Then listen. On the Galloway plan of merchandising—Direct from Factory to Farm—at wholesale prices with only one small manufacturer's profit, enormous output, that part of your dollar which has been getting away from you remains in your own pocket. In other words, the Galloway Plan means better quality for less money than you ever bought before.

The proof of this—real substantial proof—is the fact that Galloway customers have increased to hundreds of thousands. Business has increased to several millions per year. What has done it? High Quality—Lowest Prices.

Now I'm after more business—more customers. We want you to take advantage of the Golden Opportunity offered and get the biggest 100 cents' worth of value for every dollar you spend.

Listen again. This year we are making a Ten Strike—a radical change in selling—a wonderful proposition of price reducing—a sliding scale offer that beats anything ever made and means that when my output of cream separators, gasoline engines, manure spreaders reaches a certain point, Galloway customers and friends who make the increased output possible get a refund on their purchase of cream separator, engine or spreader. That's the story of my new sales plan in a few words. Write and get further particulars.

Now for another surprise. We found the way to get in closer touch with farmers of the Southwest. Listen. I have just made a deal to take over the David Rankin Co., at Tarkio, Mo. You know them. Just about every farmer in the Southwest has heard of them. They are now part of the Galloway Co. Their factory at Tarkio, Mo., is my Southwest factory. Besides, we have arranged a warehouse and show room at Kansas City where Southwest farmers are welcome, where Galloway goods are on display, where the entire South and Southwest are within easy reach of Galloway's high grade merchandise. Our one profit sales plan—besides a big saving in freight that comes from having Galloway factory and distributing point almost at your back door. Read on. Interesting facts follow.

Galloway

Takes Over the David Rankin Co., at Tarkio, Mo., For Branch Factory—and Big Warehouse Facilities at Kansas City—To be nearer the Southwest

Look at the map below. See how well located Kansas City is for a distributing point for you farmers in the Southwest. Besides saving of time we save you considerable on freight. This makes Galloway goods to you cheaper than ever.

The picture with arrow pointing at it shows building wherein Galloway Show Rooms are, 19th and Campbell Streets, where Galloway goods, manufactured at Waterloo, Iowa, and Tarkio, Mo., are on exhibition, also buggies, harness, incubators, manure spreaders, harrows, cream separa-

tors, gas engines, hay tools, plows, cultivators, etc.

Here the latch string is out and a hearty welcome awaits all those who can call.

If you can't call, write Wm. Galloway Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for catalog. Make up your order. Send it to Waterloo and the goods will be shipped to you direct from Kansas City. No delay, no disappointment but the same high quality merchandise, guaranteed and backed by \$25,000 Bond exactly the same as if you selected it yourself.

FREE Catalog

We want you to have a copy of our big, new, 1915 catalog. It's free to you if you'll fill out and mail to us the coupon below or write to us for it. It's a great big book full of bargains in high-grade goods—Galloway goods—over 10,000 pictures of newest merchandise. It's a buyer's guide for every farm home—the

greatest merchandise book published. This catalog covers the complete Galloway line—everything we make and sell to farmers. You need this book—send a postal for it today—get it free. Postage Paid.



Spreader Prices Down to Bed Rock

Our new No. 8 Low Down Manure Spreader, used right now, will mean a bigger crop next year. Best spreader made. It's strong, dependable. Double chain drive, endless apron, force feed front wheels cut under the load; close coupled, close hitch; lightest draft of any low down machine manufactured. Capacity 60 to 70 bushels. All steel gear complete with double trees and neck yoke. Flexible rake, high speed beater pulverizes and spreads finely and evenly any barnyard material. Steel wheels; gear coupled with heavy channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge. Box rests on rear trucks only 42 in. high at the center. Superior in every respect to new fangled freaks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs.

Spreaders \$64.75 UP

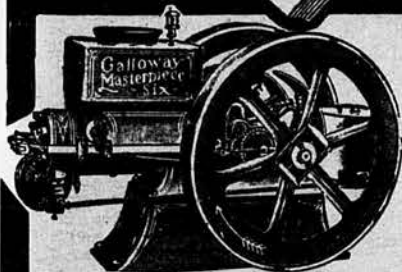


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It's an ideal engine for the farmer—made especially for farm work. It's simple, strong, steady running, economical of fuel, dependable and durable—more engine for the money than was ever offered you by anybody. There's absolutely nothing made that's better suited to your service. The Galloway Six is a horizontal, four-cycle, hopper-cooled, frost-proof engine—big bore and long stroke. It's a service engine—designed right and made right by skilled mechanics. Sold on 30 days trial. Guaranteed up to its rated power. Money back if it fails to come up to all claims.



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240 A., mostly wheat; 1/4 crop follows. Saline Co. A. Monson, Lindsborg, Kan.

ALLEN CO. FARMS at owners' prices. Write for lists. R. L. Thompson, Iola, Kan.

ALFALFA land, Sedgwick Co. Write for price list. G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.

RIVER bottom farms, Dickinson county. Ask for list. Ray E. Corbin, Enterprise, Kan.

76 A. 2 ml. out; dandy impr. \$100 per a. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

80 ACRES, rich soil, well located, dandy home, \$5500. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Ks.

\$2700 for fine 80, enc. \$700, or will trade for Mdse. Bowman Realty Co., Coffeyville, Ks.

LAND in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$30 and up. T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas. \$35 to \$125 acre. Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.

IMP. FARM Pottawatomie Co. \$35 per a. Write me. O. H. Martin, Severy, Kansas.

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hoxey Land Co., Columbus, Ks.

A BARGAIN. 480 a. close in; good land, impr. Terms. J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.

FOR SALE. Land in Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy payments. C. W. Ellisesser, Liberal, Kan.

IT'S \$6400. Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 ml. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa. 120 cult. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

FREE LISTS of Ness County grain, stock and alfalfa land. Fine land at \$10 to \$15 per a. Easy terms. West, Ransom, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

TWO Lyon County bargains, best of alfalfa land; easy terms. Possession March 1st. Write for description. Box 104, Allen, Kan.

MUST sell three well improved Kansas farms before March 1st. Get descriptions, locations, prices. Melvin Smeltz, Durham, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

160 A. Pottawatomie Co. \$15 a. Cozy home, close to school. 2 ml. town; can raise alfalfa, pigs, chickens, etc. Spring water. Easy terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE. Half section of prairie land five miles out on main traveled road in well settled neighborhood. \$17.50 per acre; terms. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Ideal home in Wichita. Are you looking for a home? This will suit you, so will the terms. Owner has left state and wants to dispose of this place. Address Box 76, Dodge City, Kansas.

3120 A. IDEAL RANCH. Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 3,000 a. joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000, terms. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

Eastern Kan. Ranch \$25 Per Acre. Terms, 960 acres, 6 miles from Yates Center, Kansas, 160 acres in cultivation, 80 acres meadow, a few acres alfalfa, balance best blue-stem pasture with never-falling springs. 400 acres alfalfa land, 6 room house, two barns, cattle sheds, well and windmill at barns, R. F. D. and telephone, close to school, \$25 per acre, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. No trades. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

80 A. TILLABLE LAND; 3 miles town; 7 r. house; barn 30x30; cow shed; chicken house; 20 a. hog tight; 2 wells; 15 bluegrass; 8 alfalfa. Price \$6200, \$1200 down, remainder cheap rate interest.

120 A. 3 1/2 miles Ottawa; fine location; 6 r. house; large barn; splendid shade; orchard; 75 a. cultivation; 40 bluegrass pasture. Will make a splendid home.

80 A. 3 miles of good town; 50 a. pasture; remainder cultivation; rented for \$200 per year cash rent. Price \$3000. A bargain for some young man. Write for complete descriptions.

Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 A. FINE LAND, 3 MI. SALINA. House 28x42, large barn, 100 a. wheat, \$14,500 quick sale. Write Brandt Land Company, Salina, Kansas.

SEDGWICK CO. FARM BARGAINS. 160 a. wheat farm, lays smooth, good land, 12 miles from Wichita. \$45 per a. Buy this, raise \$150 wheat.

80 a. farm, 3 miles from Wichita, well improved, good land, \$80 per a.

240 a. farm, near Wichita, good alfalfa land, 40 a. in alfalfa, good house, large barn, 2 silos, \$75 per a.

1,550 a. ranch, improved, well fenced and watered, 4 miles from Eldorado, \$27 per acre. H. E. OSBURN.

927 E. Douglass Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$750

Only 4 ml. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; possession; only \$6000; only \$750 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE As I am moving west, will sell at public sale all my land, stock, machinery, etc., located at my ranch north of Ashland, Kan., Monday, March 8th. 1280 acres of land in tracts to suit. 200 a. corn fodder, kaffir corn and cane; 200 a. good straw; 640 a. good grass; water to go with above feed. 25 horses, 57 cows, 13 hogs, farm machinery.

W. B. GRIMES, Owner, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR SALE

280 stock farm close to town, 125 acres bottom land, part in alfalfa, plenty hardwood timber, good running water. This is one of the good stock farms of Kansas and can be bought right.

List your trades with us. We make them anywhere.

Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

Chase County Farm

160 acres 3 miles from Saffordville and 12 miles from Emporia. 125 acres fine land under cultivation, balance meadow, pasture and some timber. 25 acres in alfalfa. 200 ton silo, 7 room house, stable, etc. Daily mail, telephone. \$11,000.00. Terms on half. No trade.

J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Wheat Land Bargains

320 acres 1 1/4 miles from station and elevator, level, large house, fair barn and other improvements, 220 acres growing wheat, all goes, some land last year produced over \$8,000 worth of wheat. Price \$11,200, terms.

Also 320 acres 7 miles from good town, all smooth, 210 acres growing wheat, 1/4 goes delivered to elevator, small improvements, price \$6400, good terms. Address J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kansas.

15,000 Acre Ranch

In the best wheat, alfalfa and cattle country in S. W. Kansas. Fenced and cross fenced, everlasting water, on main line R. I. R. R. Station and elevators located on land. This is one of the finest and best equipped propositions in the country. Offered for the first time, at \$7.50 per acre less than surrounding land is selling for.

THEODORE C. PELTZER INV. CO., 534 Searritt Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

EIGHT QUARTERS WHEAT LAND

All in one body, Stevens County, Kansas. 12 1/2 miles west of Liberal. Fine proposition for cattle or wheat. Will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take some trade if necessary.

Write or wire owner. E. J. THAYER, Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

SEND US YOUR TRADES. We match 'em. Southwest Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.

7 CHOICE imp. farms encumbered; want clear stuff for equity. Tate, Howard, Kan.

80 OR 100 impr. for mdse. 40 for cash, small payment. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

IMPROVED farms and ranches. City property for ex. Fugate Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

150 A. 1/4 ml. town; good list trades. Southeast Land Ex., R. B. Adams, Thayer, Kan.

TO TRADE 160 a. bottom land, all tillable, imp. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

CHOICE Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settlement. Sale or ex. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

CLEAR INCOME, for Pawnee or Hodgeman Co. land. Dwelling and business building. In Little River, Kan., value \$10,700. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

EXCHANGE. Brick store building, town 4000, price \$3000, clear, for western Kansas or S. W. Mo. land, well watered. Weaver & Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY TAKEN as part pay on GOOD FARMS. What have you? Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. 280 acres in Elk County, Kan. Well located, fine improvements, up-to-date, a wonderful bargain. Owner wants town property or smaller farm. Hunter Bros., Independence, Kan.

WANT FARM OR SUBURBAN tract in N. E. Kansas as part payment for farms in this locality. Fine crops; splendid climate; good towns; schools; and churches. Write full description of what you have to offer. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

BOTTOM farms on Interurban, 20 ml. Wichita. Write Harling Bros., Sedgwick, Kan.

HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. First class land, \$30 to \$45 per acre. Write us now. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

J. C. PINKERTON, the land man, Green Forest, Ark. Write for information.

ARKANSAS farms, all sizes. Healthy. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR \$800, impr. 160 acres, part bottom, near R. R. Arkansas Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.

SPRINGDALE. Best part of Ozarks. Free lists. Fredricks, Springdale, Ark.

80 ACRES improved, grain, fruit and stock farm. 60 acres agricultural land, price \$600. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

240 A. 5 ml. of Berryville, highly improved; \$30 a.; farm list free. Dept. B, Eslinger Agency, Berryville, Ark.

WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

IF INTERESTED in N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES smooth prairie farm, improved, nicely located on mail and phone line. Price, \$45 per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Arkansas.

FOR SALE OR RENT: Two improved rice farms 160 acres each, adjoining; well drained, equipped with engine, pumps, wells and buildings. H. M. Cooley, Jonesboro, Ark.

FOR SALE. 280 acres RICH BLACK LAND; 140 acres cultivation, 25 acres alfalfa, complete stock, wagons, gin, etc. \$40.00, good terms. Porterfield Co., Hope, Ark.

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.

345 ACRES; 75 acres fenced and 30 in cultivation; two sets of improvements and located in the heart of stock raising district; price \$10 per a. Write for list of bargains. Arkansas Investment Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

IT IS OUR BUSINESS to tell you about Siloam Springs, Benton Co., Ark. Sometimes we make fair exchanges, but have some big bargains for CASH. We want you to inquire what we have down here. Farmer & Perry, Siloam Springs, Ark.

NEW MEXICO

IRRIGATED FARMS and ranches for sale or trade. Most healthful and mild climate. Plenty of pure water. "No trouble to answer questions." Braley & Ball, Portales, New Mexico.

OKLAHOMA.

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

F. M. TARTLTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

ALFALFA AND WHEAT lands in Oklahoma our specialty. Three big bargains to offer now. Write for our list. J. M. Gillette, R. 208 Gillette Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

120 A., 65 a. in cultivation. 100 tillable. 2 ml. from R.R. Station, this county. \$15 per a. Good land. Guarantee \$1000 loan. Price \$1800. Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this Productive Country and want to know more about it write The Craig-Mayes Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred in cultivation, bal. pasture; four room house, small barn, granaries, fruit, 1/4 mile to school, 3 miles to railroad town. Phone and route. Geo. Morand, Kendrick, Okla.

OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

COLORADO

TO SETTLERS ONLY.—230 acres for \$200. Rich corn, alfalfa and wheat land, no sand. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

CHOICE farm lands, Elbert County, near Limon, \$8. Direct from owner. MUST SELL. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE, desert and homestead entries, improved, under ditch; near R.R. \$10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS in farms in high school district. S. S. Grier & Co., Stafford, Mo.

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

STOP! Listen! 120 acre impr. farm \$900. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

88 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

40 ACRES 4 miles Lebanon, 30 a. apple orchard; house, 6 rooms. Stable, etc. Price \$1600. Stillwell Land Co., Lebanon, Mo.

FRUIT and timber, clover and bluegrass land, \$10 to \$25. Write for lists. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

700 A. well impr., 640 high state cult., \$30.00. Write for description. Ozark Realty Co., 424 College St., Springfield, Mo.

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Box 36, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.

