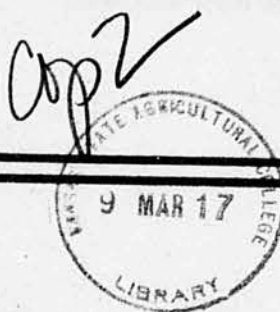


March 10, 1917

Vol. 47. No. 10

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Food Conference March 15

Farmers Are Urged to Attend This Important Meeting



THE likelihood that America will be drawn into the world war is hourly increasing. But whether we get into the war or not, the fact remains that there is a world-wide shortage of food.

With this comes the duty and obligation of every producer to exert to the utmost his energies to increase his output. This especially holds with the farmer, who must feed the world.

Kansas, for business and economic reasons, as well as from motives of humanity, must do her full share in food production this year. Every acre of ground and all available labor must be utilized to its fullest capacity in the production of such crops as will yield the greatest food values. Kansas agriculture must be speeded up to the top notch and all possible encouragement and assistance should be given our farmers in their efforts to increase their yields.

To this end, I have called a conference of Kansas people most likely to be able to suggest ways and means by which the food production of the state may be increased. This conference will be held in Topeka, Thursday, March 15, at 10 a. m.; and you are earnestly urged to attend and to give us the benefit of your counsel and advice. It is our desire particularly to direct the attention of the people of Kansas to the serious condition confronting the nation, and to formulate plans that will help our producers achieve the maximum results. What crops to grow, the farm labor problem, storage and marketing, the financing of the tenant-farmer, and similar topics will be considered. I trust you will be able to attend this meeting, and I shall appreciate any suggestions you may make in the meantime.

Arthur Capper
GOVERNOR.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 47
Number 10

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 10, 1917

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Farm Editorials

THE OUTLOOK for the business of agriculture in Kansas in 1917 is especially bright. High prices will prevail; there will be a better market for food products than the present generation of Kansas farmers has ever known. The ideal of every farmer should be to organize his farm work so the highest returns can be obtained.

Sugar Beet Seed

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in getting Sugar beet seed for Kansas fields in the last two years. Most of the Sugar beet seed of the world is grown in Europe, and it has been difficult to get it from there. A campaign has been started to produce more of the seed in this country. Specialists say the Kansas growers can raise their own seed.

The producing of the seed in Kansas should result in developing better types well adapted to the conditions here. There are no distinct varieties in Kansas fields. In many Sugar beet fields, whatever the name of the so-called variety grown, from six to 20 or more distinct types of beets can be found. In fact, scarcely two beets growing side by side in the same field have closely related external characters of leaf or root, and the quality of roots varies in both sugar and purity. Equally wide variations may be found in the beet seed fields, especially with reference to the habit of growth of the seed stalk and to the yield of seed. Because of this condition of affairs plant specialists take the view that the first step in the development of a permanent beet seed industry in this country lies in the development of true types with reference to both seed beets and seed production.

The production of beet seed requires two seasons of growth. The mature beets resulting after one season from the seed must be harvested, the leaves removed and the roots carefully siloed with a dirt covering to preserve them in a dormant condition thru the winter. These roots are planted at the earliest possible time the following spring and rapidly produce seed stalks from 3 to 6 feet high. These are harvested at the proper time and the seed is carefully threshed, cleaned and cured.

Flax Culture

There is considerable interest in growing flax in Kansas. This has come about because of the increase in the price of flaxseed in the last three years. The flaxseed mill at Fredonia buys most of the flax grown in Kansas and the surrounding states.

A large acreage of flax was grown in Kansas in the early days. Flaxseed has often been a money crop of the pioneer farmers. This has caused the center of flax production to gradually move westward. For example, Missouri in 1899 produced 611,888 bushels of flax while in 1912 the production has decreased to 72,000 bushels. On the other hand, Montana grew only 220 bushels of flax in 1899, but in 1912 the crop of flaxseed from Montana reached a total of 5,520,000 bushels. The leading flax states are South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota. The average production of flax in the United States during the past five years was 18,940,000 bushels.

Roads and Education

In sections where bad roads abound, the percentage of illiteracy is above normal, and when compared to communities where good roads are found, a wider difference is noted. This, of course, cannot be laid entirely to bad roads, but no one can contend that the state of the roads has no bearing on the subject. Some recently compiled statistics over large areas show that sections having a low percentage of improved roads invariably have a larger number of uneducated and illiterate persons. For some localities this was particularly marked, the difference being as many as seven persons out of every hundred.

Burning Pastures

It is a mistake to burn pastures except once every four or five years when there is an abnormally large growth of dead grass. "The effect of burning on the stand of grass is very bad," says Ralph Kenney, who

has had charge of the pasture experiment on the Casement Ranch north of Manhattan. "The burning cannot help but destroy the crowns of many of the plants, and also much of the seed that might have been dropped the previous year, as well as any young plants just starting. A part of this damage is overcome, however, by burning before the crowns and the soil have become thoroughly dry, thus preventing close burning. The early growth of grass left without protection and the early grazing while the soil is damp provide ideal conditions for the weakening of many plants and for their elimination under the burning system of pasture land management."

Plant Potatoes

Many farmers in Kansas will not plant the usual acreage of potatoes on account of the high price of the seed. This is a mistake, for the price of the crop is certain to be very high. It will pay to increase the potato acreage this season despite the high seed prices.

Timber Crops

Have you ever noticed, as you go over the country, especially in the eastern half of the state, the efforts made by the trees in getting established along the streams? Despite neglect and poor management, most woodlots have done well in this state in producing fuel, posts and lumber. Intelligent cutting and management—good co-operation with nature—will increase the returns greatly.

Grain Sorghums

Kafir and other grain sorghums have been selling for higher prices this winter than corn. This has been perhaps the greatest boost they have ever received. A good commercial market has been established, which probably will take care of all the surplus that will be raised in future years. The crops should therefore be planted more extensively in Kansas. Much of the demand for kafir is for use in making alcohol products. The feeding value is much better understood than ever, too. An excellent bulletin, "Studies on the Digestibility of the Grain Sorghums," has been issued recently by the government. You can get a copy from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Better send for a copy if you are interested in the growing of these crops.

Farm Loans

The Federal Farm Loan Act is being received kindly in Kansas. There will be a good business from this state when the bank at Wichita gets started. What the bill will do for Kansas farmers was told recently by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, when he said:

The Farm Loan Act is the first great financial measure ever passed by Congress primarily in the interest of the farmers. I have no doubt that in the future it will be strengthened by amendments with regard to some of its minor details, as was the Federal Reserve Bill, but in all fairness it must be recognized that this bill will do for the farmers very much what the Federal Reserve Act is doing for the business man. It will supply the farmers with these fundamental necessities they have been asking for, voting for, and praying for during the past half century:

First. More adequate credit facilities; or, in other words, capital in sufficient quantities and capital that is always available for the farmers' legitimate needs. Frequently in the past the time when the farmer needed money most was precisely the time when, because industrial and speculative centers were able to outbid him for it, it was most difficult or even impossible to secure it.

Second. Loans on longer time and easier terms of payment.

Third. Lower rates of interest.

These are the three most important financial needs of farmers.

Implements Need Shelter

I read an article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently in which a farmer said that the grain wasted on farms annually is the greatest leakage. However, I think the value of farm implements ruined annually for want of proper care and shelter is more than double the value of any other leakage. It is a common thing to see all kinds of implements exposed to the weather the year around, sometimes with not so much as a tree for protection. I have

seen good, new cultivators made useless the second season for want of proper care.

I have built a shed 16 by 50 feet, 10 feet high on one side and 5½ feet on the other, facing the south and mostly all open on the south side. I used good strong catalpa poles set 2½ feet in the ground, boarded on the north side. I placed 2 by 6 rafters, the sheathing was laid close, and this was covered with a good grade of roofing paper. This makes a handy and cheap shelter for all kinds of tools, as one can drive up and back or drag the tools inside very easily.

The hired man or the boys will not take the time or extra trouble to put anything away when coming from the field. Do not make a practice of leaving a plow standing in the field unless the moldboard is well greased. A coat of axle grease is still better if not in use. This applies to all tools such as plows, cultivators and even the disk.

I have used a plow for 22 years which is in good condition to work for years to come, and I have a mowing machine that has been used every year for 25 years. Tools are injured more by not having proper care and shelter while not in use than the wear and tear would amount to when in actual service. The prices of farm implements have been and are still advancing, and a good cheap shed will pay for itself almost in one season. A shed such as I have described can be built for less than \$75. If we would paint the woodwork and grease the iron parts carefully on our farm implements we would soon reduce the maintenance costs.

Alma, Kan.

WILLIAM HENSEL.

J. K. Freed

Western Kansas owes a great deal to the intelligent efforts of J. K. Freed, a farmer of Scott City, in his work in crop improvement. He developed Freed's sorghum, a crop now grown commonly in the Western part of the state, and he has since done some excellent work in breeding corn that will grow under dry conditions. He has practiced intelligent selection with many other crops adapted to Scott county. Kansas needs more farmers like Mr. Freed, who has worked to increase the production by growing better crops.

Cottonwood Valley

An excellent type of farming is being established in the Cottonwood River Valley, especially from Emporia west to Strong City. Most farms are keeping enough livestock to eat all the crops produced, and the manure is being saved properly and returned to the soil. There is a big acreage of alfalfa. It is a pleasure to watch the progress of this section.

Grow More Sudan Grass

Sudan grass will develop into the most important annual hay crop in Kansas. It will replace millet and the growing of other sorghums for hay. While it did not produce the highest yields on all farms last year, because of the unfavorable conditions encountered early in the spring, it did well on the larger part of the 31,000 acres planted in Kansas. There will be a much larger acreage this year.

Rural Opportunities

Do you notice that you don't hear much these days of the drift of young men from Kansas farms to the city? They know of the food riots in the cities, and of the impossible living costs. The country is at last coming to its own. You will be hearing more of the drift from the city to the country in the next few years.

Beef Prices

The biggest problem confronting livestock producers is the constant fluctuation in prices, according to Theodore Macklin, in charge of agricultural economics in the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station. Co-operation is needed to solve the problem. "Many farmers do not understand why the fluctuations take place," said Mr. Macklin. "Beef to a large extent is sold within two weeks of the time it is slaughtered. Beef products, in other words, are not stored as are bacon, butter, eggs and poultry products. Every threatened oversupply of beef animals on the temporary or daily market seriously influences the price. There should be co-operation between farmers and local buyers, either co-operatively employed or privately employed, which will more uniformly regulate the flow of fat stock from the farms to the stockyards."

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

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T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Will We Have War?

For the last month it seems to me the whole trend of things leads inevitably to war. I am of the opinion that a course might have been pursued by this government in the first place which if consistently adhered to, might have kept us out of war, and at the same time have preserved our self-respect and the respect of other peoples. That opportunity, however, has passed and cannot be recalled. It is a new condition which confronts us. Apparently the German government has determined on a course which we will resent and oppose even to the extent of using armed force. At the time that the German chancellor was declaring the friendship of his government for the United States and expressing his surprise at our position concerning the submarine warfare, he was fully aware of the treacherous attempt to array Japan and Mexico against us.

There is an old saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Apparently the German government has gone mad and is doomed to eventual destruction. To assume that Japan could be persuaded not only to attack the United States without provocation but also to betray its allies, was not only an insult to the honesty of the Japanese government, but also to the intelligence of those who are directing the affairs of that government. Nothing could be more idiotic for Japan than to go into a deal of that kind.

However, it discloses as nothing else has done so far as this nation is concerned, the utter lack of honor on the part of the German government. Germany, from the beginning, has violated every principle of humanity and of national honor. Its course has alienated the friendship of the people of every neutral nation in the world. Even those who hate war and who have preferred that we should suffer many affronts and injuries rather than become involved in war with all its horrors have been forced to the conclusion that we will be obliged to take a hand in the present conflict.

And mark this: Those who have opposed militarism, national compulsory military service, who have advocated universal disarmament as the only way to bring about a permanent world peace, have not changed their opinion. That position is just as sound as it ever was, but they love their country with the liberty it affords and the opportunity it offers. They are wholeheartedly opposed to absolutism and military despotism, and they will fight if necessary to preserve the liberties they enjoy and the country they love.

Germany has chosen to act the part of the mad dog among the nations. There is no inhumanity at which it has recoiled and no treachery it has not condoned. The blood of a million starved and massacred Armenians, men, women and children, slain with its consent and approval if not with its direct participation, cry out to heaven against it. The acknowledged fact that there are literally millions of Belgians reduced to starvation because of the unjustified invasion of their country, forever damns the German government. The carrying away into practical slavery of hundreds of thousands of helpless men and women of Belgium and France by the German invaders sets Germany back a thousand years in the march of civilization and marks her as more barbarous than the skin-clad followers of Attila the Hun, for they were warring according to the generally accepted customs of their time while Germany has boasted of being the most advanced of the European nations in Christianity and the arts of civilization.

The German emperor with pious cant, has mouthed his expression of his trust in God and the principles of Christianity while his submarines, by his orders, have without warning sent to their death helpless women and children. With a hypocrisy and duplicity unparalleled the kaiser and his advisers have persuaded the German people that the only object was the preservation of Germany from unjust attack, while in reality they were plotting world-wide dominion to be gained by the basest treachery, the violation of sacred treaties and the ruthless slaughter of millions of men. No considerations of mercy have been permitted to stand in the way of their ambitions, and no sentiment of honor has interfered with the carrying out of their plans. Simulating a belief in the religion of the Nazarene, the only god that has been worshiped by the Hohenzollerns is the god of force and with unparalleled perfidy and hypocrisy they have betrayed

the faith they profess and encouraged the followers of the Crescent to rob, starve, murder and subject to unspeakable outrage the followers of the Cross. For the heaped up sins of its rulers not only the people of Germany but of the whole world must suffer.

Up to the present it was entirely proper for citizens of German descent openly to defend their fatherland, but when the evidence is produced that the government of the land of their birth is plotting against the land of their adoption and attempting to involve it in a bloody war with a friendly nation it is time to get on the right side. The time is coming if it is not already here when you must declare yourself for the United States or against it, when every man must either be loyal or a traitor to the land of his adoption.

Useless Expenditures

There was a panic in Wall Street a few weeks ago. It was said that it was precipitated by a leak from Washington, that certain stock speculators had received the tip beforehand that the President had determined to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

There was a great furor and hubbub in Congress. It was insisted that the matter should be investigated at once. Nobody suggested or pointed out what benefit would be derived from the investigation. The people who had dabbled in stocks and lost could not get back their money and those who had reaped a harvest could not be made to disgorge. But the investigation was held. A great mass of testimony was taken and printed which perhaps not more than one person in a million in the United States ever will read. An attorney was employed and received \$15,000 to conduct the examination of witnesses on the part of the government, altho about three-quarters of the members of the investigating committee were lawyers, or were supposed to be.

The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. Everybody was exonerated who had any responsibility, but two newspaper reporters were found to be the men who had sent out the tip. Of course if none of the officials leaked, who were in positions of responsibility or in positions to know beforehand what the President intended to do then the newspaper correspondents merely made a shrewd guess which they certainly had a right to make. So the investigation literally petered out and came to nothing. But it cost the people of the United States \$15,000 for an attorney's fee and perhaps \$25,000 more to cover other expenses to discover something that was of no possible value after it was discovered, and which it was known in advance could be of no possible advantage to anybody except the attorney who gathered in \$15,000 for a week or 10 days' work, and possibly to a few persons who might be called as witnesses.

This is not a solitary instance of futile waste of public money. Neither is it the first instance by any means. Every Congress spends millions of dollars foolishly.

Just now the people are a good deal stirred up on account of the high cost of living. The causes for this are pretty well known, but it gives an opportunity for Congress to spend a lot of the people's money in another futile investigation. Incidentally, also, it presents an opportunity to give easy and paying jobs to a number of lame-duck politicians. It is proposed to appoint a commission to travel over the country and investigate. It will cost \$400,000 to do this and when it is over, in my opinion, nothing will be known that is not known now or which may not be ascertained without expense to the general public. We have had investigations galore but the beneficial results have been so small that they are scarcely visible.

Keep Him on the Farm

I have a long communication here on the best way to keep the boy on the farm. Very sensible in the main; but after all there is just one way to keep the boy on the farm, and that is to show him that he can do better, live better, have a better time and cut more figure in the world on the farm than he can somewhere else. So long as he doesn't believe this you may read essays to him until the lowing kine comes home, and the first good chance he gets or the first chance he thinks is a good one, he will pull out and go somewhere else.

Times are getting better for the boys on the farm,

however, at least so far as work is concerned, and so far as recreation is concerned than they used to be. At present a good many of the farmer boys have the use of automobiles and can get away from home a lot more than farm boys used to be able to do. Life on the farm in the old days was not always, but very often was a life of drudgery. The boy was called out of his couch at about 4 o'clock in the morning and required to get the horses out of the pasture, feed and curry and harness them before breakfast, possibly to milk five or six cows and do a few other chores. From breakfast till noon he probably hung to a plow which wouldn't scour. Did you ever try plowing with a plow which wouldn't scour? It is the best imitation of work I know anything about unless it was laying by corn with a single shovel "bull tongue" plow. At noon the boy came in hot and weary and after an hour's rest he went at it again and toiled until the setting of the sun, and then some. By that time he had several "galled" places on his person. If you ever worked on a farm when you were a boy in the old times I do not need to point out the location of these "galled" places.

In harvest time the boy was expected to rake after a cradler. Now I want to say it was no fool of a job raking heavy grain after a good cradler. Then when the men were resting the boy was directed to proceed to the well at the house half a mile away and get a jug of water. It was often a 2-gallon jug of water. Did you ever try to lug 2 gallons of water in a jug when you were a boy say of 14? When the boy returned hot and tired and his arms nearly drawn out of their sockets, the men helped themselves, generally without expressing any thanks to the boy, and then it was suggested that if they wanted to get that wheat cut they must get a move on themselves. So the cradler, like a strong man refreshed, began again to swing his cradle with a wide, rhythmic sweep and the boy again took up his rake. Nobody supposed the boy needed either rest or even encouragement.

Did he receive any financial reward? Sometimes perhaps, generally not. Sometimes a calf was given him to raise, and after he had devoted tender care on the animal and made it a handsome and valuable steer his parent sold it and pocketed the money. Was it wonderful that the boy longed for a change?

Of course it is much better now. As compared with those days the farm boy now has a bully time. And I think more of them are taking to the farm as a business, perhaps. But the tendency of higher education is still to draw the boy away from the farm. That must be changed. Our educational system must be so altered that it will bring out the advantages of farm life. There is a good deal too much of society life connected with our higher educational institutions, and not enough of impressing on the students that the object of education is not or at least should not be to make it possible to earn a good, fat living without work.

It seems to me that a rather small per cent of the graduates of our higher educational institutions are heading back for the farm altho a large per cent of them start from there.

After Peace Comes

The present summer in all probability will end this war. The central powers will be defeated. Then will come the arrangement of the terms of peace. When that time comes the United States will have the opportunity to play the most important part that ever was played by any nation. It can demand that the nations take the only course that will bring permanent peace to the world and that is universal disarmament. Any other policy certainly will result in another world-wide war, more terrible even than this. We have been astounded at the terrific energy and effectiveness displayed in this war for purposes of destruction. If anything like the same energy, resourcefulness and wealth were used for purposes of construction, for the purpose of making the world a better place in which to live it would mean the abolishing of poverty, universal education, the comfortable housing of all the people, the production of everything needed for the wellbeing of mankind in such abundance that there would not be a complaint of scarcity in any part of the civilized world. It would mean a new earth, a new civilization. It would mean almost the abolishing of crime, the shutting up of 95 per cent of the jails and penitentiaries and reformatories.

It would mean reducing vice to the minimum and the increase of virtue, honesty and efficiency never heretofore deemed possible. Will this nation measure up to the possibilities of the situation?

I do not know. I can only say that I hope so but I am not so confident or optimistic as I should like to be.

There is a possibility that the militarists, the swashbucklers, the believers in special privilege, and an idle arrogant ruling class will dominate the situation and demand that we adopt the doctrine that vast military force is necessary to the perpetuity of the nation. If so the greatest opportunity ever presented to a nation will be wasted and the sacrifice we must make shall have been in vain.

The Need of Force

Most of us recognize the fact that the world probably has not yet advanced to the place where the services of the policeman can be dispensed with altho experience has shown that with proper conditions and conditions that are attainable very little police force is needed. I believe the time will come when there will be no police force as we know it now; but that time has not arrived yet. It is also possible that some nations are not yet sufficiently civilized to be depended on to keep their word to other nations. Such nations must be guarded against and for that reason I believe that a certain police force must be maintained by the nations which are sufficiently advanced to be depended on to keep their word for the purpose of compelling uncivilized nations to be decent. An international police, however, will be a failure unless there is universal disarmament except this small international police force. If every nation insists on having its own army and navy there would better be no international police force. Without general disarmament the United States would better keep out of any world wide agreements. It would simply involve us in foreign entanglements which would get us into vastly more trouble than if we paddled our own canoe.

If all the nations will disarm a very small, well drilled and well armed international force will be ample. The making of submarines must be discontinued and also the building of vast battleships and huge cannon. A few light, swift cruisers would be sufficient to police the seas, and the international police force on the land should be equipped so as to travel lightly and swiftly. Private munition factories must be forbidden, the making of cannon shells and machine guns for private profit must be forbidden.

A question arises here. Suppose there is a revolution in some nation a member of the league of nations, will the international police force be used to suppress that revolution? An international tribunal must be established and before that tribunal, if there be any considerable number of citizens in any government who have a grievance against the government under which they live they should have the opportunity of presenting their grievances without danger of intimidation. If the testimony shows the complaint is well founded then the nation guilty of the injustice should be compelled to do justice. If, however, a revolution is organized and put into operation in any country without first offering to submit the case to the international tribunal then the power of the international police force should, if necessary, be used to suppress that revolution.

Increasing the Expense

Congress has come to a close and most of the state legislatures also are getting ready to adjourn. The thing that impresses one as he reads of the legislative bodies either state or national, is the constant and rapid increase of government. This congress has appropriated more than half a billion dollars in excess of the Congress of only four years ago, and more than twice as much as the famous billion dollar Congress of a quarter of a century ago about which there was so much criticism. Our own legislature increases the biennial appropriations by more than a million dollars.

What is true of Kansas is, I presume, true of almost every state in the Union. Every year we talk about economy and every year the expenses of government increase. Taxes are increasing constantly and universally faster than the revenues of the people who have to pay the bulk of these taxes.

Just where is this to end? Are our governments, state and national, growing more efficient in proportion to the vast increase in cost? I do not think so. Are our educational institutions giving service proportionately better to correspond with the vast increase in expenses? Possibly so, tho I do not believe it. The fact seems to be that we are not getting value received for the vast sums of money expended for government. There is too much waste, too much money spent that gives little or no return.

I do not wish to be a pessimist, but I confess that there are times, and this is one of them, when my faith in the ultimate triumph of the good grows weak. There are times, and this is one of them, when I am almost ready to say that our present civilization is a failure and that it must perish, in other words that it is not worth saving. The principles taught by the Nazarene are, in my opinion, correct, but Christianity as we know it seems to be woefully lacking. There are times when I believe that our present civilization must give way to a vastly better and different civilization if the world is to be saved from returning to barbarism and

chaos and our present so-called Christianity must give way to a real Christianity which looks to justice in this world and pays comparatively little attention to what may happen to us in the next if the world is to be saved.

We have boasted of our educational system. We have fondly thought that it would save the world. Well, we know now that it will not. It, too, must be revolutionized and freed from the traditions and dead wood that cumber it. We have fondly imagined that we have a real democracy and that the liberties of the people are increasing. There are times, however, and this is one of them, when the pendulum seems to swing toward absolutism and when selfishness and arrogance seem to have a stronger hold on the world than ever. The world-old contest between the few seeking all the privileges and the many groping blindly and not very intelligently in an effort to get a few of the privileges that rightly belong to them still continues and the forces of special privilege seem to be getting rather the better of it. Our law-making bodies, made up I think for the most part of well-meaning men, seem to lack the intellectual grasp to solve the problems that confront civilization and waste their time largely in trivialities while the larger problems are unsolved.

Maybe, however, I have eaten something which does not agree with me. It may be that with better digestion I may be able to dispel the cloud behind which the sun of righteousness and hope is still shining.

Truthful James

"It appears to me," said Truthful, as he mopped the sweat from his face, "that there are a 'tarnel lot of people gettin' crazy these days or else I am fallin' behind the times. For instance, I met up with a man the other day who told me that he was workin' on a one-man flyin' machine which he says will be the handiest thing that ever was. As near as I could get at it from the description he expects to fasten on a pair of wings and a tail-piece and just soar away like an eagle. He says that the wings will be run by a small motor which will get its power from the heat of the body of the flyer. He insists that with his invention the natural heat of the body will be ample to supply the power to run the motor. So any time the man or any member of his family wants to take an outing all he will have to do will be to fasten on the wings and tailpiece and sail away. When I expressed doubt about the workability of his invention he got hot and said that I was an old fossil and ignoramus and back number, and didn't know anything on general principles.

"Another man I met is workin' on a plan to store up the power of the Kansas wind so that it can be used to run any kind of machinery or automobiles or anything that has to use power. Now, I got the idee at first that it was some sort of a new-fangled windmill he was workin' on but he said that wasn't it at all. What he proposes to do is to store the wind power in some kind of a storage battery so that it can be fastened to a machine any old time whether the wind is blowin' or not. He said that he had been makin' calculations on the amount of wind power that went to waste in Kansas every year and as near as he could come at it by careful calculation there is about four billion horsepower that just naturally is wasted every year, doin' nobody any good and causin' a lot of profanity that people will have to answer for hereafter. By his proposed invention he will stop the annoyance of the wind and create enough stored power to run all the railroads, street car lines and machinery of every kind there is in the state without having any smoke and dirt as when we burn coal. I sort of questioned the possibility of his gettin' a halter on the 'tarnel Kansas wind and he went right up in the air; said it was just such old fogies and knockers as me who was keepin' back the march of progress. Of course when I saw the way he felt about it I quit expressin' doubts and told him one thing was dead certain, and that was if his invention worked the way he expected he had the biggest thing in the world. He said that just between him and me and the gate post he was certain that it would work and that within 10 or 15 years he expected to make so much money that old John D would look like a piker.

"I hadn't hardly recovered from that before I run on to Jim Dilberry who said he had a little confidential information to impart to me. I told him to fire away as I was now prepared for anything. Well, he said that he was workin' on a machine which would store the heat of the sun so that it could be put away in air tight tanks in the summer and used for heatin' purposes the next winter. He said his invention is simply goin' to change the climatic conditions of the world. For instance, he says that the sun heat can be stored so cheaply when his invention is in good working order that it can be shipped anywhere, say to Alaska, in winter and used to turn that Arctic country into a tropic land. He called my attention to the fact that there was nothing in the way of raising oranges, lemons, and all kinds of tropical fruits and other products in Alaska except the climate, and his invention will do away with that. He has heard that the most beautiful natural scenery in the world is in the interior of Alaska, and with his invention that can be turned into a winter or summer resort whenever desired.

"Then he began to reel off figures showin' the

amount of sun heat that is wasted every year and what it would mean when it is stored and kept where it can be turned loose whenever needed.

"I didn't exactly question Jim's invention but just incidentally remarked: 'Jim, what did you do with the perpetual motion machine that you told me 20 years ago you was goin' to have in successful operation within a month?'

"That machine," said Jim, "was the greatest invention of the age up to that time. The only thing it lacked was one weight that was to counterbalance another weight that started the machine goin'." I had some trouble getting that weight just the right size; never could get any machine shop to understand just how it ought to be made. These machinists either haven't any brains worth mentionin' or else as I suspect, they were standing in with the trusts and knew when my machine got into operation it would put every trust in the United States out of business. But this heat storage invention is a bigger thing than the perpetual motion machine and so I have given that up for the present."

"Yes, there seems to be an increase in cranks these days. If the thing keeps on for another 25 years there will be about half the people of this here blessed country in the insane hospitals of the land."

City Ownership

Kansas City, Kan., decided a few years ago to go into the business of furnishing light for the people as well as water. The result has been remarkable in a city which has not been famed for its careful management. As soon as the city plant was in full operation it began to supply light to inhabitants at 3 cents a kilowatt. In Topeka we pay 7 cents and are supposed to smile and look happy at that. What is more the manager of the city light plant of Kansas City, Kan., reports that the city cleaned up a profit of \$100,000 last year. Now the city is proposing to supply electricity for cooking purposes to the people for 2 cents a kilowatt and the manager thinks they may be able to supply it at even less than that, possibly at a cent and a half a kilowatt. The city of Topeka surely can run a municipal lighting plant as successfully as Kansas City, Kan. Our light plant either should be enlarged until it is sufficient to supply the needs of the city or the Edison plant should be taken over at a fair valuation, and used to supply the people with electricity for both lighting and cooking.

I may say, however, that I scarcely expect it will be done. This city does not do things which are displeasing either to the street car company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company or the electric light company. The managers of these companies are very estimable and pleasant gentlemen and they manage so far as the city is concerned to get what they want. I therefore do not expect relief. We shall continue to pay 7 cents a kilowatt notwithstanding the fact that the evidence is conclusive that we ought to be getting our electricity for half of that.

Opportunities

From an Address by Governor Capper January 19, at the High School, Vinland, Kansas.

I have talked a great deal to young men and women and boys and girls just finishing high school about the opportunities there are for them in Kansas. And I believe I am right when I say that in no place in the world will they find a field for greater usefulness, or a better chance to make something out of their lives than right here in their native state. I know the lure of the big city. I know how the white lights beckon and how the stories of country boys who have left the farm and have grown rich and powerful in the city, appeal to the youthful imagination. The stories are true enough, too. Why, if you'd take the country-bred men and women out of Chicago and New York, you'd have very few of the real leaders left. The big preachers, the leading lawyers, the principal business men and bankers, the doctors, the manufacturers—put them all together and you'd be surprised to find how large a percentage of them began their education in the little country schoolhouse.

Yes, the country boy often rises to high rank in the city. The city must draw new blood from the country or it loses its vigor. But that isn't the whole story. For every country boy who goes to the city and makes a name for himself, 99 make an utter failure. They are unused to city ways. They don't know the cold and heartless game of life as played in the city. There are so many blind-alley jobs that get young fellows in ruts and sap their ambition and take all their "pep." In the city you must compete with thousands. The competition is so fierce, the struggle is so great that only the exceptional man and woman, here and there, can ever hope to succeed. And to fail in the city is so much more hopeless than to fail in the country. You can win in the country. You are not down and out. You can try and try again, and you always get more out of life.



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Experiments at the Georgia School of Agriculture showed \$1,172.80 more profit per year on butter from 40 cows by using cotton seed meal and silage, instead of silage, hay and mixed concentrates. Dr. A. M. Soule, President of the College, says: "The owner would almost double his profit by using cotton seed meal and silage as compared with using a minimized ration of silage with hay and libitum and a generous ration of mixed concentrates."

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Not So Many New Laws

Four Good Roads Measures Among the Important Legislation

LONG before this paper is read the legislature of 1917 may have adjourned. Then again it may not. It still has a lot of work to do. In one respect at least the session has been remarkable: It has passed fewer bills than any other in Kansas history. The members have worked, apparently, with the idea in mind that the fewer changes made the better. And it has enacted some important laws, too. Not since the days of the anti-pass law, primary law and utilities act, have so many really important laws affecting the entire state been passed. Among them there are the bone dry law, the state and city manager laws, four good roads measures of vital importance, including the state highway commission law, an oil inspection bill that is said to have teeth in it to the extent of insuring real gasoline, at least, and the act providing a detention home for women.

Increase in Appropriations.

The higher cost of nearly all the necessities of life, war prices for materials of all kinds, the growth of the state institutions, the increased cost of the Kansas National Guard, have caused a material increase in the total appropriations. This total, when the books are closed, probably will be a little more than 11 million dollars. The bulk of it goes to the charitable, educational and penal institutions.

Among the measures signed by the governor in the week ended March 3 are these:

House concurrent resolution 25, by Stone, of Shawnee, appropriates \$1,500 toward the purchase of the Merrill Gage statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be set up in the state house grounds.

House bill 134, by Layton, of Osborne, allows bond issues in school districts with assessed valuation between \$1,500,000 and \$1,700,000 to issue bonds for school buildings without bond election on petition of 51 per cent of the voters.

House bill 377, allows county commissioners in counties of between 10,000 and 65,000 population to levy a tax and build a county jail and sheriff's residence, at a cost not to exceed \$30,000.

House bill 428, by Travis, of Allen, appropriates \$172,881.89 pay for Kansas guardsmen in federal service last summer and fall.

House bill 517, by Martin of Reno, consolidates boards of control, corrections and administration into one central board of administration, empowered to employ a state manager.

House bill 601, by roads and highway committee, provides for a state highway commission and state supervisor of county roads, allows Kansas to take advantage of federal aid for post roads.

House bill 641, by Sowers, of Sedgwick, allows Wichita to vote bonds for an agricultural hall for its big fair.

House bill 687, by committee on assessment and taxation, repeals the statute requiring treasurer to give notices of delinquent taxation on real property. Also repeals section requiring notice sent to owner of property before tax deed is issued.

Senate bill 36, by Senator Paulen, increases amount counties of more than 35,000 may allow for premiums for county fairs from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Senate bill 40, by Senator Carroll, makes writing a bad check for \$20 or more a felony.

Senate bill 576, by roads and highway committee, governs the construction of hard-surfaced highways by benefit districts.

Senate bill 575, by roads and highways committee, reduces the state's share in auto registration fund to 50 cents on each license, and takes the joy out of joy riding in "borrowed" cars.

Senate bill 595, by Senator Malone, allows counties between 9,000 and 13,000 population to change court house sites.

Senate bill 617, by Hilkey, of Osage, empowers county commissioners in counties of more than 20,000 to expend \$12,000 to replace a county building destroyed by fire.

Senate bill 280, by Delaney, of Troy, allows Doniphan county apple growers to peddle apples in cities of state without taking out city licenses.

The house reversed the decision of its ways and means committee last Saturday and voted to support the state's two big fairs. The appropriation of \$4,000 recommended by the committee for the Hutchinson fair, was increased to \$29,000. The Topeka fair was increased from nothing to \$30,000.

It took nearly two hours of hard work and much oratory to reverse the ways and means committee. Gilman of Leavenworth; Stone of Shawnee, and Martin of Reno, led the fight for the appropriations for the two fairs. Gilman of Leavenworth, not interested directly in either of them, probably turned the tide for the fairs.

"These fairs are the best friends the state has in attracting the attention of the farmers to the desirability of raising more and better crops, and especially

for getting better stock in the state," he declared in one of his speeches. "The fairs tend to keep the boys on the farms by these means, and the little appropriation asked of the state is insignificant compared with the good they do."