184 ACRE FARM, 1 1/4 ml. southeast of Cole Camp, Mo., on rock road, highly improved, 10 acres orchard, 40 acres growing wheat. Must sell before March 1st. Price \$35.00 per acre. Easy terms. J. H. Frederick, Cole Camp, Mo.

WISCONSIN

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

YOUNG MEN, you should own rich virgin farm land in Rusk County. Easy terms to actual settlers. Write for free map and circular. Faast Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

HOMESSEEKER'S opportunity. We are offering our selected clay loam, cut over hardwood lands any size tract, to actual settlers. In dairy, clover, corn and alfalfa section. Write for free booklet and map giving full particulars. Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids and Atlanta, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Best dairy and general crop state in the Union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms; ask for booklet on Wisconsin Central land grant; state acres wanted. If interested in fruit lands, ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address, Land Department, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WASHINGTON

HOMESTEADS. Big Indian Reservation To Open. 750,000 acres for settlement; fruit, timber, farm lands; send 25c with this ad to Wenatchee, (Wash.) Daily World, Department 12, for reliable data about this great region.

20 BEAUTIFUL residence lots in Beebe, Ark., to trade for improved farm lots, worth \$2500. C. C. Chumley, Beebe, Ark.

\$2500 STOCK of shoes, want clear rental or land, 140 acres imp. 50 a. wheat, want small farm. W. C. Bryant, Elk City, Kan.

480 A.; 250 a. wheat, 50 a. alfalfa, to trade for small farm. 400 a. wheat farm, all bottom, joining county seat, to trade for small farm in eastern Kansas. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

200 ACRES of fine land, smooth, well improved, Anderson Co., Kan., well located, raises everything. Price \$80 per acre, would take \$5000 in good property or smaller farm. J. F. Ressel, Owner, Colony, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

For Sale and Exchange

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE

80 acres, nice smooth land, running water, 10 miles from Ellis, Kan. Also 160 acres rolling land 10 miles from Ogallah, Kan. Will trade for anything worth the money. M. L. Stehley, Ellis, Kan.

For Western Land

A well improved 160 acre farm about 30 miles from Wichita, 4 1/4 miles from a good small town with good high school, 6 room house, large barn, all other improvements good; 30 acres alfalfa, 80 a. fenced hog tight. A nice farm home.

H. C. WHALEN

413 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

TEXAS

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Kansas direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. Land Buyers Guide, McKinney, Tex.

YOU CAN OWN A FARM
With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round.
T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.

FLORIDA

BEST OPPORTUNITY in Florida. 10 acres will raise as much as 160 in Kansas. President Florida Fruit Growers Association netted \$1528.00 per acre on Grape Fruit. For further information address **Indian River Farms Co., 703 Victor Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

AGENTS WANTED.
Agents wanted in every community to sell Florida fruit and truck farms in the best fruit and truck farming section of Florida. Easy payments. Write for particulars.
PEACE RIVER GROVES CO., 5th Floor, State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WYOMING

Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring, if wanted, terms 16 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan. 130 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no-hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature.
FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners), Dept. I, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MINNESOTA

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write **Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.**

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drought. Ask for descriptions. \$25 to \$75 per acre. **Cass Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.**

\$500 SECURES best 160 a. stock and dairy farm in Minn. Creamery, rural del., graded school, R. R. 3 mi. \$15 per a. Bal. easy. **Ebert-Walker Co., Colonizers, Duluth, Minn.**

FINANCING FARM PURCHASERS on choice Minnesota farm lands, crop payments. Ask for particulars. **W. W. Hurd, Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

NEW YORK

McBURNIE'S N. Y. improved farms are worth twice the selling price of \$40 to \$75 per a. Send for free list. Address **McBurnie & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or Western Office, 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

Money-Making Farm

5 Horses, 18 Cows, Tools, Crops
Big, rich, productive 215-acre New York State farm, only 3 miles to large city, thrown on market with complete equipment for quick sale as owner, who has made money wants to retire to smaller place; 205 acres nearly level fields, remainder wood, large orchard; 2-story 12-room house, spring water; three big barns, poultry house, other buildings, maple shade, fine view; if taken now you get livestock, all machinery, wagons, tools, 25 acres oats, 10 acres buckwheat, 8 acres potatoes, 6 acres corn, 50 tons hay and other crops; only \$9000, easy terms; full details and traveling directions, page 1, "Strout's Special Bargain Sheet," copy free. **E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3125, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.**

CALIFORNIA

THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR is bringing thousands of people to the Sacramento Valley. Do not miss seeing our magnificent fruit tracts on the famous Bidwell Ranch. Here is an opportunity to invest in prunes, peaches and almonds, grown on the finest soil, a garden loam. Our land is located within a mile of a city of 18,000 people. Write for literature.
Bidwell Orchards, Inc., Chico, California.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA.
Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfailing, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds on winter wheat and barley. Write for literature. **J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.**

OREGON

Oregon State Publications Free

1914-1915 Oregon Almanac, and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address **Room 107, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.**

TRAVELING SALESMEN
EARN \$1000 TO \$5000 A YEAR
You can learn to be a salesman in eight weeks by mail and be earning while you learn. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are earning \$100 to \$500 a month. Address nearest office. Dept. A 126, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

The Lawmakers

(Continued from Page 6.)

It had been shown that by discontinuing the board and letting the agricultural college do the work a saving of \$7,500 a year in salaries could be effected, but this showing was ignored. Senator Lambertson declared that a college expert already does the work intended for the board. The vote on the bill to repeal the act creating the irrigation board should be interesting to the state. Here it is:

Ayes (to retain the irrigation board)—Carey, Carney, Davis, Denton, Gray, Hinds, Howe, Joseph, Klein, Mahin, Malone, McMillan, Meek, Milton, Nixon, Overfield, Porter, Price, of Clark, Price, of Greenwood, Shouse, Staveland, Stillings, Trotter, Troutman, Waggoner, Williams, Wolf, Wilson, of Jefferson—28.

Nays (to abolish the irrigation board)—Bowman, Kinkel, Lambertson, Logan, Nighswonger, Paulen, Simpson, Sutton, Wilson, of Washington—9.

Judges Must Be Lawyers.

Only lawyers will be eligible to run for the office of district judge and for justices of the supreme court when the senate passes the bill recommended favorably by the house in committee of the whole. As the law now stands any person is eligible for these judicial positions, though it has been customary generally to elect only lawyers.

Old Soldiers In Control.

The legislature has taken the management of the State Soldiers' home at Fort Dodge, and the Mother Bickerdyke home at Ellsworth, out of the hands of the board of control and restored it to the two state soldiers' homes under the cratic legislature of two years ago placed the two state soldiers' homes under the management of the state's charitable board, an action which the old soldiers of the state resented.

In his message to the legislature, Governor Capper urged that the control of these two homes be placed in the hands of a board of old soldiers. The senate passed the Pomeroy bill, already passed by the house, re-establishing the old board of managers, composed of Civil war veterans. However, the expense of management is reduced from the figure it was prior to 1913, when the members of the board of managers received \$900 a year.

The Pomeroy bill fixes the compensation of members of the board of managers at \$5 each a day, but not more than \$50 a month.

Federal Aid Accepted.

The legislature has voted to accept the conditions of the Smith-Lever act for federal agricultural appropriations, by which the Kansas State Agricultural college will receive \$50,000 a year from the federal government for agricultural work. The state will appropriate a like amount, under the conditions of the federal law.

As To Feedstuffs.

A bill repealing the law requiring state inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, passed by the house last Friday, was called back for reconsideration and probably will be disposed of finally before this paper reaches its readers. An attempt will be made to remove some of the objectionable features of the present law.

The measure as passed by the house repealed the 1913 law and left the state without any inspection of feeding stuffs. The original bill provided for a reduction of the registration fees on feeding stuffs and at the same time strengthened the existing law. The motion to reconsider was made by T. M. Van Cleave of Wyandotte, and championed by Johnson, of Brown, the chairman of the committee on livestock, which drew up the bill.

No Mortgage Tax.

After slaughtering the Williams bill entirely to exempt mortgages from taxation, the house has amended the senate measure providing for a registration fee instead of a tax, and finally passed it, 65 to 48.

To Aid Weak Schools.

No high school situated within 35 miles of a state normal school can participate in the state aid for high schools, according to a bill carrying \$270,000 which the senate has passed. The bill, by Senator James Malone, appropriates \$75,000 a year to high schools which have been receiving state aid because of normal training courses, and \$60,000 a year additional to distribute among other high schools installing normal training courses.

The bill is to aid weak schools and to encourage the preparation of teachers for the rural schools of the state.

At Last—Grain Inspection.

Hart, of Jewell, and the other members of the committee on agriculture have won in the house and passed the grain inspection bill that has been opposed so bitterly in the last few sessions of the Kansas legislature.

The flood of telegrams protesting against the passage of the bill, which provides for optional inspection, but makes it a misdemeanor for any but state inspectors to inspect grain on Kansas soil, apparently only added to the strength of the friends of the measure.

The Kansas City board of trade, it was asserted by Ross of Rice; Resler of Neosho; Pomeroy of Jackson, and others, was back of the fight against the committee bill. Stone of Shawnee, and Farr of Lincoln declared that the board of trade had nothing to do with the matter; that the bill was a vicious bill, made necessary a double fee, and that the grain dealers of the state were justified in opposing it.

The bill as passed prohibits inspectors for the Kansas City, Mo., board of trade from inspecting grain on the Kansas side. It also declares all elevators that receive compensation for storing grain, public warehouses; another section requires that all grain handled by public warehouses be subject to state inspection—subject to the provisions of the amendment.

The house passed the Resler bill adding the inspection of hay and straw to the duties of the state grain inspector. The inspector is to designate public hay tracks at all terminal points, and shipments of hay and straw are to be unloaded at those points. The inspector also is allowed to fix the fees for inspecting hay and straw, sufficient to meet the additional expense of inspection, and not to exceed 50 cents a car.

Publisher's News Notes

"Cow Doctor" Book Free.

Abortion, barrenness, milk fever, lost appetite are troubles common to cows. All of these troubles mean loss and waste and low milk production. There is no better remedy for these cow troubles than "Kow-Kure," made by the Dairy Association, Lyndonville, Vermont, and sold by druggists and dealers. It's a special cow medicine, used successfully for more than 20 years. Try it and note the effect, for one thing, on the milk flow. See the Kow-Kure ad on page 20. It will pay you to get the "Cow Doctor" free book. Say you saw the offer in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Moist Heat Like Mother Hen's.

Getting back to Nature's way makes the greatest advance in many modern sciences, and in none more so than in incubation. It has never yet been said that the incubator can improve on the method of the mother hen. The best incubator ever can do is to multiply the mother hen's capacity many times in a more economical and more convenient way. The X-Ray Incubator Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, announces an important development of incubator science this season, which has attracted the attention of the poultry world. It is a combination of the X-Ray Radiator and X-Ray Vapor Generator, which makes and positively maintains an even moist heat like that found under the sitting hen. These X-Ray improvements are covered by patents, and are exclusive in the X-Ray. The central heating plant, with lamp underneath the incubator, is a well-known X-Ray feature. The heat from the lamp first strikes the X-Ray Vapor Generator, giving rise to a very mild moisture, which pervades the whole chamber. The heat passes on to the radiator, which carries the heat to every corner. The radiator is formed by the crossed tapered tubes at the top. The heat from the radiator must pass through the mild moisture from the vapor generator, carrying the natural moisture to each egg, just as it is received from the mother hen. The advantages of this improvement are many. They make it impossible to cook the eggs, as in a dry blast. The number of dead-in-shell chicks is thus reduced to the minimum. An increase in high percentage in the hatches follows as a matter of course. Furthermore the chicks coming out under the natural process have a thoroughly healthy start. Fifteen special features are shown in the 1915 X-Ray Incubator. These include the X-Ray central heating plant—lamp squarely underneath—making a big saving in oil, and requiring only one filling to a hatch. The X-Ray has a new egg tray; automatic trip regulator; hinged glass top; thermometer holder; special safety lamp; forced ventilation, without slides or valves; galvanized steel outside, beautifully enameled rosewood finish; fine insulating material; California redwood interior; rust-proof and leakproof construction. The X-Ray Brooders also have the X-Ray Radiator. A handsome art book just issued by the manufacturer gives full details and illustrations of the X-Ray Improvements, and all the features. It is a valuable book either for beginner or veteran. Any reader of this publication may obtain the book, free, by sending a postal to X-Ray Incubator Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Ask for book No. 47.

When Captain Pinchin took the Southern Pacific steamship El Monte into Bremen harbor December 31, it was the first time the United States flag had been seen there on a merchant ship for 44 years.

SAVE-THE-HORSE



BEATS OUT THE HUMANE SOCIETY
C. O. Brown, 340 Emerson Place, Youngstown, O., writes: I used Save-The-Horse for a splint; she was so dead lame "Humane Society" would have had me arrested had they seen her. Vet. said stop work and blister. Instead sent for Save-The-Horse. Never let her up. She was worked right through, and won five races one after the other, a week apart, and no one ever saw her take a lame step.
Every bottle of Save-The-Horse is sold with signed Contract Bond to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thorough—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, and Tendon Disease. 19 years a Success.
But write, describe your case and we will send our BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address
TROY CHEMICAL CO., 15 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

ROWE'S HOG OILER

NEW IDEA Sent Freight Paid on 30 Days' FREE Trial
Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, leak or get out of order. Guaranteed 5 years. Use Crude or Medicated Oil. Kills lice; keeps pens and yards disinfected. Order one or more from this ad today.
Send No Money
I pay freight and send one gallon of Medicated Oil free with each post. Test them 30 days on your farm—then pay if pleased. If not, return at my expense. You take no risk. Order direct from this ad. Catalog sold free on request. **ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres't ROWE MFG. CO., 753 Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill.**

MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND
FOR HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$3 Package guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases. **MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO., 480 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
H. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

FREE This Famous Sewing Awl

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6 1/2 in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.
Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

MAIL AND BREEZE
is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America.

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find \$1.25. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid.

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P. O.
County..... State..... R.R.No.....

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 110,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. 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. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. Ed Fitzpatrick, Geneva, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS. WHITE ROCK. Mrs. Oran Brown, Eureka, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EGGS for sale. R. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

PURE WHITE. FARM RANGE, EGGS, \$4 100. W. D. Pendleton, Silver Lake, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2 AND UP. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS. EGGS \$3.50 HUN- dred. Mrs. R. Chalfans, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE \$1.50 each. J. F. Padgett, Bucklin, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00 15. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

WINNING BARRED ROCKS. LARGE cockerels \$3. Ahlquist Bros., Florence, Neb.

BUFF ROCKS. PURE BRED. EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. HALF price this season. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

OKLAHOMA BARRED ROCK FARM, MUL- hall, Oklahoma. Special. Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

CHOICE. PURE WHITE ROCK COCKER- els and pullets. S. E. Stever, Effingham, Kansas.

PURE BRED FISHEL WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock eggs. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. BEST BLOOD. PRICES reasonable. Mrs. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1.00 15; \$4.00 100. Chicks 8 cents. Mrs. Grace Spriggs, Garnett, Kan.

FOR FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS Inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FINELY marked, best blood. H. F. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50, \$3.00. Eggs \$3.50 100. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS; 104 PREMIUMS. Eggs \$3 15, \$5 30. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00, \$3 per 100. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, Grenola, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Eggs. Circular. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS. GOOD LAY- ers. Four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

BARRED ROCKS. NO. 1. STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD BARRED ROCKS, 100 \$4.00, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.25. John Vansanburg, Marysville, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 75c per 15; \$4 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Write for show record and mating list. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 106 premiums. Early cockerels \$2.00 up. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.

20 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND up; scored by Atherton. Eggs for sale. W. W. Pressly, Meade, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM range. Eggs 15 75 cents; 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS; SIZE AND QUAL- ity; good egg strain. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 years. \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 for 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING BAPRED ROCKS, FINE deep bar, good points. Eggs and baby chicks. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15, \$5 100. WON grand champion female. Hutchinson, Jan. 1915. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS THAT WIN. UNEX- celled for utility. Eggs 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.50. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE WHITE ROCKS FROM PRIZE WIN- ners and laying strains. Eggs 15 75c, 100 \$3.50. G. Schmidt, R. 2, Newton, Kan.

EGGS—FROM PRIZE-WINNING BARRED Rocks. "Silver Bar" strain. \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Mrs. H. Bonner, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM YARDS, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Farm range, \$5.00 per 100. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM FIRST PRIZE winning stock, and utility. Write for prices. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rick, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY chicks and eggs. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

20 CLOSE BARRED CKL. BRED CKLS. from 92 1/2 point size \$3.00 each, 2 \$5.00. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS—IOWA KING strain. Safe delivery and fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. A. D. Murphy, Essex, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM THE world's best strains. Prices low. Catalogue. H. H. Unruh, Dept. M, Hillsboro, Kansas.

7 GRAND BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, 100 hens and pullets, bargain prices. First at state show. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. BRAD- ly strain direct, winning at Oklahoma State Fair, 1914. W. C. Steinmetz, Chickasha, Okla.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS. THE BEAUTY and utility breed. Plumage buff and white barring. Catalogue. L. E. Altwain, St. Joseph, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS. THIRTEEN YEARS' suc- cessful breeding. Utility eggs \$2 per fifty; \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—20 EXTRA CHOICE cockerels \$1.50 to \$5.00. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

TWO BREEDS—PURE BRED BARRED and White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets from prize winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. UTILITY eggs \$4.00 per hundred. Pen, pullet mating \$5.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FREE RANGE. PURE white, large and vigorous exhibition, bred to lay and do it. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE BRED—200 EGG strain. Size and quality. Eggs \$1.25 15; \$5.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. R. Mahaffa, Neal, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock eggs from good layers, for hatching. Mrs. O. M. Higdon, Parkview Farm, Route 3, Topeka. Phone 2433 K 4.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. A FINE lot of cockerels at reduced prices to close out; \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—BIG BONED PRIZE WIN- ners. Eggs by the setting or hundred, priced reasonably; hatch guaranteed. Ferris and Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS THAT ARE BARRED. Eggs for hatching. Two to three dollars per setting of sixteen. Charges prepaid. C. V. La Dow, Fredonia, Kansas.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS. EGGS FOR hatching. Hens and pullets. Won 1-2-3-4 and cocks 2-3. Eggs 2 to 5 dollars. Broadmoor Poultry Farms, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Special matings, five dollars per fifteen. Utility, five dollars per hundred. Fred Botchlett, Route 2, Hobart, Okla.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE and quality; sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS AND eggs for setting. Have some choice ckls. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

FARM RANGE BUFF ROCKS. FINE WIN- ter layers. Heavy boned cockerels. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter G. Squire, Grinnell, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS, TO- peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerel mating only. \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE: FINE BARRED ROCK COCK- ers, from stock that wins many prizes. \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan., R. 4.

IVORY WHITE ROCKS—WON GRAND champion pen, gold medal for best pen of Whites, 1st hen, 1st pen, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet at Hutchinson show, Jan. 1915. Also four prizes at Kansas State Fair. Eggs from two pens \$3.00 per 15, or from farm range flock \$6.00 per 100. Minnie C. Clark, Haven, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, prize winners from \$3 to \$5.00. Pullet matings. Book your order. Eggs from three fancy mated pens. M. P. Thielen, Expert B. R. Fancier, Lucas, Kansas.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. HAVE won many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Prices from pens \$3 to \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Prepaid. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., Harvey Co.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS BRED from strain not only noted for wonderful show record, but trap-nested thereby increasing egg production. 2 pens. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Baby chicks 25c piece. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MY BARRED ROCKS TOOK 6 FIRSTS, 4 seconds and 2 thirds at Rogers Co. poultry show. Eggs from this class of birds \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. W. S. Crouch, Claremore, Okla.

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS at leading shows of Oklahoma. We lead; others follow. President of state Barred Rock club. Eggs from pens \$5.00, \$2.50. Outside \$1.50 15, \$6.00 per 100. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG, thrifty, farm raised bay eyes, yellow legs and beaks, narrow distinct barring, good laying strain. Need room, for quick sale \$2 each, 6 \$10, utility 5 \$4. Eggs in season. M. Burton, Haddam, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "QUEEN Quality" kind. Eggs. Pen No. 1, \$3.00. No. 2, \$2.00 per 15. Utility, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Bargains in cockerels at \$2.00 each. Stock absolutely white. 1st prize winners under Rhodes. Queen Quality Yards, Odell, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning birds; clean, distinct, narrow barring; good layers. Won prize best colored male at last Kansas City poultry show, the premier show of this section, also other prizes. Price \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

O'GARA'S PULLET BRED BARRED Rocks. Sept., 1914, winnings: Independence, Mo.—First cock, chl., pullet, pen; fourth hen, Lincoln, Neb.—First pen, third, fourth pullet; third hen, Topeka—First, third pen; first, third pullet; second hen, Oklahoma City—First pen; first, second, third pullet; first hen. Kan. state show, Wichita, Jan., 1915—First cock, chl.; second pen. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$3.50 30, \$5.00 60. Special matings, \$5.00 per 15. No circulars. John O'Gara, 210 Washburn Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 4243 K 3.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER FIF- teen. Dr. Newsome, Iola, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER fifteen. R. A. Watson, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pens. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 75c, 100 for \$4.00. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIG- orous farm flock. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND young stock. Mrs. Fred Ballie, Fredonia, Kan.

GERTRUDE GEER'S BUFF ORPINGTON Farm range. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Winfield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EGGS 15 \$1.50, 50 \$4.00. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels \$2.50. Mrs. Raleigh Weaver, Wakefield, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPINGTONS, Cockerels \$1.00. Fred Robinson, Winfield, Kan., R. 4.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. PURE bred. \$1 fifteen, \$5 hundred. Zephie Ray, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORP- ingtons. Eggs reasonable. Mrs. J. O. Zorger, Adrian, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. LET ME TELL you about them. Eggs at honest prices. Sharp, Iola, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.25 per setting, postpaid. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from large range raised birds. \$1.50 per 15. Ray Dyer, Mesa, Colo.

THOROUGHbred CRYSTAL WHITE ORP- ington eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Charles Pfeffer, Riley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Males English strain. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. KEL- lerstrass Cooke strain. \$2 and \$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS from prize winners, \$1.50 15, \$7.00 100. Almeda Foster, Burr Oak, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PURE bred. \$1.00 setting. \$5.00 hundred. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., Route 6.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST laying strain on market. Per 15 \$1.25. Rev. H. C. Duckett, Sidney, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FIRST pen \$2.50. 2nd pen \$1.50. 3rd pen \$1.00 for 15. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. LARGE AND FINE. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$6.00 100. Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Brenner, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER AND BUFF ORPINGTON ducks. Pure. White eggers. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCK- erels, hatched from Cook's \$20.00 per setting eggs. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN. BUFF ORPINGTONS. 200 choice cockerels, hens and pullets. Catalogue free. Waiter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORP- ingtons. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPING- ton eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100 delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY more, grow faster, win. Mating list proves this. \$1.50 per 15. Lewis Weller, Salina, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings. 24 \$1.75 parcel post. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. SHOW AND UTIL- ity birds; cockerels weighing as high as 10 lbs. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP- ingtons. Size, shape, solid buff. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2.00. S. P. Wheeler, Salina, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. PRIZE winners. Immense size. Clear color. Grand layers. 16 \$1.25; 50 \$5.00. Mrs. Jno. Winteroud, Braymer, Mo.

FOR SALE. BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. Grand sire was imported and cost \$150.00 in England. Three to five \$. Clara B. Barber, Corbin, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. HIGH scoring yards \$3.00 setting. Utility \$5.00 100. 1st prize Bourbon Red turkey eggs. Mrs. Fred Schultz, King City, Mo.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST BRED Black Orpington roosters. Also booking orders for eggs for setting. Lou Bordenkircher, Vinita, Okla., care H. S. G. Co.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM AL- ways healthy, vigorous birds bred for years for heavy laying. \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred, express paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, 75c for 15, or \$4.00 per 100, from prize winning and Cook strain. Chicks ten cts. each. Mrs. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cook's strain. Eggs 30 \$2.25, 100 \$5.50. Parcels paid 3rd zone. This farm for sale. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan. E. D. Hobbs.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK POULTRY Farm. Sweepstakes Orpingtons, Buff and Black. Six correctly mated pens. Mating list ready. Prices right. Chas. Luengene, Box M 149, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—SIXTY-FIVE EGGS on January ninth from one hundred layers. Few choice utility cockerels left at \$2.50 each. Hens, pullets and eggs for sale. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS \$1.00 \$5.00; 15 \$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. MRS. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

ANCONAS. HIGH SCORING. EGGS, 100 \$1. W. G. Shaw, Cherokee, Okla.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

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

EXTRA GOOD ANCONA EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Radium Poultry Yards, Radium, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, 100 \$5.00, 50 \$3.00, 15 \$1.00. Stock. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

ANCONAS. SHEPPARD STRAIN. PRIZE winners. Eggs 15 \$1.00, \$2.00; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. H. M. Buchele, Ada, O.

ANCONAS. IF YOU WANT WINTER EGGS try Heaton's free range Anconas. Eggs, 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.00. Mrs. A. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

ROSE'S SINGLE COMB MOTTLED AN- conas have an enviable egg and show record. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. MRS. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75C, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.

TWELVE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS dollar each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3 100. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

75 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels \$1.00 up. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. D. W. Young and Frantz strains. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, hens and pullets. E. Kagarlee, Darlow, Kan.

200 EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, 30 eggs \$2. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Baby chicks 12 1/2c. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Pen and range. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 EACH. 6 for \$5. 30 eggs \$1. Fred H. Paulson, Arapahoe, Colo.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORN eggs for sale, \$1.00. W. C. Steinmetz, Chickasha, Okla.

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

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. W. A. Willour, Ransom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; FINE layers, \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. E. R. Beedle, Bazaar, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns \$4.00 per hundred. Earl McKeever, Sharon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Single Comb females. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.

SUPERB SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, great layers; eggs, chicks. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING; hundred \$5.00. Cockerels scoring 90 to 95. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

FINE BUFF LEGHORN CKLS., EITHER comb, \$1.50 each. Single Comb pullets \$1.00. Ida Sisac, Mesa, Colo.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs all season \$4.00 hun. Baby chicks 12 cts. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF Leghorn eggs for sale, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS AT \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS; KULP strain. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

YESTERLAID-FRANTZ LAYING STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM FLOCK WITH STATE egg record. Eggs \$7.50, chicks \$15.00 100. Jas. R. Snyder, Box E, Frazer, Mo.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. High scoring stock. Blue ribbon setters. Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Layers, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Range. Eggs 100 \$3.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. SILVER cup winners. 100 eggs \$4, 15 eggs .75. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.

PURE BLOOD SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN ckls. for sale, six for \$5.00. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

HIGH SCORING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Finest eggs. Cockerels. Mrs. Albert Ray, Specialist, Delavan, Kansas.

PEN SELECTED LAYERS, MATED TO Baron cockerel. Eggs \$2.00 for 13. J. H. Hackley, 705 Beech St., Coffeyville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HIGH scoring, egg bred pen, \$2.50 setting. Choice range, \$4.00 hundred. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

BAKER'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Won at the state show, Wichita, 1915, first pen, second, fourth hen, third pullet, fourth cockerel, all club ribbons but one. Eggs reasonable. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. John Walters, Fall River, Kan.

EGGS, COCKERELS, HENS. S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Winners silver cup for sweepstakes pen 1914-1915. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Young strain. Fancy stock. Dollar fifty for fifteen eggs. Ross McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS. BRED TO lay and win. Finest cockerels \$1. Eggs, chicks. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, fifteen one dollar; one hundred four dollars. Corless Chartier, Miltonvale, Kan.

SPONG'S SIZE AND QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Hen mating, 100 \$5.00. Pullet mating, 100 \$3.50. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

SINGLE, WHITE EGGS, WINNING, LAYING. Bradshaw strain. One fifty for fifteen. Limited number of settings. C. C. Kirk, Ellis, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (FERRIS & Young strain). Winners and high scoring birds. Closing out of few fawn white ducks. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching from good laying strain. Eggs 200 \$9.00; 100 \$5.00; setting \$1.00. George Nickel, Lebo, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, PURE bred. Hens that lay, pay. Carefully selected eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. G. C. Randall, Village View, Stella, Neb.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY EGGS, 15 \$1.00 and up. First Missouri State Fair, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Circular. Mrs. G. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; Young, Wyckoff and Frantz strains. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Pure bred, heavy laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Guaranteed safe delivery. R. C. Merideth, Kiowa, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS. FROM SINGLE Comb White Leghorns exclusively. \$1.00 for 15, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 100. Let me book your egg order. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HENS from America's best laying strains. Mated to Barrons laying contest winning strain cockerels. Eggs \$3.50 per hundred. 75c per 15. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

INGLE'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS WON first pen, first hen at Iowa State Fair. At Des Moines show, second pen, second pullet, third hen. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$3.00; 100 \$5.00. Otis Ingle, Bondurant, Iowa.