The bill appropriating \$4,000 for Hutchinson first was amended by adding \$25,000 for a new agricultural hall, and then amended to include \$30,000 for the Topeka fair for general purposes. In reality the Hutchinson appropriation amounts to \$14,000, as a \$16,000 balance in the revolving fund was reappropriated.

The house also passed a bill introduced by Thompson of Morton county, requiring the names of non-resident landowners to be filed with the register of deeds in counties of less than 10,000 population. The population limit was placed in the bill, the author declared, to make it apply to western counties in which much of the land is owned by non-residents and where the county treasurers and their friends have built up real estate monopolies.

In western counties, the author of the bill explained, the names and addresses of the non-resident landowners are known only to the county treasurers, to whom they pay their taxes. Farmers who want to buy adjoining land have to do so thru the treasurers or their friends, and thereby pay higher prices. The treasurers also have made a practice in some counties of selling the list of non-resident owners to real estate dealers at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50.

The oleo makers—the packers—are urging the customary plea in Congress that it reduce the revenue tax on colored oleo, known as "bosh butter." And of course it is all in the interest of lowering the price to the consumer. A great dairy industry is being built up in this country, but if the packers can educate the people into eating oleo instead of butter, the price will be less during the educating process—then look out, especially if there should be no big dairy industry left to compete.

* * * **One thing the American consumer needs to learn. It is that anything which hurts the American farmer will just as surely and just as sorely hurt the consumer. The consumer's salvation depends on the producer getting the larger share of the profit on what he produces, not just half, the share he gets now and has never exceeded.**

W. A. Layton, of Osborne, a real estate dealer, came to the support of the bill with an effective argument.

"I have the lists of non-resident owners of land from eleven western counties," he said. "I bought them at prices ranging from \$25 up. It was a mighty good investment for me in my real estate business, but it was not fair to the public."

Another bill of interest to farmers was No. 902 from the committee on ways and means. This appropriates \$77,000 state aid for vocational training in schools, the federal government to give an equal amount under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act.

Last Minute Notes.

An appropriation allowing \$5,000 for part of the expenses of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaties with the Kiowas and other tribes of Indians at Medicine Lodge in 1867 was passed by the senate Saturday last.

Another appropriation bill, No. 666 which was passed by the senate appropriates \$57,000 for expenses of the state highway commission.

A compromise between Senator James Malone and Senator James Plumb caused Malone not to make a fight on the livestock committee bill providing for the

inspection of cattle by the sheriff before being shipped or driven from one county into another. A series of agreed amendments cut out a lot of objectionable "red tape."

Senator Huffman's bill to provide separate schools for negroes was killed last Saturday. Those voting for the bill were Huffman, Thompson, Coleman, Whitney, Brunner, Plumb, McClain, Doerr, Sutton, Wark and Laing.

Voting against the bill were: Montee, Barr, Metcalf, Getty, Crocker, Carroll, Schoch, Smith, Nighswonger, Satterthwaite, Hart, Myers, Delaney, Pomeroy, Ferrell.

If the house follows the example of the senate there will be no pool halls in Emporia, Lawrence, Manhattan, Pittsburg and Hayes, all college towns. A bill providing against these halls was passed by the senate 22 to 8, Saturday. Senator Plumb of Emporia opposed the bill. Senator Kimball of Parsons tried to kill the bill. He thought such legislation "was going a bit too far." Other senators said parents everywhere were urging the bill's passage.

The proposed constitutional amendment providing for an executive budget was killed, Saturday, in the senate under a motion to reconsider previous action. The vote stood 30 to 14. Twenty-seven votes are required in the senate for the passage of a constitutional amendment proposal. The roll call was as follows:

For the amendment—Anspaugh, Barr, Bergen, Brunner, Carrol, Coleman, Crocker, Hart, Huffman, Kanavel, Kimball, McClain, Nighswonger, Paulen, Plumb, Schoch, Snyder, Thompson, Whitney, Wilson.
Against—Delaney, Doerr, Ferrell, Getty, Laing, Malone, Metcalf, Myers, Nixon, Pomeroy, Price, Satterthwaite, Smith, Sutton.

Officers of the Land Bank

The Federal Farm Loan Board has announced the following appointments of officers and directors of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita:

President and director, D. F. Callahan, Kingman, Kan.
Vice-President and director, Milas Lasater, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Secretary and director, T. J. Gullfoll, Albuquerque, N. M.
Treasurer and director, Ralph Voorhees, Denver, Colo.
Director, Thomas A. Hubbard, Rome, Kan.
Registrar and Attorney, W. P. Z. German, Muskogee, Okla.

D. F. Callahan has been the active head of the Farmers' State Bank at Kingman. Mr. Callahan's banking experience has been primarily with an agricultural constituency. Moreover, he has conducted an extensive farm and cattle loan business thruout Western Kansas and has a wide personal knowledge of farm land values within the territory of the Land Bank of Wichita. Mr. Callahan is a practical farmer. He was raised on a Kansas farm and today owns and conducts two of the largest farms in Kingman county. By valuable practical experience and training he is well equipped for the presidency of the new bank.

Farmers are Getting It

Nearly a hundred farmers and farmers' wives have bought copies of Dillon's Desk Book, recently issued by the Mail Printing House, a department of the Capper Publications. The book contains only 48 pages and it costs 50 cents, but it tells more common sense things about writing and speaking than many a book twice as large. It answers questions you don't usually like to ask, too, and answers them in a way that everyone can understand, without any technical rules. It is just the book for men and women, and school or college. The University of Kansas has bought two supplies for students in the department of journalism. Indeed the little book has now been put into daily use in the universities or colleges in 19 states. You can get it by addressing Charles Dillon, Topeka, and sending 50 cents.

The man who quits taking chances is dead; so, very often, is the man who takes 'em.

County Pep is Working

Marion Boys Meet and all "Talked Hog." Why Not You?

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

GET ACQUAINTED with your neighbor, you might like him. Fine idea, isn't it? County organization under efficient leadership is proving the finest thing that ever happened in club work for our boys are getting acquainted with one another and finding that the lad away off in one corner of the county, is a real fellow, too. Hundreds of boys are writing to me, telling about the pep their county leaders are showing. I wish you might see the armloads of letters that come to my desk, and I want you to keep on sending them.

To Marion county goes the honor of first holding a meeting and organizing for work with every member present. Edward Blank of Marion, the live wire leader, called a meeting to be held at the court house on Saturday. Did his friends begin to make excuses and say they were too busy to go? Well, hardly. Read what Edward has to say:

"Every member was present," writes Edward. "The boys from Peabody and Hillsboro were there, for they said they would rake up the cost somehow. Some peppy looking bunch, is it not? The Capper Pig Club boys of Marion are organized now and we not only are going to show pep but we are going to upset the whole pepper box. Boys in the other counties had better watch out or we will upset them also. Every member has his sow purchased; three have Durocs, one an O. I. C. and I have a Poland. We all are going to pull together for Marion county, for the Capper Club and for more and better swine on Kansas farms."

I agree with Edward that it is "some peppy looking bunch," and I'll venture that Edward and his chums are going to make you other fellows go some in competition for the pep trophy and the special county prize. Marion county seems to produce live wire boys. Homer Godding, representative in 1916 and president of the Duroc club, was eager to go on with the work this year but expects to enter college and could not spare the time. Homer was sixth in the 1916 contest, just out of the money. Better keep an eye on Edward Blank and his friends.

But Marion county hasn't any monopoly on pep or on county spirit. I should say not. Paul Stockard got three of his Dickinson county friends together at Abilene and they are planning for a meeting with all five present soon. Then there's Reno Atkinson of Cherokee county who started out to visit all the boys in his county, picking them up and taking them along. But it wasn't all joy ride. The Cherokee county chaps discovered a quitter; a fellow who complained that "it's too much trouble to keep records and there's too much red tape so I'm not going to enter a sow." Did the three Cherokee boosters tell him a few things? They did; then they came on and told me a few. "I told him that I hadn't found any red tape," wrote Reno who was our club member last year, "and that it was no trouble to keep records, but he was determined to quit so what could we do? Anyway, we don't think that a fellow who thinks it's too much trouble to keep records would make much showing in a pep contest like this, do you?" No, I don't, and what's more if any fellow who joins the club expects to quit the time to do it is now. I want boys who will stay with the game even if it "takes the hair and part of the hide." Another boy will take the place of the boy who quit and Cherokee county will be heard from in this contest.

It would take every line of our space to tell about the good work our county leaders are doing. Alva Cain of Seward county works early and late helping his father with the dairy cows, and delivering milk but he finds time to boost hard for the Capper Club. Then there's Kenneth Sherrill of Ness county who insists that the Western boys are going to "show" 'em all this year, and—but I can't tell about all the live chaps in one week's talk.

It isn't always easy for boys to get acquainted. You fellows who never have

met one another aren't going to find it easy to "talk hog" when first you get together so I've a suggestion to make. Meet in town if you must but it would be better if you could get together at some member's home. Let that member ask mother for a dozen eggs or so and a loaf or two of bread; then every one of you take along a dime's worth of wienies or some bacon. Get off in the woods pasture—or any old place will do—and build a fire. That's all I need



The Contest Manager and His Boys.

to tell you. Yu-m-m-m! I can smell that cooking now. There won't be any shyness or stiffness when you gather like that.

Some time ago I took charge of a Sunday school class of 14-year-old boys. The first thing I did was to invite them to take a drive in the country, and they didn't hesitate about accepting. Piled up in the car we drove miles until a suitable place was found, and then what a feast we had. After the wienie roast we played football, "teacher" bucking the line with a miscellaneous assortment of yelling youngsters hanging on. I suspect that I had as much fun as any of the boys and we have been real friends ever since. My class has grown—some way when I deal with boys the number just keeps on going up—until now it takes an extra car to haul 'em but we plan to get together frequently for fun. And I hope to share such pleasures with some of you boys this year, too.

I'm going to withhold publication of names giving membership in counties not published until next week as some applications were received late and a few counties will complete membership at the last moment. Instead of the list I'm going to let you read the contest story written by Virgil Knox of Sumner county. Virgil is secretary of the Poland breed club and was seventh among the first ten who completed the year's work; his entry being high for the Polands. There's some mighty good "hog talk" in it that's worth remembering.



These are the Marion County Boys: Top, left, Leader Edward Blank; Julian Greer. Bottom, left to right, J. A. Hein, Burrill Fuller, Edwin Krause.

"I joined the Capper Pig Club January 17, 1916," wrote Virgil. "We live on a farm about 1 mile south of South Haven, Kan. My father is a breeder of purebred Poland China hogs and has a good place to keep hogs. I sent a bid to J. L. Griffith's sale January 26, and bought my sow. I did not get her until February 8, 1916. She was a registered Poland China sow and her name was Pawnee Kate 2nd.

"We have several big lots near the barn and Kate was allowed to run in one of them containing about 4 acres. She was put in a warm shed to sleep at night. She was in good condition when I got her, so I did not feed her much corn, but gave her feeds to make bone and muscle, such as oats, kafir, and bran. I carefully read all of the blattens sent me on how to grow and fatten hogs. When she did not take enough exercise, we would compel her to by driving her up to the other end of the pen, letting her come back by herself. About five days before farrowing, I put her in a shed with a small pen in front of it. I gave her a little timothy hay for bedding. A railing 10 inches from the ground and 6 inches from the wall was put on both sides to keep her from laying on the pigs. She farrowed on the night of March 16, 1916, bringing nine fine pigs, averaging 3 pounds each. Papa stayed up nearly all night taking the pigs from her and putting them in a box. When everything was all right, we put them back in the pen with her. The next day we gave her nothing but warm water.

"We decided that the pigs were too good to fatten for pork and that they would bring more money by selling them to purebred hog breeders, so I did not fatten them very much. The first feed we gave Kate consisted of 2 pints of oats and kafir. We gradually increased her feed until we were feeding her a gallon of oats, kafir and bran. I did not give her any milk for a week after farrowing. When I began again, I just gave her one-half gallon to start with and increased the amount as I thought best. When the pigs were 10 days old, Kate stepped on the runt pig and killed it. She was giving the pigs too much milk and we were afraid they would get the thumbs, so I did not feed her much for a few days. Soon the pigs would sample their mother's feed, so I began to feed them by themselves, giving them skim-milk and ground kafir. I gave them three quarts of milk and the same amount of ground kafir twice a day to start on, then as they grew older I gave them more feed and milk with bran in it. I kept them out on alfalfa pasture all the time, giving them slop from the house at noon and 2 gallons of skim-milk twice a day. I kept plenty of fresh water before my sow and pigs at all times. When I started to wean my pigs, I shut the sow away from them over night at first and let them suckle

(Continued on Page 35.)



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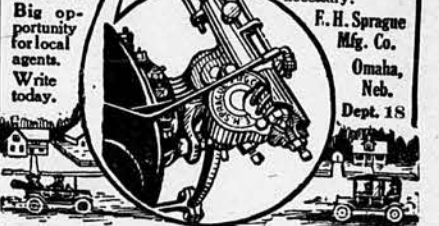
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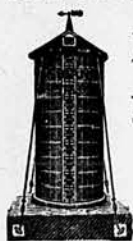
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If you are going to buy a silo
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The cost of all materials is
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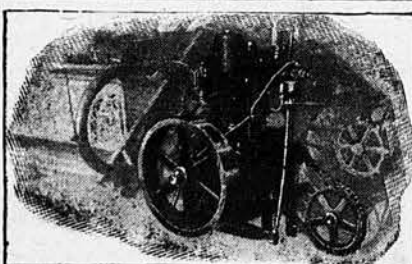
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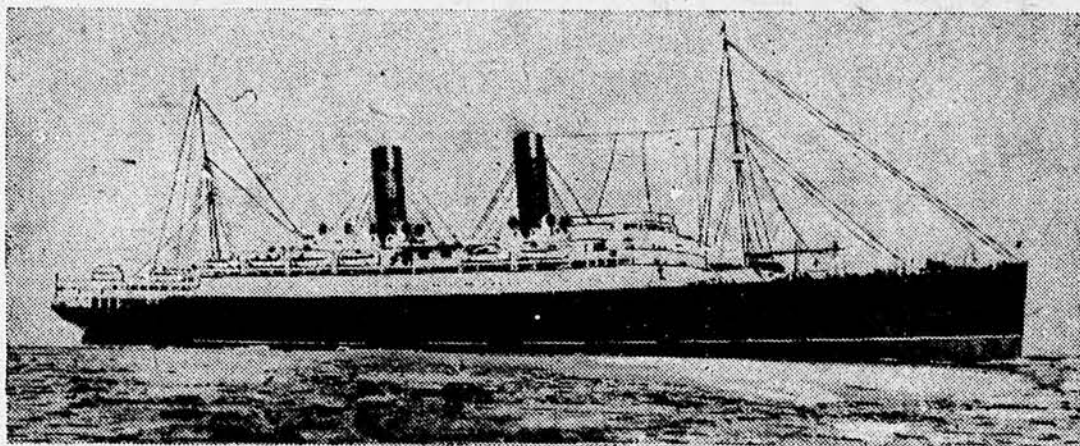
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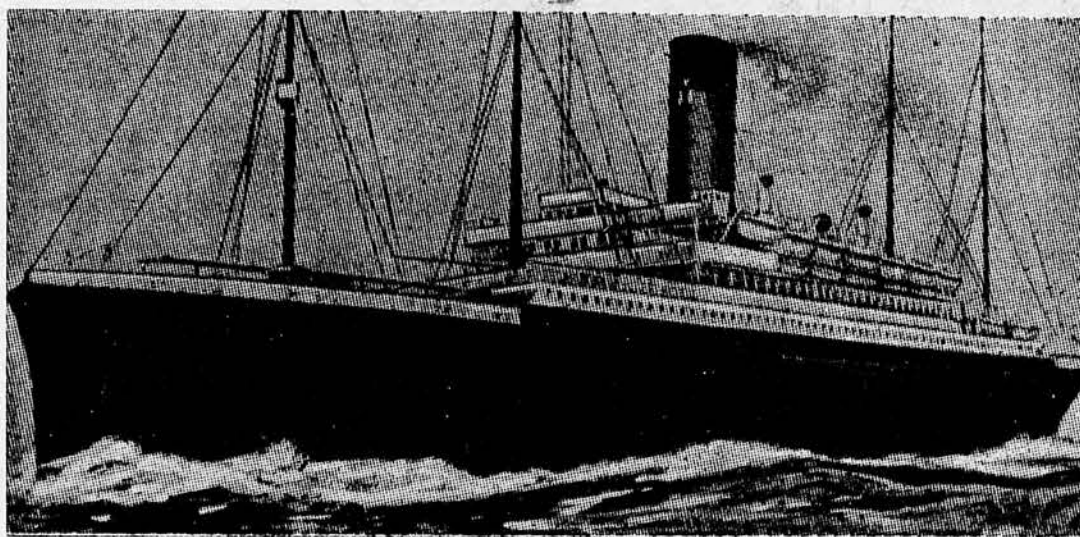
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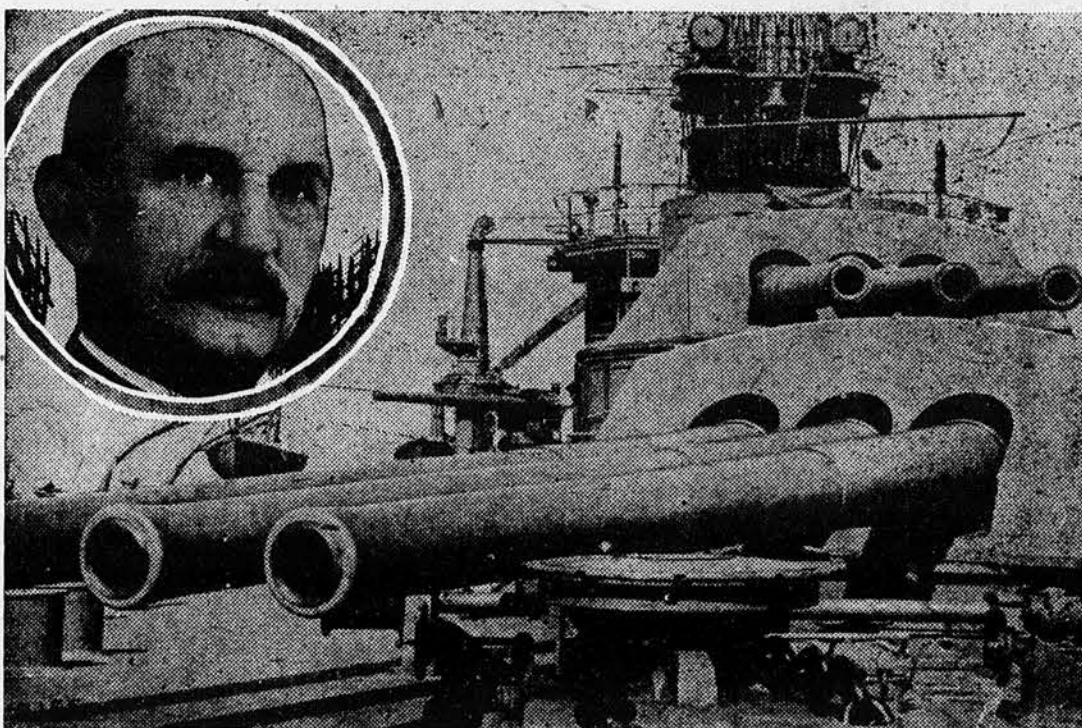
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO
MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

**Great Cunard Liner Sunk by German Submarine**

The Laconia, one of the newest of the Cunard liners, was sunk with six American passengers aboard Sunday night, February 25, by a German submarine. Other Americans were in her crew. The Laconia was built in 1911, and had a gross tonnage of 18,150. She left New York February 18. This is the biggest prize the German submarines have found in the Atlantic since the sinking of the Lusitania.

**Germans Sink Their Greatest War Prize--The Afric**

German submarines sunk their greatest prize in the ruthless warfare on the sea when Tuesday, February 13, they sent to the bottom the 12,000-ton Afric, of the White Star Line, the greatest freight carrier afloat. Once in the passenger service between America and England, she had recently been in the service of the British government between Liverpool and South Africa. The Afric was built in Belfast 18 years ago. She was 550 feet long with a beam of 63 feet.

**These Guns Superior to Anything in German Navy**

This is the mighty battleship, Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo—shown in the upper corner—of the Atlantic fleet. No single battleship of the kaiser could cope with this vessel. In fact, only the five great warships of the type of the Queen Elizabeth, finished since the beginning of the war by Great Britain, are the equal of the Pennsylvania.

A Better Social Plan

Co-operation is Aiding in Developing Contentment on Kansas Farms

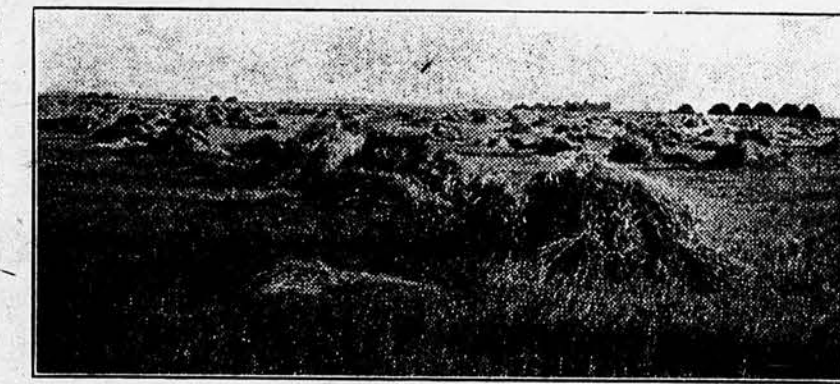
By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

GOOD PROGRESS is being made in solving the social and economic problems of farming in Kansas. A much greater development will be made along this line in the next 25 years. This is of the greatest importance, because it is necessary that farm life should be profitable and satisfactory before it will hold the best of the young people. This side of agriculture has been neglected in too many cases; the problems of production have received almost all the attention. We should continue to give the right attention to production, but in addition we should see to it that these crops are sold at a proper price, and that the children have a chance to develop in a happy home life and under social conditions that are satisfactory.

It is pleasing to record that the co-operative associations of the state are doing a great deal to help in solving these problems. A fine example of this is the work of the Grange, with its 410 locals in 44 counties and a membership of 30,000 farmers. This organization is leading in the effort to found country life in Kansas on a larger, better basis. Some excellent technique has been used by the leaders of this organization in the last few years. For example, when a chapter is organized in a community there is no effort made to turn over the world in the first month. Instead the effort is to awaken a community spirit, and to show the more important problems of country life. Then the first simple steps are taken to solve these problems, usually in a social way at first. Later a start is made in co-operation in selling and buying. These things are always directed by the leaders in the home community, who know the local problems. Some fine things are being done in the developing of leaders in rural communities. That is a mighty encouraging thing in considering the future of farming in Kansas, for the state has been deficient in leaders of farmers. Leaders must be developed on farms; the business must be directed by its own men. The work of the Grange, the Farmers' Union and the other co-operative organizations is developing this leadership rapidly.

The need for co-operation is being appreciated better every day. Rapid gains made in the membership of the associations in this state indicate that. In speaking of this recently, D. M. Lauver, president of the farm bureau of Miami county, in an address to the members of this organization, said:

"Farmers must pay more attention to marketing as well as production, if we are to achieve our ideals. This has been neglected in the past, but by co-operation with other farm organizations a great work can be accomplished. Already the machinery is in operation and the information is at our command if we wish it. High prices are creating complex problems. Business is better organized every day. This gives a great opportunity but requires more efficiency. These opportunities are only for those who study their problems and



Better Farming, Higher Yields and Larger Profits Will be Features on Kansas Farms in the Next 25 Years.

try to keep up with the times. Waste must be eliminated. It should not be necessary to run large store bills to supply our tables in the farm homes. We should use on the farm everything that can be used at a profit, and sell that which we produce in a business way.

"We should study with care the efficiency of our brothers in Denmark, Germany and other countries. Our average yields of grain have been disgracefully low. Our boys in their demonstrations have produced big yields. Let's get busy. Produce more, save it better and use it to advantage."

These new developments in farming are of the greatest importance to the young men who expect to live here in the next 25 years. Co-operation in selling and buying increases the profits in farming, and if it is managed properly it increases the social advantages and the human satisfaction that can be obtained from farm life. In speaking of this recently, D. W. Sawtelle, who has made a special study of the problems of country life, said:

"Many a man has been able to till the soil and raise crops, but has failed at farming on account of discontent and unsatisfactory relations among the members of his household. This state of affairs may in whole or in part be traceable to unsatisfactory relations with the people of the neighborhood. The daily life of the farm household in connection with the life of the neighbors forms the human factor in good farming, and this is more and more taking rank with the other factors in the calculations of country people."

"It pays to live on good terms with folks. Keeping up friendly relations with all the families of the neighborhood, even to the very last and the very least, is found to be no small influence in making the farm pay, especially when one takes into account a series of years or as much as the second and third generation. Just as cordial feelings among the members of the farm home make a united and contented family partnership, which is likely, if given a fair chance, to be turned into profits."

"Generally speaking a higher level in the working efficiency of every member

of the household is reached under those peculiar conditions of mutual regard and stimulating rivalry which come about when a considerable number of families know one another well and meet on terms of equality. Under such conditions the subtle forces that give health to body and mind come into play; ambition and enthusiasm go to work hand in hand; imagination is awakened and the motive for planning ahead is strengthened; all this and more is true, because man is essentially a social creature and is never at his best when living detached from his fellows."

Co-operation takes many forms, and there are advantages other than those produced from higher profits made in buying and selling together and from the development of a satisfactory social life. For example, take in community breeding. Much of the excellent progress that has been made in improving the Percherons around Emporia, the Holsteins at Mulvane and Independence and the Herefords in Marshall county has come because of the common interest. A united effort allows the use of better sires and decreases the cost of selling. It also supplies a common interest.

The point of the whole matter of co-operation is that it is of advantage in all lines of farm life. That must be appreciated more and more in Kansas in the next quarter of a century. I believe that in Kansas we will make progress in a united effort that will place us in 25 years even with the development that has been made by Denmark, the real home of farm co-operation. This will come if farmers get the ideal of all that co-operation can do in rounding out farm life.

Carl Vrooman, a successful farmer, now assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, in speaking of the proper relation of all the activities of farm life, said:

"It is not enough to make a money success on the farm. First of all, of course, you must make a money success of it if you are going to make the farm more than a place in which to drudge your life away. But more than that, you must make it in the highest sense a home, and a place from which to radiate helpful influences thruout your countryside. Be a successful farmer, a successful husband and father, a patriotic citizen of the county, the state and of the Union. The individual working selfishly and alone can never take advantage of all that the new agriculture has to offer. You must get together with your neighbors and organize for co-operative effort. This is the age of the community—we are not savages; we are civilized human beings, and only as we apply the spirit of co-operation can we realize all the benefits of the new agriculture. Civilization has advanced as fast as man has learned to co-operate with his fellows in pursuit of their common interests—and no faster. And the farmers of this country will advance in the new agriculture only as they learn to co-operate with their fellows in building up a broader and better civilization than any that the world has seen hitherto; in building up a civilization founded upon brotherhood and inspired by patriotic endeavor."



The Developing of Farm Life in Kansas is Making it Possible to Get Larger and Better Equipment and Buildings.



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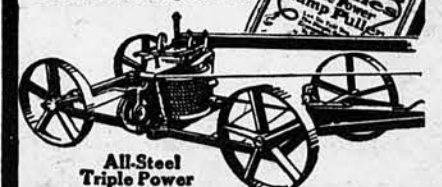
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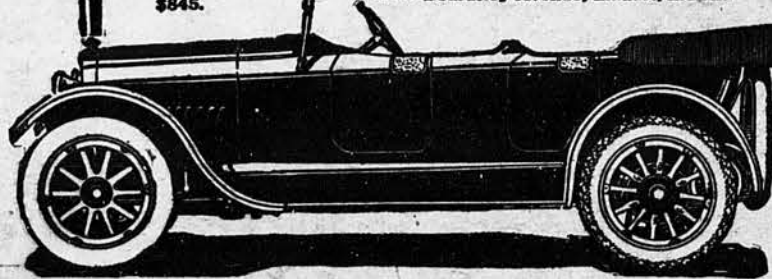
Each model is large and roomy—some would say room to spare, but you want a car that will seat its full load comfortably. Fine in appearance, fine driving and remarkably easy riding qualities, power in excess, economical in upkeep and fuel consumption, a car to give you satisfactory service for years to come—a car that we believe to be as high in quality and as nearly mechanically perfect as any car ever offered at anywhere near as low a price.

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Twine and the Sisal Prices

The Cost Probably Will be High at Harvest

BY C. M. HARGER

KANSAS farmers are much interested in the price of binder twine. The life of our people is in the harvests. Cereal crops cannot be harvested easily without binder twine, of which nearly 300 million pounds is used annually in America. Of this 80 per cent is made from sisal, a cactus plant growing almost exclusively in Yucatan. Increase the price of this 1 cent a pound and you add 3 million dollars to the cost of harvesting. Kansas uses about 15 million pounds of twine in its harvest—an increase of 1 cent a pound means \$150,000 added to the farmer's bill. The cost of twine is 1 to 2 cents above the cost of the raw material, sisal. The overhead expense estimated in the Kansas penitentiary twine plant is 1 cent a pound, but industrial plants without convict labor require more.

Under the Carranza government of Mexico a commission was appointed three years ago, and an order issued that all producers must sell sisal to this commission. It was financed by United States bankers, chiefly in New Orleans and New York. This trust began business with entire control of the product in the fall of 1914, when sisal was selling at around 4 cents a pound. The cost has been arbitrarily raised as follows, the prices being a pound delivered at New York:

For five years prior to the formation of the conspiracy, average price.	5 1/2 cents
May 22, 1916	7 1/2 cents
July 11, 1916	10 1/2 cents
December 23, 1916	14 1/2 cents
January 25, 1917	16 1/2 cents

At present prices of binder twine 25 million dollars has been added to the cost of harvesting our cereal crops, and the people are crying at the price of bread. While there is no dearth of sisal, for the amount imported for the year ending June 30, 1916, was in excess of any previous year, the demand for hemp has made it impossible to divert that product to twine manufacture, and the sisal trust has a clear field.

Two years ago the government began an investigation of the matter, pushed especially by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, and backed by the manufacturers of twine and the dealers, with the result that recently a suit has been brought by the Department of Justice charging conspiracy and violation of the anti-trust laws and setting forth, besides the facts given, that the trust's profits are \$450,000 a year, in addition to the immense profits to the Mexican government—for there is no evidence that the producers are receiving more than when normal prices prevailed.

Such is the present situation of the binder twine trade, and unless some results are obtained by the government the Kansas farmers will next summer pay 17 to 19 cents a pound for twine instead of 7 to 9 cents as two years ago.

Supplies at Low Prices.

A ridiculous attempt to make political capital out of the inability of the penitentiary twine plant to lay in large supplies at low prices appeared recently in the Salina Union, Democratic. Because Governor Capper vetoed an appropriation for the twine plant revolving fund two years ago it is argued that the state lost immensely. The facts are that the Democratic administration of 1913 held the position that a large revolving fund was unnecessary and took from that fund \$50,000, turning it into the state general fund, reducing thereby the plant's ability to buy for cash.

At the time the legislature of 1915 was in session sisal was 4.29 cents a pound—not "4 cents" as said by the Union—and that price was paid for the remainder of that season's run, except 1,000 bales at 5.85 cents. Altogether \$88,000 worth of sisal was purchased after the legislature adjourned, so that even with the appropriation it would have been necessary to buy \$38,000 worth on credit. Had the Democratic legislature of 1913 not taken \$50,000 from the revolving fund, that amount would have been available in the fall of 1914 to buy for cash at slightly less than 4 cents.

Since this \$50,000 was taken from the revolving fund by the Democratic legislature—which action the Union seems to approve—and the use of \$80,000 more

was required for rebuilding the twine plant burned in the spring of 1913, funds have been borrowed for a few months every year at 1/2 of 1 per cent a month to supply a portion of the raw material. But bills for twine are payable November 1 and then the borrowed money is repaid, seldom running more than seven months—the period of that borrowed in the winter of 1915—and usually less. This Governor Capper rightly believed to be cheaper than to levy taxes to be taken from the people and used only a few months in the year, the remainder of the time being held in the state treasury.

Having \$50,000 more or less in the revolving fund is of no material effect in a business of more than 3 million pounds of twine annually, and if there is to be an increase in that fund it should come from the earnings and not from the taxpayers—especially when there is no real need of the addition. With prices as at present the use and manufacture of twine will be reduced, and it is demonstrated that the appropriation was unnecessary.

No Storage Facilities.

The state does not speculate in sisal; it has no storage facilities for large quantities of this particularly inflammable substance, and it does not insure its property. The Democratic legislature stood so firmly against such a policy as to reduce the revolving fund \$50,000. The state buys in the market as needed—and since gaining control of the output the sisal trust has limited the purchase of any customer to its immediate needs to allow the control of prices.

The governor's veto did not cost the consumer a cent more or affect the price of binding twine in the least, and the state was better off financially because of his action. It should thank him for his business judgment.

Without storage and insurance it would be folly to tie up large sums in material in such a way that one fire like that of April, 1913, might wipe out the profits of a decade. At full capacity and charging 1 cent a pound for overhead expenses the state twine plant revolving fund gains \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. The plant exists not to make money but for the benefit of the Kansas farmers, to provide employment for prisoners at an occupation which does not interfere with Kansas labor, and to serve as a check on the prices of twine manufactured by large industrial plants.

If sisal again becomes cheap, the state can properly prepare the twine plant for taking advantage of temporary low figures only by providing ample storage and allowing insurance on the supply—without these there is little use of a large revolving fund, unless it is intended to make the general taxpayer pay more than is needed in order to keep large sums in the state treasury. Governor Capper does not believe in this policy—and he is right.

Nature Protects the Sugar Ant

One of the most peculiar examples of nature protection found in the world is that afforded to the sugar ant of Australia.

The sugar ant is one of the smallest of the field ants of that country, and has little power to protect itself, because its bite is not very painful. The meat ant, on the other hand, is a very quarrelsome creature, and a bite from his powerful jaws is painful, so that there are few enemies which dare to approach its nest. The sugar ant realizes this, so it seeks protection for its own home by building it at the base of the mound of the meat ant. Then it covers the nest entrance with leaves, so that they are hidden from sight.

The meat ant works only during the day; as soon as the sun sets, it goes into its nest and is not easily disturbed while it is dark. On the other hand, the sugar ant comes out at night and feeds upon the honey of flowers or the sap of small plants. In this way the two ants do not come in contact with each other, and the meat ant provides plenty of protection for the sugar ant, while the latter is having its daytime sleep.

High Yields from the Oats

A Good Seedbed Will be Prepared on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

SPRING WORK began on this farm Washington's birthday. It consisted of disking for oats. Instead of disking the whole field as we go along, lapping half as we usually do, we are going over the field disking once. Then if the weather remains warm we will give the other disking just before we sow. We are doing this because if we went over the whole field twice with the disk a heavy rain might set in and we would have more disking to do. It wouldn't hurt to disk the land three times but we don't intend to do this if it can be avoided.

We are hoping to get the oats in early this year. In two seasons out of the 21 years we have lived here we sowed oats in February, and in both instances we raised a good crop. It seems necessary to sow early here if we raise oats, and March 25 is perhaps as late as oats should be sown. Once in a while late sowing is all right; it proved to be so in 1912 when oats sown April 15 made 50 bushels to the acre in this township. We did not sow any that year; we thought it was too late and so we missed out on the best crop of oats that has been raised here since 1905.

Some oats will be sown here this spring on fall plowing. Such land is now free from frost and is dry. Oats could have been sown on fall plowing almost any day of this week, but I know of none sown yet. The land on which we are to sow oats was in corn last year. Part of it was cut and here every bit of frost is out. On the best land near the creek the corn was left standing and husked. There was a large growth of stalks but we got them cut last fall. We intend to sow 23 acres to oats if we can get it in by March 25.

In putting oats on stalk ground we aim to get the stalks down in some way before starting the disk. Of late we have had a stalk cutter and use that; before owning the cutter we used a pole or harrow. We disk the ground twice and then harrow before sowing with a disk press drill. If the seed oats are not free from sticks or trash we run them thru a fanning mill. If the oats are trashy it is hard to get 2 bushels to the acre to run thru the drill.

When sowing oats with a drill we never use more than 2 bushels of seed to the acre. We believe 2 bushels sown with a drill will give as good a stand as 2½ bushels sown broadcast and harrowed in. It is something of an item to save even that much seed this year when Texas Red oats sells for 70 cents a bushel. The saving of seed on our 23-acre field would amount to \$8. We always sow the Texas Red variety and know of no other kind being grown around here this year. The Kherson oats formerly was grown here and in one year outyielded the Texas variety.

Our hens are beginning to pick up on the laying proposition, and to show our gratitude we put in this forenoon fixing up for them. We cleaned out the house, fixed up clean, new nest boxes, put out a fresh box of oyster shells and made a self-feeder for bran. We aim to keep bran before them all the time now and they have water at three places around the buildings. They are fed twice a day, once with oats and once with corn. We are not much impressed with oats as chicken feed and probably will feed corn twice a day soon and quit the oats. Corn and bran will have to do them for we have no kafir and can't afford to pay \$1.75 a bushel for it to feed to chickens. Wheat, too, at \$1.85 a bushel is out of the question.

I often receive inquiries regarding the flour mill which several of us farmers bought last summer. So far we have been doing well; we started out with the intention of using only the best wheat in our best grades of flour and intend to hold to that. When we have to cut down on quality to make a profit we will quit business. The mill is run by both water power and steam, and if run to capacity it will turn out 300 barrels every 24 hours. The water power supplied by the old reliable Neo-

sho River has never failed us since we took possession last August; not once since that time have we been obliged to start the engine.

There has always been a belief among farmers that they should be entitled to buy products right from the mill as cheaply as merchants do. We held to that sentiment when we bought the mill and have not changed our minds. If a farmer raises the wheat, brings it to the mill, thus making it possible for the mill to run, and then takes his flour and feed right from the warehouse and pays cash for it who under the sun is better entitled to the lowest prices than he? Our rule is to sell at wholesale prices, to everyone who comes to the mill, in 500-pound lots which can be both flour and feed or all of either. I do not work at the mill; I am one of the directors but continue to live on the farm and hope to until they carry me off.

We have been handicapped this winter in not being able to mill enough feed to supply the demand. Wheat will make just a bit more than two-thirds its weight in flour and one-third feed. The demand this winter has been the other way around; it requires two-thirds feed and one-third flour. Because of this we have not been able to make as low prices on feed as we wished; we had to buy it on the market and so could sell it no cheaper than anyone else. Our low grade flour is all sold in the South and I have been told that it is sold there by grocers such as sugar is sold here; the buyer takes it by the quarter's worth—sometimes as little as 5 cents' worth is sold. A Kansas man would think he was near to starvation if he could buy but 5 cents' worth of flour at a time.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in this county against the new road law, and this is because of the provision for county engineers. Most voters are against the creation of any more salaried officers. Personally I think that a competent highway engineer would be a good investment in most of the Eastern Kansas counties but I am afraid we would not get competent ones. The salary would not be large enough to attract competent men, and we would have to take graduates of some correspondence school who would know how to build roads but couldn't build them. We have about 4,000 of that kind of highway engineers in Coffey county now.

The Farmers' Union is gaining heavily in membership in Greenwood county. In the territory around Madison there

Millions of acres of the finest fodder are standing uncut in the cornbelt, a monumental waste and a sacrifice to greed. The corn, mostly, was to have been sold, but the crop failed. Now few farmers have livestock to which to feed the fodder. The occasional one who has stock, has enough fodder of his own and doesn't need his neighbors. So it turns out it won't pay to cut the fodder this year on thousands of farms. Nothing can be done with it. It cannot be shipped, there is no market. This rich feeding material, with a value of millions of dollars, is doomed to be wasted utterly except for that small portion which finally will return to the soil. The packers have made the production of livestock virtually profitless, but Nature demands with increasing emphasis that without it there shall not for long be any farming, profitable or otherwise.

are five unions, which are doing a big business in buying and selling. Every union has its purchasing agent, and the five together have a purchasing agent for the whole. By combining the orders and paying cash they have been able to save considerable money this winter, and at a time when the saving was needed, too. It will, of course, be said that this will harm the town merchants

but I think most persons will agree with me that a farmer in these times of poor crops must look out for himself.

I think that if the small town merchants are to meet the mail order competition and the evident intention of the farmers to become business men themselves they must get on a cash basis. It cannot be said that the average small town merchants are making too much money, but it can be said in many instances that they are asking too much for their goods. This is because of bad debts. Perhaps you think country merchants do not have many bad debts but if you could see their books you might change your mind. Other things being equal I am in favor of the home merchants but they should not demand our trade as a right. When this is done I always think of the answer old Samuel Johnson gave to the English tradesman. When Samuel chided him for asking an extortionate price for an article the tradesman said, "Well, you know I must live." "Sir," was the answer, "I fail to see the necessity." I, for one, am glad that we are not under the necessity of trading with any certain man but are free to pick and choose. The merchant demands that right and we should have it.

Hens are Laying Now

BY ROBERT McGRATH
Johnson County

The hens have taken a new lease on life, and are now laying in paying quantities. The output yesterday was five dozen eggs, which were marketed today at 35 cents a dozen. A few of our neighbors are shipping their eggs to Kansas City by parcel post. Market baskets are obtained at 50 cents a dozen. The prices received by this direct method of marketing are from 40 to 45 cents a dozen.

One field we are now engaged in plowing has a heavy stubble. The ground was disked before starting to plow. There is a fine mulch being plowed under. We harrow immediately after plowing to conserve moisture.

Prairie hay still retains its normal winter price here. The baled hay sells at \$6.50 to \$7 a ton. The cheaper hay is 2 years old while the other is last year's cutting. Thus there is a difference only in the manner of growth and cutting during the two seasons. We do not think age produces a marked effect on hay under cover.

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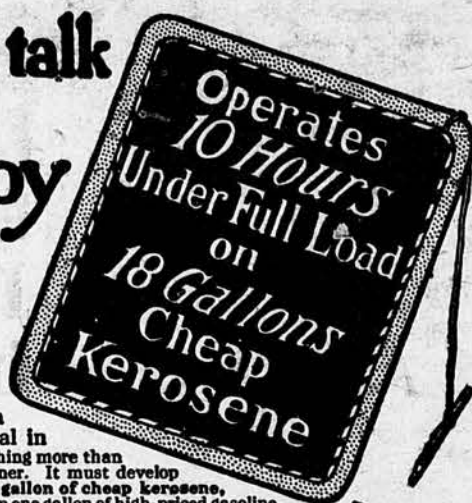
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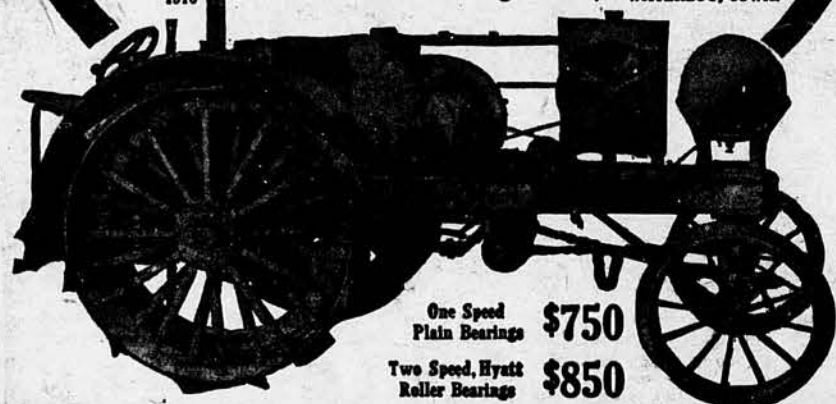
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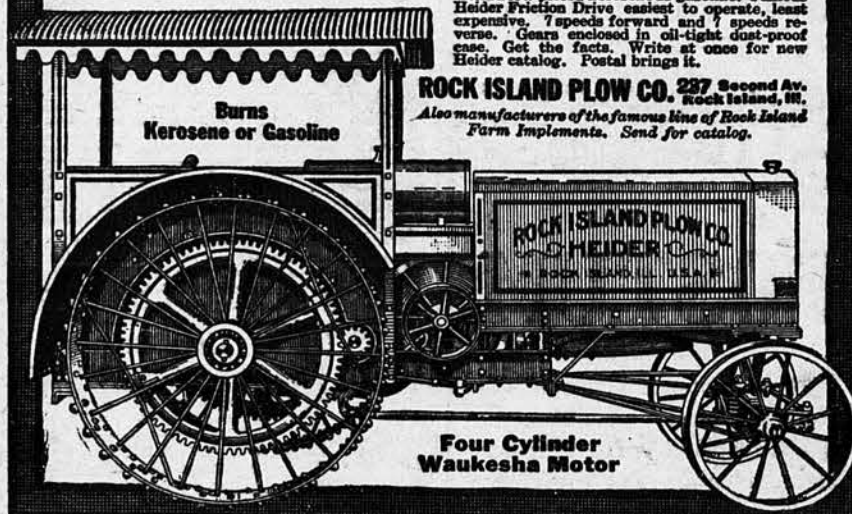
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Cheap Gains from the Grass

Southeastern Kansas Must Have Good Pastures

BY L. E. CALL

THE DEVELOPMENT of the livestock industry in Southeastern Kansas depends on the production of cheap feed. Good pastures are essential. There are many farms where the native pastures have become unproductive and where it is desirable to supplement them by seeding a part of the cultivated land to mixed grasses. The old pastures may then be brought under cultivation or given a rest.

Promising grasses to seed for pasture purposes in Southeast Kansas are Kentucky bluegrass, Red top, timothy, Orchard grass, English bluegrass, Alsike clover, Japanese clover and Sweet clover. The best one to sow will depend on the soil and location. Of the grasses proper, timothy and Red top are best for low ground. On well-drained bottom land a mixture consisting of 2 to 3 pounds of Alsike clover, 5 pounds of Sweet clover, 4 to 6 pounds of timothy, 4 to 5 pounds of Red top, and 1 to 2 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass gives good results. On upland soils in a fair state of fertility a mixture of 5 pounds of Sweet clover, 4 pounds of English bluegrass, 6 pounds of timothy and 1 to 2 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass is good. On thin upland soils containing a fair supply of lime, Sweet clover seeded at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre makes the most economical pasture crop. On thin upland shale soil of an acid nature, Sweet clover will not make a satisfactory growth, and there are no other grasses that will do well. For such soils a mixture of 10 to 12 pounds of Red top and 4 to 5 pounds of Alsike clover would be the most likely to succeed.

A Good Pasture.

Sweet clover is one of the best pasture crops for Southeast Kansas except on the white soils or on other soils deficient in lime. When it can be grown it makes excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It very rarely causes bloat and for this reason is preferable to alfalfa for pasturing cattle or sheep.

Because of its vigorous growing habits Sweet clover will pasture more stock than most other pasture grasses or legumes. It is about equal to alfalfa and Red clover in feeding value, and stock pastured on it make gains that compare favorably with those obtained from the latter crops. It is especially valuable for the poorer types of soil where alfalfa and pasture grasses can seldom be grown with profit.

The Sweet clover can be used to good advantage in supplementing other pasture. It produces early and late grazing, survives the midsummer drouths, often supplies good pasture during the time regular pasture grasses are dormant, and produces fairly well on soils that otherwise would be practically barren. Sweet clover may be grown along river bottoms, on land where the water does not stand, even tho the water table occasionally rises within 2 feet of the surface. Because of this fact it is an important crop on the low river bottoms where the water table is too near the surface for alfalfa.

A Matter of Taste.

As a rule, livestock must acquire a taste for Sweet clover before the animals will eat it. The best way to accustom the animals to the crop is to pasture them on it early in the spring before other forms of green feed are available. Sweet clover should be pastured heavily enough to keep down the growth, so there will be an abundance of fresh shoots at all times. During the second season it may be necessary to clip back the old growth once to stimulate the development of fresh shoots. In case permanent pasture is desired, sufficient plants should be left to reseed the field. If hogs are pastured on the Sweet clover during the first year it is best to ring them to prevent their digging up the roots of the young plants.

Maximum returns in pasturing Sweet clover where the pasture enters into a rotation can be obtained by maintaining two fields, one of which is seeded the year following the seeding of the other. Newly seeded Sweet clover will supply pasture after it makes a growth of about 12 inches. Ordinarily it does not attain this height until in June in Eastern Kansas. It can then be grazed for the

remainder of the season if not pastured too heavily. The second year Sweet clover makes a rapid early growth and will provide pasture from very early in the spring until the new seeding is available. The stock can then be transferred to the new field and the old field left for seed production or for hay, or it may be pastured alternately with the new field. By seeding a field to Sweet clover every spring, this method of pasturing the crop may be continued indefinitely. Sweet clover pasture is available thru the growing season and for a longer period than can be obtained from most pasture grasses.

Another plant of importance is Japan clover or Lespedeza, a native of Eastern Asia and Japan. It was introduced into the United States in 1840. It has spread by natural agencies over the Southern states, and within the last five years has been introduced into Southeastern Kansas. This clover grows naturally thruout this district. It is distributed most abundantly in Cherokee county but occurs in numerous areas in Labette, Montgomery, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, and to a limited extent in adjoining counties. It is spreading gradually wherever it occurs. It grows on all types of soil and is a crop that undoubtedly will prove of value for use in combination with other grasses for grazing purposes.

Lespedeza a Stranger.

Very little is known regarding the culture of Lespedeza in Kansas, but since the crop reseeds itself naturally under all ordinary conditions, it is safe to assume that seed scattered in the pastures at any time during the late fall, winter or early spring will grow. Since the seed is high in price the most practical way to establish it in pastures is to seed it thinly and depend on the crop naturally reseeding itself. Seeding at the rate of a few pounds of seed to the acre ordinarily insures a satisfactory stand within two or three years.

The crop is of sufficient value to warrant an attempt to establish it in pastures in Miami, Franklin, Osage, Chase, Butler and Cowley counties and all counties south and east of the ones mentioned where it is not now growing.

Early Potatoes This Year

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

A few farmers here planted potatoes February 20. Our potatoes will not be planted before March 20 and if delayed until April by weather or other circumstances no harm will be done. The ground on which the crop will be planted was plowed deeply last fall.

It will be thoroughly worked to free it from weeds and the rows will be furrowed out with the stirring plow. The seed will be cut to two eyes, dropped 14 inches apart, and covered 3 inches deep with a hoe. When the potatoes are 2 inches high the ground will be harrowed and cultivated a few days later. The potatoes will get four cultivations before they are "laid by" early in June. If the ground is inclined to be foul, and heavily manured ground often is, millet may be sown just before the last cultivation. This can be cut by the time the potatoes must be dug, and it takes no more fertility from the soil than weeds.

Two persons have been canvassing this neighborhood selling a dehorning preparation. We could see no difference between it and the caustic potash we buy at the drug store for 10 cents except that the stick was a little longer. They asked \$1 for the stick. Many farmers have not used the caustic, and this preparation was presented as something that will save much time, labor and expense in dehorning. Calves dehorned with caustic as soon as the horn can be felt under the skin will not show a sign of horns.

A hen does not prefer drinking water that has a film of kerosene over the surface, but it is good for her insides if there is any rump in the flock.

To a considerable extent by increasing the acre yield you lessen the cost of production.

Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE 17 1/2	RAWLINS 19 1/2	DECATUR 22 1/2	NORTHON 22 1/2	PHILLIPS 22 1/2	SMITH 23 1/2	JEWELL 26 1/2	REPUBLIC 28 1/2	WASHINGTON 31 1/2	MARSHALL 35 1/2	NEMAHA 32 1/2	BROWN 33 1/2
SHERMAN 16 1/2	THOMAS 17 1/2	SHERIDAN 20 1/2	GRANHAM 20 1/2	ROOKS 21 1/2	OSBORNE 24 1/2	MITCHELL 25 1/2	CLOUD 24 1/2	CLAY 31 1/2	POTTAWATOMIE 34 1/2	JACKSON 34 1/2	ATCHISON 36 1/2
WALLACE 16 1/2	LOGAN 17 1/2	GOVE 19 1/2	TREGO 26 1/2	ELLIS 23 1/2	RUSSELL 24 1/2	LINCOLN 25 1/2	OTTAWA 25 1/2	SALINE 26 1/2	DOUGLASS 30 1/2	OSAGE 35 1/2	FRANKLIN 36 1/2
GRIFFIN 15 1/2	WICHITA 17 1/2	SCOTT 18 1/2	LANE 18 1/2	NESS 21 1/2	RUSH 21 1/2	BARTON 25 1/2	ELLSWORTH 24 1/2	WYANDOTT 29 1/2	LYON 33 1/2	COFFEY 37 1/2	ANDERSON 38 1/2
HAMILTON 15 1/2	NEARNEY 15 1/2	FINNEY 19 1/2	HODGEMAN 19 1/2	PAWNEE 22 1/2	STAFFORD 22 1/2	EDWARDS 23 1/2	RENO 28 1/2	HARVEY 30 1/2	BUTLER 33 1/2	GREENWOOD 34 1/2	WOODSON 35 1/2
STANTON 16 1/2	GRANT 16 1/2	HASKELL 18 1/2	GRAY 19 1/2	FORD 20 1/2	KIOWA 22 1/2	PRATT 25 1/2	KINGMAN 27 1/2	SEDGWICK 30 1/2	WILSON 35 1/2	NEOSHO 36 1/2	TRAFALD 41 1/2
MORTON 17 1/2	STEVENS 20 1/2	SEWARD 19 1/2	MEADE 22 1/2	CLARK 24 1/2	COMANCHE 22 1/2	BARBER 24 1/2	HARPER 28 1/2	SUMNER 30 1/2	COWLEY 32 1/2	CHANDLER 34 1/2	CHEROKEE 37 1/2

LETTERS of inquiry on questions of general interest in Kansas farming are printed; others are answered by mail. Names and addresses of the writers cannot be supplied. Study the map when reading the answers and consider the rainfall, which is given in inches for the counties.

How much wool was produced last year in the United States? What was the price? Wilson Co. A. B. C.

The production of wool in the United States in 1916 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 288,490,000 pounds as compared with 285,726,000 in 1915 and 290,192,000 in 1914. The price to producers for unwashed wool has averaged about 27.6 cents a pound as compared with 22.8 cents in 1915 and 18.4 cents in 1914.

Crops of the United States.

What proportion of the world's crops is grown by the United States? Trego Co. E. H.

The United States produces, on an average, about three-fourths of the world's corn crop, one-fifth of the wheat crop, one-fourth of the oats crop, one-eighth of the barley crop, one-fiftieth of the rye crop, one-sixteenth of the potato crop, three-fifths of the cotton crop, one-fourth of the flaxseed crop, one-third of the tobacco crop, one-fourth of the hops crop, and one-tenth of the sugar crop. In rank of production the United States is first for corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, and hops; second for barley and flaxseed; fourth for sugar; and fifth for rye and potatoes.

Hog Pastures in Gray.

Will rape make a good hog pasture in Gray County? Will Sweet clover do well here? Gray Co. A. A.

You would not get good results from rape except in a very favorable season. I think that your best plan would be to sow Sudan grass. This crop has been used successfully by many farmers in your section, of which W. H. Gould of Wilroads, Ford county, is a good example. You can get a bulletin from the Kansas Experiment station of Manhattan on Sudan Grass, written by G. E. Thompson, that will give you in detail the methods used in sowing Sudan grass for pasture on the Dodge City Experiment station. You may be able to grow Sweet clover on fertile bottom land but you will not usually be able to get it to grow well on sandy upland. F. B. N.

Forget the Spring Wheat.

I should like to sow a small acreage of spring wheat, and also flax. Any information you can give me along the line of seedling and caring for the matured crop will be gladly received. E. L. W. Lyon Co.

We do not recommend spring wheat in your section as it is almost certain to be a failure. There are no varieties which will give a satisfactory yield. Flax is not usually a very profitable crop although occasionally good yields are obtained. If you decide to grow it, however, I would emphasize the matter of growing it on land free of weeds, as flax makes rather an open growth and is easily crowded out by weeds. It should be sown reasonably early but not so early as oats as it is more easily injured by late spring frosts. I would recommend seeding about 3 pecks an acre. S. C. SALMON. K. S. A. C.

For More Efficient Labor.

The prices of farm labor are advancing steadily. How can the work be better organized in Kansas, to hold down the cost of the labor for 1917? F. D. S. Anderson Co.

The productivity of farm labor under general farm conditions may be increased (1) by organizing the business to use labor productively throughout the season or year; (2) by maintaining more productive kinds of livestock, permitting the use of labor profitably during the inactive crop months; (3) by improving the yielding power of the soil by crop rotation or by the application of fertilizers and manures; and (4) by using large machines and mechanical power to increase the amount of work performed by every unit of labor.

In studying the labor demands in any permanent system of farming, the requirements should be based on the demands of the farm as a unit rather than on the demands of single enterprises. The results of attempting to organize the labor demands around one enterprise are noticed when the single-crop system of farm-

ing is being changed to a more diversified system. There is difficulty at first in adjusting the desirable amount of livestock to the other enterprises, but as the farm becomes better balanced and organized, a better working unit results. Experience has proved that single-crop farming tends to bring a keen demand for labor at seasons when labor is high priced. Extremely high production under such circumstances is demanded to produce a profit. When the farm is considered as a unit, distribution of labor throughout the season and over the entire year becomes an important consideration and leads to fewer "peak loads" and a more diversified farm practice.

Flax, and its Effect on Soil.

Is flax "hard" on land? Woodson Co. R. A. H.

When flax is grown on the same ground several years in succession, it is not uncommon for diseases to become so abundant that the yields of flax are too low to be profitable. This is the reason flax usually is sown on new ground. Freshly broken prairie sod does not generally contain the diseases which attack flax plants. A period of five to seven years will usually cause the fungi of the flax diseases to die out; so flax can be grown on the same land which has produced the crop previously, if a six or eight year rotation is followed. Flax is not "hard on the land" as has frequently been said; it does not remove as large an amount of the elements of fertility as wheat, oats, barley or corn. It is, however, a shallow-rooted crop, and may dry out the top layer of soil and temporarily reduce crop yields.

Flax is perhaps the best crop that can be grown on freshly-broken prairie sod and is often used as the first crop on new land. In the older farming sections flax succeeds well after pasture or meadow grasses and after corn or potatoes.

Bearded Barley for Labette.

Which is the better barley—bearded or beardless? Where can I get a few bushels of pure beardless barley? Which makes the best hay crop—oats and spring vetch or barley and vetch? How shall I sow it? What is your opinion about winter oats? Also winter barley? H. H. Labette Co.

The bearded barley—Common and Manchuria varieties—is better adapted for growing in Kansas than the beardless barley. The bearded varieties have outyielded the latter both at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan and at the Hays Branch Experiment station. I would not recommend a beardless variety for Kansas. Barley usually is a better crop than oats whenever it escapes injury from Chinch bugs. When these pests are numerous, however, they are almost certain to greatly damage or entirely destroy barley. This crop is very susceptible to injury from Chinch bugs. Beardless barley may be obtained from the Barteldes Seed Co. of Lawrence.

Winter oats is not a reliable crop for Southeastern Kansas as it is likely to winter kill. Winter barley can be grown successfully if it escapes injury from the Chinch bugs. As a standard crop, barley has no place in Southeastern Kansas because of this pest. Oats is superior to barley for hay. I do not think you will find the growing of a mixture of vetch and oats for hay practicable. The price of vetch seed usually is so high that the growing of this crop for hay either alone or in combination is not profitable. K. S. A. C. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Chemical Tests of Soils.

Will the college test and report on soil sent to be analyzed? I should like to know what is needed in making good garden soil. What commercial fertilizers shall I use? Franklin Co. H. E. F.

This institution does not receive an appropriation for analyzing soils. For that reason it is necessary to charge when a complete analysis is made. It is impossible, however, from a chemical analysis to give you advice that you need regarding the kind of commercial fertilizer to use. A chemical analysis will give the total amount of plant food that a soil contains, but will not give exact information regarding the ability of the crop to get (Continued on Page 17.)

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Absolutely superior to any other and goes twice as far as ordinary grease! Won't spoil. Packed in useful galvanized pails. Friction-free, wear-resisting. No compound to clog and gum. Wagons last much longer and the load

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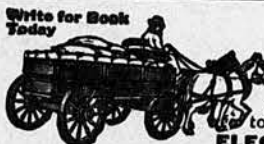
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Radishes from May to March

Your Success Depends on the Space Used, the Kinds Planted and the Care the Plants Receive

RADISHES are among the most easily grown vegetables in Kansas. But to be always crisp and juicy, mild and of delicate flavor, they must be grown quickly. Soil that is manured heavily with fresh barnyard manure is not to their liking, since it is likely to cause roots to rot and be attacked by maggots. But in a deep loam of a sandy nature, made rich by frequent applications of well-rotted manure, they grow with surprising rapidity. Some of the earliest, purebred sorts will be ready for the table in 18 to 20 days from the date of sowing, provided soil and weather conditions are right and you help the crop along from start to finish.

Start with sifting your radish seed thru a tin pan in which small holes have been punched with an awl. The smaller seeds will fall thru, leaving the biggest and plumpest in the pan. While the small seeds will grow as well, the plumpest are the healthiest and it is only logical that they should produce more vigorous plants in quicker time and form roots before weakly or puny seedlings, says the Ohio Farmer. After sorting your seeds in this manner, drop them 1 inch apart in the row, putting the rows as far apart as is practical for convenient cultivation.

Sowing.

If you sow short rows across a bed and use the hand hoe only, the rows may be put as closely together as 8 or 10 inches. By the time the tops of the larger sorts touch one another, hoeing can be stopped. On the other hand, if you plant seeds in long rows and cultivate with a wheel-hoe the rows should be 14 to 18 inches apart. Broadcasting seeds in beds is not good gardening. The crop cannot be cultivated as it should be and the quality of the product invariably suffers by reason of this fact.

To have radishes of satisfactory quality thruout the season, short rows should be sown frequently rather than long rows at one time. If you do not care to go to the trouble of sifting your seeds just sow them very thinly and evenly. Even then it usually pays to pull up the spindly, weakly seedlings and give the sturdy ones more "breathing" space.

A 15-foot row sown every week from early in April until September will provide all the radishes a family of six persons can eat. But to have them all ways "just right," attention must be paid to varieties, and herein lies the reason some planters have no "luck" with this crop except early in the spring. Radishes are decidedly a "cool season" crop. Yet, some sorts do well during the summer months, while winter sorts should not be planted until the time turnip seeds are sown.

Many Varieties.

Several hundred varieties of radishes confront us in the seed catalogs. All could be sifted down to perhaps 15 or 20 distinct types and among these, less than a dozen will serve our purpose of providing radishes all season from the farm garden. Most catalogs state plainly now which sorts do best in spring, summer and fall respectively. But the bewildering mass of varieties makes a correct selection difficult, unless one is well acquainted with the good points and shortcomings of all of them.

First of all, there are the spring radishes. Among them we find pure white turnip-shaped, red turnip and globe-shaped, white tipped and olive-shaped as well as half long and long sorts. For all practical purposes we can eliminate the small white sorts. They are almost too small, get "pithy" quickly and they do not have that mildly pungent flavor which makes red sorts the favorites.

Foremost among the red spring sorts stands Rapid Red, a globe-shaped scarlet sort that holds the record for earliness. Closely following this in season of maturity we have Vick's Scarlet Globe, one of the oldest and most dependable standards. Scarlet Turnip White Tip, of which Rosy Gem and Sparkler are extra fine strains, carries the prize for handsome appearance. Its olive-shaped companions, French Breakfast and White Tipped are even more popular with some planters.

All these sorts are recommended for extra early spring planting only. They

should not be sown after May 1, since a little hot weather early in June would quickly cause all of them to become spongy. Beginning early in May, sow Long White Icicle, which I am tempted to call the finest all-round radish in cultivation today. Icicle is ready for use in from 35 to 40 days from the date of planting and remains in fine condition for weeks afterward or until the later, larger growing summer sorts are ready. By sowing Icicle thruout May, you will have fine crisp roots until the middle of July when Cincinnati Market, a long, red sort is at its best, from seeds sown early in June.

Summer Radishes.

After the first week of June, sow only Chartiers, Lady Finger or White Strasburg, three dependable, summer sorts maturing in the order in which they are mentioned. Chartiers might be called the late type of long red radishes. It is distinctly a summer sort. Lady Finger is the summer type of Icicle and Strasburg is a top shaped white sort with flesh of a texture resembling in its firmness almost that of the winter sorts.

About July 1, some of the rows of early vegetables, the usefulness of which is almost exhausted, should be planted to winter radishes. Two sorts of winter radishes will be found to give general satisfaction in the kitchen garden—White Chinese and Round Black Spanish. White Chinese is ready for use near the middle of September, but by leaving the plants in the ground until the middle of October you will find that frost makes them sweeter and "as brittle as glass." We generally pull the Black Spanish before hard frosts kill vegetation and store the plants in boxes of soil in the root cellar—just like carrots or turnips. To prepare winter radishes for the table, remove the skin, slice thinly and sprinkle with salt half an hour before using them. They are then as mild as the mildest spring sorts.

This, then completes the "program" for crisp radishes from spring till spring. One final "tip": Don't buy packets of radish seeds—buy ounces! One ounce costs twice as much as a packet, but usually contains five times as many seeds. Good radish seeds retain their vitality from four to six years it is safe to practice this economy.

Good Ditches

To most persons a ditch is a ditch, but to an observant farmer there are differences worth considering. For instance there is the matter of slope of the sides. If the ditch is dug by hand, its sides will be more or less straight up. The workmen get the desired depth, but neglect to shovel off the banks. As a consequence the earth crumbles and slides in very much as the sides of parts of the Panama Canal have done.

Again, there is the spread of the dirt thrown out. If it is shoveled out, it will be piled along the edges, and will act as a dyke that will keep surface water from flowing into the ditch. When ditches are plowed, they frequently are not so deep as they should be. Depth is necessary not only to make capacity, but also to lower the level of standing water in surrounding ground to a proper distance below the general level of roots. Capillary movement of water will carry it up to roots—it is not necessary that they should be dipping their toes into a miniature lake.

Good ditches can be made by plowing, if attention is given to scraping the dirt ridges away from the banks and scattering them as widely as possible. They also may be made by hand, altho it is seldom that hand digging is advisable. When an 18-inch ditch will do the work all right, the ditch can be plowed; when deeper channels are needed, the proper method is blasting, because it takes half the money, a tenth of the labor, and a twentieth of the time required for shoveling. Blasting makes sloping sides automatically and spreads the dirt like a giant manure spreader would do it.

A good many open ditches should be made this spring. There is not time before planting for laying underdrains, even if the tile could be settled properly. And the high prices offered for farm products should call into use every available foot of fertile ground.

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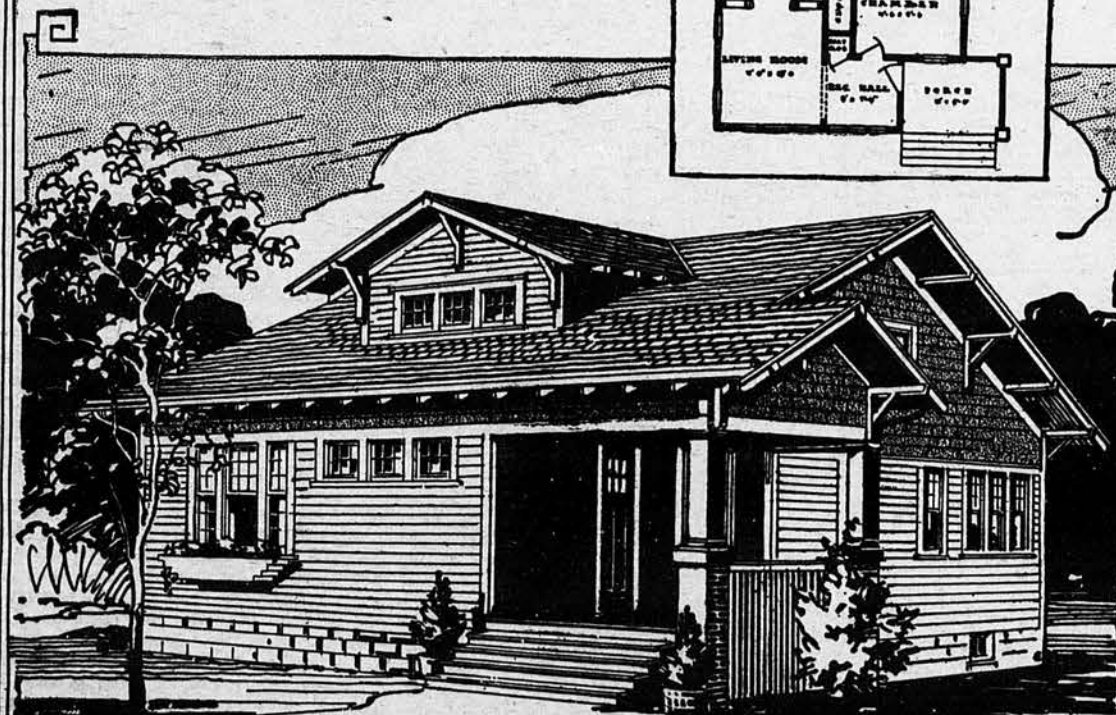
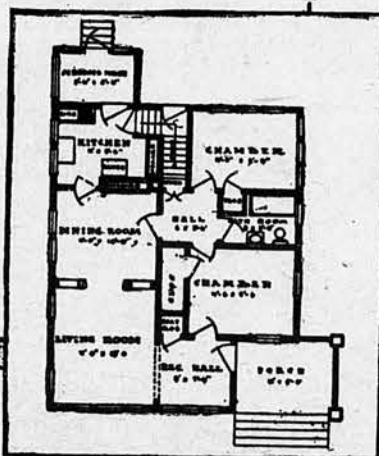
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Some Facts on Broomcorn

This Sorghum Requires Care in Growing Profitable Crops

BY B. E. ROTHGEB

A CONSIDERABLE acreage of broomcorn has been grown in Kansas for many years, mostly in the Southwestern part. Good profits have been made by many growers who have used care in producing the crop. Here is the record of Kansas in the growing of this sorghum for 24 years, taken from a report of the state board of agriculture:

	Pounds.	Value.
1892.....	34,016,950	\$1,105,550
1893.....	49,818,823	1,235,541
1894.....	15,967,655	510,376
1895.....	60,511,360	1,223,169
1896.....	16,580,400	268,815
1897.....	19,418,650	402,669
1898.....	13,411,600	298,688
1899.....	14,000,705	455,023
1900.....	18,674,385	655,344
1901.....	13,106,125	524,205
1902.....	16,584,205	495,640
1903.....	8,682,335	322,841
1904.....	12,133,535	371,049
1905.....	9,585,030	300,423
1906.....	10,715,665	331,433
1907.....	12,158,200	404,133
1908.....	11,595,740	372,679
1909.....	17,094,535	1,181,868
1910.....	39,561,123	1,604,603
1911.....	11,894,375	897,398
1912.....	28,230,584	894,737
1913.....	6,020,550	299,108
1914.....	12,249,150	401,511
1915.....	9,330,734	437,281

Aggregate value.....\$14,994,924

Broomcorn probably was derived from some sorgho with a loose, open head. In Italy the growing of a sorgho of this sort for making clothes brushes dates back more than 350 years. Broomcorn has been grown in the United States since 1798.