GET A START IN THE BEST PAYING strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. I have them. Pedigree males mated to winter layers that lay. Eggs 100 \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; setting \$1.50. E. D. Allen, Inland, Neb.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND WHITE Rock cockerels. I won 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, 1st on pen, State Fair. Same at Bucklin, Meade and Liberal. \$1.50 up. Yours for business. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS LAY EGGS in winter when eggs mean money. "Frost proof combs." The largest, handsomest Leghorn. Selected eggs, 100 \$6.00, 50 \$3.50, 30 \$2.75, 15 \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

QUALITY EGGS FROM OUR SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, the finest laying strain will produce unusually fine birds with the laying habit. Settings one, one fifty and two. Per hundred, four, six and eight dollars. Ask about our trap nest mating. Geo. Bennett, Holliday, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. EGGS in season. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS. FEDERATION WINNERS. Write Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. PRICES REASONABLE. William Osborne, Mound City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS AND STOCK reasonable. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

LARGE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS \$1.50 per setting. Arthur Lee, Greensburg, Kansas, R. 2.

WHITE LANGSHANS. COCKERELS, PULLETS, eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 45. W. S. L. Davis, Nickerson, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN CHOICE COCKERELS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. Roy Hayes, Oberlin, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring winter layers, \$1.50 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS - PURE BRED, heavy winter layers. None better. Eggs from extra good matings, \$4.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. James A. Davis, Richards, Mo.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, WINNERS at Kansas State Fair, state show, and Federation show. Choice mating. Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS. 30 EGGS \$1.50. PAUL Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS CHEAP. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

S. C. REDS. MATING LISTS NOW READY. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

IOWA'S WINNING REDS. EITHER COMB. Eggs. Rev. Weiss, Shenandoah, Iowa.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. EGGS, 100 \$3.00; 15 75 cts. W. A. Thompson, Logan, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. TOP NOTCHERS. Reasonable. Shamleffer, Douglass, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS. HUNDRED \$4. BABY chicks 10 cts. Mrs. John Ogden, Derby, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Roxy Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS \$4.00 PER 100, \$1.50 PER 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. V. E. DeGeer, Deerehead, Kan.

BIG BONE ROSE COMB REDS, BOTH sexes for sale. O. M. Lewis, R. 1, Holington, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING stock. Send for mating list. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS, BOTH sexes, for \$1 and \$3 each. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

R. C. REDS-PEN EGGS \$2.00 PER 15. Range eggs \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. NO. 1 STOCK. 100 eggs \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS-SELECT MATING, 15 eggs \$1.00; range \$3.00 100. John Jones, Queen City, Mo., R. 2.

RICH, ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS; bargains at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

LARGE, RICH, DARK RED R. C. REDS. 15 eggs \$1.00; 50 \$3.00 post paid. Nora Luthy, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

EGGS. S. C. REDS THAT ARE RED. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS; \$1 PER SETTING postpaid; \$4 per hundred F. O. B. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kansas.

R. C. RED EGGS, \$4 FOR 100; 75C FOR 15. Bourbon Red turkey eggs \$2.50 for 11. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. BRED PURE FROM high priced stock. Cockerels \$2 and \$3 each. Howard Vall, Marysville, Kan.

S. C. REDS-BEST WINTER LAYERS. \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per 100, express paid. Mrs. John Winter, Chase, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels and eggs for sale. W. S. Koger, R. R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, HENS and pullets. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Nora Ingraham, Manhattan, Kan.

LENNAPPE STRAIN R. C. RED COCKERELS \$3.00-\$5.00 each. Hen hatched baby chicks 10c each. Order early. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red pullets; also eggs for hatching. Prices right. G. D. Leggett, Morgan Heights, Carthage, Mo.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR hatching. Choice matings, 15 \$1.00. Larger quantities at a discount. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FOR SALE. First pullet, second pen, Emporia, Kan. Three pens. Write for mating list. Fred Pimple, Olpe, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM BEST state show winners. Incubator eggs reasonable. Circular free. Roberts & Bauman, Holington, Kansas.

EGGS ONLY, ROSE COMB REDS. Typical Red shape, deep brilliant red. High scoring, egg strain; \$1.00 up. Box 33, Whitewater, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS FROM CHOICE range flock \$1 per fifteen, \$4.00 per 100. Orders booked for early shipment. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS \$2, \$1.50 PER 15; RANGE \$4.50 per 100. Baby chicks 10c, 15c and 20c. Circular free. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS-BEST WINTER layers. Eggs from high scoring birds. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB RED cockerels \$1.50. Single Comb Red cockerels of good egg laying strain \$1.00. Mrs. Maude Shepard, Wayne, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED STOCK ACCORDING to Standard. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; 15 \$2, 30 \$3. (Shipping point Topeka.) W. M. Hixon, Berryton, Kan.

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. Write for prices and description. Eggs for hatching. F. L. Blaine, Sawyer, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BLUE RIBBON WINNERS, bred to lay. Trios \$7.50 and \$10.00, shipped on approval. Mating list free. Floyd Bloom, Shenandoah, Iowa.

THOROUGHBRED, DARK, VELVETY, Rose Comb Reds. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Route 3, Erie, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Fawn and White Indian Runner drakes \$1.00 each. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS-WINNERS AT TOPEKA and Wichita, Kan. Yard eggs \$2.00 per 15. Farm range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SINGLE Comb Reds. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting, \$5 and \$7 per hundred. Few cockerels cheap. Gregory, Reading, Kan.

BIG BONED, DARK VELVETY ROSE Comb Reds. Utility stock. Best winter layers, \$1.25 per 17 postpaid. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. REDS. COCKERELS \$2.50. Eggs \$5.00 100 after Feb. 20. Chicks 12 1/2 each for March delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Minnie Horst, Wamego, Kan.

S. C. REDS-BUSCHMANN-PIERCE AND Tompkins strains. Heavy winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. T. D. Cowen, 742 Osburn, Ft. Scott, Kan.

DURKEE'S SINGLE COMB REDS ARE winners. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 per hundred. Parkdale Poultry Yards, 715 Branner, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY. Rich red, velvety; Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kansas, Route 3.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. ROSE COMB Reds. All pens headed by deep dark red males. We will give you the worth of your money. Egg prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS. Twelfth year of sending out guaranteed fertility and safe arrival low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS-OUR breeding stock is purchased direct from leading eastern breeders. Eggs, setting \$1.25, hundred \$5.00. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

LACEY'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Blue ribbon winners. Exhibited at Manhattan, Hutchinson, Wichita, Kansas Poultry Federation and Topeka State Fair. Write for mating list. Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKS and cockerels that have shape, color and size. Sired by roosters costing from \$15.00 to \$75.00 at \$1.50, \$3, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each; a few higher. No better bred birds. Pens mated for 1915 by far the best we ever had. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUCKS.

DUCKS WANTED. THE COPE'S, TOPEKA.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 12 \$2.00. MYRTLE Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES 75 cts. each. Mrs. Ethel Guber, Ottawa, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILLED RUNNER DRAKES \$1.00 and \$1.50. Howard Nighswonger, Alva, Okla.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$6.00 100, 12 eggs \$1.00. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE white egg strain. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

LIGHT FAWN RUNNER DUCK EGGS 75c per 13, \$4.50 per 100. Jennie McGuire, Ozawie, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS; trios and eggs. Broadmoor Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER AND ROUEN ducks. Eggs 12 for \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK eggs. One dollar for 15. L. R. French, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, EXTRA large. Eggs \$2.00 for eleven. Jackson Duck Yards, Atchison, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, white strain, four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

EXTRA FINE WHITE RUNNER DRAKES \$2.00 each. Eggs \$2.50 per dozen. Bertha Hiestand, R. 5, Yates Center, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK eggs, 100 \$5.00, 50 \$3.00, 15 \$1.00. Stock. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS FOR SETTING, reasonable prices, fertility guaranteed. Linwood Duck Farm, Linwood, Kan.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Orpington chickens. Fancy stock. Best breeding. Free mating list. J. Cox, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS, PURE BRED, WHITE egg strain. Ducks \$2.00. Drakes \$1.80. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, four settings \$3.50. Mrs. H. W. Hammond, Higgins, Tex.

FOR SALE-FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs, white egg strain; \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS-STATE SHOW winners for years. Fawn Runner eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50. Pure White Runner eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. ALTA Murphy, Luray, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1.50. R. D. Lake, Burden, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. A. C. Akey, Belleville, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. FIFTEEN EGGS \$2. Hardin Mapes, R. R. 3, Salina, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 PER Hundred. Alice Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS for sale. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Eggs. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50 to \$2. Emma S. Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. EXTRA good. \$2 to \$4. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED. Eggs, setting 75c, 100 \$4. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

CHOICE COCKERELS AND OUR MATING list for the asking. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES. Eggs 17 \$1. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS. \$1.50 PER 15. A few cockerels. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Route 3.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 PER 15. Hens \$1.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FROM farm flock and choice pens. Walter Dodson, Denison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS SCORING 94%. Also eggs for hatching. F. Teagarden, Odell, Neb.

HIGH SCORING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES cockerels for sale. Mrs. Henry Stallard, Shelby, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS; QUALITY matings; \$1.50 15 postpaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

EXTRA WELL MARKED SILVER WYANDOTTES cockerels \$1.25 to close out. J. M. Clark, Greenleaf, Kan.

100 SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Runner drakes \$1.50 each. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

FOR SALE—SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Pulletts \$10.00 dozen. Andy Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale. \$1.50 per setting prepaid. J. B. Claywell, Westmoreland, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND baby chicks. high scoring, bred to lay. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kansas.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Silver Wyandottes, the breed that lay. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. OUR YARDS contain winners and layers. Write for mating list. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY CHIX. Incubator eggs. Now \$5.00 per 100. Also R. I. Red chix. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES FINE stock. Best all-purpose breed. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 15. J. M. Parks, Route 4, Kingman, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15. \$5.00 per 100. Also a few choice cockerels at \$2.00 each. Emma Herron, Route No. 2, Carthage, Mo.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from show quality and egg strain. Fifteen \$1.00. 30 \$1.80. 50 \$2.50. 100 \$4.50. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. TARBOS STRAIN. Farm raised. Choice cockerels \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS. BIRDS score from 91 to 95. Scored by Judge Snider, Topeka. Good layers. \$2.00 per 15. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM 1ST prize winners. Pen headed by cock won 2nd and headed 1st pen at state show, 1914. \$2.00 per 15. Clara Barber, Corbin, Kan.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, AN HONOR to their name. Write me for reasonable prices on eggs for hatching or baby chicks. Mrs. C. C. Brubaker, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND A few pullets and hens from our prize winning strain at farmer's prices. \$2.00 each. 3 for \$5.00. A few extra fancy birds higher. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS. Pure bred. Fifteen \$1. One hundred \$5. Sixty % hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WOLFE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. TRAP nested hens that lay and win the blue. Eggs from \$2 to \$5 per setting. Booking orders now. Jason A. Wolfe, 1187 Brooks Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS. JOHN CARroll, Lewis, Kan.

PRIZE M. B. TURKEY TOMS. VIRA Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$3.00. MRS. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS. NETTIE McCormick, Yates Center, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$5. W. B. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS. MRS. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS AND ONE STUD-DOG, Box 111, Inman, Kan.

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FOR SALE—SPANISH PEANUTS, WELL matured, five cents pound. Large quan-tities cheaper. John W. Burkes, Aline, Okla.

FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK OF HARD-ware in town of twelve hundred. Good surrounding country. Best business in town. J. H. Jarnagin, Humansville, Mo.

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RESTAURANT DOING GOOD BUSINESS. Sell or trade. Scott's Cafe, Elk City, Kan.

CLEAR INCOME PROPERTY FOR FARM, value about \$10,000. Owner 68, Strong, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HOTEL, AND IM-proved farms, no incumbrance. Bruce Realty Co., Palacios, Texas.

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. AGE 21 to 50. Make \$125 monthly. Write, Ozment, (38 F) St. Louis.

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FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 MONTHLY; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

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WANTED—MAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, for farm work, milking included; steady work to competent man. State wages and give references. Address Box 8, Lakin, Kearny Co., Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit and ornamental trees. No experience necessary. Full or part time as you prefer. Prompt pay each week. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.

WANT CAPABLE MAN, INVEST \$5000.00, take charge improved irrigated alfalfa ranch, near railroad town, western Kansas; ample feed and pasture. Intend build dairy barns, silos, and buy herd milk cows. Fine proposition. K., care Mail and Breeze.

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WE WANT AGENTS TO SELL OUR steel silo fixtures. Sixty-ton silo \$75. The original flooring silo. In use in fourteen states. Liberal commissions. Get booklet with testimonials. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

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ALFALFA COVERS WILL SAVE YOUR crop. We ship same day order received. Automobile tents. Send for catalog. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 815 Court street, Beatrice, Neb.

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LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS DIRECT from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON KANSAS FARMS. Ella Peacock, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED CAR LOAD OF BEST LAST CUTTING alfalfa hay. Perry Cole, Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED, FARM WORK BY YOUNG MARRIED man. Address R. J., care Mail and Breeze.

POSTAL CARDS—25 POST CARDS 15 cents. Address Ajax Company, L. B. 324, Bevier, Mo.

BIG PRICES FOR LINCOLN PENNIES. Elegant catalog 10c. Independent Coin Brokers, 82, Olney, Illinois.

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SYRUP—COOKED EXTRA THICK TO prevent summer fermentation. Made from pure Ribbon Sugar Cane. Contains all sugars. Prices: 5 gallon kegs, \$2.40; 10 gallon kegs, \$4.50; 30 gallon barrels, \$12.50; 55 gallon barrels, \$21.45. Sample 5c. Safe delivery guaranteed. Telmah's Plantation Mill, Houston, Texas.

RIGHT NOW IS BEST TIME TO TURN your old feather beds and pillows into money. I buy goose and duck feathers, old and new. By my plan Express Company holds feathers until I pay for them. Mail small sample and I will quote price. References furnished. J. A. Wagner, 227 Quincy street, Topeka, Kansas.

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A MILLION DOLLAR BOOK. IF WE CAN get ten thousand farmers to read the Equity Text Book, they will join the Equity Union and we will save them one million dollars per year as we are doing for our present membership. Send fourteen two cent stamps to The Equity Union, Greenville, Ill., for the book and read carefully our plan of co-operation which holds ten thousand farmers together in a business union. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.

Prices For Cattle Advance

Light Weight Hogs Are Favored on Eastern Markets

BY C. W. METSKER

A MATERIAL improvement occurred in the cattle market last week. Prices were unevenly higher, making the first general upturn that has prevailed since the first week in December, at which time prices started down. The recent upturn seems well enough supported by meager supplies to show lasting qualities.

Cattle Look Better Now.

When supplies are large nothing looks good to the killers, but the minute dressed beef men see supplies dwindling most anything looks like beef. In the last 10 days killers bought cattle that at the low point they would not consider. Many consider the recent upturn in the market the beginning of a higher market that will prevail from March to the season of grass fat cattle.

Meat Demand Expanding.

Instead of the Lenten season causing material reductions in the use of meats, as is usually the case, the last two weeks has been marked by material expansion. This change is due to increased industrial activities and low prices for meats. Killers figure Lent as a season of small demand, but though some abstain from the use of meats, the general public is working more and buying more.

Less Interference from Quarantine.

The market has adjusted itself to the quarantine basis and unless there is some further outbreak of the foot and mouth disease the situation should show steady improvement until all infection is eliminated. Kansas deserves commendation for the way it handled its own situation. The disposition of the legislature to pay for livestock that were destroyed did much to reassure cattlemen.

Better Feeling in Stockers.

Though hampered by state quarantine regulations, an active trade prevailed in the few stock cattle offered at river markets. Several sales were reported in the Southwest, and commission men received inquiries from all directions. It is not advisable, though, to send in many thin cattle at present. Reports from states east of the Mississippi River are that those sections will buy stock and feeding cattle as soon as it seems prudent, and because of recent heavy selling and a total suspension of buying for four months requirements will be large.

Heifer Market Worries Killers.

It is nearly the time of year when small beef loin is at a premium. That supply is drawn principally from light weight heifers. For six weeks past few have been coming and country reports are that young female cattle were held off of feed and will be reserved for breeding purposes. This indicates a shortage in the March to June supply of choice handy weight beef. Prime heifers now are selling at \$8 to \$8.50. It will not take much urgency in demand to move them to \$9.

Trade Favors Light Weight Hogs.

The movement of fed hogs is large, but there is a scarcity of pigs and light

weight grades. Pigs and 140 to 185 pound hogs have been the ruling favorites, in Eastern markets, at premium prices. Packers have bought the heavy hogs, and from point of quality offerings were never better. Buyers take the position that heavy hogs will be marketed regardless of market conditions, and the higher prices for the lighter weights is an inducement for the larger marketing of more variety. As far as net changes go the market last week averaged about the same as in the preceding week. The bulk of the hogs are selling at \$6.50 to \$6.70, or about \$2 a hundred pounds less than a year ago, and the lowest since in 1912. The current receipts are the largest since 1908.

A Smaller Pig Crop This Year.

Owing to the low prices for hogs packers believe that this spring's pig crop will be much smaller than last year. It has been the tendency all winter to sell stock sows with fat hogs, and in many states east of the Mississippi River brood sows have been sold owing to fear of the foot and mouth disease. Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska will have a fairly large pig crop, but decreases elsewhere will be marked. Many farmers are quitting hogs, because prices are low. They did the same in 1908-09, and the high prices of 1910-11 resulted.

Big Advance in Sheep.

The sheep market last week took a lunge upward making new high record prices for February, and scoring the highest prices for this year's movement. Prime lambs sold at \$9 to \$9.35. The former record for the second month in the year was made in February, 1910, when lambs sold up to \$9.20. In the following April that year lambs sold at \$10. The late spring market this year should duplicate or surpass the high record of April, 1910. The supply of sheep on feed in all sections is short except in Colorado, and marketing from that direction is on a large basis. High prices will call in an early movement of spring lambs, but even then the South cannot put a large enough supply on the market to offset the lack in supplies of fed sheep east of the Mississippi River.

The Movement of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	23,575	63,150	44,600
Chicago	29,700	156,000	43,000
Omaha	20,900	88,800	60,000
St. Louis	8,350	49,000	7,300
St. Joseph	7,300	33,300	19,400

Total	89,825	390,250	174,300
Preceding week	81,200	447,500	177,500
Year ago	111,125	337,200	288,600

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City this far this year and the same period in 1914:

	1915	1914	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	231,866	230,552	1,314	
Calves	7,407	13,278		5,871
Hogs	645,438	365,626	179,812	
Sheep	311,329	291,178	20,151	
H. & M.	27,483	20,383	7,100	
Cars	18,214	15,108	3,106	

Grain Prices Hit Breakers.

Going on the supposition that if the allies open up the way through the Dardanelles for Russian wheat, the western part of Europe will draw its supply from that source, and cut off the export outlet for domestic wheat, the domestic price of that grain was subjected to a severe break last week. Prices fell 7 cents on Friday, but recovered some from the low point. If export demand should cease entirely there will be no more than a normal quantity of wheat carried into the new crop year. Corn prices fell with wheat, the cash price in some cases going as low as 68 cents. Oats were lower also. Bran, corn chop, shorts, kafir and other feeds were materially lower.

Quotations on Hay.

The following quotations are for hay on the Kansas City market:

Prairie, choice	\$11.00@12.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.50@11.00
Prairie, No. 2	7.50@9.25
Timothy, choice	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 2	12.50@14.50
Clover mixed, choice	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.00@14.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	13.00@13.50
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Clover, No. 2	10.50@12.50
Alfalfa, choice	14.50@16.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00@14.00
Standard	11.50@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	10.00@11.50
Alfalfa, No. 3	8.50@10.00
Straw	4.75@5.00

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1.—Quotations on 'change were as follows:

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 20c dozen; firsts, 18c; seconds, 16c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 17c. Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 16c; hens, No. 1, 13½c; No. 2, 10½c; young roosters, 10½c; old, 9½c; turkey hens, 14c; young toms, 13½c; old toms, 13c; ducks, 14c; geese, 10c.

Warm rooms have killed more people than ever froze to death.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC GILTS bred and a fine lot of fall pigs at farmers prices. A. G. DORR, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced RIGHT. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Also a few September male pigs. Prices reasonable. GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Nebr.

Walnut Grove Durocs

Bred gilts, boars, one herd boar; also booking orders for February and March pigs at weaning time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00.

R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

RICE COUNTY HERD DUROCS

Spring and summer boars, 30 fine gilts and sows bred for March and April farrow. Good Enuff, Colonel, Crimson Wonder, Ohio Chief blood lines. Prices right, herd immune. Write today for prices and descriptions.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again King and brother to Oley's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

For Sale: Tried sows and bred gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Sows bred to Tat-A-Walla and, gilts bred to a Crittle.

SEARLE & COTTLE, HERRINGTON, KANSAS

Hirschler's Durocs

Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tatarax Chief and E. L.'s Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today.

E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

DUROCS of Size and Quality

BRED SOWS AND GILTS. Good individuals of choice breeding from B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender and Good E Nuff Again King.

JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Uneda Herd

March boars of excellent breeding, color and quality. Weight, 175 to 200 pounds and not fat. \$20, \$25 and \$30. Choice Sept. boars \$10 to \$15. The Duroc Bulletin, one year with each boar. Tyson Bros., McAllister, Kas.

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IMMUNE DUROC SOWS

For Sale Duroc sows guaranteed in farrow and cholera immune. Shipped to you before you pay.

F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBR.

Schwab's Immune Durocs

40 head tried sows, yearlings and gilts. At Auction March 16th

Bred to four great herd boars. Send bids.

GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

BANCROFT'S IMMUNE DUROCS

We hold no public sales; nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice spring gilts, bred for spring farrow. Customers in 13 states, satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

\$25. Each \$25. Each \$25. Each

Closing out my choice Duroc-Jersey bred gilts at greatly reduced prices. Bred to farrow the last 10 days in March and April. These gilts carry the blood of Champions on both sides. Bred right, and fed right. Every hog guaranteed to be as represented or your money back. \$25 each. Service boars and pigs cheap. Write today.

Buckeye Stock Farm, Olean, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

I have decided to sell a few more of my spring gilts. Extra choice and out of prize winning sires and dams and bred for spring farrow.

Write for prices.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kansas.

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address,

MOTT & SEABORN, HERRINGTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Save Your Pigs

Get a SureGetter Pig Forc

The Great Veterinary Instrument the Farmers of the "Hog Belt" are all talking about. The "Twentieth Century Wonder."—Gets 'em Alive and saves the Mother. Don't compare them with the Old Fashioned Pincher and Loop Forceps that are Flooding the Country. "They do the work."—Beautifully Nickled—Thus Doing Away with all Possible Danger of Blood Poison to the Animal. "Worth Their Weight in Gold" to every Farmer.—Order one today, have it when you need it. General Agents Wanted.—Every County in Your State.

R. C. FOLLET & CO.,

3328 Dupont Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

50 BRED SOWS AT PRIVATE SALE.
10 tried sows 18 to 24 months old, 10 fall gilts and 30 spring gilts. All bred for spring farrow. Dreamland Col. heads my herd. A lot of choice spring and fall boars. Close prices on everything. Address, J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan. (Ellsworth Co.)

Howe's Bred Sows and Gilts
Immune spring gilts, fall yearlings and tried sows; extra good breeding. Bred for spring litters to Crimson Hero by Crimson Wonder 4th whose first six sires were grand champions. Prices reasonable. J. U. HOWE, Route 8, WICHITA, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas
Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer
BELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

RUGGELS & SON SALINA, KAN. BEVERLY, KAN.
Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN.
of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Apr. 5th, 1915. Are you coming?

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Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule Foot Hogs All kinds for sale, bred to my first premium winning boars at Ohio and Indiana State fairs of 1913 and 1914. Some fine fall pigs in pairs. Zene G. Hadley, Box C, Wilmington, Ohio not related.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRIED SOWS.
HENRY KAMPING, ELIZABETH, KAN.

Coon Creek O. I. C. Herd
32 Sept. pigs, both sexes, spring boars and gilts, and choice brood sows for sale. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

SunnySide Herd O.I.C.
80 Spring pigs both sex, pairs and trios not related, best of breeding, priced right. W. H. Lynch, Reading, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm
25 O. I. C., March and April, boars and gilts. Special prices for the next thirty days. ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS
A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C's.
Pigs 4 to 6 months old, \$8.00 to \$15.00. Bred gilts, \$22.50 to \$25.00. Bred sows, \$35.00. 5 per cent off on orders for two or more. Let me book your order for spring pigs now. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, from choice farm run stock, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.50 per 100.
F. J. GREINER, Billings, Missouri

POLAND CHINAS.

Immune Poland Bred Sows
25 good ones. Special prices for 30 days. Few boars. J. F. FOLEY, Gronoquo, (Norton Co.), Kansas

Sam Herren, Penokee, Kas.
Booking spring pigs sired by my great young boar by old A Wonder and out of the great sow Lady Major.

POLAND CHINAS Big type, pedigreed bred sows, boars, fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr

I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS for sale at a bargain. Priced to sell. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts.
Some choice tried sows, spring gilts and all bred for spring farrow to extra big type boars. Also boars of Sept. 1915 farrow. I want to reduce my herd some. Write for prices.
Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas
Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants.
O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.
FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 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.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 11-12—Nebraska Shorthorn breeders' sale, Grand Island, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.
March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
March 18—Rudolph Firme, Hastings, Neb., and A. A. Stone, Hanson, Neb.; sale at Hastings.
Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 17—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.
Mar. 31—E. Wiley Caldwell, Fulton, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

Percherons.

Mar. 11—Geo. T. Wolf & Sons, Blue Mound, Kan.
March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Mar. 15—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Apr. 2—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma
BY A. B. HUNTER.

E. Ware & Son, Tyron, Okla., will sell at auction, Friday, March 12, 20 head of horses ranging from weanlings to mares and stallions of mature age. In this sale will be eight Percherons registered in the Percheron Society of America, consisting of one son of Casino, 6 years old and a sire of unusual merit; also a 5-year-old stallion and a 3-year-old stallion, sons of the imported Duke Jerome, and two mature mares, one in foal to a son of Casino, and two yearling and one weanling fillies. Included will be 10 high grade Percherons, consisting of brood mares, geldings and fillies. Sixteen registered Durocs strong in the blood of Graduate Col. and Good E. Nuff Again King. Send for catalog today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

James Arkell, Junction City, Kan., offers some choice Poland China bred sows and gilts. He is desirous of reducing his herd a little and will make reasonable prices on some choice sows which he was holding for his own use. Write him for prices and descriptions.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., offers Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts at reasonable prices. They are daughters of prize winning sires and dams and bred to choice boars. They are extra good and will be priced right. Write today for further information and prices.

In reporting J. L. Griffiths's bred sow sale which was held at his farm near Riley, Kan., on February 18 we said that this was his first sale. This was a mistake as Mr. Griffiths has held a number of both bred sow sales and boar sales in the past and will hold another sale next February. He breeds a type of big smooth Poland that meets with the approval of the hog men all over the country and owns King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. He has some extra good September boars for sale and a good July boar. All are by King of Kansas. Write him for descriptions and prices.

A Shorthorn Bargain.

The J. D. Nutter Shorthorn sale at Washington, Kan., last Tuesday was not very well attended because of the very bad conditions of the roads and other conditions, among them the recent quarantine regulations which undoubtedly had something to do with the lack of interest in this sale. The offering was a good one in just ordinary condition. It was offered just as it came from Mr. Nutter's farm and no effort had been made to pamper it. It was an honest offering and should have sold for much better prices. About half of the offering was sold at such low prices that Mr. Nutter was compelled to stop the sale. He has a lot of cows and heifers for sale and a few bulls which will be offered at private sale. Write him for prices and descriptions.

A Satisfactory Sale.

J. M. Willson's Poland China bred sow sale came off as advertised last Thursday. The sale was held at Mr. Willson's farm south of Lebanon, Kan. A very fair crowd attended and the sale, while not as good as it should have been, was very satisfactory to Mr. Willson. His Percheron stallion was not sold as there were no horse men present who wanted a stallion. This stallion is for sale and at a reasonable price. He is registered and a good sire. Most of the sows in the sale went to nearby farmers who know the excellence of the breeding and the value of Tom Willson's Poland Chinas. Mr. Will-

POLAND CHINAS.

Fairview Herd Poland Chinas
Choice Fall Yearling and Spring Gilts, bred for March and April farrow, offered at prices to sell quickly. Write us for guaranteed descriptions. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.
Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big stretchy fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Blough's Big Poland
Big, growthy spring gilts, safe in pig to the splendid sires, Valley Coin or a Great Orphan. And at prices we can both afford.
JOHN BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Becker's POLAND CHINAS
Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.
J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.
EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Big Immuned Poland China Gilts for Private Sale

On account of a severe storm, was obliged to call off my sale February 5 and will sell this fine big lot of Immuned Poland China gilts and tried sows at private sale. They are big, with quality, and are bred to A Wonder Sampson of the Sampson and A Wonder breeding; Big Orange Wonder by Big Orange; Blue Valley Giant and Big Orphan Boy by The Big Orphan. Am pricing these sows for quick sale.
Address—
G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

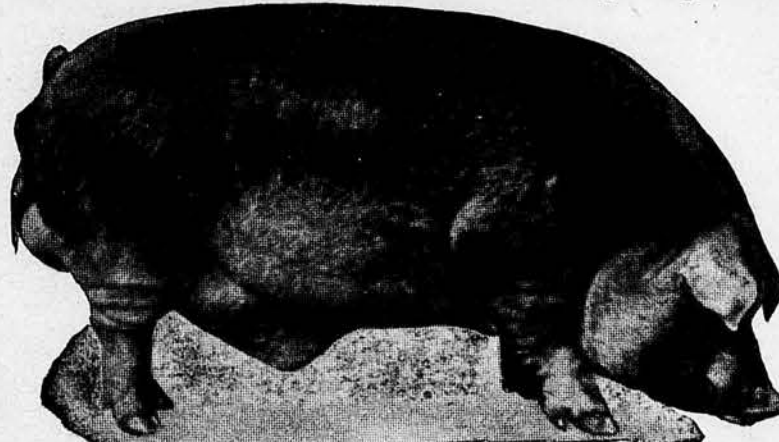
BALDWIN DUROCS Fall boars \$9. Long, growthy gilts \$30, bred to "Bell The Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at the "Kan. State Fair," the "Tenn. State Fair" and the "Interstate Fair." Immune. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Winners at big shows. 19 incubators. Eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks 15c each. Call and see us.
R. W. Baldwin, CONWAY, McPherson Co., Kan.