Sixty years ago New York and Virginia led in the growing of this crop. Then the center of production moved slowly westward to Illinois and the adjacent states. During this time most of the crop was of the tall-growing standard variety. Following this the Dwarf broomcorn was produced and the center of production again moved westward. The leading states in broomcorn production now are Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, in the order named. Most of the broomcorn grown in these and adjacent states is of the Dwarf variety.

Broomcorn is Drouth Resistant.

In its requirements broomcorn differs little from the other sorghums, making its best growth in a warm, sunny climate. It is both drouth resistant and drouth evasive. Like all sorghums, it makes better use of a limited supply of water than corn. Like corn, its growth is checked by cool nights, even when followed by days of moderate or intense heat. While broomcorn may be grown in almost every state it is not commercially profitable except under favorable conditions.

The time and depth of plowing depend largely on the nature of the soil and the quantity of the winter rainfall. Fall plowing generally is preferable to spring plowing. Heavy soils in districts of considerable winter precipitation will catch more moisture if plowed in the fall and left rough over winter.

Whether the land is plowed in the fall or in the spring, it should be worked with the disk harrow and smoothing harrow into a deep, uniform seedbed. This permits sowing the seeds at a uniform depth. The young plants then emerge at about the same time, and the brush develops uniformly.

In the Southern section of the Great Plains area listing instead of plowing is common. The furrows are from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. The land is thus left in alternate furrows and unbroken ridges, the loose soil from the furrows being piled on top of the ridges.

List to Prevent Blowing.

The listing should be done in the fall and the land left over winter in this rough condition. Since the prevailing winds are from the south to southwest or the northwest to north, listing is done east and west where possible. The winter snowfall is held in the listing furrows and thus distributed over the entire field instead of drifting into the fence rows or blowing entirely off the field. When light soils begin to blow in March and April the only effect on listed ground is to move the soil from the ridges into the furrows.

Preparing the seedbed in the spring is done in three ways: (1) By relisting, which is done by breaking the ridges with a lister having a seeder attached, thus listing and sowing the crop at the same time; (2) by working down the

lister ridges with a disk harrow; or (3) by relisting before using the disk harrow to work down the ridges. In either the second or third cases the crop may be surface sown.

The first requisite in the production of broomcorn is good seed. A uniform stand and a uniform crop are necessary to produce the maximum yield of high-quality brush. These can be obtained only by using pure seed of strong vitality. In obtaining seed for sowing one should know not only the quality of the seed, but also the quality of brush from which the seed was threshed. Broomcorn crosses readily with other sorghums, including sorgho, durra, milo, feterita and kafir. These are grown commonly throughout the Southern part of the Great Plains area. Seed from such hybrids produces worthless brush. Out of 34 lots of commercial seed grown recently, eight were found to be badly hybridized.

There are three common sources from which seed is obtained: (1) From growers who make a business of growing the seed for sale, (2) from the piles of seed which accumulate at the broomcorn threshers, and (3) from home-grown seed from the field or seed plat of the grower or his neighbor. There are serious objections to the seed derived from some of these three sources, and some objections to the supply now obtained from any of them.

Treat Seed to Kill Smut.

The likelihood of getting smut infested seed is great when it is obtained from unknown or mixed sources. When smutted seed is sown, unless it is first treated to destroy the disease, there is certain to be a large percentage of smutted brush in the resulting crop. This causes a heavy loss to the grower, since smutted brush is of little or no value. It also infests the seed on healthy brush and endangers future crops. The kernel smut, which is the common smut of broomcorn, is easily and cheaply destroyed by the formalin or the modified hot-water treatment of the seed. There is no reason for allowing it to reduce the quality and profit.

In giving the formalin treatment for kernel smut mix 1 pound of commercial formalin with 30 gallons of water in a tub or barrel. Put the seed in sacks and soak it in this solution for 1 hour, stirring it occasionally. Then drain the sacks and spread the seed on a clean floor or canvas to dry. Clean the floor or canvas and the sacks into which the seed is put with the solution. The seed will be infected again if any untreated smut spores touch it.

The solution may be used also as a spray. In this case spread the seed on a clean floor or canvas and sprinkle with the solution. The seeds must be stirred until all of them are wet. Shovel the seeds into a pile and leave over night covered with a treated canvas to keep in the fumes. In the morning spread out to dry. The soaking or immersion method is more thoro, tho perhaps not so convenient as the sprinkling method.

Sow Broomcorn Later than Corn.

Broomcorn planting begins in Southwestern Kansas about May 10 and continues for two weeks. The time differs with the locality and even in the same locality. The seed will not germinate readily in a cold soil, and if sowing is done too early a poor stand may result. On the other hand, late seeding may allow injury from dry weather. Usually the crop is sown about two weeks later than the average date for planting corn in any given locality.

Experiments made at the Woodward Field station, Woodward, Okla., show that one plant every 6 or 8 inches in the row is about right where the rows are 3½ feet apart. This will be true of other localities with similar conditions. Thinner stands may be necessary under very dry conditions. To obtain a stand at any stated rate a thicker sowing will have to be made, as not all the seeds will grow. Two pounds of good seed is sufficient to sow an acre in dry sections.

The rate of seeding depends somewhat on the available moisture and the fertility of the soil. On moist, rich soils the crop should be sown at a heavier rate than on poor soils or in dry sections.

(Continued on Page 48.)

Answers to Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 13.)

plant food from the soil. The only accurate way of determining whether a commercial fertilizer will prove profitable is to use a fertilizer on a crop in the field.

For corn or oats a fertilizer supplying nitrogen and phosphorus, with a small quantity of potash, is advisable. A mixed fertilizer showing an analysis of about 2 per cent ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 1 to 2 per cent of potash is satisfactory. I would suggest trying a fertilizer of this kind on 1 or 2 acres of corn and oats. I would suggest using about 100 pounds an acre of such fertilizer on oats and from 75 to 100 pounds on corn if the fertilizer is planted in the hill with the corn. If scattered broadcast, it would be satisfactory to use a heavier application. About 150 to 200 pounds of such fertilizer would prove a satisfactory amount for wheat. Materials of this kind can be obtained from any reliable fertilizer company. K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

Yields With Sudan Grass.

What value does Sudan grass have as a hay crop in Southeastern Kansas? Montgomery Co. R. E.

Sudan grass has considerable value as a hay crop in your section. It does not make so heavy a yield under ordinary conditions as a good variety of sweet sorghum like Kansas Orange or Sumac, but the hay is finer, more easily cured, and the quality better. Many tests comparing the two crops for hay production have been made by the experiment station in co-operation with farmers in Southeastern Kansas. The results of these tests have been as follows:

Locality.	1915.	Acre Yield.	No. of Sweet tests.	Sorghum.	Sudan grass.
Miami county.....	2	4.0 tons	1.8 tons		
Allen county.....	2	2.4 tons	1.6 tons		
Cherokee county....	1	1.3 tons	.6 tons		
Miami county.....	3	1.0 tons	.7 tons		
Montgomery county.	3	2.7 tons	1.9 tons		
Average	11	2.3 tons	1.3 tons		

As an average of 11 tests conducted during the seasons of 1915 and 1916, in Allen, Miami, Cherokee and Montgomery counties, Kansas Orange sorghum has produced 2.3 tons of field cured hay while Sudan grass yielded 1.3 tons. The sweet sorghum is a little more difficult to cure and undoubtedly contained more water when weighed than the Sudan grass. It also is coarser and is wasted more in feeding. Sudan grass has a decided advantage in being a crop that can be more easily stacked or even baled and thus stored in better condition than sorghum. The Sudan grass also often supplies a large amount of fall pasture after the hay crop is harvested. L. E. CALL. K. S. A. C.

Sudan Grass for Pasture.

What value has Sudan grass when used for pasture? Lane Co. E. N. A.

More and more farmers are finding Sudan grass valuable as a summer pasture. The plant is known to contain Prussic acid, which is a deadly poison, and in the coarser sorghum this acid has caused the death of cattle many times. Only three fatalities arising from the use of Sudan grass as a pasture have been reported, and it, therefore, would seem to be fairly safe. Care should be used when animals are first turned into Sudan grass pasture as the poison acts quickly when it is present in any quantity.

Sudan grass is essentially a summer pasture, and it will support a large number of cattle or hogs during the hot weather. At Dodge City the substitution carried out a pasture test with milk cows. Three acres kept an average of 20 cows in good condition for 32 days during the drouth. In a more exact manner it may be put this way: with an actual rainfall of 4.6 inches 3 acres of Sudan grass supplied pasture equal to 375 days' grazing for one animal. The cows when changed from native prairie pastures to Sudan grass showed a gain of 3.2 pounds of milk a day.

A less exact test than that at Dodge City was conducted at the Chillicothe Field station in Texas in 1915. Three strips of equal width were planted to Amber sorghum, German millet and Sudan grass. When the crops had all reached a height of 8 to 10 inches a gate directly opposite the strip of millet was opened and the livestock, consisting of four mules, one horse and one cow, was allowed free access to the field. From the first day the animals showed a preference for the Sudan grass and kept it grazed closely all summer, while the millet grew up, headed out, and was cut for hay. The sorghum was eaten sparingly until it headed out, after which the animals seemed to like it better.

The Arizona Experiment station found under dry-farm conditions near Prescott that Sudan grass would maintain 20 sheep an acre continuously for 100 days. Compared with Amber sorghum it was noted that sheep pastured on Sudan grass fattened while those on the sorghum made only ordinary growth. A farmer in Southwestern Kansas kept 100 shotes growing rapidly on a half grain ration, by allowing them to pasture on 3 acres of Sudan grass during the summer. B. L. Morris of Lubbock, Tex., pastured 32 hogs and an equal number of pigs and two milk cows on 5 acres of Sudan grass from May 1 until fall in 1915, and the grass grew so rapidly that he

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However, the John Deere, "The Better Binder", has throughout maintained an unbroken record of success in cutting, binding and tying grain.



The John Deere Grain Binder has wide and high bull wheel—great power. Main frame riveted—unusually strong. Three packers instead of two, make better shaped bundles and save grain. Accurate tying mechanism. Quick turn tongue truck saves time, relieves horses and makes square corners and full swaths possible.

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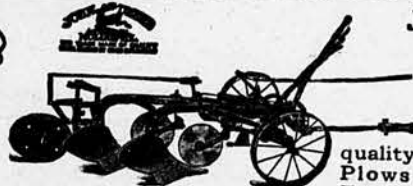
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Wagons; Manure Spreaders; Inside Cup and Portable Grain Elevators; Corn Shellers; Hay Loaders; Stackers; Rakes; Mowers and Side Delivery Rakes; Hay Presses; Kaffir Headers; Grain Drills; Seeders; Grain and Corn Binders.

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JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILL.

John Deere Plows for Light Tractors



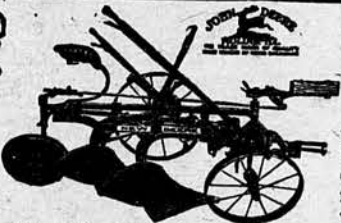
High and Level Lift. Two, three and four bottoms. High and level lift means level plows out of the ground, no cutting of ridges when crossing or turning on plowed ground. Steady running furrow wheel—does not drag or bind against furrow wall. Stiff hitch—plow can be backed.

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New Deere Light Draft Gang Plow



For twenty years the New Deere Gang has had the good opinion of enough farmers to make it the one best seller—

The New Deere Gang is the most widely used plow of its type.

It is light draft, durable and is equipped with John Deere bottoms, known all over the world for superior work, easy scouring and light pulling qualities. It cuts and turns full width of furrow.

A simple, practical foot lift and auxiliary hand lift lever—easy to raise bottoms out of the ground.

John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—great labor and time savers. Share can be taken off easily, only one nut to remove.

And, today, it is the same plow it was twenty years ago, with the usual minor refinements added.

Correct in design, always representing the highest development of the plow-maker's art, the New Deere Gang is a leader, and has been every single year for twenty years.

Go to your John Deere dealer's and look at this plow over—you will readily see why it is such a popular plow.



The John Deere-Dain System Rake

Here is what you do with the Dain System Rake:

Follow the mower closely, rake while leaves are still active and place hay upon clean stubble.

Make straight windrows, and no dumping of rake is required. There is no bunching of hay in turning corners.

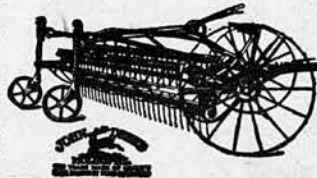
Put the hay in medium size windrows, with the bulk of the leaves inside and the majority of stems outside.

The windrows will be loose in the center for the free circulation of air. The hay retains its color and nutrition.

The John Deere-Dain System is the rake employed with the Dain System of Air-Curing Hay.

Reel raised or lowered, rake thrown in or out of gear and angle of teeth changed by means of convenient levers.

Ample capacity. The inclined frame grows higher where the windrow becomes larger—an exclusive Dain feature.



JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

was compelled to turn in eight cattle every few days to eat it down. He says that in four days after placing his milk cows on the Sudan grass they nearly doubled their output of milk. He expects to pasture 250 hogs on 20 acres of Sudan grass this year.

These experiences of farmers and the results obtained at experiment stations indicate that Sudan grass can be utilized effectively as a pasture for hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. Care and good judgment in pasturing will do much to prevent injuries from poisoning. Sudan grass which has been injured by a drouth, or has been subjected to any other sudden stoppage of growth, such as a hard freeze, should not be pastured except with hogs. A normal continuous growth usually will be safe for any animal.

E. N. VINALL.

Good Breeding and War Horses.

How large a demand has there been for war horses? What prices have been paid? Has there been a demand for any special kind of breeding? Lyon Co. E. W.

The exports of horses and mules have passed the million mark. The official figures given by the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that during the 27 months ending December 1, 1,029,961 horses and mules, valued at \$216,941,912 were exported from the United States, most of these going directly to the European war territory. Purchases are still continuing at a heavy rate.

The firm of Ellsworth & McNair

has sold more than 70,000 horses annually for the last two years, and no one is better informed on horse values than Harry McNair of that firm. In discussing the war trade recently he estimated that the average prices the farmers realized for the horses on the farms were cavalry horses \$115 a head, French artillery horses \$140 a head, British artillery horses \$165 a head, and draft horses weighing more than 1,650 pounds about \$215 to \$240 a head. In other words, light weight horses ranging around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds have brought farmers \$115 apiece, but one cross of draft horse blood on the same mare that was used to produce this light cavalry horse would have produced a horse ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds in weight, depending on the conditions under which the half blood drafter came to maturity. Horses that were not well fed out would naturally be lighter in weight at maturity, while those that received an abundance of food, permitting of full development, would range from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, so the first cross of draft blood raised the value from \$115 to \$140 or \$165 a head. The selection of half blood Percheron mares, weighing from 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, for breeding to another Percheron stallion of first class type and conformation will result, as long experience has abundantly shown, in horses of good draft type and conformation weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds at maturity if they are allowed plenty of food for full development, and these horses have brought prices

in excess of \$200 on the farms. In other words, one cross of Percheron blood increases the value of the progeny from light weight mares from \$35 to \$50 and a second cross on the half blood mares will increase the value from \$35 to \$50 more, so the first two crosses of Percheron sires on ordinary light weight mares will increase the value of the progeny resulting from \$70 to \$100 a head. This is not theory, but has been proved over and over again in the sales of horses occurring during the past two years.

A farmer who has been obliged to sell his horses at \$115 a head, while his neighbors using the same kind of mares, but who bred to Percheron stallions, have sold their surplus at prices ranging from \$140 to \$225 a head, sees in a financial way the direct contrast in the value of light horses as compared with the value of horses carrying one-half or three-quarters of Percheron blood. This has done more to increase the demand for Percheron stallions than anything that has occurred in the last 15 years.

In the judgment of the most experienced market men fully 75 per cent of the horses sold abroad for artillery and transport work have been grade Percherons produced by crossing Percheron stallions on the common light mares in this country. How well these horses have met the foreign demand is attested in an editorial of the Live Stock Journal of London, from which I quote:

"The Percheron type has made many friends in England. The breed, mostly

\$1150 F. o. b.
Racine
Mitchell Junior—a 40 h. p. Six
120-inch Wheelbase

Mitchell
SIXES

\$1460 F. o. b.
Racine
7-Passenger—48-Horsepower
127-inch Wheelbase

Mitchell Junior—\$1150

Now Added to Mitchell Line

Many buyers prefer a 5-passenger car. Such a car has ample room with a 120-inch wheelbase. Few such cars are that long. And a 40-horsepower motor gives them ample power.

To meet that demand we build Mitchell Junior, which sells for \$1150. It is our big, 7-passenger Mitchell in a little smaller size. So you now pay only for the room and power you need.

Saving Every Waste

Note how John W. Bate, our efficiency engineer, is saving every waste. These two Mitchell sizes form a new example.

He has built and equipped here a model plant, which now covers 45 acres. It is designed to build the Mitchell at the lowest factory cost. About 98 per cent of the Mitchell is built under his methods. Our factory cost has been cut in two.

Our new body plant this year brings another big saving—hundreds of thousands of dollars. Nowhere else in the world

could a car like the Mitchell be built at so low a cost.

Extras That Result

These savings show in Mitchell extras. There are hundreds in the car.

There are 31 features which nearly all cars omit. And each is a thing you'll want.

There is 100 per cent over-strength in every vital part. Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. Many parts are oversize. Steering and transmission parts are built of Chrome-Vanadium. The gears we use are tested for 50,000 pounds per tooth.

There are springs which never have broken—the Bate canti-

lever springs. In two years of use, on many thousand cars, not a single leaf has broken.

There is beauty and luxury which few cars can afford. This year alone we add 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. Our new body-plant savings pay that.

See These Extras

Before choosing a car for years to come, learn what these extras mean. See the 31 features—like a power tire pump—which hardly a car includes. See the beauties and luxuries which distinguish the Mitchell.

The vast over-strength, in all probability, means a lifetime car. It means safety, low upkeep, small repairs.

See what Mitchells give as compared with cars built in wasteful ways. The facts are bound to win you to the Mitchell.

If you don't know our nearest dealer, write us for his name.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

TWO SIZES

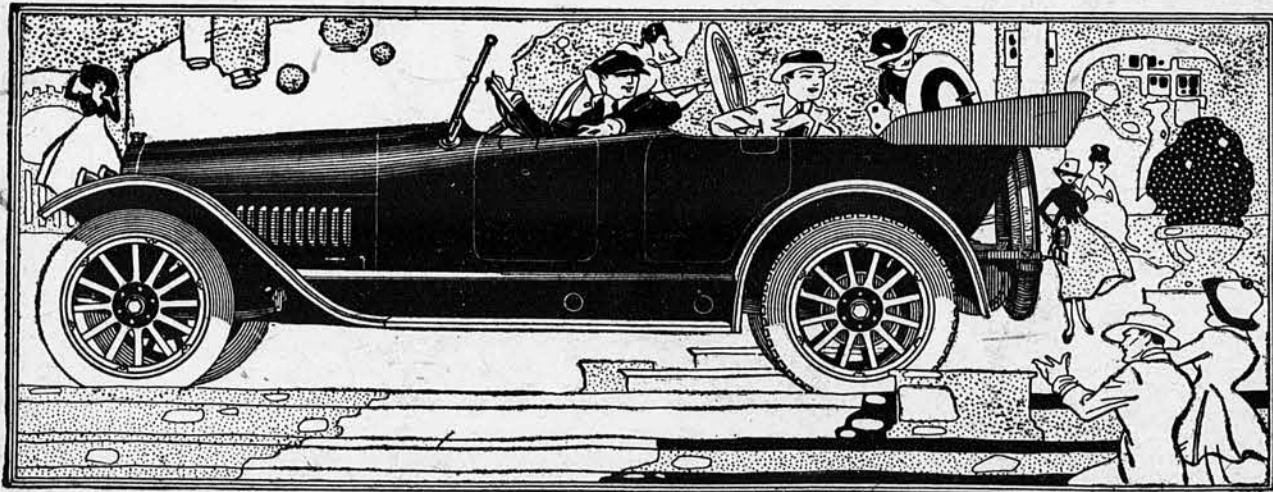
Mitchell—a roomy, 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase. A high-speed, economical, 48-horsepower motor. Disappearing extra seats and 31 extra features included.

Price \$1460, f. o. b. Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase. A 40-horsepower motor— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch smaller bore than larger Mitchell.

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Also all styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also demountable tops.



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BEFORE YOU BUY BE sure and get my prices! Before buying a gasoline engine (manure spreader, cream separator or tractor) of any make, or kind, or price, please ask for and read Galloway's 1917 catalog—the biggest, most important book and greatest money-saver for my customers I ever put out! Get my proposition to you and compare it with all others; then be your own judge! We are actual manufacturers and sell direct to you from our factory. We specialize on the lines we offer. We were first to offer engines, separators, spreaders direct from the factory at one small profit. We have made the manufacturing and selling of these lines a life business. You can't afford to buy a gasoline engine or any of the other Galloway lines until you first get our prices and our proposition. Get my price before you buy! Cash or time.

HERE'S THE REAL PROOF!

I can't give it praise enough. I had a 6 h. p. Galloway engine belted to my 16 in. corn mill and it does the work where an 8 h. p. of another make did not. M. P. SROGANSKY, DRYDEN, ILL.

It has not cost me one cent for repairs. Am now buying a 2 1/4 h. p. engine and washing machine for the home. Consider the Galloway simplest engine made. ADOLPH DRINOVSKY, TRAEER, IA. I found the 16 h. p. Galloway simplest, most powerful, best governed engine I ever saw and \$225 cheaper. HENRY WENHAM, MILTON, WIS.

My 6 h. p. Galloway was 6 yrs. old this fall. Works perfectly—good for 15 yrs. yet. HAROLD W. BARNES, DELPHI, IND.

THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 45 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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represented by grade horses as yet, is firmly established in the hearts and minds of the responsible officers of the British army, for go where one will in army circles he hears nothing but praise for a horse that has proved its sterling worth in artillery. East and west, north and south the story is the same; the half bred Percheron has filled many wants and has been a willing and never failing worker."

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Secretary, Percheron Society.

Cost of Spray Irrigation.

What would it cost to install a system of overhead irrigation? N. T. H. Ness, Co.

The cost of spray-irrigation systems depends on the type installed as well as on conditions peculiar to every farm. A portable outfit may cost as little as \$50 an acre for the field equipment, while a stationary distribution system may cost as much as \$150 an acre. To these figures must be added the cost of a main pipe line leading from the water supply to the fields and usually the cost of developing a water supply and installing a pumping plant. These additional items may bring the total outlay an acre up to two or three times the cost of the distribution system, especially on a small acreage. Assuming a cost of \$250 an acre on a stationary plant for a small acreage, a farmer must be able to increase his annual returns from an acre to cover the following charges:

Six per cent interest on \$250.....	\$15.00
Five per cent depreciation on equipment.....	12.50
Two per cent maintenance and repairs.....	5.00
Cost of fuel and oil at 4 cents for 1,000 gallons of water pumped for 6 acre-inches.....	6.50
Labor in irrigating, one man six days at \$2.....	12.00

Total overhead and operating expenses.....\$51.00

It will be noted that \$51 an acre a year is necessary in returns to cover overhead and operating expense incidental to the spray system. To realize a fair profit from the irrigation plant, the crops must increase in value something more than \$51 an acre. In the case of berry and orchard crops the increase must be derived from one main crop and a possible intercrop. On the other hand, the irrigator of truck who follows intensive culture has a chance of dividing the annual increase among three to six crops. The high cost of spray irrigation eliminates its use on many crops which respond readily to irrigation. It is possible, however, to use cheaper methods of distribution on many of these crops which are grown on land having an even surface. A combination of spray irrigation and surface methods on the same farm often can be placed under one pumping plant. An excellent bulletin, No. 495, Spray Irrigation, by Milo B. Williams, has been issued by the government recently on this subject. It may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Growing the Onion Seed.

How can one raise onion seed to the best advantage? A. R. T. Douglas Co.

While onion seed is not grown commercially to any great extent in Kansas, some of the growers find it a good practice to grow their own seed and usually can dispose of the surplus at a good profit. Careful selection of the mother bulbs and care in curing and storing the seed are important factors in producing high grade onion seed. By producing his own seed, a grower is sure of having fresh, viable seed every year, and by practicing rigid selection a superior strain can soon be developed.

The selection of the mother bulbs can be made during the sorting and grading of the crop. Great care should be exercised to select the bulbs which are as uniform as possible and of the ideal shape, size, color and quality. The bulbs should be stored over winter in the usual way, or they may be planted in the early fall and will survive the winter without protection. When planted in the spring, they should be set out as early as the ground can be prepared. On a soil rich in nitrogen, the blossoms are more likely to drop off without setting fruit; consequently muck soil is not so desirable as a moderately fertile loam soil for growing seed.

The soil should be thoroughly prepared and then rows should be furrowed out 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches deep. The selected bulbs should be planted in the bottom of this furrow, setting the bulbs firmly in an upright position and from 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. They are given good cultivation thruout the season, and as the seed stalks develop they usually are supported by lines of wire or by piling up the soil around them.

As the seed heads turn yellow and ripen they should be harvested by cutting them from the seed stalk below the head. They should then be spread on a cloth in the sun to dry for two or three days. The heads are then taken up and spread in a thin layer on the floor of a well ventilated barn or crib until thoroughly dried, when they may be flailed or threshed.

The seed is cleaned after threshing by running it thru a fanning mill. The poor seed and chaff are then separated by pouring the seed into a tub or tank of water. The good seed will sink to the bottom, while the light seed and chaff will float and can be removed by skimming. The seed must then be spread out in the sun until dry and should then be spread thinly in a dry, well ventilated crib or loft until thoroughly dried, when it should be stored in a cool, dry place.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Not a Public Road.

I took a homestead and A had a wagon road surveyed thru it before I took the claim. This was a private survey and was not put on record. Could this be held to be a public road? E. H. Craig, Colo.

No.

Rural Route Carriers.

If a man takes the civil service examination required for rural route carriers and passes satisfactory examination is he eligible for appointment from any other postoffice than the one in the town where he lives? READER.

He is eligible for appointment on any route in the county but not outside of that county.

Rights of Wife.

Mrs. A had 100 acres when she married B who had none. They sell that land and buy more land. Has she a right to dispose of 100 acres of the last land as she wishes? G. S.

No. So long as she and B remain husband and wife she cannot sell the land and give title to it without his consent.

Wife's Real Estate.

If a woman has real estate in her name can she will her property to her children without her husband's signature? If she dies without will how would the Kansas law divide her property between her husband and children? SUBSCRIBER.

She can will one-half of her property to her children without her husband's consent. In case of her death without will, one half of her estate would go to her husband and one half to her children.

Right to Tap the Spring.

I enclose a diagram showing the manner in which my pasture joins the land of my neighbor. Close to the line on my neighbor's side the surface slopes abruptly down, probably 2 rods. At the base flows a strong spring. As the spring originates probably in my pasture would it be lawful for me to investigate by tapping some convenient place in my pasture? SUBSCRIBER.

Certainly you have a right to bore and investigate as much as you please on your own land.

Homestead.

When a homestead is willed to the widow to use until minor children become of age does the widow have to pay taxes, repairs, and so on from her personal funds, or can they be charged prorata against all heirs as widow is to have 1/2, the children to share equally when the youngest child is of age? SUBSCRIBER.

The widow should pay the taxes and current expenses out of the proceeds of the homestead. Permanent improvements which enhance the value of the estate should be charged to the heirs in proportion to their several interests.

Separation Without Divorce.

In Kansas can there be a legal separation of husband and wife without divorce and property rights secured? If so in case of the death of either would the other be entitled to share in the estate of the deceased? MRS. E. A. S.

Upon proper showing made to the court a division of the property may be made without divorce, each being granted absolute title to his or her share with full power to sell or dispose of the same. This answers the second part of your question. Having been granted the right to separate with absolute division of the property, the survivor would have no rights in the property of the deceased.

County High Schools.

At the November election the proposal that we have free county high schools was voted on and carried and put into effect. Will the county children who have paid tuition up to this time be expected to pay for the spring term, beginning January 22? E. H.

The law provides that it shall go into effect as soon as the result of the vote is known, but as no provision was made for providing the extra funds necessary to carry on the high schools without charging tuition and as the commissioners are not permitted to appropriate funds from the county treasury without first making the levy necessary to provide such funds, it acts virtually as a postponement of the operation of the free high school law until next year. In other words I see no way to avoid paying the tuition you speak of for the spring term.

Rights of Boy.

Can a parent force a boy to stay home until he is 21 years old, if the parent is ugly to the boy and whips him with the buggy-whip very hard, just because they get into an argument? S. T. G. S.

Speaking generally the parent is entitled to the services of the child until

that child is 21. If, however, the parent is guilty of extreme cruelty he may be restrained by order of the court and the child be taken out of his care. Your statement is too general to enable me to make a definite reply. Before knowing whether the boy is justified in leaving home I should have to know the nature of the argument which led up to the use of the buggy-whip, and then I should need some definite information as to how hard the buggy-whip was laid on. I have always believed that there was something wrong with a father who could not govern his boy without beating him with a buggy-whip, and on the other hand I have known a few, not many, but a few boys who were just naturally so ornery that they needed a dressing down with a whip.

Rights of Husband.

A widow remarries. She builds a house, providing most of the money to pay for it. Her husband, however, provides some of the money. Later she repays him and he executes and delivers to her a warrant deed for the property. She has other money besides that used in building and furnishing the home. The husband also owns other property. Is the warrant deed of any value? If she makes a will what amount would she have to will him under our law? In case of her death without a will what part of her estate will go to him? SUBSCRIBER.

1. The warrant deed from the husband is of value in that it is his acknowledgment that the home is the separate property of the wife.

2. She is not obliged to will him anything but she could not, by will, deprive him of half of her property.

3. If she dies without a will one-half of her property will go to her surviving husband.

Who Has Right to Crop?

A has held a piece of land for several years without paying rent, representing to B, the owner, that the place is not making expenses. B investigates and finds that place should pay, so leases to C. This is a verbal lease between C and B. A refuses to let C have possession of the land and goes ahead and puts out a crop of wheat. C takes no action against A but waits until the wheat is almost ready to harvest, then hires men and teams and cuts a large part of this wheat and hauls it away for hay. He does this before A discovers it and is then stopped with an injunction. Can A obtain damages? C says wheat is all his. Has he any rights under the lease? Dodge City, Kan. A. E.

As you state the case A is a tenant from year to year. In order to terminate his tenancy it was necessary for B, the owner of the land, to give him at least 30 days notice to vacate prior to the expiration of the year. No such notice seems to have been given by B, or at least no mention of such notice is made in your statement. Without such notice he could continue to hold possession of the land. C had no right of possession, the mere fact that he notified A that he had rented the farm was not sufficient notice to A. C therefore had no legal right to go upon the land and cut the wheat and haul it away. A can in my opinion collect damages from C.

Questions of Property.

1. A husband and wife own property in Kansas which they have accumulated together. The wife also owns property which was hers before marriage. If the wife dies first, leaving children, can she, by will, prevent her husband's selling both her property and the property they held in common?

2. Can a will be drawn and recorded legally in some other place than where the property is situated?

3. If the husband married a second time and had children by the second wife, would these children inherit the first wife's share of the property, if the husband died without will leaving second wife alive?

4. Can a husband will to second wife's children any part of the first wife's half of their community property, if there are children by the first wife still living? Can the first wife do anything to prevent such an occurrence? Can she dispose of her share of this community property by will to take effect after her death? SUBSCRIBER.

1. The wife can dispose of one-half of her individual property as she chooses. She could not, however, prevent her surviving husband from selling the property they had accumulated together unless she had title to a part of that property.

2. Yes.

3. The children of the first wife would inherit all of their mother's separate property. If the husband dies without will his children by his first and second wives would inherit equally one-half of his estate and that estate might consist in part of what had been accumulated during the life of his first wife.

4. The husband could dispose of one-half of his estate as he sees fit notwithstanding part or all of that estate may have been accumulated by the joint efforts of himself and his first wife, provided of course that the title to it was never placed in her name. The first wife could not prevent her husband from so disposing of the property.

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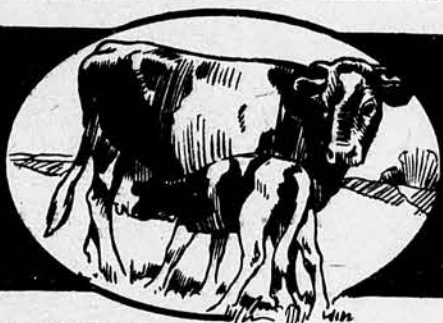
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Beautiful shell pink. A rapid grower, frequently developing shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in one season. Hardy, withstanding the severest winters without injury. Blooms in clusters, flowers double and large.

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Excelsa

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

A Confidential Talk.

"You must know a tremendous lot to be able to answer all those letters," writes a subscriber.

Between natural modesty and a desire to make the editor think he is getting his money's worth, I prefer not to make a direct reply. I will admit however, that I have picked up a few items of knowledge in my 20 years' practice, and I will add that in this city I am surrounded by experts who are always willing to give counsel; and furthermore I have the immense advantage of the medical section of the state library right at my hand. So I think you are quite warranted in asking me some hard questions.

Nevertheless the conduct of this "What shall I do, Doctor," column has been a revelation to me. I have written medical articles and received letters of inquiry about them for many years. But nothing in my experience prepared me for the way in which you people have opened up to me the problems of your lives, and have come to me for counsel about the most intimate and precious things of your existence. You have taken me into your family as adviser, and I am trying to honor the trust. I will not ask you not to write to me about the hopeless and the impossible, for you cannot always judge, and the things that to your inexperience are hopeless may have been solved by recent advances in scientific medicine.

I am more inclined to ask that you refrain from writing symptoms that you feel to be just a little annoying, yet not serious enough to consult a doctor about. I get many such letters and invariably they ask what medicine to take, instead of seeking to know what bad habit shall be corrected. Please note once again that I cannot prescribe medicine by mail.

The bulk of my letters come from those who have exhausted the measures of relief that are at hand. They have consulted local doctors in vain, or live too far from a doctor to be able to consult one. This thing of being a court of last resort creates an intense interest. Some of the letters are piteous in their pleading, many tragic in their hopelessness, and some would be embarrassing in their delicacy were they read by anyone but the doctor. Some of you write to me, too, about things that are good for a laugh, just a quiet chuckle all to myself—no harm done; it might have been a serious matter enough to you.

The object of these remarks is not to head off your letters—unless it be those about trifling ailments that can be settled by paying a dollar to your home doctor. No, let the letters come. But bear in mind that my answer must sometimes be that I know nothing better than you have tried, or that I see no hope for improvement, or that waiting for the end is all. There is a note of great tragedy in some of the letters I have received recently. The writers have my deep sympathy but I can give them nothing more. Only the One who healeth all diseases can help them.

Maybe It's Your Heart.

I had a bad cold about two years ago and when I finally got better it seemed to settle on my lungs so that if I work a little hard I get out of breath. About two months ago I had the grippe and a bad cold again. I am better now but my lungs seem to be worse than before. If I am quiet and do not work any I scarcely notice anything wrong. I am 56 years old and should be able to work quite hard but the least exertion puts me out of breath and pains my lungs. If you could tell me what I have and what I can do for it I should appreciate it very much.
G. S.

The dominant note in your symptoms seems to be that you get out of breath on slight exertion. This does not point so much to lung trouble as to a heart leak. Get a doctor to examine you for this. If you have valvular heart disease you must guard very carefully against over exertion. There is a prospect of living a long time in comfort with proper care.

Give Baby More Water.

The experience of Mrs. A. S. in the "What shall I do, Doctor," column is so similar to mine that I think perhaps others have had a similar experience. As I have found a helpful treatment I pass it on. It is just simply giving the baby water more often. Also give it with a spoon and be sure the baby gets enough. Give two teaspoonsful when baby gets up in the morning and then

regularly every 2 hours all day long. In an aggravated case give the water oftener but always at regular intervals, just like medicine.
MRS. O. M.

The baby's age and the season of the year will make a difference. A 6 months old baby may well take 2 ounces instead of teaspoonfuls. The advice is good.

Careful With Quinine.

What is the general effect on the system of habitual taking of quinine, its uses and effect of taking for breaking up colds? What is the usual remedy prescribed for grippe and what would you suggest besides fresh air and nourishing foods? Wish you would discuss the quinine habit as I know so many persons who believe in it.

FOR BETTER HEALTH.

Quinine is not a safe drug to be self-prescribed. Over doses seriously affect the nervous system and may permanently damage hearing. I was called the other day to see a child supposed to have scarlet fever. Its body was covered with a scarlet rash looking to the inexperienced eye a picture of the eruption of scarlet fever. The mother had been giving the baby quinine for several days "for a cold" and this was the result. Quinine is not a good remedy for a cold nor for la grippe. Its special field is in the treatment of malaria. It is useful in other conditions but is too powerful a drug to be taken excepting under the direction of a physician.

As to Nose Bleed.

What have you to say in regard to nose bleed? Nearly every time I stoop to pick up something, my nose will start to bleed, altho it doesn't bleed much; every time I become excited or am surprised by something, my nose will start to bleed. I am troubled with headache so much in my temples and am very nervous. I am a woman of 28 years, the mother of two children.
N. H.

It is quite probable that you have an ulcerated spot in the nasal mucous membrane, perhaps caused by catarrh, which breaks open afresh from the pressure of stooping, or the flushing of the face in excitement. The doctor will cauterize the sensitive spot with nitrate of silver or give it such other treatment as is needed.

Smokers' Tongue.

I am troubled with inflammation of the tongue which I have had all my life but was made worse lately by smoking. As soon as I felt worse I immediately stopped the tobacco habit. Sometimes I am better, sometimes worse. I am 32; otherwise in good health and not constipated. Can you suggest anything that will help me?
A READER.

Chronic inflammation of the tongue is very difficult to cure; in fact, some consider it incurable. Not only should you avoid smoking but also the use of very hot, very cold, or highly-spiced food, and all kinds of alcoholic drinks. Decayed teeth should have prompt attention. Alkaline mouth washes such as bicarbonate of soda, 10 grains to the ounce of water, or chlorate of potash 10 grains to the ounce, are helpful. It is very important to have the nose in good order as breathing thru the mouth irritates an inflamed tongue. Never neglect any warts or ulcers on the tongue as they may quickly degenerate into cancers.

It's Psoriasis.

What is the cause and what is the remedy of white spots which appear on the skin but do not seem to be in the flesh; are not sore but callous and shell off in scales? Will get as big as a silver dollar, appear anywhere on the body, also in the hair. Iodine will cause them to disappear when first started but will not affect old spots.
W. A. W.

This is a disease known as Psoriasis. It is one of the most stubborn of skin diseases and often appears upon the bodies of persons whose health seems perfect in every other way. For children a good application is an ointment made of equal parts of ointment zinc oxide, talcum powder, vaseline and lanolin. Old chronic cases require more radical remedies, such as are not safe to use excepting under the observation of a physician.

T. J. McK.

Don't swallow phlegm. Use a sputum box and burn the container each day. Better have the sputum examined to see if it is tuberculosis.

Mrs. A. A. B.

It is not safe to allow such a trouble to run on. Better consult a throat specialist.

E. N.

In your case, fats, starches and sweets must be kept to the minimum. There is no objection to lean meat, chicken, fish, eggs, cheese, and you should make milk a good part of your diet.

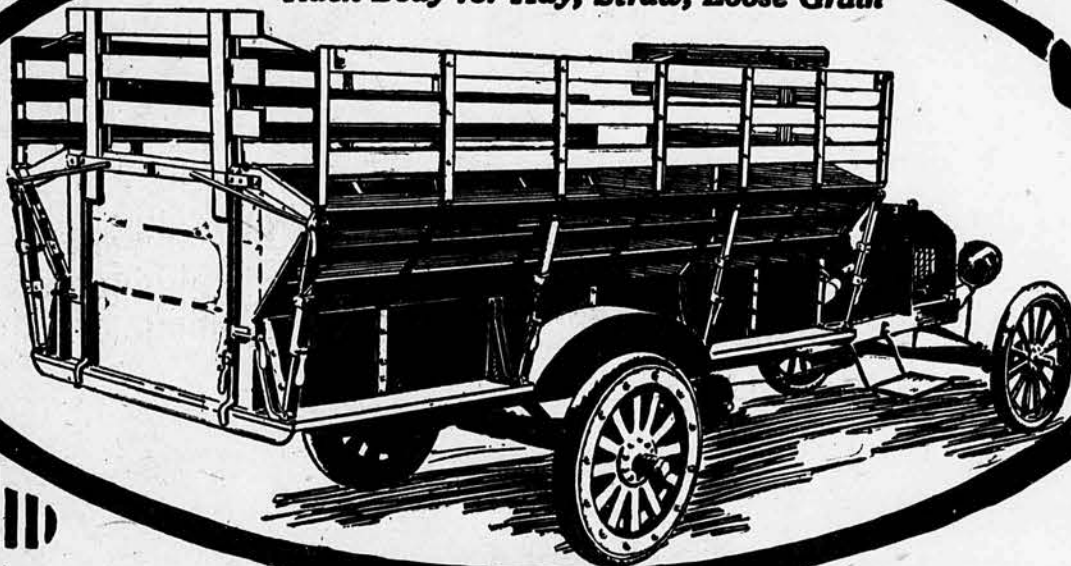
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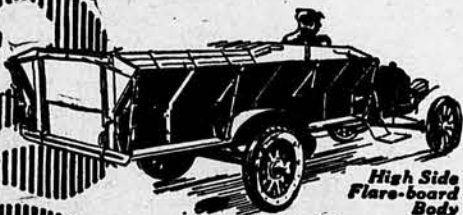
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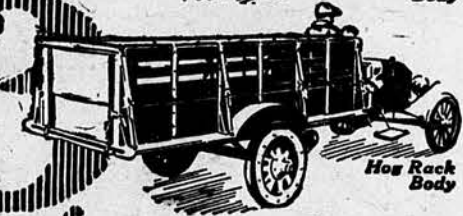
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BETTER PRICES BROADER MARKETS

Part Played in Problem by Transportation—National Treatment for a National Enterprise.

In every part of the country the farmers are turning their attention to questions relating to the handling of their products after they leave the farm. Transportation is a part of this problem. The cost of reaching their markets and the ability to reach them promptly at the right time are important factors in determining the returns from their crops.

Low Freight Rates

Fortunately the American farmer has at his command the lowest freight rates in the world. It costs no more to move a load of wheat 500 miles by rail than it does to haul it five miles from farm to station by team. A ton of farm produce of any kind can travel almost twice as far for the same charge on American railroads as on the government-owned roads of other lands.

The cheapness of transportation is not the whole issue. To meet the needs of the farmer transportation facilities must be ample. There must be plenty of tracks and cars and locomotives and sufficient terminals.

Billion a Year Needed

The railroads are anxious to provide means to take care of all the business they can obtain. But a vast outlay of money is required. A billion and a quarter dollars a year for the next ten years or more must go into railroads to provide the necessary transportation facilities.

During the past few years it has become more and more difficult to obtain even in part, the money required for this purpose. This has been due partly to the poor promise of a satisfactory return on the investment; partly to the uncertainty created by numerous and conflicting regulations.

Regulate For All the People

Nobody seriously proposes that the public regulation of railroads shall be weakened. Certainly the railroads themselves do not. But it is a reasonable proposal that the regulation of this great national business should be handled by national agencies, on national lines, in the interest of all the people, and not by local agencies to serve local or sectional ends.

Regulation at cross purposes by 49 masters—48 states and the federal government—now imposes upon the railroads an annual burden of many millions of dollars of wasteful expense, from which the public derives no benefit. It is of primary importance to the farmer to cut down this waste in order that his products may be moved to market at the least expense and with the greatest possible expedition.

The farmer's interest demands free trade among the states.

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Flowers?—Why, of Course!

Chickens, Hot Winds and Dry Weather Could not Prevent These Farm Women from Having Their Posies

WE FARMERS' wives have so much to do we often neglect the beautiful things in life and think only of the hard work. I used to plant flowers every year, but the chickens or the pigs always destroyed them and I got so discouraged I gave up trying for a while. Now I have flowers every year without much trouble or expense by planting them in my vegetable garden which is fenced against chickens. Any of the old-fashioned flowers such as zinnias, marigolds, nasturtiums and sweet peas do well and we have beauty where we used to have only ugly weeds. Wistaria is a beautiful climbing vine with clusters of purple blossoms. It is very hardy and grows anywhere and I find it well suited for hiding unsightly fences and buildings.

Mrs. C. W. Barkalow.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Zinnias Stand Drouth.

I have had better success growing zinnias than any other flower. I planted a row all the way across the yard last year to separate the strawberry bed from the front yard and they were really beautiful. There is a great variety of colors and some of the flowers are so double they look like balls. The plants are as hardy as sunflowers. Last summer they withstood the drouth, a litter of Scotch Collie pups and two dozen hens and bloomed continually until snow fell. I provided all my friends with zinnias for house decoration. (They are much prettier in little baskets than in glass vases.) I think I have given seed to half the town from my one row.

Mrs. L. A. Hammers.
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Balsams are Like Roses.

It is difficult to find something pretty that can be made to grow out here where the wind blows so hard and the summers are so hot and dry and I have had many sad experiences trying to have flowers, so I was perfectly delighted two years ago when I planted a package of balsam or touch-me-not seeds. The plants were sturdy and like small rose bushes covered with dainty, richly colored flowers. Plant them as you would any small seed, keep the weeds down and give the plants a little water in dry weather and you will have lots of bloom.

The Wild cucumber vine is very hardy and a rapid grower. Planted in the fall so that the seeds will freeze, it comes up early next spring and makes an enormous growth the first year. This makes it excellent for hiding ugly fences and outbuildings.

Mrs. E. C. Clyne.
Ness Co., Kansas.

Chickens Can't Scratch Here.

I always have had good luck with my flowers in spite of the fact that I live on a farm with three small children, cats, dogs, pigs and chickens to molest my plants. My scheme is to make long narrow frames of old boards and place them on the north, east or south side of the house. The west side is too hot. I fill these frames with good rich soil, plant my seeds and stretch chicken wire or hog wire over the frames. Only small pieces are needed. I even nail laths over the frames when I have no wire. The young plants come up between laths or wire and weeds can be pulled without removing the protection. Chickens leave the beds alone because the wire prevents them from scratching. The north side of the house is the best place for flowers in a dry season.

Barber Co., Kansas.

D. K.

Put Ivy by the Stumps.

Hardy hollyhocks will always be found in my backyard as they come up from year to year and cannot be killed under ordinary conditions. A mixed group in one corner will produce flowers nearly all summer and form a delightful spot in the landscape. A Trumpet vine will cover the fence around the yard. It may be interspersed with wistaria. These are so hardy they will outlive the fence. Castor beans or cannas may be preferred as they grow to a height of 5 or 6 feet and shut out the view of outbuildings to great advantage. Many back yards contain old stumps which are unsightly when left bare but become a

pleasing sight when covered with Boston ivy or Virginia creeper. Such a stump could be made the center of a small flower bed of salvia or sweet alyssum.

Every woman wishes her most attractive flowers in the front yard but she must be careful not to fill the lawn with bushes. Plant plenty of roses but keep them near the edge. The center of the lawn should be left free and open. Hardy asters are beautiful and about the only showy flowers we can have in the fall.

Around the porch plant clematis and honeysuckle for their fragrance and appearance of coolness on hot days.

Thorough preparation of the soil is an absolute necessity for successful flower gardening. Dig deep—at least 2 feet—and enrich the ground with barnyard manure. If the soil is very thin, remove a layer of 2 feet and fill in with rich sandy loam. Small plants or newly planted seeds may be protected with a frame covered with wire netting which will exclude chickens or animals until the plant is able to care for itself.

Doris Edwards.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Plant Sweet Peas Now.

From March 15 to April 1 is the time to plant sweet peas. Dig the trench for them running north and south as the south wind does not harm them so much this way as when they are planted east and west. This trench should be from 6 to 10 inches deep, depending on the climate. A dry climate requires a greater depth to hold moisture around the roots and also to protect them from the heat of summer. A good average depth is 8 inches. The trench should be from 6 to 10 inches wide.

Fill the bottom of the trench with an inch of rich, finely pulverized soil, add 1½ or 2 inches of well rotted barnyard manure, then another inch of soil, and plant the seed rather thickly. Cover the seed with an inch of soil, and as soon as the plants show thru the ground, fill in around them, continuing the process until the trench is full. This tends to make the plants sturdy and give the long roots so essential for successful culture.

Apply a good mulch of straw when hot weather comes in order to protect the roots from the heat and hold the moisture. A trellis of wire poultry netting or a fence of the same is excellent for giving support to the vines. Do not begin watering the vines during the summer unless they show signs of dying, as when watering is once started it must be kept up. Loosen the soil near the vines occasionally early in the season and keep the weeds pulled out. Cut the flowers every day for when seed pods are allowed to form the plants cease blooming.

Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rice Co., Kansas.

You'll Like the Gladiolus.

To the busy farm woman who hasn't much time to spare, I would say grow the gladiolus and nothing else. They are my favorite flower and can be grown with the least expense and most satisfaction of any one flower that is adapted to general culture. Buy the bulbs at almost any seed house. They cost a little more to begin with than some flowers but they are the cheapest in the long run for they increase in number every year. We planted about 40 last year and in the fall when I dug them I had 60 blooming size bulbs and 700 little bulbets which will make blooming size bulbs in another year. They will grow in almost any kind of soil if well drained; but don't make the mistake of planting them under trees or in the sod. Plant them in the spring when you plant potatoes and in from 75 to 120 days you will have an abundance of bloom.

Gladioluses come in all colors and are lovely for cut flowers. You will make no mistake if you cut them when the first bud on the stalk begins to open. Take the flowers to the house, put them in water and they will last longer than if left out in the sun. Every 48 hours give fresh water and cut off the lower half inch of stalk. As soon as the in-



Everything Tastes Better on the Farm

—everybody knows a farmer's wife has a "knack" for making things that taste great.

Why not add to your reputation by using Calumet Baking Powder? There's something about the taste of goodies made with Calumet that makes folks want to eat 'em all day long.

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abstain from tea and all alcohols; eat meat only once a day and take Scott's Emulsion after every meal.

Scott's Emulsion makes new blood, free from the poisonous products which irritate the joints and muscles; its medicinal force relieves the enlarged, stiffened joints; and more, Scott's Emulsion stimulates the forces to expel the poisonous acids by its concentrated nourishment.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

dividual blooms wither, remove them from the spike. They will continue to flourish until the last bud opens. Plant a row in your garden and you will never regret it.
Fay Gates.
Nodaway Co., Missouri.

Phlox Sows Itself.

Among the annuals which grew in my garden last summer and did well in spite of dry weather and hot winds were petunias, phlox Drummondii, cosmos and portulaca. It is difficult to say which gave the most pleasure we loved them all so much, but I believe the phlox Drummondii produced the most blossoms for the least care. The blossoming period is longer than for the others and the plants can stand considerable frost. They make a satisfactory window plant during the winter also. A bed of phlox once started will come on year after year from self-sown seed. I cut out any plants of undesirable colors and shades as soon as the first blossoms appear, in this way preventing them from running to a dull sameness of color.

Mexican burning bush, hollyhocks and cosmos are all good to hide unsightly objects. If one prefers vines, the Madeira vine is good as it makes a quick growth and has a dense foliage. The Trumpet vine makes quick growth also and forms a permanent screen wherever planted. Both vines are very hardy. The flowers named did well without watering or any other care than keeping the weeds down and a dust mulch around the roots.
Emma Shaw.

Dewey Co., Oklahoma.

Prizes in the Contest

First prize for flower letters goes to Mrs. Doris Edwards of Shawnee county. The second and third prizes were awarded to Mrs. E. J. Killion of Rice county, and Miss Fay Gates of Nodaway county, Missouri. Other prizes were sent to Mrs. Leonard Robinson of Rice county, Mrs. J. P. Humphrey of Barber county, Mrs. L. A. Hammers of Sedgwick county, and Mrs. Emma Shaw of Dewey county, Oklahoma.

A great many interesting letters were received from readers in various sections of the country which cannot be printed in this issue for lack of space. As many as possible will be published later.

Don't Crowd Goldfish

How many goldfish can I keep in a 3 1/2 gallon globe? Can I get goldfish and other fish from the Kansas state fish hatchery? Please tell me where the hatchery is situated.
MRS. GILBERT OLSON.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Fish do better when they are not crowded so it would not be wise to put more than eight or ten in a globe the size mentioned. The Kansas state fish hatchery is at Pratt. Write to them for the further information you desire.

Seabrook Serves Warm Meals

What to put into dinner pails is a problem which no longer bothers the mothers of children who attend the Seabrook school in Shawnee county. Warm noonday luncheons have been served in this school since early in January and the plan is working so successfully the entire district is delighted.

Seabrook, tho a rural school, has the advantage of being in a thickly populated district with so many pupils that a modern four-room brick building had to be erected in 1913 to take care of them, but many parts of their plan could be carried out very well in smaller districts. Luncheon is served to an average of 55 pupils a day in a pleasant basement room which is fitted with several long board tables and benches used also for the laboratory work of the agriculture class of the junior high school. A small hall off this room serves as the kitchen.

The equipment consists of a kerosene stove and a large kettle lent by a mother in the district, a large wash boiler for making soup, two measuring cups, two long-handled dippers, three granite pans and a roaster. The school did without their warm luncheon one day in order to purchase these things. Cups, saucers, plates, spoons, knives and forks were bought with money raised at school entertainments. Meals cost the children 3 cents apiece. Meal tickets for a week are sold at 15 cents and punched by one of the teachers every noon.

A cooking committee consisting of two

girls and one boy from the junior high school is appointed every week. They are excused from their schoolroom about 11 o'clock every morning to prepare the meal. A teacher steps in occasionally to give suggestions and the young cooks find time to study a little at intervals in the work. The same committee washes the dishes after the meal. Four waiters are appointed every week also. The smaller children are admitted to the dining room first and served before the older ones march in. Every child has his own drinking cup, which he fills at a large, sanitary water cooler in the dining room. The tables are covered neatly with white paper provided by the school board. Children who care to do so bring sandwiches or desserts to add to their meal. Soup and crackers are served three times a week, bread and meat once and meat and potatoes once. Purchasing of supplies is done by committees of pupils.

Miss M'Edna Corbett is principal of the Seabrook school and it is largely due to her efforts that the school luncheon system has been adopted. Other teachers in the building are Miss Mabel McKnight, Miss Hazel Nash, and Miss Eva Mallard, who comes one day a week to give instruction in music.

Pass Along Good Cheer

Catch and radiate the sunshine.
Pass along the word of cheer.
Give a tender smile or token
To the sad ones far and near.
Gather up each passing sunbeam
And reflect it far and wide.
Sending forth its rays the brighter
Where the darkest shadows hide.

To the weary, heavy laden,
Walking lonely down the road,
Lend a hand to help them onward,
It will lift a heavy load.
To the aged and the careworn,
Grown so weary of the way,
You can be a very sunbeam,
Bringing light and joy today.

Not alone in crowded alleys
Do we find the sorest need,
There is sorrow in the palace.
There are hearts that break and bleed.
Scatter sunshine, brother, sister,
Sympathize with smile or tear;
Make this whole wide world the brighter,
For your tender words of cheer.

Spring Coats Have Belts

Spring coats retain the belts which were so popular during the winter. As the sport note predominates in the new



styles, these coats are made up in bright colors. Contrasting colors or white for the collar, cuffs and belt add to the jauntiness of the effect. The pattern shown here, 8206, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

To clean ice from window panes rub with a cloth sprinkled liberally with salt, then dry with a fresh cloth.

Masterpieces of opera by the world's greatest artists

The mere mention of opera suggests Caruso, Alda, Braslau, Calvé, Destinn, Farrar, Galski, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Hempel, Homer, Journet, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrassini, Whitehill—the commanding personalities who dominate the operatic stage.

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When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Facts About the

United States Government Authorities Show by Excessive Not Advanced in Proportion to Other Countries

Herewith are Excerpts from the Official Report Just Issued by W. B. Greeley of the National Forest Service, With a Right

Are You a Home Owner?

If you are a farm or a home owner, or ever expect to become one; if you have ever bought any lumber or ever expect to buy any, you certainly should be interested in the contents of this page.

95% of the lumber consumed in the building of new homes and barns, and in repairs, and for general purposes, is sold through the retail lumbermen. The purpose of this advertisement is to show that lumber is not sold by the retailer at an exorbitant price, and we offer the Government Forest Service report herewith quoted to prove the statement. Upon the broad conclusions of the report herein quoted the Federal Trade Commission is also in agreement.

Learn the Facts for Your Own Profit

It will profit directly every man and woman to learn the facts about lumber—its cost, its adaptability and its intelligent use. The Forest Service report has spoken the last word and we invite your critical examination of the facts and figures as set out in the center of this page. It has remained for the National Government to prove to you the utter untruth and insinuations concerning a "Lumber Trust;" that on the contrary, competition has been so keen that these products have been marketed at a small profit, and frequently at a loss during a greater part of the time in recent years past. The Government did not compel or demand of the manufacturers or retailers of lumber that they furnish information for the Forest Service report herein quoted. On the contrary, they requested it, and the government officials were overwhelmed with offers of the lumbermen to furnish information. The lumbermen were more than gratified that the Government intended to publish the facts about the Lumber Industry. A volume has been compiled, and some of the essential facts are set out in the center of this page. We ask of you your candid judgment. You have been led to believe that every time you went to a local lumber yard you paid an exorbitant price. Do you believe it is possible to assemble lumber in your community from the South, North and West and distribute it to the consumer, from a fence picket to a house or barn bill, at a lower cost

To get lumber from the manufacturer to the consumer at the lowest cost, it should come with but one freight paid. Manufacturers being unable to furnish all kinds of wood used in the average building, the local retailer is the only agency thru which this service can be rendered to the consumer. This retailer is, therefore, in position to render a service possessed by no other agency. He is always in position to furnish what the consumer is unable to obtain in mixed shipments.

to do business, or at a less profit? We believe the consumer never objects to paying a fair and reasonable profit on what he buys when he knows it. You now have the unbiased facts and statement of the Federal Government, and it is herewith submitted to you with the belief that it will be accepted as the truth, which it is.

How Lumber Is Distributed

Remember 80 per cent of all of the lumber sold in the average community is sold in wagon loads or less, not in carlots. It is possible for a lumber yard to do a fair amount of business and not sell as much as a carload to any one consumer in a whole year. If it were possible for all consumers of lumber (which it is not) to buy it in straight carlots it would cost less per thousand feet to sell it, as a matter of fact, but not 10 per cent of the lumber consumed in the average community can be sold in carlots, and no mill—either North, South or West—can fill an order for the average house even

Read These Verbatim Excerpts from RETURNS IN LUMBER MANUFACTURING

"Competition in manufacturing is not only keen, but often destructive."

"Ups and downs have been the portion of sawmills. Occasional years of high prices, 1914 and 1915 being the most extreme of these."

"The prices received for lumber at the mill in each of the four regions studied during the past few years have followed similar curves. * * * The fluctuations reflect similar market conditions at the same time; then followed 4 years of comparatively low prices; a rising market for lumber until late in 1915. During 1916 lumber prices have traversed a complete cycle, again rising toward their former mark in September and October."

"Taking the years from 1907 to 1915, the average price of Southern Yellow Pine was \$12.50 per thousand feet. The average price of Douglas Fir in the same period ranged from \$9.60 to \$15.20 per thousand feet. Yellow Pine prices were under it during 5 out of 9 years; in 1911 ranging from 2 to 16 per cent. Similarly compared with the average during the same period, Douglas Fir was 14 per cent above this figure in 1907 to 9 per cent below it in 1911, 14 per cent below it in 1914, and

RETAIL RETURNS

The government report covered an investigation of 1000 operations (one operation in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma during the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and 999 in other States). The average return was seven and two-hundredths per cent (7.53%) on the investment, which is seven and two-hundredths per cent (\$2.08 profit per thousand feet is two and two-tenths (2.2) of a cent profit on a \$20.00 investment). Returns were obtained also from eighty-eight town and country yards operated by individuals. These averaged seven and forty-six hundredths per cent (7.46%) on investment.

"One of the objects of our inquiry was to clear up misunderstanding about the lumber business as far as we could get them, and so lay the basis for better understanding of the lumber business in the regions where the study was conducted the lumber business for the most part is restricted rather than general in their scope * * * The changes in the distribution, during the past few years have tended to increase the intensity of competition."

We Submit These Facts As An Answer to All the Charges at Ex

"Their operating costs (108 Southern pine mills) in 1914, including depreciation, amounted to \$14.54, whereas the average price received for their cut was \$13.68. The book loss was 86 cents per thousand feet of lumber. No interest is included in the figures of cost."

"The year 1915 was no better than 1914 for manufacturers of Southern Yellow Pine. Profits on manufacture in that region were good in 1912 and 1913, amounting to 50 cents per thousand feet of lumber. In 1911, with an average return of about 50 cents per thousand feet of lumber, the southern pineries; 1906 and 1907, on the other hand, were years of high profits."

"Lumber manufacture in 1913 netted some profit to the majority of Douglas fir operators."

"A contrast is found in the conditions during 1914 and 1915. Lumber production was at a low ebb in 1914, and lumber was sold at less than cost of production. Operators of exceptional ability or local demand were able to work out their operating capital and without earning interest on borrowed money."

Freight The Largest Single Item of Cost

"A fifth or more of the cost of lumber to consumers is eaten up in railroad freights and farther from the bulk of consumers is an important factor in the increasing cost of lumber. Labor costs, and in the decreasing purchasing power of money. At that, the rise in lumber prices from that of most commodities; and since 1907 lumber has fallen behind." * * *

"Since lumber freights are uniform for all grades and based on weight, the railroads charge higher rates for heavier grades." * * *

"The large part of the price paid for lumber by consumers in the Middle West which

If there is a better way to manufacture and distribute lumber than from the manufacturer through the retailer method offering equal service and economy to take its place. Build with Wood, because it is the

Lumber Business!

Exclusive Investigation That the Price of Lumber Has Commodities or Other Building Materials

Light Talk to Home Builders by J. R. Moorehead, Secretary-Manager of The Southwestern Lumbermen's Association

From The Government Report: LUMBER MANUFACTURE

ings have been followed usually by longer periods of small profits or losses—

ing periods of from 8 to 27 years prior to 1916 are indicated by comparative practically the country over. In general, 1906 and 1907 were years of high in 1912 and 1913, and a sharp and continued slump from the middle of 1913 reaching the 1912-13 levels in the early spring, depressed in midsummer, and

shows a range of from \$12.50 to \$16.50, or 32 per cent of the lower rate. spread of 58 per cent of the lower rate. Taking the average price of the entire ns ranging from 5 to 12 per cent. They exceeded it in 4 years by amounts period, the prices received for Douglas Fir lumber have ranged from 28 per 14, and 20 per cent below it in 1915."

PROFITS

ing one full year's business) of line yard companies doing business in Mis- 15, shows a net profit of \$2.08 per thousand feet, or seven and fifty-three hun- per cent (7.02%) on total sales.

a 2000 feet long.

dependent retailers on the business transacted in 1914. Their net profit seven and thirty-one hundredths per cent (7.31%) on total sales.

er industry on the part of the public, by giving the public the straight facts co-operation in the future * * * * Our investigation has shown that part is competitive; and that its restraints upon trade are localized and ent development in the business, including various phases of lumber dis- titution within the industry."—W. B. Greeley.

at Exorbitant Profits Are Made By Retail Lumbermen.

an average charge for timber of \$4.11 per thousand feet, lumber tally, totaled cents per thousand feet represented 5.8 per cent on the investment in plant and

General Lumber. General data obtained by the Forest Service indicate that the average ing over \$1.50 per thousand feet in the first year, and \$2.00 in the second; and years 1908, 1909 and 1910 brought loss or low profit to the average operator in eeding \$3.00 per thousand feet."

the market value of timber, which averaged about \$1.50 per thousand feet. * * * * cent under that of 1913, and prices shrank so heavily that, regionally considered, e a small profit; others lost money or incurred the cost of shut-downs. Numerous con- vested in manufacturing."

most in the Distribution of Lumber

* * and rising costs of transportation as timber shortage has moved the mills farther Other causes lie in the greater demands made upon the retailer by the public, in higher though very marked during the 10 years before 1908, has not been greatly different

a much larger part of the retail price on lumber of low value than in the case of the up in transportation stands out strikingly." * * * *

local retailer to the consumer, American brains will find it out and adopt it. As yet, there is no oth- expensive, the best appearing, and the universal all-purpose building material now as in the past.

if a carload is required, for the reason that the average home today contains from two to six or eight species of wood, all growing in and manufactured in widely different parts of our country. Lumber must come direct from the manufacturer to the nearest point of consumption to be economically distributed. The re- tailer assembles it in his yard in carlots and distributes it to his customers. He can buy in carlots as cheap as

Don't be deceived by statements to the effect that you pay four or five profits when you buy lumber from retailers. Most large mills have their own selling force and sell their lumber to the retailer direct. Many smaller mills which cannot maintain their own selling force sell their entire out- put to the wholesaler, who sells it to the retailer in com- petition with the large manufacturer who sells his own lum- ber through his own office. The large manufacturer and the wholesaler are active competitors for the retail trade. Low price and good quality always get the business.

the cheapest. He buys it direct from the manufacturer. He only pays one freight and one profit (your informa- tion to the contrary notwithstanding) and that to the manufacturer. Lumber is a heavy, bulky and compara- tively cheap product.

Freight adds largely to the cost for even a short haul. You cannot ship it twice any more than you can ship coal twice and distribute it economically.

Why Houses Cost More

A recent comparison made between the present cost of a modern home and the cost of that same home had it been erected without modern improvements and con- veniences, shows the following result:

The present cost of this modern seven-room house, with all conveniences installed, was \$3,450. The de- ductions for full excavated basement, with concrete floor, hot water heat, sewers, gas, water and electric light connections and fixtures, paving, bath room and fixtures, closets, etc., etc., were \$1,550.00 of this cost,

The small town enjoys the same freight rates as the large city, and is, therefore, at no disadvantage in buying on ac- count of a higher freight rate, or on account of the quantity purchased. The carload is the economic unit in the purchas- ing of lumber always, and the country dealer can buy a car- load, or two carloads, or five carloads as low as the large or buyer.

which shows that in order to install these modern im- provements 82 per cent was added to the first cost of this house, and that 44 per cent of the total cost of this modern house was in improvements and conveniences, very little of which was due to the use of lumber.

It is not a question of the high cost of building, but the cost of high building. This does not refer to sky scrapers, but is due to the greater buying ability of the public, and a demand for better living conditions made possible by modern improvements, about most of which our fathers knew nothing. When your father built the house in which you were born he not only did not include these now considered necessities, he absolutely knew nothing about them. Instead of adding these to the cost, and making them a part of the house, he went to the hardware and furniture stores and bought his heating plant in the form of stoves; his lighting plant in the form of a coal oil lamp, and his closets and pantries in the shape of wardrobes and kitchen cabinets. There was a time when most people slept in the house and had the bathroom in the shape of a tub in the kitchen and the children fought for the first chance at the hot water. The toilets were in the back yard. We have now reversed this order. We have the toilets in the house and sleep out of doors.

A consumer in North Missouri recently paid \$165.00 freight on a single carload of lumber shipped from Bay City, Mich- igan. This was money thrown away because he refused to give his home dealer an opportunity to save it for him.

Your Opportunity

All the consumers of lumber in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys have a greater choice of building woods than in any other section of our country. They also enjoy greater competi- tive conditions among these several woods and a difference of two to five cents in the freight rate often determines the species of wood used or sold.

Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Ironclad TRADE MARK

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$11 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use?

Why not own an **IRONCLAD**—the incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With the Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight, paid for only \$11, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

30 Days Free Trial
Money Back if not Satisfied

Both for \$11
Freight Paid East of Rockies

150 Egg
ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted like some do, to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boilers, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, set up complete ready for use and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

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MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you will get with my Hatching Outfit—and I can prove it. The whole story is in my big Book "Hatching Facts"—in colors—sent Free, write for it. It gives short cuts to Poultry Success—what to do and how to do it. Start one of these wonderful Prize Winning Incubators making money for you.

Over 524,000 Satisfied Users

\$8.55 Buys 140 Egg Size
World's Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-water—Double-walled—Copper Tank—Self-Regulating. The Prize Winning World's Champion Model—same as used by Uncle Sam—leading Agr'l Colleges—America's most Successful Poultry Raisers. When ordered with my \$4.85 World Famous Hot-water Double-walled 140-chick Brooder, both cost only \$12.50.

Freight Prepaid Satisfaction Guaranteed

You can also share in my **\$1000** Cash Prizes to customers—conditions easy to get Biggest Prize, order now—the earlier you start, the better your chance to share in the Gold—anyway write today for my big Free Book. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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Insecticides and Fungicides
at factory prices. Sulphur, copperas, lime, formaldehyde, Paris green, etc. Raw chemicals and drugs for all farm purposes. Quality standard guaranteed. Dry dust sprays and compounded stock powders with ingredients specified furnished if desired. Write for price list. Ingredients printed on all goods sold.

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Buy a Farm in Polk County, Missouri.

Polk County farmers are prosperous. One of the richest counties in Missouri. Ample rainfall. Long growing—short feeding season. Excellent farms, improved with good buildings, silos, fences, etc. Located on good roads, close to good towns, with all modern advantages. If you are looking for a good productive farm, where conditions are right, send for our FREE Farm Bulletin. Many real bargains. Easy terms if desired. Write today.

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We want to tell you how to prevent chicks from dying in the shell just at hatching time, how to save them from White Diarrhea or Bowel Trouble; how to build the best Home Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change your old one. Above information absolutely FREE, for names of 5 to 8 of your friends who use incubators. Send Names Today. **RAISALL REMEDY CO., Box 66, BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.**

Sure Hatch Chicks Make Money

They thrive and grow. They are born healthy and strong. Many owners make 1000% profit yearly. Machine is simply and easily operated. The wife or the children can run it. The Sure Hatch Incubator lasts a lifetime. **19 Years' Experience**

has taught us how to build this superb incubator that hatches fertile eggs into healthy chicks. No losses from poor incubation. Hatches in cold weather. Requires only a little space. Just a corner anywhere around the house. An ornament to any room.

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You get your money back and a nice profit too from the Sure Hatch in a few weeks. Be on the safe side, Sure Hatch Chicks are strong and healthy; that's the kind you must have to succeed.

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Do not send stamps or money, just a postal with your name and address. We will send you our big, interesting and valuable Sure Hatch Catalog. Pictures and describes fully the Sure Hatch. Shows the photographs of many owners. Maybe some of your friends are there. Gives the secrets of successful Chicken Raising and Poultry Profits. Tells all about our Generous Offer of Free Fixtures, Free Uncle Sam Poultry Book and Freight Paid. Send that postal to us today. Early hatches pay best.

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RELY ON LYON

Incubators Need Good Care

The main thing in using an incubator is attention to every little thing—heat, light, moisture, airing and turning the eggs.

I get the best and freshest eggs possible, not more than 10 days old. The incubator is dusted and warmed and the water pipes filled to let the water, also, get warm. Then I put as many eggs on their sides on the screen in the egg tray as it will hold, and then carefully put the tray in. This I do at night. Of course, the heat goes down. Turn the lamp wick two-thirds as high as it should be, if the room is warm, or up high if the room is cool.

In the morning the thermometer usually registers 98 or 100 degrees. I keep it about that the first week. Don't open the door for 36 hours. After that take out the tray, lift out perhaps two dozen eggs from the center and with both hands roll the eggs from the sides to the center to change their position. Then distribute around the sides the eggs taken out. This takes about five minutes. Put the tray back, fill the lamp, pick off charred wick and see that the machine is properly regulated. Never leave the incubator door open.

Any time after the seventh day I test the eggs, only testing once for each hatch. I have a tin tester, but one can be made by using a stiff paper or cardboard made into a cone, with a round hole the size of an egg cut in the side. Place it over the lighted lamp and hold the egg to the light with the thumb and finger. If the egg is clear it is infertile, if fertile the egg will show a dark spot, with blood veins spreading from it. The brown eggs do not show so plainly.

In two weeks the eggs should show about three-quarters dark when tested. The clearest ones can be taken out, but I think it a bother to put fresh eggs with the tested ones. The thermometer should register 101 or 102 degrees and never higher. If the thermometer runs above 103, except at hatching time, take out the tray and roll the eggs. In the second week they will click against each other like two cups gently rapped together. Sprinkle with warm water and let cool for a half-hour if the room is reasonably warm. Place tray in the incubator, turn the light lower and do not let it get so hot again, as getting too hot weakens the chicks so they die in the shell. Keep the water tray full and turn the eggs night and morning. Cool them 20 minutes or a half-hour.

In the third week run at 103. If there is plenty of life, it will keep that temperature with very little lamp heat. Watch it more closely now. On the eighteenth day put the eggs on the slats, removing the screen. On the next day they will begin to pip and some chicks kick out of the shell. By the twenty-second day my chicks usually are hatched. I sometimes help the late ones out, but they seldom live as they are not properly formed.

I do not feed my chicks for 48 hours, then give them a little grit with oatmeal and plenty of water. By the third meal they will be eating well. I seldom lose any after they are a week old. I always give them dry feed.

Antoinette Lathrop.

Garnett, Kan.

Get a Reliable Incubator

The secret of success with an incubator is to get a good, reliable machine and then get it well regulated before placing the eggs in it. I usually run my incubator about 48 hours before setting. By that time it should be well regulated. The temperature should stand at about 101 degrees when the eggs are put in, as the heat will increase about one degree when the eggs get warm. The temperature will drop at first, but the eggs should be warm and the temperature up to 102 degrees in 24 hours at least. I have heard people say that different kinds of incubators require different degrees of heat for the eggs, but I disagree with them. All hens are supposed to have the same body heat, so why not the same heat in all incubators?

I have found that the best temperature is 102 to 103 degrees for the first two weeks, and from 103 to 104 degrees the last week. I turn the eggs in a few hours after the temperature gets to the right degree. I take a few of the eggs out of the tray and roll the rest around, thus giving the chicks exercise. Turn the eggs once a day until about the seventh day, then twice a day until they

start to pip. I sprinkle the eggs about every other day after the first week and never have any crippled chicks.

Little chicks should not be fed until at least 36 hours old, and 48 hours is better. Hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with four or five times as much rolled oats, makes a good feed to start them on. Be sure the feed is fresh as it sours very quickly in warm weather. After four or five days gradually add corn chop, or corn chop and bran slightly moistened, so that at 10 days or 2 weeks old they will be eating one or the other entirely. The bran and corn chop is a good feed to give them until they are large enough to eat whole grain. They should have fresh water and grit at all times.

A flock of chicks thus hatched and cared for from good healthy stock should give the owner no trouble.

Mrs. R. E. Hailey.

Wilsey, Kan.

Incubator was an Experiment

Incubators aren't so much trouble after all. I set a 150-egg machine last spring and hatched 80 chicks, raised a nice lot of pullets and sold and ate several roosters, which I think, paid me for all the trouble.

During the day the incubator had all the care it needed but at night I was so sleepy headed that it wasn't looked after much. The care of the chicks for the first three weeks is of the most importance. Do not overfeed, and keep them in a dry place which is nice and warm but not too hot. Feed them sweet skim milk slightly warmed, but should they get the white diarrhea, take the water away and let them drink milk alone. Dry bran, rolled oats, and plenty of grit is a good starter. I think it will pay anyone that can try to raise chickens and poultry of any kind this year, for everyone is sold off closely because of the high priced feed. Many persons sold all that they had. For these reasons I think that chickens will be scarcer and higher priced next fall, so get busy with incubators and see if you cannot make it pay.

Mrs. G. Graver.

St. Paul, Kan.

The Chicks Live and Grow

I have used two kinds of incubators in the last ten years set side by side, and have set them on the same day. I use hot or boiling soft water to fill the pipes, and have new wicks, clean burners and a good grade of coal oil. I make sure the thermometer is good, also the disks, then I run the heat up to 104 degrees.

I put in well-shaped eggs, not too round nor too long and without too thick or too thin shells. I mark one side of the eggs so as to tell when I have them all turned. I turn them once every day and air them just a little for 19 days. The three last days I do not disturb them. Out of 110 eggs I get from 86 to 97 little chicks.

I have had some full-grown, well-developed chicks die in the shell. I never could account for this, as I try to keep the heat at 102 degrees at all times during the hatch and the three days before, for the little chicks create lots of heat themselves.

There is one thing I can boast of: Whatever number I hatch I am lucky in raising, as I have good, healthy chicks. I first feed them a little dry sand and for one week I feed the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, not using the whites, and I can just see the little fellows grow. Then I put them on finely ground corn chop and dry bran. Never use wet feed as this causes bowel trouble. I always keep plenty of fresh water by them. I feed five times a day for about three weeks, then if the weather is fine and the chicks can run out with a hen I feed only three times a day.

I set some hens at the same time I do the incubators, then I divide the chicks among the hens as this saves the trouble of running a brooder.

I do not like an incubator for hatching goose or duck eggs, as the heat does not seem to be natural enough.

Mrs. Josie A. Courtney.

McPherson, Kan.

NEW INCUBATOR—FREE.

The Wight Co., D-17, Lamoni, Iowa, wants to give every reader of this paper a new \$5.00 all-steel incubator. It will take just 30 minutes' work in your home to get this incubator. Write for special offer today.—Advertisement.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Something to Crow About

Poultry Club Girls are Setting to Work in Earnest

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

CAPPER POULTRY Club girls have something to crow about this week sure enough. Four counties are full already and there are half a dozen others with four members apiece just waiting for one more girl to put them over the line. The counties that have completed their membership since Coffey led the way last week are Shawnee, Cloud and Republic. How many of you guessed right? A list of the Coffey county club members was published last week. I hope you all clipped it out and kept it. Save the lists as they are printed every time and after a while you will have the names of every girl in the Capper Poultry Club. That is a good way to begin to feel acquainted. Shawnee was the second county filled. Here are the club members:

Name and Address.	Age.
Edna Hubbard, R. 28, Topeka.....	13
Stella Mosely, R. 28, Topeka.....	15
Hattie Patterson, R. 28, Topeka.....	13
Mamie Robinson, R. 7, Topeka.....	12
Winnifere Button, Elmont.....	13

Cloud county girls ought to come out at the top in the contest if there is anything in a name. They've made a good start by filling their membership so soon. This is the list:

Name and Address.	Age.
Effie Merritt, Concordia.....	17
Leonia Pettit, Concordia.....	13
Bessie Slater, Delphos.....	18
Esther Teasley, Glasco.....	11
Ellen Zimmer, Ames.....	14

Republic Girls are Workers.

Republic county has two girls whose postoffice address is in Nebraska altho they live in Kansas. Republic girls are younger than the club members in either Shawnee or Cloud counties but that doesn't need to mean they can't work so well as the older ones. They are getting down to business in a hurry. Four of them have filed their farm flock report blanks already and begun keeping the daily accounts. The five club members are:

Name and Address.	Age.
Mildred Pressnall, Munden.....	10
Isabel Shepard, Wayne.....	11
Sara M. Jeffries, Chester, Neb.....	13
Lenora Jungck, Chester, Neb.....	10
Marjorie Yeager, Republic.....	13

Mildred Sullivan of Dickinson county wrote last week asking, "What did you mean when you said for us to boost for the club?" Asking other girls to join so that you can have your county full in a hurry is one of the best ways of boosting I know. I guess Mildred really knew more about boosting than she thought, after all, for in this very same letter she told of two other girls she thinks might like to be club members and said she and her chum want to fill their county club right away. Fun doesn't really begin until your county club is full. There'll be good times then, you may be sure.

Mary Griffiths of Lyon county has planned already to have a party for her county club when it has five girls, and she says she will have a program prepared and will serve refreshments. Mary says also, "Wouldn't it be fine if we five Lyon county girls could meet once a month and have someone tell us more about poultry?" I thought that was such an excellent idea I promised her I'd tell all the girls about it just as

soon as I could. Mary has won state and county prizes on poultry already. Maybe you read the story about "Keeping up with Lizzie," in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last year. It looks as if the Capper Poultry girls will have to play a game of "Keeping up with Mary," doesn't it?

Who Knows What "Pep" Means?

Addie Sheldon of Sumner county isn't afraid of the farm flock record keeping. She wrote when she sent in her farm flock report blank, "I am glad to become a member of the Capper Poultry Club and will try to do my best. I began to keep an account of our poultry the first of the year and will just continue the same account. I have it in a book. I am very busy with my school work now but school will soon be out and then I can write more."

Another girl with lots of what the boys call "pep"—ask them what it means if you don't know—is Bertha Harms of Pottawatomie county. Bertha asked a friend to join the Capper Poultry Club and sent the application blank all filled out along with her own farm flock report. Bertha is going to choose Buff Orpingtons for her purebred flock.

Sybil Jones and her friend, Inez Coleman, of Reno county were among the first girls to send in applications for membership. Sybil has filed her farm flock report but Inez has to wait a little while until her brother's chickens are moved away. Sybil wrote, "The morning I received my letter saying I was accepted as a member of the club I went to the phone and called Inez and she was all out of breath coming from the mail box to the phone to call me." These two girls are going to have some happy times visiting together and talking about their club work this summer, I'm sure.

There is time for just one more letter this week, but there'll be more for you to read next week. This one is from Ethelyn Etherington of Greenwood county. She says, "I thank you for appointing me one of the five county representatives in the Capper Poultry Club, and I will do my best to make a success. My brother Louis is in the Capper Pig Club and I am going to make him wake up and dig. Mamma has bought eggs for three years and raised Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes and I have been feeding the chickens and ducks and hunting their eggs for two or three years. "Nellie Vigle is just my age and I have always called her my twin. I sent her an application blank out of our Farmers Mail and Breeze and she is going to mail it to you as soon as she can. I am going to begin my record keeping March 1. I have decided to have Plymouth Rocks for my contest flock."

There is still room for several hundred more girls in the Capper Poultry Club. If you haven't joined already, here is an application blank ready to fill out and send in to the secretary. Club rules will be sent to those who ask for them. Only five girls in a county can be members and they will be the first five to apply. Don't miss such a wonderful chance to have fun and make money, but mail your blank today.

The Capper Poultry Club

Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please consider my application for membership in the Capper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize.

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if she is chosen.

..... Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

The applicant is personally known to us. She is in every way worthy of consideration for membership. If selected, we believe she will do her best and will make a record that will be an honor to our county.

Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.

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INCUBATOR AND BROODER

Backed by 23 years' experience. Cabinet made. Hot water heating plant. Poultry lessons free. Ask about our "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous little booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. Big catalog FREE. J. S. Gierst, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Des Moines Incubator Co. 548 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

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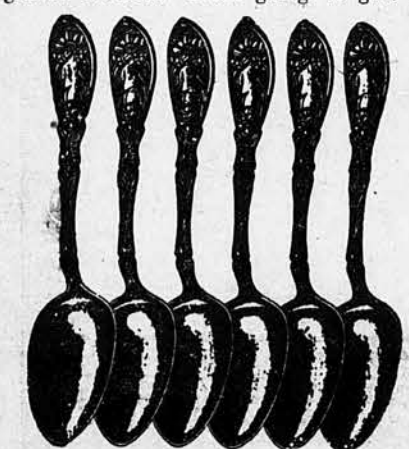
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One of this year's patterns. **FREE** One solid gold tie pin with assorted colored stones. A very neat design and an attractive piece of jewelry. Every well dressed man should have one of these pins. **Special Offer:** We will send this solid gold tie pin for only 3 yearly subscriptions to the Household, a big high grade story paper and family magazine, at 25 cents each, 75 cents in all. Address **The Household, Dept. T-P-7, Topeka, Kansas**

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I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a



set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Fun on Saint Patrick's Day

Whether You're Irish or not You'll Like This Party

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

NOVEL INVITATIONS for a St. Patrick's Day party may be made by writing the following words in green ink on correspondence cards with a shamrock in one corner: "Faith, and we shall be pleased to hev yez spind St. Patrick's Day in the avenin' at Mike O'Reilley's (John Brown)." In the lower left hand corner write, "Riprisint the auld sod in costume."

Decorate the house in green with gold-harps, toy snakes, mock Blarney stones and potatoes arranged thru the rooms.

As the guests enter pin an Irish name on them and tell them they must be known by the new name all the evening. If one forgets and uses a real name he must pay a forfeit by telling an Irish joke or singing an Irish song.

An interesting guessing game is "A Dish of Greens." Pass around paper with the following questions and give a prize to the person having the most correct answers:

- A large European city and green. Paris Green.
- Green, and a dairy product. Green cheese.
- Green, and a part of the human anatomy. Greenback.
- Green, and a musical instrument. Greenhorn.
- Green, and a reptile. Green turtle.
- Green, and a name applied to a foolish person. Green goose.
- Green, and a dwelling. Greenhouse.
- A synonym for always, and green. Evergreen.
- Green, and a common name for material. Green goods.
- Green, an elevation of land, and a part of the United States. Green Mountain State.
- Green, and a tradesman. Green grocer.
- Green, and a part of a house. Green room.
- Green, and a portion of the surface of the globe. Greenland.

A potato contest is fun, too. Arrange three large potatoes on a table at one end of the room and request each member of the party to carry them to the opposite side of the room, using an ordinary pin to lift them. Set a time limit for this feat and let all who accomplish it in the number of minutes allotted draw for the prize.

Cut a number of pieces from green paper representing the map of Ireland and give each guest a pencil and one of the blank maps. Name a number of the large cities, rivers, and mountains in Ireland and ask the guests to locate them on their maps. A book bound in green makes a suitable prize for the person with the most accurate map at the close of the contest.

When it is time for refreshments pass out pieces of toads cut from green cardboard at different angles and have the guests match them. A pretty way to decorate the table is to sprinkle little shamrock stickers over the white cloth. For the center have a cake covered with white icing with a suitable border and sprinkle the top with shamrocks cut from citron. Tie the sandwiches with green ribbon and serve a shamrock salad.

To make the salad remove the core and seeds from green peppers and fill them with cream cheese into which you have worked chopped nuts. Set this away in a cold place for 24 hours and when ready to serve cut across in slices about 1/2 inch thick. Arrange each slice on lettuce leaves, drop a spoon of mayonnaise on the lettuce and add a strip of the green pepper for the stem. The shape of the pepper suggests the shamrock and the salad is appetizing and pretty. Next serve gelatine in which you have placed halved and seeded white grapes, cake, salted peanuts, coffee and green candies.

Michael was a Friend Indeed

Michael was larger, stronger and more intelligent than the other dogs attached to a certain division of the French army and he was a general favorite among the soldiers. Michael, altho most "sociable," centered his particular affections upon a young French soldier named Henri. Every day at the soup hour Michael would appear carrying a tin can and place it beside Henri, who would fill it as he did his own, and they would dine together.

The day came, however, when Henri failed to return, and as the men stumbled back again to safety Michael scanned, with anxious eyes, each pale, haggard face, his sensitive nostrils quivering with dread.

When the last man had been accounted for and Henri was still missing the ani-

mal darted toward the battlefield and after some time returned, greatly excited and carrying an old half-glove which belonged to his friend. He could scarcely wait for the attendants to bring a litter before he started off again, his great, intelligent eyes imploring them to hurry.

In a remote part of the field they found the young fellow lying still and cold. After a hasty examination the attendants left him for dead, hurrying away to succor the living, but Michael refused to be convinced. Again and again he returned for assistance, according to Our Dumb Animals, but in vain, so he mounted his solitary guard, his face almost humanly expressive of grief.

The attack took place about sundown, and it was not until late that night that comparative quiet settled down upon the trenches.

Suddenly the moon flashed from behind a cloud, and the alert sentinel peered sharply about, then brought his rifle swiftly to his shoulder.

Not 20 feet away, creeping slowly towards the trenches, but halting abruptly every minute, loomed a large, dark object. The sentry advanced cautiously, finger on trigger, demanded curtly, "Who goes there?" followed by the stifled exclamation, "Michael!"

Michael it was, gasping, panting, but still the same old dog Michael—but not alone. Behind him, parts of his uniform literally torn away by the dog's teeth, lay Henri, dragged from the battlefield, inch by inch, by the devoted animal. And miracle of miracles, the boy was actually breathing.

How the animal had accomplished such a difficult task and escaped the vigilant eyes of the field attendants will forever remain a mystery, but little, fragile-looking Henri ultimately recovered.

Friend Hippo's New Name

In spite of its clumsy build, the hippopotamus can trot fast. That is why he was given the name of river-horse. The hippo's feet are kept far apart by the wide body and make paths with a ridge down the middle, so as to be recognizable at once. They swim well, but go at their greatest speed when they can gallop along the bottom in shallow water. They can stay under water a long time, and when they come to the surface they send little jets of spray from their nostrils. The cow is devoted to the calf. The young one stands on her back as the mother swims.

You Can See the Wind

It is said that anyone may see the wind by means of a common handsaw. All that is necessary is a handsaw and a good breeze. On any blowy day hold the saw against the wind. That is, if the wind is in the north hold the saw with one end pointing east and the other west. Hold the saw with the teeth uppermost and tip it slowly toward the horizon until it is at an angle of about 45 degrees. By glancing along the edge of the teeth you can "see the wind;" it will be pouring over the edge of the saw much after the manner that water pours over a waterfall. This is doubtless due to the fact that there are always fine particles of dust in the air, and in a strong breeze the wind forces against the slanting sides of this saw, slides up the surface, and suddenly pours over when it reaches the top.

It is doubtless the tiny particles that make the air dust-laden that can be seen falling over the edge of the saw as the wind current drops, but it is about as near as anyone can get to seeing the wind under normal conditions.

Sonny Dodson, the Hero

This story was written by Quinn Dickason of Okemah, Okla. Quinn is only 12 years old. Isn't it a good one? "Sonny Dodson, called by the cowboys of Jones ranch 'the hero,' rode out each day with his father to tend the cattle. Cattle thieves had been visiting the ranch and no one could tell when they might come and steal some of the cattle so all the men were ordered to carry weapons and be prepared for them.

"One day all the cowboys were needed at the ranch to help ship cattle so the boss said he would have to leave Sonny to take the cattle out alone. After he got them out he pulled his horse into the shade and lay down to rest. He had not been there long when he heard the pounding of hoofs on the prairie and getting up cautiously he saw the cattle thieves taking off the herd of cattle. He thought quickly and decided to use an old trick of the cowpunchers. Slipping around to the head of the leaders, he began to empty his revolver into the ground around their hoofs. The cattle became frightened, turned around and came down on the drivers, and if the cowboys had not come speeding over the prairies when they heard the shot, the whole bunch of thieves would have been killed. As it was no one was killed, but one man had a crushed hand, another a broken leg and another a fractured skull, and all were wounded badly.

"The cowboys all praised Sonny for his quick thinking and the boss gave him a regular job tending the cattle on the ranch."

When Grizzly was Surprised

A prospector who was collecting specimens near Cooke, Mont., says the New York Evening Post Magazine, worked too long, and decided to spend the night in the mountains. The weather was warm and pleasant, and he stood his rifle against a tree and lay down to sleep. In the course of the night he was awakened by the heavy breathing of a large animal and an oppressive and very disagreeable odor. Half-conscious of something standing over him, he lay perfectly still.

Soon there was a grunting and snuffing close by his head, and he understood that he was underneath a grizzly bear! A cold sweat came over him, and he was paralyzed with fright.

His rifle was out of reach. He had no knife, and he feared that the grizzly might attack him at any moment. Acting on a sudden impulse, he doubled up his knees, and with all his strength plunged both his fists and feet simultaneously against the stomach of the beast.

It was a complete surprise for the grizzly, which was even more frightened than the man. It ran squealing and bellowing into the timber, while the man whose knees were knocking together with fright, gathered up his goods and struck out for Cooke City in the dark. He did not dare to pause until he was safe in the settlement.

An Interesting Family

I built a small bird house last spring out of cigar boxes and fastened it in a tree. I watched it closely and one day I saw a king bird fly in. Then it flew out again and soon returned with another bird. They seemed to like the house and the next day they began to build a nest in it. It took them almost a week to build the nest and then one day I saw four eggs in it. They were white with small brown spots.

The mother bird sat on the eggs for about two weeks and then there were four tiny birds in the nest. It kept the parent birds busy finding food for their large family. When the little birds were old enough to fly the mother and father birds sat on a branch of the tree and called to them and after coaxing a long time they at last flew out and away.

Dorothy Plum.

Squirrels for Pets

My brother found two squirrels last spring and they make very good pets. We feed them milk with a medicine dropper and when they have had enough they let go of the dropper and shake their heads. They take bread in their paws and eat it just like a person does. Burlingame, Kan. Myrtle Tucker.

Do You Like Riddles?

Here are a few riddles which perhaps you have not heard:

- Why is a proud woman like a music box? Because she is full of airs.
- What is it which will be yesterday and was tomorrow? Today.
- Why should a man always wear a watch when he travels in the desert? Because every watch has a spring.
- What is it that turns without moving? Milk when it turns sour.
- What is the difference between an old tramp and a feather bed? One is hard up and the other is soft down.
- What do lawyers do when they die? Lie still.
- What is it that a man, no matter how smart he is, overlooks? His nose.

Little Girl's Day

When Little Girl wakes in the morning gay,
Then everybody is glad;
The cat in the kitchen sits purring away,
And the puppy dog barks like mad.
The bell in the steeple turns head over heels,
That's his way of showing how glad he feels;
And all the wide world seems to say,
"Our dear Little Girl is happy today!"

When Little Girl wakes in the morning sad,
Then everybody must mourn;
The little birds sigh, and the big birds cry,
And the scarecrow sobs in the corn.
The fishes all pull their hankies out,
And go and weep with the poor hornpout,
And the clock says, "Tock! I'm sorry to say
Our dear Little Girl is sad today!"

So, Little Girl, when you go beddy at night
Put a smile right under your pillow,
And when you wake up, just slip it on tight,
And wear it all day with a will, oh!
Then the sun will shine and the wind will blow,
And the bells will ring, "Ho! ho! ho! ho!"
For in all the wide world there's naught
can be
So sweet as a happy child to see!
—Woman's Home Companion.

Robin Learns to Feed Himself

I saw a young robin one day standing on a board. He stood there a long time and I had a good chance to study him. The mother soon came around the corner of the house with a worm which she put on the ground and picked until it was dead. Then she flew over to the young robin, put the worm into his mouth and flew away after another. When the young robin was full they both flew away to the meadow. They came back every day for several days after that and finally I noticed the young robin getting worms for himself. He could not pick them out of the ground so well as his mother at first but he soon learned.

Florence Berzing.

This Will Make You Think

The words left out are the names of cities and towns in the United States. The number of dashes represents the number of letters in the words. See how many you can guess.

All dirty boys should make a path
To state of Maine, and town of ---
Those who contend and strive madly
Should seek New Hampshire's ---
truly.
Hardheaded people, it is said,
Like Massachusetts' ---
Spendthrifts who scatter pence,
All need Rhode Island's ---
When cats leave mice and rats at ---
Send them to ---, New York.
Let tramps, or other vagrant men,
Hike to New Jersey's ---
Gymnasts in Pennsylvania get
County and town of ---
My house is old and past repair,
Me for ---, Delaware.
Idlers who burden the earth may stand
In Maryland, at ---
Tidings from fashion's seaside throne
Virginia's --- may own

A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by March 26.

The answer to the puzzle in the February 3 issue was "Indian." Prize winners are Estell DeArmond, Havana, Kan.; Nettie M. Moline, Okemah, Okla.; Alice R. Anderson, Huron, Kan.; Rostine Hogue, Hill City, Kan.; Harry Caughey, Asherville, Kan.

The Meanest Bird

Did you ever know a man or boy mean enough to rob a baby? Of course, you say, no one would be mean enough to do that. Perhaps not, but there is a bird that will. This feathered robber is the Sparrow, Bully the Sparrow, a writer in the Kansas City Star calls him. The next time you find a nest of robins with some young ones in it watch and see if Bully does not steal from the babies, literally take the food out of their mouths.

You know Mr. and Mrs. Robin are hard workers. They are busy long before you are up in the morning, and you may see them hopping about your yard long after all the other birds have gone to bed. Mr. and Mrs. Robin's babies are always hungry and the father and mother are busy every moment gathering worms for them. Bully the Sparrow has learned this, and he also knows that Mr. and Mrs. Robin are not fighters. So you may often see Bully and his friends sitting close to a Robin's nest and when Mr. and Mrs. Robin come home with a worm or a bug and make ready to drop it into the open mouth of one of the babies, Bully will suddenly dart forward and grab the morsel and eat it himself. It is just because he does such mean things that we all dislike Bully so much.

About time to get the home packing plant in operation.

The Only Car That Does Those Things Is Hudson Super-Six

The Super-Six is the only car that ever went 1819 miles in 24 hours.

It is the only car that ever went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours. In that one round trip it twice broke the ocean-to-ocean record.

At Pike's Peak, a Super-Six Special defeated 20 great rivals, all specially built for hill climbing. It made the best time in the world's greatest hill-climb.

It holds all the speed records for stock touring cars, and the records for quick acceleration.

Note What That Means

You say you don't want a racing car. We know you don't. You will never, perhaps, use half the power or speed of the Super-Six.

But mark that this motor is a small, light, simple Six. We have added no size or cylinders. We have taken a light Six and, by this invention, increased its efficiency 80 per cent. And solely by reducing friction, which destroys the motor and wastes its power.

We Did Just This

The Six-type motor had great limitations. Despite all perfections, much vibration still remained. And vibration causes friction.

Some engineers, including the Hudson, were testing Eights and Twelves. They felt that twin-type motors might solve the friction problem. The trend was away from Sixes.

Then Hudson engineers brought out this Super-Six invention. It is a Hudson invention, patented by Hudson. In this new-type Six they obtained all the efficiency and endur-

ance sought for in the multi-cylinder type and they did this without adding cylinders, complications or weight.

All in Endurance

All the Super-Six records—for speed, hill-climbing and long-distance—were won by this motor's endurance. They mean that motor wear and friction are reduced to almost nothing.

By excelling in these feats, it proved that this motor will outlast any other type.

That is what you want above everything else. You want less wasted power, less wear, less friction. That means, of course, supreme performance. But it also means supreme economy.

What You Can't Afford

Some men will say, "I can't afford a superb car like the Hudson."

But you can. All this beauty, luxury and superlative performance will cost you less than many a car without them.

The Super-Six invention, in all probability, doubles the life of a motor. It saves the power which was wasted in friction. And this year we add a new gasoline saver which saves a great deal more.

No other fine car gives such value as the Hudson. No other car has a motor which compares with this. A higher-quality car is impossible. Yet note how far the Hudson undersells many cars that it out-performs.

Go see and prove this car. It is now the largest-selling car above \$1200. And the saving shows in the Hudson price.



Phaeton, 7-passenger, \$1650
Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1950

Touring Sedan . . . \$2175
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(All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

Town Car \$2925
Town Car Landaulet . . 3025
Limousine Landaulet . . 3025

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Farm Hands Wanted Western Canada Farmers Require 50,000 American Farm Laborers AT ONCE!

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A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at no expense. Only those accustomed to farming need apply.

For particulars as to railway rates and districts where labor is required, or other information regarding Western Canada, apply to

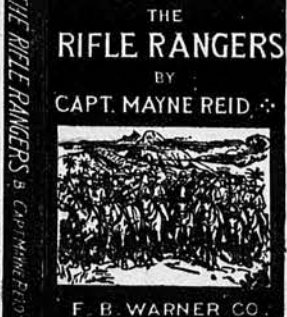
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When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy, embossed watch and stone set ring given for selling 50 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry.

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By Capt. Mayne Reid



The Rifle Rangers is a book for men and boys who have red blood in their veins. There was no place for mollycoddles and sissies among The Rifle Rangers. Everybody is up and doing. A historical novel of the Mexican war. The scene is laid from the fall of 1846 to the fall of 1849. "The Rifle Rangers" were an independent company of hunters, back woodsmen and adventure-loving men who formed a company—elected their own officers and were

mustered into the U. S. army at the time of the invasion of Mexico. While a story of war, still it must not be classed with the Indian stories of murder and ruthless slaughter. SPECIAL OFFER: This interesting story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. R.R. 4, Topeka, Kan.

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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 money. Write TODAY.

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It quickly penetrates.

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MY POUCH OF W-B CUT TOBACCO ISN'T AS BIG AS YOUR LOOSE PAPER SACK, BUT ITS BETTER AND CHEAPER, BECAUSE IT SATISFIES AND LASTS LONGER.

JUDGE, THAT FELLOW HAS CAUGHT ON TO IT ALL RIGHT.

HERE'S something curious about W-B CUT Chewing—it takes less out of your pocket and puts a better chew into your mouth. No big plug sagging your pocket, no big wad sagging your cheek. Half as much of this rich tobacco goes twice as far as ordinary plug. W-B saves your silver and gives you a silver-lining feeling of happiness all over. You can't help from telling your friends about W-B.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City



Don't Buy a Pedigreed Scrub Cow

The breed of dairy cows is a matter of taste. There are money-making producers in every dairy breed, and many pedigreed scrubs. If you buy a purebred cow, purchase her for her ability to convert large quantities of feed into milk and butterfat at a profit and not because her pedigree is long.

The average farmer had better let purebred cows alone. He has not had the experience to handle them satisfactorily. He had better start with a herd of grade or native cows that have good dairy forms and mate them with a pure bred dairy bull. The beginner in the dairy business is certain to make costly mistakes and he can make them cheaper with grade cows than he can with purebreds. As the farmer grades up his herd by the use of purebred bulls, the scales and the Babcock test, he will accumulate knowledge of how to select cows and how to feed and manage them at a good profit. When he has mastered the business, he will be ready to invest in purebred cows.

Select the breed you like and stick to it. If you have a grade herd, always use bulls of the same breed. There is a general desire among American farmers to cross breeds with a view of combining the good qualities of both. This kind of crossing fails. A farmer wants to cross the Holstein and the Jersey so as to get a cow that will yield a large quantity of very rich milk. Once in a while such a cross produces the desired result, but generally the offspring yields a small quantity of thin milk. It is easier for nature in a cross to reproduce the weak qualities of the parents.