REDS \$2

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
The great Graduate Col., Gano's Pride, Cherry Scion and Graduate Scion head this herd. Bred sows and gilts, also boars, priced to sell.
G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

BRIGGS' IMMUNE DUROC BRED SOWS

Clay Center, Nebraska
Monday, March 15, 1915
50 Head in all—15 Tried Sows, 35 Spring Gilts



15 Bred to the Great Illustrator 2nd

The others to GRAND MODEL 1st, and Ohio King 2nd. Out of extra choice big sows, daughters of Crimson Wonder 4th, Queen's Crimson, Ohio King, and Briggs' Golden Model. A few will have litters at foot sale day. This offering is well grown and strong in the good points for which we have so long contended. Catalogs upon request. Every buyer attending the sale or represented by bids will be treated fairly. If unable to be there and interested in the sale send sealed bids to Jesse R. Johnson in our care at Clay Center, Nebraska.

GEO. BRIGGS & SONS, Clay Center, Nebraska

Auctioneer—N. G. Krashel. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

Large English Berkshires
2 outstanding fall boars now ready for service, price \$40.00 and \$50.00 each. 20 head of spring boars at \$25.00 to \$40.00 each. 30 head of sows and gilts bred for spring litters, price \$35.00 to \$75.00 each. Address: H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.

BERKSHIRES

Special offering of sows and gilts bred to Starlight Premier 6th and Rivaler 130548. There will be quality and prices to suit all purposes. Weanling fall pigs priced to sell. Write for free descriptive circular.

KIESLER FARMS
A. J. McCauley, Perryville, Mo.

Sutton Farm Berkshires

The Greatest Winners of 1914

Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri, (inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000 pound DUKE'S BACON.

Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty.

Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion COLLIE DOGS AND GEESSE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS Registered, 6 or 23 months old, for sale. J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, Talmage, Kansas.

GALLOWAYS.

Registered Galloways
250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnot. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.

G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see. CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE

I will sell a choice lot of cows and heifers, some bred and some open. My herd consists of animals of the best breeding, strong in the blood of the Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Bruce Hills, Heatherblooms and Lady Jeans.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kansas

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

We have for sale at this date, Feb. 16th, 8 right good and serviceable bulls, yearlings past; 20 coming yearling bulls; 30 yearling heifers, bred and open. We would either sell or trade the heifers for good registered bulls of serviceable age.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS Route 6, Lawrence, Kan. Bell Phone 6454

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
FROM WORKMAN
RUSSSEL KANS.
DUROC HOGS
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

The European rumpus is showing us exactly how sensible we appear when we get into a row with our neighbors.

Many a farm home with its modern improvements and pleasant surroundings, would be a mansion in the city, and the rent asked would be far beyond the means of its present occupant.

son is a member of the Smith County Breeders' association and has a fine young herd of registered Polled Durham cattle.

Good Spotted Poland Sale.

Alfred Carlson's public sale of big spotted Poland China bred sows at his farm near Cleburne, Kan., last Wednesday was attended by a good crowd of his neighbors and a number of breeders from over the state. Among the breeders who attended were J. Norris, Jewell, Kan.; C. B. Halderman, Concordia, Kan.; Davis & Edwards, Chapman, Kan.; G. E. Champ, Odell, Neb.; Hugo Crawl, Viliets, Kan.; Walter Brown, Perry, Kan., and others. His neighbors were very much interested in his big spotted Poland Chinas and proud of his splendid offering. The prices were not very high but very satisfactory to Mr. Carlson. Mrs. Carlson gave a nice dinner to their visitors. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch.

Mahan Made Dispersion Sale.

The J. D. Mahan dispersion Poland China sale held at Whiting, Kan., February 23, was very well attended considering the muddy roads with some snow. Breeders from different sections of Kansas were represented by mail bids or were present. Several sales were made to Missouri buyers, including the great boar King John, purchased at the bargain counter price of \$150 by Bridges Brothers of Slater, Mo. The top price paid for a bred sow was only \$80 and the entire offering averaged a trifle below \$40. Mr. Mahan expressed himself as being well satisfied, taking the odds against him into consideration. Among the principal buyers were: Bridges Brothers, Slater, Mo.; Ed Baker, Bendena, Kan.; K. Gillespie, Whiting, Kan.; Hill & King, Dover, Kan.; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.; Robt. P. Waller, Horton, Kan.; H. C. Sewell, Circleville, Kan., and O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Mitchell County Percheron Sale.

The F. A. Cole Percheron horse dispersion sale at Beloit, Kan., last Monday was well attended and a big success. The general average on the entire offering was nearly \$400. The stallion McDuff sold for \$880 to L. J. McClellan, a Percheron breeder at Logan, Kan. King Cole sold for \$375, to Thos. Fargar, Phillipsburg, Kan. R. G. McKinnis's stallion, Market Master, sold for \$610, to F. O. Payne, Hays, Kan. The entire offering was good and well received by the big crowd of horsemen from over the state. There were several buyers from Missouri and Oklahoma. The sale was conducted by Col. "Bob" Harriman of Bunce-ton, Mo., assisted by Coles, Myers and Van Amburg. The sale was held at the fair grounds. The evening of the sale the Mitchell County Breeders' association gave a banquet to the visiting horsemen which was prepared by the Beloit ladies' commercial club. The Mitchell County Breeders' association is one of the first organizations of the kind in the state and has done much to further the interests of better stock in north central Kansas.

Farnham Makes Good Average.

E. N. Farnham's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Hope, Kan., last Saturday was attended by a good crowd of Duroc-Jersey breeders and farmers and the prices received were very liberal considering the conditions, which were the same as has been against every sale for the past two weeks. It snowed all day and the roads were about impassable but a lot of farmers got out anyway. A nice lot of breeders from over Dickinson county were out and showed their appreciation of Mr. Farnham's offering by buying several head each. J. D. Shepard, Abilene, a veteran breeder, was on hand and bought several. Melvin Smeltz of Enterprise was also a good buyer. A. L. Eshelman of Abilene is starting a new herd and bought four head. The offering was one of the very best that has been made in the West this season and should have brought more money but Mr. Farnham was feeling good after the sale with the treatment received at the hands of his farmer friends and the visiting breeders. The sale was conducted by W. C. Curphey of Salina and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center.

Smith County's Big Sale.

Smith county's big purebred stock sale came off as advertised, at Smith Center, Kan., last Friday. Everything was sold. The sale was held in one of the worst storms of the season. Snow and rain fell all day and the country roads were in a terrible condition. But a big crowd was out and the sale was a decided success. The Poland China bred sows sold too low but all of them sold and went mostly to farmers in the vicinity of Smith Center. The Percherons, of which there were only two, sold worth the money. Mr. Duston sold his two Guernsey bulls for \$100 and \$80 respectively. Mr. Cowan's Shorthorns sold for prices far below their worth but Mr. Cowan was feeling all right about it after the sale. The top was \$125 for a splendid coming 2-year-old bull, which went to Philip Albrecht, of Smith Center. One hundred dollars was paid for a fine heifer. The Hereford bulls did not bring as much as they should but everyone was well pleased with the first of their annual sales which will be held about the same time next year but with more perfected arrangements. The Smith County Breeders' association was organized last season and is doing splendid work. W. H. Lewis is the competent secretary and was largely responsible for the success of the big sale.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Forty head of bred sows and gilts sold, without fitting, in Martin Kelly's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale held at Verdon, Neb., February 25. Nearly impassable roads kept buyers away and resulted in much lower prices than the offering deserved. The top was only \$61, J. S. Johnson, a breeder living at Verdon, being the buyer. The bulk of the sales were close to \$40 a head with some selling at around \$35 with a general average of about \$35. Col. H. S. Allen of Russell, Ia., and W. M. Putman of Tecumseh, Neb., did the selling, assisted by Col. Marion of Falls City.

Last Call For Big Sale.

The real opportunity of the season to buy high class Shorthorn cattle will be at Grand

LOOKABAUGH POLAND CHINAS

600 Head. Best of Large Type Breeding.

A Wonder, Hadley, Designer, Long King and other noted blood lines.

ANY FARMER CAN AFFORD ONE 100 SPRING BOARS

They grow big and mature early and will breed just that way for you. Why not have a crop of pigs next spring that, not only will look good, but make hogs big enough to ship out next fall before the weather gets cold. I want to sell 50 of these boars to farmers the next 30 days and when your pigs arrive if you are not satisfied you have made a good buy I will refund your money cheerfully. But you must do business quickly if you get one of these good boars. Also bred sows and gilts.



H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Oklahoma

Dr. J. H. Lomax's Jerseys At Auction

LEONA, KANSAS

Wednesday, March 17

60 Head of HEAVY MILKING A. J. C. C. JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS and a few WELL BRED BULLS of the Very Best AMERICAN and ISLAND BLOOD. The offering includes daughters of VIOLA'S GOLDEN JOLLY, IRON DUKE, MARETT'S FLYING FOX, VESTA'S FINANCIAL LAD, LANDSEER'S EMINENT and other celebrated sires.

This is one of the best herds in Kansas, and a recent visitor to the farm says, "Doctor, you have the best lot of udders, teats, and heavy milking cows, I ever saw for a herd of its size." Individual milk and fat records will be announced sale day.

Sale will be held at farm, 2 1-2 miles northwest of Leona where conveyances will meet trains. Leona is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island, 29 miles from St. Joseph, and 13 miles from Hiawatha where connections can be made with the Missouri Pacific. There will be a Special Motor car for St. Joseph after the sale.

There is no Foot and Mouth Disease in this Part of the State. All Cattle Sold Into the Quarantined District Will Be Held Until Embargo Is Raised.

Don't fail to write today for catalogue. Address

B. C. SETTLES, Sale Mgr., PALMYRA, MO.

Auctioneer: Col. H. S. Duncan. Come and hear him.

The Season's Greatest SHORTHORN SALE

Will be made by the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders

Grand Island, Nebraska

Thursday and Friday, Mar. 11-12, 1915

75—Of the Choicest Bulls—75
50—Extra Select Females—50

Every one of good pedigree, in the best of thrift and all personally selected for this sale. This offering represents the best of the choicest herds of Nebraska and is made with the sole thought of affording the buyer the best of selections and to further, if possible, the production of better beef cattle throughout the West. The contributors are among the best breeders of America, and cattle to suit any fancy are listed. Those in search of real herd bulls will find them here. Also the ranchman in search of a car or more of good strong bulls will find this the only sale of the season where they may be had. The contributors are:—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington; H. H. Kuper, Humboldt; K. F. Dietsch, Orleans; Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin; Wm. Fagan & Sons, Abbott; S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm; Howell Rees & Son, Pilger; L. R. White, Lexington; M. C. Hanson, Elba; Rogers & Boicourt, Minden; R. Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt; Sample Bros., Belgrade; W. C. Taylor, Clarks; Irvin E. Wilson, Belvidere; E. A. Shoebottom, Fairbury; Milton Coffman, Fairbury; G. W. Shayne, Fairbury. These men have helped make the Shorthorn the most popular of all breeds in the Central West and they give you of their best in this sale. Special accommodations have been provided for all who attend. Plan to be on hand. Col. H. S. Duncan, auctioneer. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze and apply for the catalog. Address

J. C. PRICE, Mgr., 145 S. 28th St., Lincoln, Neb.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE high bred registered bulls from 4 to 18 months old. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Higginbotham's Holsteins
Registered Holstein bulls for sale, from a month old up to two years old, many of them from A. R. O. Dams. They are priced so they sell readily. If you need a bull see ours before you buy.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins
A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and grandfathers. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy a good one from
F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females available bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Linscott JERSEYS
Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit. Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate.
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

SOMMER-BLADS GUERNSEYS!
TUBERCULIN TESTED.
Some matured cows and young bulls by Chief Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Penwyn 2d and Flash of Fenmore (A. R. 35). Address
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

GUERNSEYS
I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-months' old bull—very choice.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.
Double Standard Polled DURHAMS
Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some Jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

SHORTHORNS.
17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS
9 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer, Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

Shorthorns Priced to Sell
A nice lot of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 8 to 20 months old; also cows and heifers safe in calf. These cattle can be bought so they will make you a good profit. Do not wait, first come, first served.
H. C. Stephenson
CLEMENTS, (CHASE CO.) KANSAS

SHORTHORNS
Choice Young Herd Bulls 10 to 14 months old. A few Choice Young Heifers. Some Cows close to calving. Everything guaranteed free from tuberculosis, or any other contagious disease. Prices very reasonable.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOP BULLS
Four bulls; one yearling and three 8-months-old calves. Two pure Scotch, one Orange Blossom and one Brawley Bud. Also three or four choice yearling heifers. All by Secret's Sultan. Priced to sell.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns
Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.
C. W. Taylor
Abilene, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.
BUY YOUR JACKS OF PRAIRIE VIEW JACK FARM
We have shipped jacks for 35 years. The same reliable guarantee goes with each sale. We have forty jacks and jennets to sell from 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 16½ hands high. We sell more jacks at private sale than any other firm. 40 miles north of Kan. City and 40 mi. east of St. Joe.
ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI

Island, Neb., Thursday and Friday, March 11 and 12. One hundred and twenty-five head of bulls and females will be sold on the above dates. Twenty leading Nebraska herds will be drawn upon for this sale. The large number to select from makes this a good sale to attend. A large variety of breeding and ages are also points of interest. The sale will be held in pavilion and everyone will be made comfortable, no difference what kind of weather. Farmers, breeders and range men can find what they want at this sale. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Schwab's Duroc-Jersey Sale.
The catalogs are out for Geo. Schwab's Duroc-Jersey sale to be held at Clay Center, Neb., March 16. The offering includes 40 head of tried sows, yearlings and spring gilts, representing the best of breeding and all immune by the double treatment method. They are bred to Mr. Schwab's four great herd boars, Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake, Cremona, Demonstrator and Unedda Wonder. Many of Mr. Schwab's immune Duroc-Jerseys have been shipped into herds which have been practically depleted by cholera and in every case his hogs have given a good account of themselves. All animals bought in Mr. Schwab's sale on mail order are shipped on approval and in this sale any hogs bought to go into quarantined territory will be held at Mr. Schwab's risk until the quarantine is lifted. Send bids direct to Mr. Schwab who will handle them in your interest.