Select a dairy cow with a large capacity for storing feed. This is indicated by an enormous paunch, long ribs well rounded and long space between the last rib and the hip bone. The farmer in the South and Southwest should feed bulky forage crops almost entirely to his dairy cows. He can afford little or no grain. For this reason he must select a cow that can consume daily a large quantity of coarse forage.

Select a cow with a sharp backbone, prominent hip bones and thin neck, shoulders and thighs. These points indicate that the cow converts her feed into milk and does not put flesh on her body.

Select a cow with a flank that is arched high at the side of the udder. The higher up the flank is cut away, the more room for the udder. Stand behind the cow and see that there is no flesh between her hind legs almost up to the root of the tail. This absence of flesh leaves room for the udder and in a heavy milker, the back part of the udder is attached up almost to the root of the tail. In a good beef cow, that gives milk for a few months only while her calf is young, the flesh between the hind legs extends down nearly to the hocks.

Milk is formed from the blood as it passes thru the udder. The greater the quantity of blood that passes thru, the higher the milk yield. A large flow of blood is indicated by large milk veins, the large veins that extend from the front of the udder forward along the belly. If the cow is fresh see that these veins are large. They do not show so well in a dry cow. These veins enter the body thru openings in the belly called milk wells. In a good dairy cow, a milk well usually is as large as a man's thumb. In beef animals it is much smaller. Heavy milk producers usually have the milk wells well forward, sometimes as far as between the front legs. In poor milkers and in beef animals, the milk wells usually are found not far from the front of the udder. Particular attention should be paid to the size and location of the milk wells.

In learning to select a dairy cow, it is a good plan to put a cow that is known to be a high milk producer beside a cow that is particularly good as a beef animal. The contrasting points stand out strongly. Such a comparison will teach the beginner more than the study of a dozen dairy cows without contrasting them with beef animals. After the main points are strongly fixed in the beginner's mind, he should examine closely as many dairy cows as he can that he knows are profitable animals. He soon will learn enough to be able to select cows having good dairy forms from among cows that do not have good records.

H. M. Cottrell.

The farmer who forgets the question, "Will it pay?" soon arrives in the has-been brigade.

Cattle that Come from Ayr

The native home of the Ayrshire is the county of Ayr, in Scotland. Ayrshires have been developed with such definite purpose that a uniform type has been obtained. Ayrshire is hilly, the soil only of fair fertility and the climate severe. These conditions have tended to give the Ayrshire the two characteristics for which it is most famous, activity and hardihood, which allow it to thrive on poor and rough pastures in a cold and rigorous climate. The color is red, brown, or black and white, the darker color in Scotch cattle predominating. Cows fatten readily when dry and produce a good quality of beef.

The Ayrshire has been selected and bred to obtain great symmetry of body and udder and as a result we find such form and style in no other breed. The udder, particularly, is superior in shape.

One of the early objections to the breed in America was the typically small and short teats found on imported cows. American breeders, however, are doing away with this difficulty gradually thru careful selection.

The breed has obtained its strongest foothold in New England and in Canada, where the land is rough and the climate severe. The breed never has been exploited and its slowly increasing popularity is entirely due to its many excellent qualities. It produces large quantities of milk, better balanced in its solid constituents than that of any other breed, the fat per cent averaging 3 per cent. Mature bulls weigh from 1500 to 2000 pounds and cows 1000 pounds in fair flesh.

Why Keep the "Boarder" Cow?

The dairy cow should be well cared for. There is nothing that will cause a cow to fail in milk production more quickly than a sudden change in the weather from warm to cold. If the cow has to stand out in all kinds of weather she will not give a very large amount of milk. A cold, bleak wind will affect a sudden change in the milk supply. It is not falling weather alone that hurts the cow, but cold winds and falling weather together cause a cow to fail decidedly in milk production.

What is more profitable than a good dairy cow? Not one of the "boarding" kind, that eats as much as the one that pays her way and does not bum her board; not one of the showy, fine haired kind that is a swell looker, but poor milker; not one that stays as fat as a beef steer, but one that looks fairly well, stays in fairly good condition, and gives good milk. It is not necessary that a good milk cow should be poor, but as a rule a good milk cow does not stay fat, and at the same time give a very great quantity of milk. It is not the cow that gives the most milk, that is the best dairy cow, but the cow that gives the most and the richest milk. A poor dairy cow, or the "board bummer" or "bum boarder," lose a man money on his other cows. They eat just as much, are just as much trouble, and take up as much stall room, as the cow that pays her way. They don't bring any better calves, and seldom give more than enough milk to raise the calves. Where is there any profit to keeping such cows? Their calves will not bring any more on the market, and do not bring enough to make up the deficiency in milk quantity and butterfat. These cows are boarding, but do not pay their bill of fare.

Sometimes it is because they don't receive proper care. Some cows require more care than others, but when they are given that care, and do not pay for their keep and a small profit beside, they are "board bummer," and should be marketed. Upon the other hand, tho, when speaking of a good dairy cow, we have a paying proposition. The good dairy cow will pay her way anywhere, if properly taken care of. Their milk is rich in butterfat, and it does not cost one cent more to keep a good cow than it does to keep a poor milker. No matter how much care you give some cows they remain poor milkers. They are very unprofitable, and a poor investment, but a good dairy cow is profitable, and always pays her way.

Homer H. Thompson.

Washburn, Mo.

Paint improves the face of the building more than it does the face of the builder.

The man who is too busy to figure out whether he is losing generally is.

Kilnford Bell 3rd is Dead

Grand Champion at the National in 1913 and '14

BY J. G. WATSON

KILNFORD BELL 3RD, grand champion and great dairy aristocrat of the show ring died February 27, 1917, at the Spring City Ayrshire Stock Farm, Waukesha, Wis.

This cow was imported by Adam Seitz. She was the mainstay of the Seitz Ayrshire herd for many years and probably has traveled more miles and been exhibited at more fairs than any other animal of any breed. A winner wherever shown, she invited competition from other breeds and in 1913 and 1914 after winning first and grand championship Ayrshire at the National Dairy Show, she competed with the champions of the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Brown Swiss breeds and was awarded the Valentine Trophy, valued at \$500, symbolic of the World's Championship of all dairy breeds. The winning of such an honor for two consecutive years is proof of her greatness.

An animal of outstanding merit, she has graced the arena of every State Fair of any consequence and also the International, National, Dairy Cattle congress and Southwestern Dairy shows. First and grand championships were awarded her wherever shown. She was active, alert, and walked off briskly, truly an aristocrat of the bluest blood. Her record in Scotland as a 2-year-old was 12,000 pounds milk in 9 months, testing 4.4 per cent and as a mature cow 13,565 pounds milk, 625 pounds butter, in 10 months.

Show ring enthusiasts will miss the great Ayrshire cow in 1917 and breeders of dairy cattle the world over will continue to refer to Kilnford Bell 3rd when emphasizing dairy type.

A Reporter Interviews Bell

One of the attractions at the Southwestern Dairy show in Kansas City last September was Kilnford Bell. She wasn't much for looks, and most of the curious city people passed her with only a glance. A reporter for the Kansas City Star noticed this, and wrote the following story, which was printed in the Star the following day:

"It is very sad," said Kilnford Bell. "How's that?" inquired a bystander. Kilnford Bell had just won her sixteenth or seventeenth blue ribbon and melancholy seemed out of place. Kilnford Bell, it may as well be explained by way of introduction, is a prize Ayrshire. For those who require yet further knowledge, it may be added an Ayrshire is a cow, and Kilnford Bell, with many others, is sojourning this week at the Southwestern Dairy Show at Convention Hall.

Returning to Kilnford Bell. "I'm not appreciated," she complained. "Just put yourself in my place, and you'll understand."

"But," protested the bystander, "you got—"

"The blue ribbon, yes," Kilnford Bell chewed her cud dejectedly. "But that isn't enough. Imagine, now. Suppose you were the best Ayrshire cow in America. It may require a long stretch of imagination, but suppose it. Suppose you had devoted your entire life to your profession, passing by all the little frivolities of cow life, such as indulging in hysterics when you were fright-

ened, and going off your feed when you happened to be a little temperamental."

"I suppose it," said the bystander. "Very well. Then suppose—just suppose—after you had attained your ambition, you were exhibited before a crowd of city people, and—"

"She hesitated. "Yes." "Well—and nine-tenths of them hardly looked at you. How would you feel?" "You know," said the bystander, "I never looked at it in that light. But don't they?"

Kilnford Bell shook her head mournfully.

"I should say not. Why, the majority of them don't know a beef cow from a milk animal. They see some little snip of a heifer, as nervous as a cat, without ten cents' worth of repose or a nickel's worth of milk-producing ability, and go crazy about her. 'Oh, you'll hear them say, 'isn't she sweet. Isn't she just too darling?' Idiots! Of course, I'm not long on looks—they wouldn't be, either, if they'd lived as busy a life as I have. But it seems to me anyone, even a fool city man, could tell the difference between an

For years Kansas has been trying to regulate its fire insurance companies. Thanks to the present legislature it is at last to do this and do it thoroly and squarely. But the other day when the measure came up in the house, Representative Stone, attorney for the insurance companies, attorney for the Kansas Natural Gas company, attorney for the grain dealers, and unalterably opposed to limiting excessive receiverships and to Governor Capper's plan for curbing them, made a hard fight to prevent the passage of the bill. It is thus and in such manner that the public too often is served by its chosen representatives. But it shouldn't make the same mistake twice.

undefeated champion and a worthless flapper who never took a prize in her life."

"It must be aggravating," agreed the listener.

"It is," sighed Kilnford Bell; "terribly. And the worst of it is that I can't express my feelings—because it would injure me as a milk producer." She looked proudly at her last ribbon hanging in front of her stall. It seemed to cheer her up a little. "Well," she said, "there's one comfort."

"And that is?"

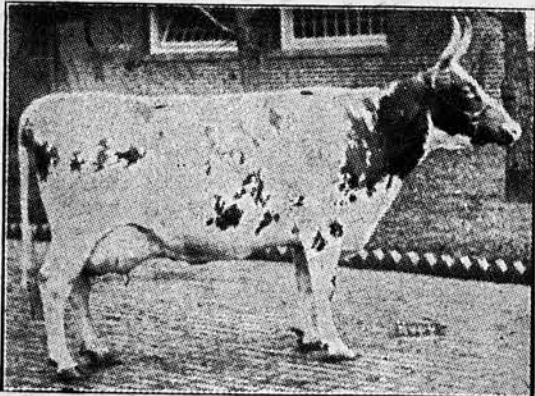
"We go to a show at Sedalia next week. They ought to know a good cow when they see one down there. But these big cities—well, I must be careful or I'll be getting stirred up again. I'll be two quarts short tonight as it is."

"I suppose, then," ventured the bystander, "that I—"

"Yes," assented Kilnford Bell, "on the whole, I think so. I have enjoyed the conversation greatly. Good day."

The bystander moved on.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Kilnford Bell 3rd, Grand Champion Ayrshire Cow.

I MET HIM ON THIS VERY SHIP!



It was within an hour of sailing time. I was on my way home from Europe five years ago. The Mauretania lay beside her Liverpool wharf. Everybody was hurrying to get on as we were to sail at five o'clock. Suddenly, without warning—without a propeller turning—she commenced to pull away from her moorings. The gang planks creaked—broke loose—and there was quite a commotion as the mighty Mauretania tore loose from her moorings and floated out into the water. In the excitement I met a man who was leaning over the rail who looked at me and we laughed together. Then we just naturally got acquainted like people do when they are traveling. He was J. J. Berrigan of Orange, New Jersey, the famous cream separator expert and inventor. I had never seen him before but I had heard of him. I told him I was from Waterloo, Iowa, and he said, "You are Galloway." I soon found out he was the great cream separator expert and a man I was glad to meet. Naturally

WE BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED

He told me what he had done in perfecting cream separator patents and improvements. I told him he was just the man I was glad to get acquainted with. After the Mauretania had been lashed to her wharf again, the excitement was over, and we pulled out of Liverpool several hours late—Berrigan and I began to talk cream separator, and every day after that we spent several hours together visiting. I told Mr. Berrigan that we were perfecting what I thought was the best cream separator ever produced, and I also told him if he would come to Waterloo and put on the finishing touches, to over the separator, test it, criticize it, find fault with it wherever he could, and suggest any possible improvements. I would pay him well for his time. In a few days after we landed in New York he did come to Waterloo. He said our separator was one of the finest designs he had ever seen, and with the few recommendations which he made, he pronounced it O. K.—good as the best—and better than many of the separators on the market today. Our engineers, designers and separator builders had produced a machine with graceful lines, simplicity of construction, combined all the good features and left out all the faults. Mr. Berrigan commended us on the work and immediately put his stamp of approval upon this machine. That's why I say

WE PERFECTED THIS SEPARATOR

before we offered it on the market. We put out in the hands of farmers and dairymen enough of these separators to know that they would stand up under any test, whether operated and used in the kitchen, the milk house, the creamery or elsewhere, used two or more times per day, every day, week after week, month after month. I just want you to try it. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay freight both ways. If the New Galloway Sanitary Separator is as good as I say it is you can't afford to buy any other kind. If it is not as good as I say it is, I could not afford to make this ninety day trial offer and I could not afford to guarantee it for ten years.

Get My New Low Prices

AND READ MY 1917 BOOK ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS

It tells of how we took four years to design and perfect this separator, to build into it every good cream separator feature and retain its beautiful proportions. How we did not build it down to a price, but built it up to a high standard in our own factories right here in Waterloo. It tells how we build Galloway Sanitary Separators from the ground up. How they are designed and many other separator secrets and facts. A meaty, exact, concise, truthful book about cream separators, gasoline engines, manure spreaders, tractors and other implements we manufacture. Why, by selling direct, I can make a machine as good or better than any high priced separator sold through other systems. These are a few of the reasons why I want you to get this book. It tells the whole story. It tells the truth. It tells the facts. Ask for it today. A postal gets it. Don't delay. A reading will save you dollars in buying.

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Have operated several different kinds of separators. Paid for myself. Wm. S. Galloway Sanitary skims close. It is easier running and than any. J. E. Ricketts, more easily cleaned than Paddensburg, Mo. others. We made a saving of \$23. I wouldn't exchange it for any high priced separator. E. F. Louthan, Carthage, Mo. Your No. 9 separates perfectly at rate of 800 lbs. per hour. (Only guarantied for 750 lbs.) S. S. Brockway, Greenville, Pa.

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Wm. Galloway, President
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 18. Jesus saves from sin. John 8:12, 28-37, 56-59.

Golden Text. If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. John 8:36.

In the Old Testament the feast of the tabernacles is called the feast of ingathering or booths. It took place at the end of the year during the harvest time and was a sort of thanksgiving ceremony. The feast lasted eight days beginning on the 15th of Tishri or October and the first and eighth days were especially holy. Altho it was a feast of the Jewish harvest home, no offerings of the year's fruits and grains were made. It marked a commemoration of the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. The people attending the feast lived in improvised booths made of boughs, just for this occasion, and it was a time of great joyousness. A great number of bullocks, rams, lambs and goats were used in the sacrifices, the number diminishing every day until on the eighth day of the feast one bullock, one ram, seven lambs and a goat as a sin-offering were sacrificed.

In Jesus's time some novel observances were added to the older customs of the feast. There was a daily procession round the altar and its sevenfold repetition on the seventh day. There was special chanting of psalms, a daily march to the Pool of Siloam to get water which was mixed with wine in a golden pitcher, and poured at the foot of the altar during the blowing of trumpets. Then at night a great light shown forth over all the city from the

The American people should get this into their heads: The American farmer is producing more per man than any other farmer in the world. But he can and he will produce still more, if his reward will justify the extra labor and expense. Usually he gets only half the money the consumer pays for farm products, scarcely that. Fifty per cent more always is tacked onto the price of his stuff after it leaves his hands, and sometimes much more as at the present time. To lower the cost of living we need more farmers, but to get them the nation must pay more instead of less. Let it insure fair markets, cut down handlers' profits, reduce distribution charges, and add some of the money saved to the farmer's returns. Then more farming will be done because it will pay to do it.

Court of the Women by the lighting of four large candelabra. The candelabra were 75 feet high and each had a great golden bowl for oil.

The ceremony with the water from Siloam was in memory of the water that had gushed forth from the rocks at the command of Moses, and the light, throwing its beams over the city, and around which the priests danced with lighted torches, was supposed to represent the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day which had led the children of Israel out of the wilderness.

For about a year and a half Jesus had labored in Galilee without a visit to Jerusalem, and as it was near the time for the feast of the tabernacles the question arose about attending. It was a most fitting time for Jesus to make a last appeal to the Jews for repentance.

That His movements had been watched is shown by the uneasiness of the Jewish authorities at Jerusalem at His non-appearance before the time of the feast. They wanted Him to come for they had plots and schemes whereby they expected to trick Him into condemning Himself. They knew when He left Galilee, and were questioning among themselves where He could be.

Now on leaving Galilee Jesus, instead of taking the more frequented road which led thru Perea, went thru the despised Samaria. This route baffled any attempt to seize Him on the way and His sudden appearance in the temple court made an arrest impracticable.

As He taught in the days which followed, many believed, so many that the priests sought more bitterly than ever

to ensnare Him. That He was the Living Water and Light of the World, as He cried out in the midst of their ceremonies, was a truth they would not accept. It was nothing less than blasphemy that He should compare Himself to the temple symbols of their God.

Their pride was their biggest sin. They wanted a splendid, vigorous, physical kingdom with all its pomp and political greatness. They needed a schooling in the knowledge of God and a spiritual life, but they were not willing to learn of a Master from Nazareth of Galilee, who stooped to do little, tender mercies and loving acts. How could such as He be the Light of the World and save men from their slavery to sin?

As long as the laws of nature exist and God rules, no man can do a wrong unfettered and free. He is a slave because he is forced against his will to carry the consequences of sin.

The Breaking Plow

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod
And the wolf her wild cub rears.
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed;
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.



I give the soil to the one who does,
For the joy of him and his;
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is.
Oh, seer, with vision that looks away
A thousand years from now,
The marvelous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here, today,
Is guiding the breaking plow.
—Nixon Waterman in National Magazine.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

The attention of city marshals and subscribers is again called to the fact that they should be careful to whom they pay their subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district managers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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Oats Seeding is Finished

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Oats seeding has been finished for this season. The acreage which we planted to this crop is small, and if the crop does not do well the loss will not be great, while if the yield is good the 20 acres should supply considerable feed for the work horses and young calves.

The high price at which oats seed is selling has not discouraged farmers from sowing the crop. The acreage sown in this locality this spring is larger than the average. High prices for seed act as an incentive for everyone to try to raise a crop to sell at high prices. When seed wheat was selling for \$1.75 a bushel here last fall nearly everyone took a sudden notion to put out some wheat. There are not so many large fields of this crop as in some former years. The largest field of wheat consists of only 50 acres, but the many small fields produce a larger acreage than usually is planted here. Every acre is in excellent condition.

The local Grange, to which we belong, purchased a supply of seed potatoes recently. These are the Red River Early Ohios, and cost, delivered to our station, \$3.05 a bushel. This is an exceptionally high price for seed. The purchasing agent had considerable difficulty in buying and the quotations varied from the price mentioned to as high as \$3.50 f. o. b. Kansas City.

The potato patch was plowed recently. After plowing it we put a heavy dressing of well rotted manure on it. About the first of April, when the ground becomes thoroly warmed, we shall plow it again and plant our spuds in the way which proved so successful last year. We shall harrow it thoroly and then mark it off in rows about 20 inches apart. These marks will be about 3 inches deep, and into them the seed will be dropped and covered lightly. Then when the sprouts begin to show we will mulch the patch about 1 foot deep with straw.

Owing to the activities of horse buyers a great many 3-year-old colts will go into the harness this spring. We have long held to the notion that the ordinary heavy rough farm colt should not be worked until it is 4 years old. If one wishes to hitch a 3-year-old colt up just enough to let it become accustomed to being handled and to get used to harness this is good for the colt, but too often we do not stop at that. If the animal works nicely we continue to work it, and if it is inclined to act stubborn we keep it in the harness to work the meanness out of it. Every hard day's work for an animal of that age is greatly retarding its future development.

Quarantine Against Pines

The existence of the dangerous imported disease of white pine trees known as the White Pine Blister Rust in several Eastern states has been confirmed by federal authorities who are now advising a protective quarantine. In addition to the known infected areas, other localities are suspected of harboring the disease.

Believing that the five leaf pines, currants, and gooseberries of Kansas would be endangered by the shipment of all five leaf pines, currants, gooseberries and all other species and varieties known to be carriers of this dangerous disease, into the state from outside sources, an absolute quarantine is hereby established prohibiting the shipment into this state of all five leaf pines, currants, gooseberries and all other species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Crossularia known to be carriers of this dangerous disease.

Hereafter and until further notice, by virtue of Chapter 108, Article 26, General Statutes of 1915, shipment into Kansas from any source of the species of pines, currants, gooseberries and their varieties herein before named, is prohibited.

Signed March 10, 1917.

J. C. Mohler, Chairman.
Geo. A. Dean, S. J. Hunter, State Entomologists.

Tenderfoot—How do you get down off an elephant?

Lightweight—You can't. You have to get it off a goose.—Boys' Life.

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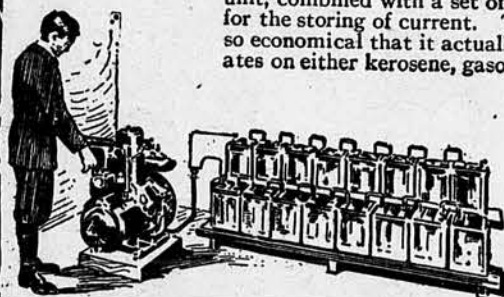
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Grain Prices Rise Steadily

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Expectation that the Agricultural Department's estimate of farm reserves March 8 will show small supplies remaining on the farms was the principal reason for a general strengthening of grain markets last week. New high record prices were paid for corn in all positions and for wheat in carlots.

Arrivals of corn have fallen short of expectations all season and have not been sufficient to permit any adequate accumulation at market centers.

The visible supply and little more than half that of a year ago and presumably a large part of the available elevator stocks at market centers is already sold to go abroad. The abnormally high prices and economy in feeding were expected to result in liberal marketing of corn, but the arrivals to date have been only sufficient for current needs. The extraordinary rise in the hog market to double normal prices has made more feeding probable than was to be expected if more nearly normal hog prices had prevailed, and this has strengthened confidence in corn values.

In wheat as in corn there was a general tightening of the situation. Carlots brought new high record prices, the futures did not reach the top levels of last November's exciting advance. Smaller estimates of farm reserves and indications of improvement in the transportation conditions were the strengthening factors.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 4½ million bushels, ½ million less than in the preceding week and 3½ million less than a year ago. Scarcity of ships prevented larger exports.

The Agricultural Department's announcement of the farm reserves of wheat may have an important influence on the market. The report is generally expected to show sensationally small farm reserves, probably the smallest percentage of the crop ever reported as remaining March 1. Calculations based on the disposition of the crop to date, in comparison with the figures of former years, would seem to indicate that less than 100 million bushels remain on the farms, compared with 242 million a year ago and 153 million two years ago.

The current movement of wheat from the country would indicate much larger reserves than the private estimates indicate, and a larger crop than was officially estimated last year. For this reason there seems to be some chance that the Agricultural Department will report larger farm reserves than generally expected.

A snowfall of 2 to 4 inches over most of Kansas relieves to some extent the prolonged dry weather in that state. There was a good snowfall in Western and Southern Missouri, and heavy rains in Texas and the Ohio Valley. There is a good deal of uneasiness over the winter wheat prospect, which is likely to continue until spring weather starts the plant to growing and makes it possible to judge the extent of impairment from the winter's drouth and cold weather.

Saturday's grain prices were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$1.96 to \$2; No. 2 soft, \$1.95 to \$2; No. 2 mixed, \$1.92 to \$1.96.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.03½ to \$1.04½; No. 2 white, \$1.03½ to \$1.04; No. 2 yellow, \$1.05 to \$1.05½.
Oats: No. 2 white, 62c to 62½c; No. 2 mixed, 59c to 61c; No. 2 red, 64c to 71c.

The hog prices for weeks past have been beyond all precedent, they advanced another 60 cents last week, making a gain of \$3.60 since late in December. The top

Here is a sample of our red-tape foolishness in government: A western citizen sent 10 cents in postage stamps to the patent office for two copies of a patent. In course of time the stamps were returned with a letter saying that currency must be sent. Then the man sent a dime and at the end of a week was informed that copies of the patent were exhausted and that the treasury department would return the money. A week later the Treasury Department advised him that it would take three weeks to audit his account and refund the 10 cents. The man had spent 6 cents for postage and the government twice as much and nothing had, could or ever would come of it.

price last week was \$13.60, or \$5 to \$6 above normal March prices. To all appearances the advance is unchecked. In fact the higher prices go the more eager they appear to buy, evidently anticipating a spring and summer shortage. February receipts decreased 13 per cent. March receipts are expected to show a decrease of 25 per cent. Packers say the only thing that will check rising prices is a reduced demand for pork.

The cattle market is in about the same position now, according to salesmen, as sheep and hogs were two months ago, or before they started on the big advance. Half fat, short fed steers have been in liberal supply since the first of the year, and while prices were relatively high for the season of the year, they were low compared to sheep and hogs. It is the general opinion that the recent liberal supplies have reduced holdings on feed to comparatively small numbers and that prices will advance. Last week the market showed improved demand for cattle, and fat steers were quoted up 15 to 25 cents. Heavy native

steers sold up to \$11.50, several bunches at \$11 to \$11.25, and "pulpers" up to \$11. Four carloads of Nebraska steers, weighing 1,642 pounds, brought \$11.25. Such weights in recent years have been out of line with popular demand, but killers now are calling for weight.

Veal calves declined \$1 a hundred pounds. Cows and heifers were quoted stronger. Prime cows sold up to \$10 and bulls up to \$9.50. Few yearlings or good fat heifers were offered. Steers and heifers mixed sold up to \$10.75.

Few stockers and feeders were offered last week and the supply of heavy feeders was further reduced by killers' purchases of half fat cattle. Prices were firm. Some 1,100-pound feeders sold at \$10.30.

Lambs were quoted off 15 to 25 cents and sheep remained about steady with the preceding week. Eastern reports were that demand for mutton is dull. Fat lambs were quoted at \$13.75 to \$14.35, yearlings \$12.60 to \$13.25, ewes \$11.50 to \$12 and wethers \$11.75 to \$12.25.

Swarm Control and Increase

BY J. H. MERRILL

The standard of successful beekeeping formerly was set by the number of swarms that issued during the year. Now, however, it is known that one colony will produce more honey than a colony which by swarming has been separated into two, or possibly more colonies. Thus, while swarming may be the natural way for increasing the number of bees, it is not desired by the beekeeper who is keeping bees to produce honey.

When queen cells with eggs or larvae nearly ready to be sealed are found in the brood chamber swarming is likely. The night before the swarm is to issue a peculiar "quawking" or "piping" sound may be heard in the hive. This sound is made either by the old queen which is about to swarm or by the new queen which as yet has not emerged. If it is a primary-swarm, it probably will issue between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. If it is an after-swarm it may emerge at any time between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. A beekeeper who has wintered his bees so he has a strong colony in the spring to carry on the summer's work should do all in his power to prevent swarming.

The exact cause for swarming is not known, although there are several conditions which are known to stimulate it. If these conditions are remedied, a large percentage of swarming will be controlled. Beekeepers engaged in producing extracted honey are not bothered so much by swarming as those engaged in comb-honey production. In the hives used for extracted honey the bees have much more room, and overcrowding is admitted to be one of the chief reasons for swarming. To overcome this condition, the bees should have a sufficient amount of empty comb and it should be in an easily accessible place near and above the brood.

Exposure of the hive to the sun during the heat of the day should be avoided. The hives should be sheltered by trees, placed in an open shed, or protected by an improvised shelter of some sort. They must not only be protected from the sun but also should have plenty of ventilation. This may be obtained by using a deep bottom board and blocking up the corners of the hive during hot weather. The additional space gives more room for clustering and facilitates ventilation.

If many drone cells are noticed, these should be cut out and replaced, if possible, with worker combs. Or, the frames from which the drone cells have been removed may be placed in the center of the hive. Here the bees are more likely to build worker cells. Full sheets of foundation encourage the building of worker cells. Probably the most commonly practiced method of preventing swarming is by cutting out the queen cells. This, however, is not always a dependable method. Despite all of these methods of control, the bees may have the "swarming fever" so firmly fixed that nothing will prevent their issuing as swarms.

Possibilities in Seed Flax

The production of flaxseed in the United States has been less than the demand since 1909. In a new Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, No. 785, Seed-Flax Production, it is shown that under certain conditions it may be profitable to pay more attention to this crop. A copy may be obtained on application to the Department at Washington.

In plowing the lightest draft is always secured when the plow is run with the least interference on the part of the plowman.

Beware of Cheap Tires

Our car was purchased June 1, 1914, and we have found it one of the best investments made. We live 10 miles from the nearest trading point and my wife and I often take a load of produce to town in the car, bringing home a load of feed and flour in exchange. It is a business as well as a pleasure trip. Very often the children will hitch up "Tin Lizzie" as they call it and drive to town, so you see the car comes in handy all around.

The estimated cost including all expense is 3 cents a mile. We have hardly any expense except for gasoline and oil. Goodyear tires were on the car when purchased and they sure did wear well, being driven more than 3,500 miles. One of the front tires lasted 4,013 miles without a puncture and our roads down here are pretty rough and rocky. Since wearing out my first set of tires I have had all kinds of tire trouble caused by experimenting with cheap tires. The manufacturers would guarantee a 3,500 mileage and the tires would not run more than 300 or 400 miles, but when it comes to making adjustments they make excuses instead. And so I warn all inexperienced car owners to buy good tires and to buy from reliable companies, then you always will enjoy your motor trips.

Boylers Mill, Mo. G. B. Frisch.

County Pep is Working

(Continued from Page 7.)

in the morning, then not again until noon the next day and so on until I got them weaned. After I weaned them I gave them more kafir, bran, corn chop, milk and shorts, about 3 gallons of grain at a feed and 2½ gallons of milk twice a day. I did not give them as much milk and shorts at noon as I did at night.

"I kept coal, lime, copperas and ashes before my sow and pigs. I put the four male pigs that were left, on alfalfa again on September 6, and began giving them more corn to make them a little fatter. I gave them skim milk morning and night and slop from the house at noon, and about eight ears of corn at noon. I kept a pair of scales handy and carefully weighed or measured all the feed the sow and pigs consumed. No feed was wasted, as I just fed them what feed they could clean up from time to time. I did all the work myself as nearly as possible, and when I could not, I told the person just how to do it. I sold one of the male pigs on August 23, 1916, to a breeder near Caldwell, Kan., for \$25. It weighed 130 pounds. I sold three more male pigs for \$25 each during October and November. Two of them weighed 220 pounds each and the other one 210 pounds. The remaining pig I sold to papa for \$25.

"There were only two sow pigs in the litter and I sold them for \$32.50 each. One weighed 260 pounds and the other 250 pounds. I sold my sow December 5, for \$50. She weighed 500 pounds. She weighed 400 pounds when I got her, so I made 100 pounds gain on her. The pigs weighed 3 pounds each when farrowed, so I made a gain of 1,539 pounds on them, making a gain of 1,639 pounds in all. I figured the feed according to the rates sent me by the contest manager, which amounted to \$57.67. I produced my pork at a cost of 3½ cents a pound. After I had paid for my sow and the feed I made a profit of \$139.97, which I think was very good. On account of poor crops, I did not make as much as I would have in a good crop year."

Danger With Hog Lice

It is said that hogs tormented by hog lice have 50 per cent less power to resist the attack of the germs of hog cholera and other scourges that play havoc with the hog profits of thousands of hog raisers.

The best remedy for hog lice is medicated or crude oil, and if you have a dozen or more hogs the most satisfactory way to apply it is by means of a hog oiler. These oilers permit the hog to rub the oil right into the itchy, lousy parts, without trouble to you.

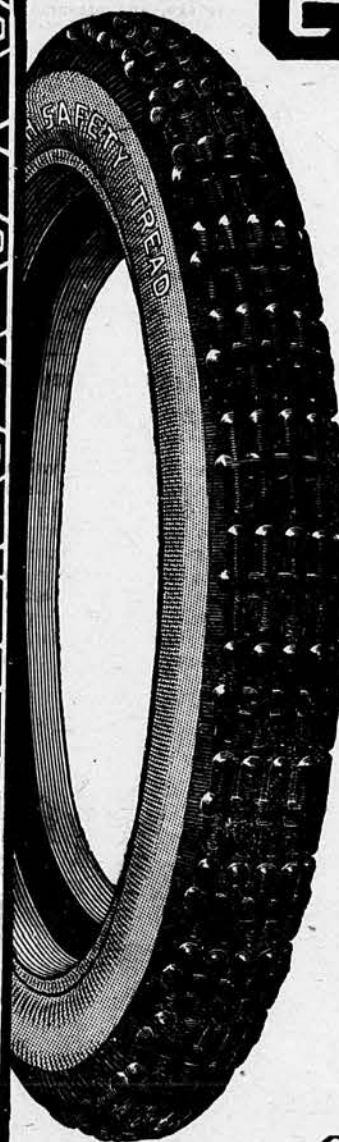
One hog oiler to every 20 to 30 hogs should prove a golden investment to any hog raiser.

No cow should be condemned as a poor or unprofitable one until she has been fed up to her full capacity as a milk producer.

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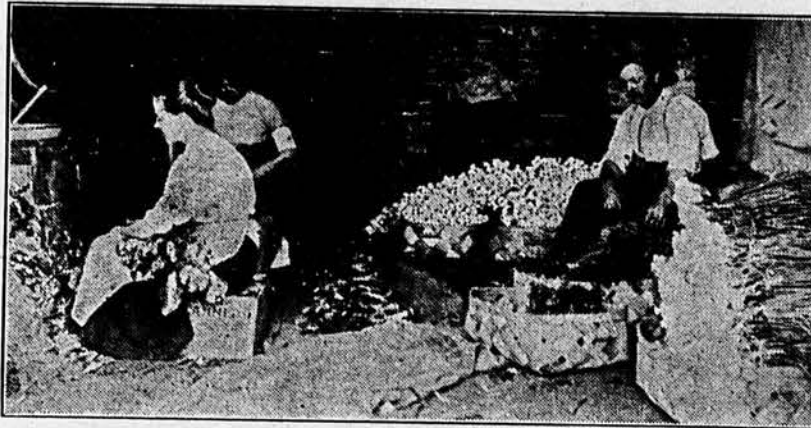
Town..... State.....

Sell the Clean Vegetables

City buyers are willing to pay a considerable premium for vegetables marketed in a clean, attractive manner. This fact is well known to the more successful truck growers, which perhaps is the

the business of producing grain on a firm and more profitable basis.