Buy Illustrator Litters.
George Briggs & Sons, Duroc-Jersey breeders of Clay Center, Neb., announce a big Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale for Monday, March 15. About a third of the offering will be bred to the great boar Illustrator 2d, the boar that stands without a peer in the West. At this firm's January gilt sale, gilts bred to him averaged \$90, but at this season of the year no such prices are expected. However, the offering ranks along with the former offering. The remainder of the offering will be bred to the other good herd boars, Grand Model 1st and Ohio King 2d, both boars of great merit. A few of the sows will have litters at foot sale day. There will be 15 tried sows that are regular and excellent producers. Everything is immune and parties buying at this sale will be accorded the same fair and square treatment that this firm always gives. Write at once for catalog and if unable to attend let Jesse Johnson, of this paper, make a selection for you. Write him in care of George Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Percheron and Shorthorn Sale.
On March 17 at the farm home five miles west of Roca, Neb., F. A. Egger will hold one of the important auctions of the season. In this sale there will be offered a very choice lot of recorded Percherons. They are descended from the very best of foundation material, and having had good care have developed into a fine lot of breeding material. There will be five good stallions offered, four of which are of the right age to go out and do hard service. The other colt is the sort that will please those that have a bit of room, and wish to place their money in such an enterprise that they may derive a good substantial profit and in a short time have a valuable horse ready for hard service. There will be five mares heavy in foal, and the younger ones will be of the good conformation that the good breeders are in search of. The outlook for the purebred horse industry is very encouraging, and for these reasons we urge an attendance at this horse auction. The Shorthorns are also the product of this farm herd. They have been bred from a foundation stock of much merit. The 10 young bulls will be ready for service this season. There will be five yearling heifers and they are good ones. The five cows that will sell will be heavy in calf to Highland Choice, a good roan bull sired by Highland Lad 2d. The young bulls and females are also sired by him. The catalog contains the breeding in detail. Kindly apply for it and mention this paper when writing.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.
BY C. H. HAY.

One of the few firms fortunate enough to have a good number of Belgian horses on hand is Bayless & Son of Blue Mound, Kan. These people have a number of splendid Belgian mares and are offering a few for sale quite reasonably.

Fred G. Laptad, prominent breeder of both Duroc and Poland Chinas, has claimed May 5 for his sale date. This time he will offer 20 Durocs and 20 Polands, about 50 per cent of each sex. Remember the date and watch the Mail and Breeze for further announcement.

Clarence White of Burlington, Kan., has some of his best young bulls yet to sell. Mr. White guarantees his cattle to be absolutely free from any contagious disease, whatever. He is a firm believer in the tuberculin test. Mr. White has had his cattle in the show rings with strong competition and has always won his share of the premiums. He is recognized as one of the foremost Shorthorn breeders, and we recommend him to our prospective purchasers.

Nolan's Good Percherons.
Joseph M. Nolan of Paola, Kan., is one of the busiest men in the state these days. He is certainly doing a big horse business, sending them all over the Missouri valley. Mr. Nolan still has a nice bunch to select from. His stock is second to none and his prices reasonable. Here is something you can't afford to overlook if you are interested in good horses. You will be surprised when you see what Mr. Nolan offers you for the money. He has them for \$300 up. A trip to Nolan's is money well invested.

Sutton Farm Angus Bulls.
Notwithstanding the quarantine, Sutton & Porteous have been selling quite a lot of Angus bulls lately. Their old Kansas customers who have apparently been out of the business during the past two or three dry years are coming back and as usual are taking the best. Recently P. W. O'Toole of Banner, Kan., bought a Blackbird calf which won first at Hutchinson and Oklahoma fairs last fall. He also took another yearling bull and his brother Tom, bought a good bull. This firm now has for sale 10 extra well bred serviceable bulls representing the popular families of Blackbirds

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

More and better Shorthorns for my customers than ever before. \$20,000 worth of pure bred Registered Shorthorns to sell the next 60 days. \$1000 properly invested in these cattle will make you rich. Come early and get your pick; we pay your car fare home if you do not buy.

Foundation stock that carry the blood of the very best Scotch families.

2 heifers and a bull — milking strain, not related —\$250.

2 fresh milk cows, calf at foot and rebred—milking strain—\$350.

THE FARMER'S COW



Strong in the blood of the most noted sires of the breed.

8 head of heifers, milking strain and Scotch herd bull all for \$1,000.

A car load of rugged young bulls, \$100 to \$150 each.

A WORD TO MR. BREEDER

It is easy to increase the value of every Shorthorn you raise from \$10 to \$30, simply by using a better breeding bull. Stop and figure what this means even on the first crop of calves, whether you have 5 or 50 breeding cows and heifers in your herd. I have never before had such splendid herd bull material from which to select. I want to place these bulls where they will do the most good. The success of those who buy these herd bulls will prove more than all my prize winning and show ring honors my ability as a breeder. Come and see them, you will say with others they are the greatest bunch of herd header material you ever saw on any farm.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

ECKHARDT'S SHORTHORNS

OVER 100 HEAD From Which To Select

The breeding females are located on Midland Valley Railroad at Frankfort, Okla. No commercial cattle or cattle of any kind have been handled to this ranch since August and they are all in good condition and perfect health. Many of these cows and heifers are dropping calves and are due to calve the next 60 days to the great breeding bull, Rosewood Dale, a good son of the champion, Avondale.

COME TO FRANKFORT, OKLAHOMA

but wire, phone or write me at Winfield, Kan., when to meet you. We have raised these cattle and know what they are. They are strong in the blood of milking strain Shorthorns. They are the kind that will please you.

SPECIAL PRICES ARE BEING MADE

on choice young heifers and bulls eight and twenty months old to those who buy in lots of four or more. These are attractive Shorthorns and priced at right prices. Address

Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kas.

Reduction of Shorthorns

Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederie and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

Yours for business,
M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The slo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Juliana Grace's DeKol. Dam one year, semi-official, milk 22087 pounds; Dam one year, semi-official, 1026 pounds butter, as a three-year-old (world's record) and over 3,000 pounds butter in three years (world's record). We will let this great bull to a few good cows this season at \$25.00. We have several young bulls for sale. Write for particulars to
SHULTIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, (Owners), Independence, Kas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
FOR SALE OR TRADE Five jacks, 3 to 6 years old. W. E. Loomis, Route 10, Emporia, Kans.
BLACK MAMMOTH JACK 15 1/2 hands high for sale. Cheap; or trade for other stock of like value \$250. G. W. Husted, Lawrence, Kansas.

HALEY'S STOCK FARM
 For Sale: Three splendid jacks in service last season. Also one reg. Percheron stallion and a few good Percheron mares. Write JAS. B. HALEY, HOPE, KANSAS

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm
 75 registered, big boned, black jacks and jennets. Very best breeding from colts to 16 hands. Prize winners, head headers and great mule jacks. Prices right as they must go now. J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks
 Also registered Percheron Stallion. All in service at our barns the last two seasons. Must be sold. Write us before you buy. PRICE BROS., - SALINA, KANSAS

HOME OF THE GIANTS
 100 HEAD JACKS and JENNETS
 Herd headers and mule jacks. The big, black, big boned kind. Everything guaranteed as represented. BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO. 85 miles east of K. C. on Mo. P. Stock in town. Come and see them.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM
 STOCKTON, KANSAS, (Rooks County)
 At private sale: 18 mammoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to weanlings. All are black with white points and have bone, size and substance. Also 35 jennets in foal. Write for descriptions and prices, and visit my barn at Stockton. Visitors called for at Plainville. If you are looking for the best at reasonable prices write me. Cornelius McNulty, Stockton, Kan.

MAMMOTH JACKS
 You will find at my barns one of the largest number of best quality registered, big-boned black jacks, 15 to over 16 hands, to be found in the U. S. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Location 40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe. Prices reasonable. A. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM
 Registered Jacks, bred to meet modern requirements for bone and stamina. 25 head from weanlings to 7-year-olds and up to 1200 pounds in weight. Good jennets bred to the champion Pharaoh 2491. We won the 1913 and 1914 state fair championships. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.

Jacks and Jennets
 A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.

Kentucky JACKS and SADDLERS
 Fine Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and jennets. Saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Kentucky quality is the best. Write for our New Booklet and save from \$200 to \$400 on your jack or saddle. Low express and freight rates. Home cured blue grass seed 80 cents per bu. Write us describing your wants. The Cook Farms LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

35 Years A Breeder For Sale
 35 head registered Jacks and Jennets 14 1/2 to 16 hands. We raise all the stock we sell, there is no speculation profit. Reference any bank in Jackson county. We have the good ones. Come or write. M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan.

PUREBRED HORSES.
IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS
 FOR SALE. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Imp. Stallions and Mares
 Percherons, Belgians, and Shires 2 to 6 yrs. old, weight 1300 to over 2000. Paris, Mares and state fair winners. Best guarantee, prices right. Terms to suit reliable parties. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Joseph Roussele, Seward, Neb. 25 MILES WEST OF LINCOLN.

and Kinnard Fanny. These are big, stout, rugged fellows ready for immediate service. They have around 30 bulls to sell. To make it convenient for customers they are renting a barn in town for a couple of months and will keep all the salable bulls there. If prospective buyers will telephone Bell 8454 they will be met at the train and taken at once to the barns. If they are in a hurry they can see the bulls and get away on another train in an hour or so. If they have time Mr. Porteous will be glad to take them to the farm and show them the breeding and show herds. If interested in these bulls write Sutton & Porteous, Rural Route No. 6, Lawrence, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Baker's Winning Polands.
 W. Z. Baker, the successful Poland China breeder and showman of Rich Hill, Mo., reports the hogs coming along in fine shape, and the show stuff doing exceptionally well. Mr. Baker has attended a number of the best sales in this section this spring and has secured several extra good bred sows. He is planning on taking a bunch of his splendid Polands to the coast exposition this fall. Mr. Baker has a few bred sows that he can spare and will make you a very reasonable price on same. He is also booking orders for spring pigs at weaning time. Get your order in early for some of Baker's winning Polands.

High Class Young Sows.
 This announcement should be of special interest to every one of our readers who needs some high class Poland China sows. P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., are offering some extra good young sows bred for spring farrow. They are sired by Miami Chief, a boar of exceptional individuality and breeding merit, a grandson of Blue Valley Exception; McWonder, by Expansion Wonder and Wedd's Long King, by Long King's Equal. The dams of this offering are by Big Hadley, Big Hadley's Likeness, Young Hadley, Miami Chief and Wedd's Expansion. Ware & Son are among the oldest breeders in the business and no firm breeds a better, more profitable type of Poland China. They are absolutely reliable. Every statement made concerning their hogs can be depended on to the letter. If interested, write them for prices and particulars and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

King's Blue Blooded Berkshires.
 Every one of our readers who is interested in Berkshire hogs should be interested in the advertisement of E. D. King of Burlington, Kan. Mr. King owns perhaps the largest herd of Berkshires in the United States and from the standpoint of blood lines that have produced state fair and international champions his herd is second to none. Mr. King is an expert judge, having judged at some of the biggest shows ever held in the country. When buying from him you not only have the advantage of a very large number from which to select, also the very best blood lines known to the breed, but you have the advantage of his expert knowledge of both blood lines and individuals. He prefers that his customers visit him and make an inspection of the herd. Where this is not convenient he will fill your order, guaranteeing every description. Note his ad in this issue and if interested at all in Berkshires write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Wolfe's Sons and Bayless Sale.
 Wolfe Brothers' consignment in this sale will consist of a number of well bred Percheron mares, well broke to harness and in foal. This will be a great chance to buy a team of good mares or anything you want in that line. There are a number of mares in the sale ranging in age from fillies to well seasoned work mares. They also consign a few good Percheron stallions. All of good ages and the kind that will make money. The Bayless consignment will be a dapple gray Percheron stallion, weight 2050, a herd header and exceptionally good, with seven crosses of Brilliant; one steel gray stallion, a very stylish fellow, weighing around 1800; one sorrel Belgian, 3 years old, an extra good one, lots of bone, good top line and quarters, will mature to 2050; one bay Belgian, weight around 1800, good heavy, flinty bone and a very nice individual; one dark bay Belgian, weight around 1800, 5 years old, a dandy, with good bone and fine action; one bay road horse, with mark of 2:26 1/4, weight 1200, about 16 hands, square trotter, clean, well broke to harness and easy to handle, will be shown sale day in harness. The jack offering will be one black jack 4 years old, 14-1 standard; one black jack 8 years old, 15-1 standard; one black jack 4 years old, 15 hands standard; one blue jack, 15 hands standard, an extra good jack, good enough that Mr. Bayless says he will pay your car fare if you don't say he is a good one. Several other good jacks. Don't overlook this sale if you want to buy Percherons, Belgians or jacks worth the money.

A farmer down in Kentucky who underwent a change of heart burned his 4,000 pound crop of tobacco because of new conscientious scruples as to the weed.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Will you please discontinue my advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze for the present? The ad has proved quite profitable. Yours very truly, L. E. PENDLETON, Real Estate Dealer, Dodge City, Kan., Feb. 15, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please cut out my ad this week's issue if I can do so; if not, next issue. Am entirely sold out of bears and inquiries still coming in. I will start ad again, soon, when I get lined up on what I will have to sell in bred sows and gilts. Yours very truly, PAUL SWEENEY, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Swine, Bucklin, Kan., Dec. 26, 1914.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Percheron Stallion SAMMASETTE 44001, black, 8 years old, a sure breeder, sound, priced to sell.
 T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions
 ranging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in Brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions. WILL GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

German Coach
 70—Horses—70
 The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

This "Like France" Percheron farm has
 the goods, and lots of them. Registered stallions, 1 to 5 yrs. old, Jet blacks, greys. Come where the genuine good ones are. Nobody will tell you that they have Percherons as weighty, heavy-boned, rugged and useful as Fred Chandler's, or as big a bunch to pick from. You, too, will recommend this herd after you have been here. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

Special Bargains on Stallions

We have twenty big, coming three and four year old Percheron stallions yet and in order to close them out, we are going to sell them at greatly reduced prices. They are the Big, sound fellows and the first twenty stallion buyers here will get twenty Big Bargains. Don't write, but get on the train and come and see the best bunch of big stallions in the U. S. for the money. 20 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. Pac. Bishop Bros., Box A, Towanda, Kansas

FOR SALE at Normal, Ill.

Forty Head of Percheron Stallions
 From yearlings to six year olds, at a very low price. Some are the best of tried sires; all blacks and greys of the big ton kind. Write your wants and come and see us. A. J. DODSON, W. H. WELCH, Normal, Illinois

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
 We Have Just What You Want In The Way of a **PERCHERON, BELGIAN OR SHIRE STALLION**
 They are young, big, drafty, heavy boned, easy moving, finished horses and offered at bargain prices.

EWING BROS.' Percherons

60 Head of Registered Stallions and Mares

Ranging from weanlings to mature stallions and mares. Including ton stallions, herd headers and mares of the best breeding. Matched teams, fillies and young stallions. Also Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Velvet Chief 398640. Come and see us before you buy, or write your wants today. Six miles north of Pawnee Rock or 10 mi. west of Great Bend, Ks.

Ewing Bros., R. 1, Box 28, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Kentucky Jacks

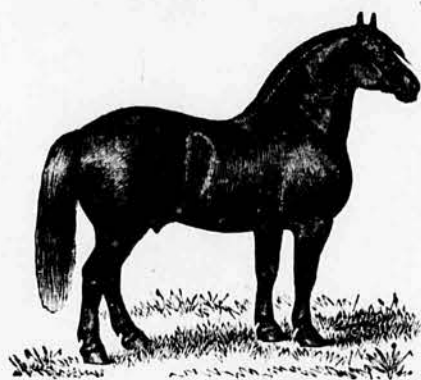
We have shipped from Poplar Plains, Kentucky, to Hutchinson, Kansas, 20 head of fine registered jacks. Range in age from three to eight years old, and from 14 1/2 to 16 hands, standard, all good colors, with large, heavy bone and plenty weight. We have been shipping jacks to the West for years, and this is the best load we have ever shipped, and they are for sale privately. Come and look them over and we will make prices right. For private sale catalog, address,

SAUNDERS & MAGGARD
 At Midland Barn. HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Dispersion Sale Registered Percherons

By Geo. T. Wolf's Sons

Blue Mound, Kansas, March 11, 1915



In making change in our business we have decided to disperse our entire herd of Percherons. This is an unusually good lot of utility Percherons. In making this offering at this season of the year it presents an opportunity to buy good horses right when the horse business looks brightest. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., OF BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM**, importers and breeders, consign some highly commendable horses and jacks. This will be a great sale. If you want horses, mares or jacks, meet us at Blue Mound, March 11th. We will treat you the best we know how. Write for catalog. Auctioneers, R. L. Harriman, Clyde Robbins, Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

GEO. T. WOLF'S SONS, Blue Mound, Kans.

Percheron Horse Sale

Tyrone, Oklahoma

Friday, Mar. 12

20 HEAD

8 Purebred Registered PERCHERONS

All registered in the Percheron Society of America

One 6 year old stallion sired by Casino, the world's fair champion.

One 5 year old stallion by the imported stallion Duke Jerome.

One 3 year old stallion by Duke Jerome.

Two mares 10 years old, both in foal, one to a son of Casino.

Two yearling fillies and one weanling filley.

10 High Grade Percherons

consisting of four brood mares, 6 young fillies and geldings; also one good span of yearling mules.

16 Head of Registered Durocs

consisting of brood sows and boars, strong in the blood of Graduate Col., Good E. Nuff Again King and other noted sires. Write for catalog today. Address,

E. WARE & SON, Tyrone, Oklahoma

AUCTIONEERS—John D. Snyder, A. L. Hudiberg.

Egger's Great Sale



Percherons and Shorthorns



Will be held at the farm near Roca, Neb.

Wednesday, March 17th

Twenty Extra Select Percherons

consisting of five choice stallions, four of them of serviceable ages, and the remainder of the offering big boned, rugged mares. Five of these are of breeding age and are heavy in foal to the great stallion, Morton, by Epatuer, and he is also in the sale.

The Twenty Shorthorns

Consist of ten young bulls, all sired by Highland Choice, by the Great Scotch bull, Highland Lad 2d, and ten females, five of which are choice young things by Highland Choice and the remainder are cows of breeding age and bred to this great bull for early calving. The farm is one-half mile from the village of Sprague, also near Martell and Hanlon as well as Roca. Parties from a distance will be met at any of these stations. Kindly mention this paper and apply for the catalog. Address

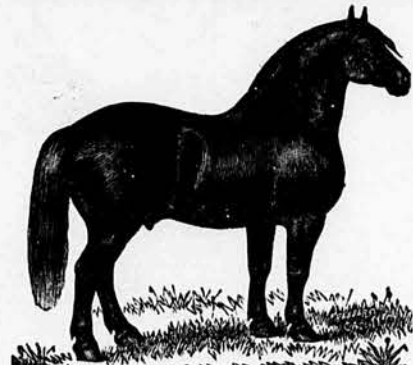
F. A. EGGER, ROCA, NEBRASKA

Auct.--Col. Z. S. Branson, Fieldman--Jesse Johnson

Harris Bros.' PERCHERONS

50 Head

of Percherons all registered in the Percheron Society of America



Algarve, by Samson, at the head of herd, is a wonderful impressive sire, weighing over 2,200 pounds.

If you want Percheron stallions, we want to meet you and show you our assortment of fine young stallions. Some of them big, young fellows with a wonderful "come," other mature and ready for hard service and ranging from the low-down compact drafter to the big, handsome herd header, that is sure to please. These Percherons are strong in the best blood ever imported

from France, with size, bone and conformation the good, big, draft type you are looking for. We are selling a stallion every few days because we have the right kind and at prices that are reasonable. Shipment Mo. Pacific or Santa Fe. Barns right in town. Write, wire or phone us what you want or when you will call. Address

HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

LAMER

I have just received a new shipment of 20 Stallions and now have

80-Head-80

Stallions, Mares, Fillies and Colts

WRITE FOR PRICES

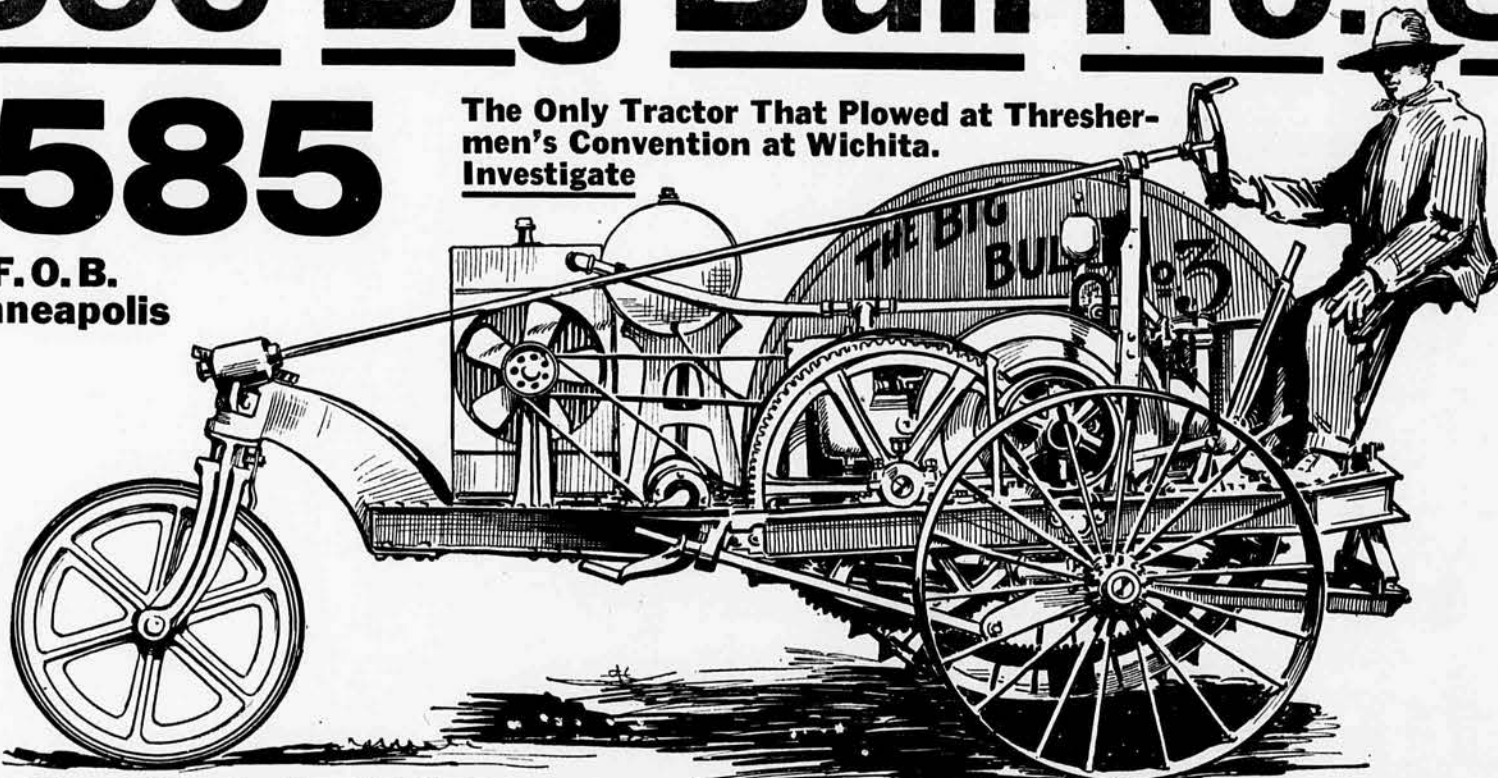
C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kansas

See Big Bull No. 3

\$585

F. O. B.
Minneapolis

The Only Tractor That Plowed at Threshermen's Convention at Wichita.
Investigate



25 H. P. on the belt; 10 H. P. on the drawbar; guaranteed working capacity, 20 H. P. on belt; 7 H. P. on the drawbar; allowing 30% reserve power

Bigger — Better — Stronger Than EVER!

Every farmer, every tractor buyer, who has inspected the Big Bull No. 3—the 1915 model—says that it is the greatest tractor that was ever built. Hundreds of farmers from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma have carefully inspected this new sensation in the tractor world either at our sales rooms or at the Kansas City Automobile Show, February 8th to 14th. Without exception, they have given it their unqualified approval. The Bull No. 3 has many distinct and vital improvements over former Bull Tractors, yet follows the same design and principle. The manufacturers of the Bull Tractor occupy a

preeminent position in the gas tractor world. They are not only the pioneers in the light tractor field, but were the first manufacturers to make a successful big tractor. They have had a score of years' more experience in building all kinds of tractors than any other manufacturers of light tractors at the present time. The Bull Tractor has passed through the experimental stage. Buying a Bull Tractor now is much the same as buying a self-binder. Its value has been proved—the Bull No. 3 has been tested and developed by actual work. You, therefore, take no chances whatever.

LOOK AT THIS YEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS

LARGER MOTOR—This year the motor is 5 1/4 inches in diameter, with 7 inch stroke. At the rate of 650 revolutions per minute the Bull No. 3, pulling two plows, will travel 2 1/2 miles per hour—24 hours at a stretch if you want to run day and night. With the Bull No. 3 you can plow all day the hottest day in the year, days when it wouldn't be safe for your horses to be in the field. The Bull Tractor never has "sore shoulders," and no matter how bad the flies may be, it keeps on plowing without any interference whatever.

BIG "BEARINGS"—Experience has taught us that "bearings" are one of the

most vital parts of a tractor. The "bearings" must be big and strong enough to stand the gaff of an all-day pull. The Bull No. 3 has more "bearing" surface than any \$1,000.00 tractor on the market, and better "bearings." The Bull No. 3 is equipped with "bearings" made of an extra grade of white high-pressure babbit, secured in a heavy case of bronze bushing. Wear on Bull No. 3 "bearings" is reduced to a minimum.

HEAVIER CONNECTING ROD AND BOLTS—The connecting rod bolt on Bull No. 3 is 1 1/16 of an inch in diameter and has tensile strength of over 100,000 lbs.

per square inch. The connecting rod bolt is more than twice the size of that on any motor of similar power. The connecting rod is drop forged, carbon steel, double heat treated, fitted with bronze backed babbit lined connecting rod shells.

A FORCED, SIGHT FEED, OILING SYSTEM—The Bull No. 3 is equipped with a standard six-feed Detroit force feed oiler of large capacity. It has a lead to each cylinder, to each main bearing and to each connecting rod. This system has been proved to be the most efficient and the most economical, and insures that every part of the motor is thoroughly

lubricated at all times. The oiler is located directly in front of the operator's seat and easily observed at all times.

CRANK CASE INSPECTION PLATE—The Bull No. 3 crank case is of a unique design, and a great improvement in construction in gas motors of this type. It is no longer necessary to waste an hour and a half or two hours to inspect working parts of the motor. With our quick removable inspection plate you can get at every bearing and even remove the piston and connecting rod without disturbing the timing, wiring or any part of motor, and do it in a very few minutes.

Remember

The bull wheel runs in the furrow—an exclusive feature covered by patent.

Our Patent Steering Wheel also running in the furrow makes the Bull Tractor positively and automatically self steering.

The Big Bull No. 3 has a patent leveling device by which the tractor is quickly and easily adjusted to side hills or deep furrows.

Direct drive with only four gears.

Special gear shifting device.

Electric welded gasoline tank and brass tube radiator.

Extra large crank shaft and connecting rod bearings.

Inspection plate—affording quick examination of motor and working parts.

SEND
YOUR
NAME
TODAY

HALL BROS. &
REEVES MOTOR CO.,
201 Traders Bldg.,
19th and Campbell Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send me full particulars and illustrated literature describing the Bull Tractor. I own acres.

Name.....

Town..... Co.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Guarantee—

Bull Tractors are not only guaranteed the designed horse power at the belt and drawbar but the workmanship and material as well.

Plowing Demonstrations

In addition to daily plowing demonstrations at Kansas City, Missouri, farmers in Western Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma will have an opportunity to see the Bull No. 3 doing actual work through our several hundred dealers. Write us today and we will tell you by return mail where to see our nearest dealer.

FREE LITERATURE Send your name and address now for full particulars and illustrated literature. We can prove to you all that we claim for the Bull Tractor. Let us tell you how you can operate one on 60 acres or more for less than it costs you to feed a good team. In sending for this information you do not obligate yourself in any way. Use the coupon.

**HALL BROS. & REEVES
MOTOR COMPANY**

Southwestern Distributor
201 Traders Bldg., 19th and Campbell Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Specifications

Motor—2 cylinder type, 5 1/4 inches by 7 inches. Cooling—Water system, forced circulation by centrifugal pump. Crank Shaft—Drop forged, double heat treated. Diameter 2 1/4 inches. Connecting Rod and Bolts—Drop forged, carbon steel, double heat treated. Tensile strength, 100,000 lbs. to sq. inch. Carburetor—Standard Kingston model. Magnets—Kingston, shaft driven. Wheel Base—3 feet 11 inches from center to center of wheels; between wheels, 3 feet 11 inches; overall length, 13 feet 11 inches; overall width, 6 feet 5 inches. Steering—Semi-irreversible worm and gear arrangement. Governor—Flyball type, enclosed in bath of oil. Fly Wheel—Heavier and perfectly balanced. Clutch—Contracting band type with the largest possible amount of contact surface. Transmission—Drop forged, all shafts rigidly held in their bearings. Only 4 gears on Bull No. 3. "Bull" Gear—Sections! drop forged.



COME AND SEE US IN OUR NEW QUARTERS