While farmers are co-operating in the selling of grain they also are learning to unite in other ways. The grain elevators have done much to spread the growth of co-operation. There are sev-



Packing the Vegetables for the City Markets; it is Essential That They Should be Placed Before the Buyers in an Attractive Manner.

reason for the progress they have made. That it is not appreciated properly by the growers generally is very evident to anyone who will study the produce brought into any Kansas town in the spring and summer. More care in getting the vegetables marketed in a pleasing condition will pay well.

eral hundred co-operative elevators in Kansas that have been very successful.

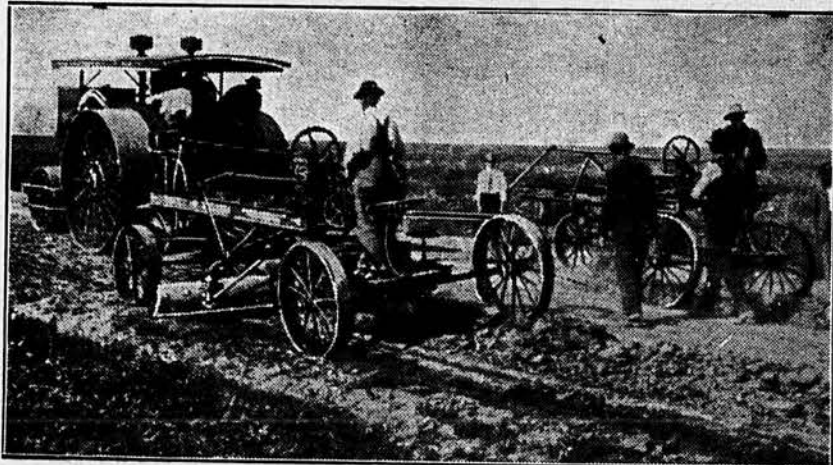
When Training the Collie

BY E. G. UHL
Iowa Station

Tractors Used in Road Work

One of the pleasing developments with tractors in Kansas has been the increase in their use for road work, especially for pulling graders. If there is any work that we can all agree that the tractor is welcome to, it is this. Thousands of

There is nothing more valuable to a farmer or a farmer's boy than a good, well trained Collie dog. In the course of a year he will save many steps for his master and can be counted on to fill the place of a man in many instances. Because of his affectionate disposition, he will "make up" with anyone who will give him a kind look, and this very fact, along with his timid nature



Farm Tractors are very Efficient in Most Parts of Kansas for Pulling Graders if the Road is in the Right Condition.

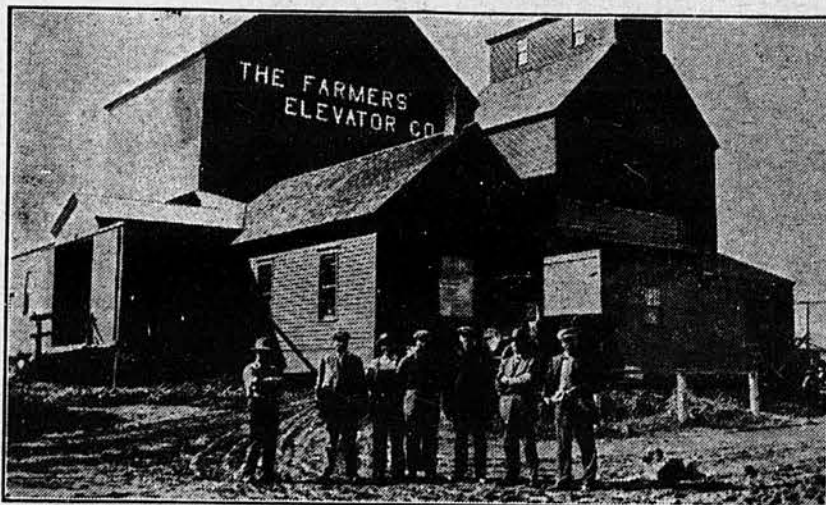
horses have been injured permanently on graders. If the road is in the right condition a tractor is much more efficient than horses; it can do the work cheaper and better. May the use of power for this work increase!

and sensitiveness, makes his training require the utmost care and patience. The Collie has been bred for many years for the high qualities he possesses, however, and is quick and willing to learn if properly handled.

For Co-operation With Grain

Excellent progress is being made by the co-operative grain elevators in Kansas. This is because they are based on the fundamentally sound basis of paying to the producer all the grain brings on the central market, less the cost of selling. They are doing much to put

The best time to begin the training of a Collie pup is when he is 5 to 6 months old. All pups cannot be handled in the same manner. They are as different in disposition as children and you have to know the peculiarities of your pup to be able to handle him to the best advantage. Generally it is better to keep him chained up when not training him, but often he resents this treatment



Co-operative Elevators Have Been very Successful in Kansas, and They Have Done Much to Place Grain Production on a Better Basis.

and will leave as soon as he is free. The first lesson to teach the pup is to sit down when given the command. Every morning when you let him loose, give him this first lesson: "Sit down, Shep! Sit down!" at the same time pulling out his forelegs and making him drop to the ground. Always make him sit facing you. An intelligent pup will learn this in a few times. As soon as he will sit down when you give him the word, begin to go gradually away from him. At first he will follow you. Go back, pull out his forelegs and set him down again, then retreat once more. If he rises, call "Sit down," at the same time holding up your hand. In a few lessons he will learn that you wish him to remain sitting, even tho you leave. The value of a dog trained to obey this order cannot be over-estimated. He will guard a gate or block a gap in the fence all day long. If you have been careful to hold up your hand every time the order to sit down was given, he will soon learn to sit down at this sign and you are able to give him the command, and be obeyed, when you are beyond speaking distance. The best trained Collies are hardly ever spoken to, but can be worked from a distance just as well as when close at hand.

Sometimes you may wish to stop your dog when his back is turned to you. For this choose a peculiar whistle, which you can always use and which you intend to mean "sit down," and every time you hold up your hand give the same whistle. A few lessons will be sufficient. He will hear the whistle and see your uplifted hand and will associate the one with the other. Having taught your pup to drop either to the uplifted hand when coming or at the whistle when going away, and also having taught him a whistle which means "hurry here" and to pay proper heed to the command, your worst trouble is over. Choose a time when you have a moderate sized bunch of sheep to drive over a short distance and take the pup by himself unless you have a very good working old dog. As soon as some pups see a flock of sheep they will begin driving them naturally, and if they have been taught the preliminary lessons well they can be controlled easily. Don't let the pup bite the sheep or run too close to them. No dog should go closer to the sheep than 8 to 10 yards unless forcing them thru a gateway. Never let him pass between the sheep and yourself. A good working dog starts behind the shepherd, just showing himself near enough to turn the sheep slightly, and works from one side of the flock to the other in a wide circle. If your pup gets in a hurry and crosses in front of you, whistle to him to sit down and he will drop right in front of you, where you can correct his mistake. If he fails to heed the signal, carry a short, stout stick to throw at him and hit him if possible. This is more effective than any other means of punishment and will not make him afraid of you if you are careful not to let him see you throw it.

In the real sheep countries shepherds practice raising the pups among the sheep, often taking them before their eyes are open and putting them to nurse to a ewe and allowing her to raise them. A pup raised in this manner will protect the flock from other dogs and animals. Oftentimes Collies are so well trained that the shepherd merely has to lay his hand on the sheep which he wishes separated from the flock, and the dog will take the ones that have been pointed out.

The hereditary instinct of all good dogs is that they lead the flock rather than drive. Never get impatient at a dog for blocking too much. He will soon learn not to block unless the leaders are going too fast. Shy pups are the hardest to train. Never "sic" a shy pup on sheep or anything else. Take no notice of him at first, but quietly turn the wing of the flock yourself and he will soon see what is wanted and will come forth to take charge himself. A pup will learn many things by observation, and the shepherd needs to be careful that he is always working the sheep right himself. The best way to teach a silent worker to bark is to bark yourself. Try to get a pup out of a good working dam and by a good working sire if possible. Collie dogs have been bred for the show ring, and the best show dog is not necessarily the best worker. For the man on the farm, whether he has sheep, cattle or other stock, a Collie is priceless when well trained.



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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS and baby chicks. Show and utility matings. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 100. Write for free mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM birds especially bred for heavy laying, healthy, vigorous and from highest class strains. \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hundred. Prepaid express or post. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 75 cts. and \$1.00 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Trap nested \$3.00 per fifteen. H. G. Feltz, Hays, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from special pen \$3. 2nd pen \$1.50. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1 setting. \$5 per 100. Book orders now. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS. A. G. HAMMOND, Vinland, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas.
PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS. MRS. IKE Saunders, Elk City, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50. T. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. D. E. McClure, Sublette, Kan.
BIG BONED BARRED ROCK EGGS. \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Aug. Hoyer, Canton, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00. 50 \$2.25. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.
PURE WHITE ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Mrs. T. C. Conklin, Mulvane, Kansas.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.
FINE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS. Eggs. Chicks. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.
BARRED ROCK. 28 YEARS. 110 PREMIUMS. Write me. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.
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BARRED ROCK EGGS. SETTING 75c. HUNDRED \$4.50. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kansas.
WHITE ROCK EGGS. SPECIAL MATING. \$1.50 for 15 eggs. R. L. Munson, Wetmore, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR sale. Mrs. T. A. Case, Sterling, Kan., Route No. 2.
WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4 PER 100. STATE prize winning strain. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.
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BARRED ROCKS. DARK MATING. EGGS \$1.50-15. \$3-100. Hal H. Darnall, Longdale, Okla., Route 1.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1 per fifteen. \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.
BUFF ROCK EGGS. 100 \$5.00, 50 \$2.50, 15 \$1.25 from farm range flock. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kansas.

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RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. 100-\$5.00. Farm range. Charles Koepsel, White City, Kansas.
WHITE ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 YEARS. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$1.00 for 15. \$5.00 per 100. James Kesi, Belleville, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK EGGS 216, 228 EGG strain. Prices reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo. F. J. Greiner.
BARRED PLYMOUTH EGGS FOR SALE. \$1.25 for 15, or \$6 per 100. Fine large stock. E. Cassity, Garnett, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. WINNERS AT Hutchinson, Kansas, 1917. Eggs \$5 per 15. C. W. Converse, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.
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BARRED ROCKS—FROM MITTENDORFF'S 200 to 268 egg strain (direct). Eggs \$2.00 per setting. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS. SIZE AND QUALITY. Good egg strain. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM EXTRA LARGE pure white stock. \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan., R. No. 6.
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PURE BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS. Eggs, both matings, \$1-15. Flock \$4-100. Chicks 10c. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. STOCK DIRECT from Holtermans-Thompsons. Pen 1 \$8-100. Utility \$5-100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2.00 per 15. Baby chicks 20 cts. each. Mrs. G. W. Deverger, Tescott, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. EGGS. 15 eggs, \$2. 30-\$3.50. 50-\$4.50. 100-\$8.00. Christina Bazil, Elmbrook Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

"RINGLET BARRED ROCKS" WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.
BARRED ROCKS—73 PREMIUMS. Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Italian bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. PULLETT LINE only. High class stock. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Edna M. Sherman, Holly, Colo., R. 1.
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RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EXTRA GOOD layers. Range eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Mating list free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.
50 CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Ringlet strain. Two dollars each. Six for \$11.00. Fifteen eggs \$2.00. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS. WE won on rose combs, first and second cockerel, second cock, second hen, fourth pullet. On single combs first pen, third hen. Federation state show Dec. 16, Pittsburg, Kansas. Send for mating list. Cedar Grove Farms, Lansing, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS. GOOD layers. eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Chicks 12c. \$10.00 per 100. Dora Beeton, Peabody, Kansas.
DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Stock all sold. Booking orders for eggs future delivery. Write for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM pens premium stock. 15-\$2.00; flock 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK. EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs first pen \$3.00 per 15. Range flock \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, LeCompton, Kansas.
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PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS. FROM 1916 winners. Topeka, Pittsburg, Salina and Minneapolis. Good type, color, and size. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.

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PURE WHITE ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS. farm raised. Prize winnings. Eggs \$1.25 15. \$3.00 50. \$5.00 hundred. Few good cockerels. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. FIFTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL breeding eggs. \$4.50 per hundred \$2.25 per fifty. Special penned \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kansas.
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EGGS THAT WILL GIVE NICE LARGE yellow leg Rocks good shape deep barred, they are good eggs from pens. \$2.00 per 15, range \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kansas.
BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. GOOD winter layers. Eggs now ready for hatching. from farm raised stock. Eggs 30 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS. GOOD LAYING EXHIBITION strain. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Selected pens \$4.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Send for mating list. I. L. Heaton, Route 1, Harper, Kansas.
EGGS FROM RINGLET B. ROCKS. barred to the skin. Winners, layers and weighers. Farm range, 15, \$1.00—50, \$3.00—100, \$5.00. Rosa M. Shreckengast, Kaw City, Okla., R. 1.

PARKS PEDIGREED STRAIN. BRED TO lay. Barred Rocks. Great layers. Three pens. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 per 15. Single Comb Red. \$1.50 per 15. Good ones. E. Crosby, Leon, Kansas.
LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs five dollars per 15. Utility eggs five dollars per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

BRADLEY THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.25; 30-\$2.00; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM 6 MATED yards of "Royal Blue" and "Imperial Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for free mating list. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ARISTOCRAT, Ringlet and Bradley strains of Barred Rocks. Cockerels direct from Messrs. Holtermann, Thompson and Bradley. Mating list free. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan., R. D.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs. Thompson strain. Big boned. Beautiful markings. Pen 1, Light \$1.50 per 15. Pen 2, Dark. Same. Farm range \$1.00 per 15. \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. M. T. Arnold, Piedmont, Kan.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST. PRIZE winnings: Hobart, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cockerel; 1st, 3rd pullet; 1st pen; 2nd, 3rd cock; silver cup. Gold Special, Okla. City, 1st pullet, bred pen. Eggs \$3.00, \$2.00 15. 100 \$6.00. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

PURE BRED, NARROW BARRED, RINGLET Rocks, exclusively. Very large and dark, fine penciling, yellow legs and bay eyes. Eggs from yards \$2.00 per 15; from flock \$5.00 per 100. East Walnut Grove Poultry Yards. M. Fisher, Walnut, Kan., Route 4.

WHITE ROCKS. WON THREE GRAND champions, all firsts, seven other ribbons. Medford, Okla. 1-2-3-4 pullet, Guthrie, Okla. Clean sweep Grant Co. fair, including championship pen. Three high scoring cock birds for sale. Eggs in season. Mating list free. Three grand matings. Mrs. Geo. D. Walker, Pond Creek, Okla.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$4.00 per 100. Emil Olson, Morganville, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. J. C. Malone, Raymond, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. \$1.00-15. \$5.00-105. M. L. Fridley, Wamego, Kan.
ROSE COMB EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. HEN-hatched chicks 10 cts. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SCOTT'S ROSE COMB REDS. FIVE GRAND pens, mating list free. Carl E. Scott, Moundridge, Kan.
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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1 per setting. \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.
DARK R. COMB REDS. GOOD LAYERS. Eggs 15-75c. 50-\$2.50. 100-\$5.00. William Henn, Orlando, Oklahoma.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD LAYING strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$6 per 100. Mrs. Fred Watson, De Soto, Kan.
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ROSE COMB REDS. PURE BRED, FARM range. Eggs 100-\$4.00. Hen-hatched chicks 10. Mrs. Alex. Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.
QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$2, \$3 per 15; \$6 per 50. Range \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas.

11 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds. 15 eggs \$1. Hundred \$4. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kansas.
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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS AND CHICKS. Don't place your order till you get my free catalog. Thomas D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kansas.
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LARGE, DARK, RICH, EVEN RED R. C. Reds. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 50-\$3.00. Range flock 100-\$5.00. Nora Luthy, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 6.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels. Sire took premium Ill. State Fair. Cockerels \$2.00 to \$4.00. A. W. Hibbets, Damar, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. Healthy range flock. Splendid color. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Also Gray Toulouse Goose eggs 15c each. Nell Balla, Walnut, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS. STATE SHOW WINNERS for years. Eggs, choice yards, \$5.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Extra good farm range \$5.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, exclusively. (Bean strain.) Range flock, 15 eggs \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Special matings, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kansas.

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RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred. Mrs. F. J. Myers, Erie, Kansas.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. \$1.00, 15. \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kansas.
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R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, R. R. No. 4, Blackwell, Okla.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS ALL scored \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kansas.

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EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF SILVER Wyandotte per 100-\$5.00, setting \$1.50. Henry L. Brunner, Rt. No. 5, Newton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. PRIZE WINNING, laying strain. Pen \$3.00 per 15. Farm flock \$5.00 per 100. G. B. Bourne, Delphos, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. SNOW white. Good layers. Free range. \$1.25-15, \$3.00-50, \$5.00 hundred. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kansas.

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SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Cockerels and hens. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. FIRST PEN. eggs \$3 per 15. Free farm range, best eastern blood lines, eggs 50, \$3. 100, \$5. Write your wants. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Show quality and heavy winter layers. 15 eggs \$1.25; 30-\$2.00; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAMMOTH PEKIN duck eggs. Frisco winners. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels. Two White Cornish. Turkeys, geese and ducks. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE and Houdan cockerels. Prize winners. \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kansas.

ANCONA, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PEKIN ducks, Toulouse geese. Eggs from state show winners \$1.00 and up. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE SILVER COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. R. C. Rhode, White Orpingtons. Eggs. \$1.50 per 15. J. J. Quirling, Hillsboro, Kan.

2,949 COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS, 49 varieties chickens, geese and ducks. Eggs in season. Seeds and trees. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5. Free book.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS; DAY OLD chicks \$10.00 hundred. Setting eggs \$4.00 hundred. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1.00 setting. W. L. White, Altamont, Kan.

FARM RAISED PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons and Fawn and White Runner ducks. Eggs each \$1.00 per 15. \$2.50 per 50. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. J. P. Hefner, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Brown, White, Buff Leghorns, Campines, Langshans, Brahmas, Cochins, Polish, twenty varieties Bantams. Write today for egg circular. Modlin's Poultry Farm, R. No. 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED. CASES and coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED—ALL LEADING VARIETIES thoroughbred poultry—especially Campines, Polish, Minorcas, Black Orpingtons, Buff Cochins. Describe what you have. Name lowest price; I buy entire flocks. Now is time to change breeds. Paul Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES. ED. Carver, Cyril, Okla.

SCOTCH COLLIES, WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

WANTED A FEMALE NEWFOUNDLAND dog. Edd Brehm, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE, RANCH RAISED COLLIE pups. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

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FOR SALE, THIRTY HEAD HIGH GRADE Holstein cows and heifers. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kansas, Route 2.

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DAIRY FARM—70 ACRES ADJOINING City; 6-room house; barn 36x40; 22 grade and registered cows, bull, heifers; farm tools; dairy equipment; feeds and silo full; only delivery in town; January sales \$218; stock law effective May 7 removes 75 family cows from town. Oak Dairy, Berryville, Ark.

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WANTED: MARRIED FARM HAND. Milk, wife for housework. No children. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kansas.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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WOULD \$150 MONTHLY, AUTO OF YOUR own to travel in, as General Agent, handling remarkable sellers, Lightning Patch Vulcanizer, Shock Absorber, and Anti-Thief Combination Auto-Switch Lock, thief proof, interest you? Then address Dept. L 15, U. S. Manufacturing Co., Wolcott, Indiana.

\$1000 PER MAN PER COUNTY—STRANGE invention startles world—agents amazed. Ten inexperienced men divide \$40,000. Korstad, a farmer, did \$2,200 in fourteen days. Schleicher, a minister, \$195 first twelve hours. \$1200 cold cash made, paid, banked by Stoneman in thirty days; \$15,000 to date. A hot or cold running water bath equipment for any home at only \$6.50. Self-heating. No plumbing or waterworks required. Investigate. Exclusive sale. Credit given. Send no money. Write letter or postal today. Allen Manufacturing Company, 310 Allen Building, Toledo, Ohio.

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CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

100 BRINGS INFORMATION CONCERNING the raising and selling of guinea pigs. The Smith Caviary, Herington, Kansas.

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BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

The Oats Acreage Will be Large

A great deal of oats is being sown this spring. Stock has been selling for fancy prices at sales. Some corn ground already is plowed. Rough feed is plentiful.

Cherokee County—We had spring weather in February. Lots of oats have been sown. Have had two snows this month. Plowing for corn is about done. Hogs \$12.50; eggs 30c; butter 40c.—A. E. Moreland, March 3.

Graham County—Continued dry weather has made wheat prospects very poor. At best the wheat crop will be short. All livestock has wintered well. Wheat \$1.85; corn \$1; hogs \$12.50.—C. L. Kobler, March 3.

Jackson County—The ground is very dry. We had a light snow March 2. Wheat standing the dry weather fairly well. Farmers beginning spring work. Everything sells high at farm sales.—F. O. Grubb, March 3.

Osborne County—Wheat prospect is not very encouraging. Ground very dry and loose. Lots of public sales and stock brings good prices. Seed will be scarce and high. Wheat \$1.70; corn 95c.—W. F. Arnold, March 1.

Nemaha County—We need moisture for the wheat. Only late sown fields have been damaged. Livestock is wintering well and no diseases reported. Rough feed is plentiful. Not much land is changing hands.—C. W. Ridgway, March 3.

Montgomery County—Oats seeding is about finished. The dry winter has not changed the wheat, as we had sufficient rain during November to keep the wheat thru the winter. Wheat in the bottom land is in fine

condition. Stock is doing well, but few horses have died and the cause is unknown. We had 2 inches of snow March 1 and 2. Farmers are still hauling water.—Mrs. J. W. Elkenberg, March 3.

Butler County—It is very dry and windy in this county. Wheat is in need of moisture. Farmers beginning to sow oats, and the acreage will be large. Corn \$1.10; hogs \$13; butter 32c; eggs 28c; potatoes \$3; cabbage and onions 15c.—M. A. Harper, March 2.

Bourbon County—We had a 3-inch rain March 2 which will benefit the wheat. Oat seeding progressing with greatly increased acreage. No rain this winter and stock water is very scarce. Stock is wintering well and feed is holding out.—Jay Judah, March 3.

Sedgwick County—This has been the driest February in 28 years. Wheat is in fair condition. Some oats have been sown. Feed is very scarce. Prairie hay \$9 to \$10; alfalfa \$12 to \$20; corn \$1.10; oats 50c; eggs 30c; butter 28c; hogs \$13.40.—J. R. Kelso, March 4.

Stafford County—The long dry spell still continues and wheat has been damaged beyond recovery. Looks as if wheat fields will become corn fields in the spring. Seed corn is scarce and high priced. Hogs sell at high prices and wheat stays at \$1.80.—S. E. Veatch, March 3.

Jewell County—Very little moisture. Spring work has been started. Wheat fields look bad on account of winds, and will not make over ½ crop. Sales are numerous and everything selling high but horses. Hogs \$12.50; corn 91c; eggs 24c; butter 25c.—L. S. Belymer, March 3.

Gray County—Weather here is still too dry for good wheat, but snow is falling and prospects may be better. Stock has wintered well. Hogs and cattle sell for high prices, and grains are high. Many farmers are discouraged at the outlook of the wheat crop.—A. E. Alexander, March 3.

Crawford County—We have had very little moisture. Wheat looks thin and must have moisture soon. Oats nearly all sown. Water for stock and house is very scarce and quite a bit of water is being hauled. Rough feed is plentiful and stock is doing very well.—H. F. Painter, March 3.

Clark County—Some wheat fields look good, while others have considerable dead wheat. Feed is getting scarce. Public sales are numerous and cows, calves and mules especially selling high. Livestock is in fair condition. Farming operations are delayed owing to the drought.—H. C. Jacobs.

Allen County—Good many oats sown. Light snow March 3. Stock water is very

A Southern newspaper, the Charleston News, has discovered how to meet another peril. In view of the fact that all the railroad employees in the country may quit work at any time, and that there would be comparatively few persons able to take their places, the paper suggests that it has now become apparent to all thinking men that the only way to solve the question of these unpleasant strikes in the future is to require universal railroad training in the schools thruout our beloved land.

scarce. Some plowing done last week. Lots of grass seeded. Feed is not as plentiful as expected. Lots of hay shipped out. Cattle are doing fairly well, and bring good prices at sales. Hogs high and scarce.—Geo. O. Johnson, March 3.

Woodson County—Ground has been frozen for some time, but it is covered with a 3 inch snow now, which will benefit the wheat if not too late. Many have sown oats. We had fine roads for moving March 1 this year. Sales almost over and fancy prices were paid. Potatoes \$2.50; flour \$2.50.—E. F. Opperman, March 3.

Brown County—This has been the driest winter in 40 years. Wheat is badly damaged, but the dust storms we have had have been a benefit, both as a dust mulch and filling the cracks. Spring work has not been started. Roads are fine. Wheat \$1.80; corn 93c; oats 60c; eggs 25c; cream 39c; hogs \$13.—A. C. Dambenber, March 3.

Pawnee County—We had 2 inches of snow on March 2. Stock is doing well and feed will hold out. Damage to the wheat is not known. Preparations are being made for a large acreage of corn and other spring crops. Stock is selling high and cattle and chickens are on the market. Wheat \$1.82; corn \$1.03; eggs 25c; butter 27c.—C. E. Chesterman, March 3.

Geary County—We are having fine winter weather with an inch of snow March 2. Top of ground is dry, but subsoil has plenty of moisture and with good weather this month will have a fair wheat crop. Farmers are getting ready to sow oats. Lots of rough feed and stock is doing fine. Wheat \$1.82; corn 97c; oats 60c; hogs \$12.30; eggs 25c.—O. R. Strauss, March 3.

Rice County—Weather in this county has been cold and dry, but had a little snow last night. Wheat does not look very good, but with favorable weather this month we will stand a fair chance for a crop. Oats are being sown. Numerous sales and everything is selling for good prices. Wheat \$1.78; corn \$1; flour \$2.45; alfalfa \$13 to \$16; hens 15c; eggs 24c.—Lester N. Six, March 3.

Lyon County—We are having a snow today, which will be fine for the wheat. Numerous public sales held during February. Hogs are more scarce than for years on account of high priced corn and wheat. Corn \$1; wheat \$1.75; eggs 25c; butter 30c; potatoes \$3; prairie hay \$8; alfalfa \$12 to \$14. Persons desiring to employ men or boys, write to E. R. Griffith, Emporia, Kan., R. 5.

Kingman County—Quite a lot of wheat in this county has blown considerably, but some still is in fair condition. Top of soil is dry, but plenty of moisture at root of plant. A light snow on March 2 did a little good. Farmers are about out of rough feed excepting wheat straw. Alfalfa is very scarce at \$16 to \$18 a ton. Prairie hay at \$10; butter 36c; hogs \$13; eggs 25c; corn \$1.10.—H. H. Rodiman, March 3.



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The shrubs we send you are about a foot high, the best size to plant. They grow rapidly, increasing in beauty from year to year, attaining in a short time the following size:

Golden Bell. Very tall and beautiful. 12 to 16 ft.
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Your home will be surrounded by a bower of fragrant flowers all the year, except for a few months in the winter. Very early in the year, even before the snow is gone, the **Golden Bells** are covered with rich golden flowers. Shortly afterward the **Barberry** blazes out in a mass of canary, quickly followed by the delicate yet massive rose blooms of the **Deutzias**. Midsummer brings the rich chocolate red flowers of the **Sweet Shrubs**, which bloom at intervals until snow. Then the **Snowballs**, with their stately white flowers and finally the luxuriant bloom of the **Rose of Sharon** is added to the scene. Even when winter's icy touch banishes the flowers, the brilliant red and yellow, brown and gold of the foliage, and the red berries of the **Barberry** (which remain through the winter) remind us that in but a few short months the flowers will return in greater beauty.

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We will send this collection of Twelve Hardy Shrubs, Postpaid, as a Premium with a One-Year Subscription to FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE at \$1.00 and 30 cents additional, or \$1.30 in all. This covers all charges, for both the magazine and the Shrubs.

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Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

82 A. Joining Burlingame. Electric lights, water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

320 ACRES smooth wheat land, unimproved, Ford Co. Good buffalo sod. Bargain. \$22.50. Terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

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FOR SALE. A well imp. wheat and stock ranch of 400 acres. A bargain if taken soon. A. C. Bailey, Owner, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE. Well improved farm near town; splendid stock farm; small payment; easy terms. Lewis Pendleton, Dodge City, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

100 A., 1 1/2 ml. Lebo, Kan. 80 cult. 20 bluegrass pasture. \$75 a. Mtg. \$2500. 6 1/2%. Trade for mdse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.

3600 ACRE RANCH. Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 200 acres, 40 in alfalfa, 4 miles town; near school and church; good buildings, good road to town. \$55 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

WHEAT selling \$1.50 a bu. Have 480 acres, all best of land, mile and half out, 300 in wheat, 1/4 with sale, small imp. good water, only \$25.00 an acre. \$5,000.00 cash handles it. Other bargains in wheat land. Highly improved 80 acres, Riley Co., Kansas, snap price. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

40 SECTIONS of ranch land in S. E. Okla. Good grass and worlds of water, sell all or part. Price \$3.50 per acre. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

160 ACRES located 2 miles of good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. All nice smooth tillable land; 120 acres in blue grass pasture, and timothy and clover meadows; good 7 room house; good barn; close to school and church. Price \$75 per acre. Extra good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

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SPECIAL BARGAIN in highly improved 120 acre farm, adjoining Ottawa, abundance of water, good soil, a very choice home. Write for descriptive list of same. Special price on 360 acres, well improved, 100 acres in tame grass. Also 170 acres, well improved, choice farm. Ideal location, very attractive. Write for full descriptions. Possession at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SNAPS IN WESTERN KANSAS LAND. Write Ernest R. Trimmer, Gove, Kansas.

SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME. L. J. Pettitjohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

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CHASE COUNTY FARM. 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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50, 80, 160 and 240 a. improved farms near Lawrence. We offer for 20 days at \$40 per acre. Good terms. Have several farms for rent. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash. \$500 Aug. 1st. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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Fine 240 a. improved farm, 7 mi. Ness City. 100 a. wheat, plenty pasture, good buildings, R. F. D. and telephone. Close to school. Price \$7,500. Half cash.

160 a., 8 mi. Ness City, half cultivation, bal. fine pasture, small buildings, plenty water. Price \$800.

Above are cash prices for quick sale, no trades considered. Come quick. Miner Brothers, Ness City, Kan.

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160 acres, 4 1/2 miles north of Attica, Kan. 110 a. tillable, 20 a. meadow, 30 pasture, 10 alfalfa, 80 wheat, 1/4 goes with place. Good alfalfa land, fenced and cross fenced. Silo, barn and sheds; running water, 5 room house, well, cistern, two cellars. Phone and rural route. \$8600 if sold by April 1st. C. E. Warren, Attica, Kansas.

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Improvements only fair. Nice grove trees. About 150 acres excellent Beaver Creek bottom, from 8 to 16 foot to sheet water. Mile to church and daily motor mail route. Exceptional bargain. \$15 per acre. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kansas.

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Thursday, March 15 The undersigned will sell at auction, rain or shine, 4 miles south and 3 1/2 miles east of Paradise; 4 miles south and 2 1/2 miles west of Waldo, Kan., and 13 miles north of Russell, Kan., the following property: 330 acres well improved sheep farm on Paradise creek, of which 165 acres is good alfalfa land, bal. pasture. Good buildings, close to school, daily mail route; running water. Also 90 head of pure bred Hampshire sheep and some good horses. Also a steam threshing outfit fully equipped and in good condition. Terms on land, 1/4 of purchase price cash, balance 5 years at 6%, first mortgage.

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80 ACRES FINE VALLEY: 65 acres cultivated. \$2000. Mortgage \$1,200. 7 years. Glens & Ryan Land Co., Holdenville, Okla.

OKLAHOMA

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At Low Prices and on Easy Terms. It will pay parties wishing to acquire homes to answer this advertisement. Write Jas. F. Allen & Son, Tulsa, Okla.

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40 ACRES, improved. 38 cult. \$2000. 1/2 cash. Terms. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

FOR ARKANSAS farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

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200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imp. \$1500. 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE. Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

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HAVE subdivided my 16,000 acre cow ranch and offering same in tracts of 5 acres and up at \$30 to \$100 per acre. Land joins one of the best towns in west Texas. Good schools and churches. Send for map. Henry M. Half, Midland, Texas.

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CHEAPEST choice half section RELINQUISHMENTS in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Write for bargain list. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

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2,200 acres fine equipped stock ranch. Stock, implements, etc. Lots of open range. Price \$80,000. A. M. Riedesel, 200 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

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WHATEVER you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

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1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

THREE RANCHES in Elk Co. to exchange for wheat land, city property or small farm. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

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HAVE STORE BUILDING 30x80 feet, with residence, in back; situated in Yocemento, Kan. Priced at \$2000. Will trade for Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

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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.

CASH OR LAND. Harness shop in good little town of 350, no competition. Stock \$1,100, tools and fixtures \$350. No encumbrance. Fred Kent, Uniontown, Kansas.

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232 ACRE FARM

1/4 mile south of town. Plenty of 30 inch coal from 8 to 15 feet shipping. Two story house, eight rooms and bath. Water system, furnace heat, electric lights and basement 32x32. Barn 34x42, 18 feet to eaves. Will hold over 50 tons of hay. C. A. Shaw, Hume, Mo.

1280 ACRE STOCK FARM, all fenced and cross fenced; 500 a. in cult.; well and windmill; small house and barn; will trade for Kan. or Okla. property.

970 acre stock farm, all fenced and cross fenced, good 7 r. house, barn, other outbuildings; 103 a. alfalfa, 200 a. in cult.; watered by springs and running water. 640 a. leased in connection with the 970 a. Will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma property.

667 acres, all raw land; 550 a. good farming land. Will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma property.

640 acres all smooth plains land, located near the North Texas and Santa Fe Ry. survey; will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma property.

640 acres all smooth plains land. 300 a. in cult.; 4 r. house, barn, well and windmill. All fenced and cross fenced. Will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma property.

2240 acres smooth black wheat land. Will trade for Kansas or Oklahoma property.

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FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write
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120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water.
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WILL BE HIGHER
Send for description and price
of 500 acre ranch. One-fourth
cash, balance three years 5%.
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190 acres, 150 acres tillable, 30 acres wood
and timber, bal. pasture, watered fine. Barn
32x42 with ell 28x38; shed 60 ft. long; barn
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\$1,800 cash, balance time.
Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good
soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy
terms to settlers. Write us.
Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and gen-
eral crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted;
lands for sale at low prices on easy terms.
Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and
sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on
Wisconsin. Address: Land Department,
So. Lines,
1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA.

640 ACRE Montana homesteads. New law
Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

MONTANA The Judith Basin
offers exceptional opportunities
to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming
methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irriga-
tion, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do
better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices
lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices upon request.
Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box 1405, Lewiston, Montana



Six Easter Booklets FREE

Each of these Easter Booklets
are in envelopes. They are
printed in colors, beautifully
gold embossed and have verse on inside
page. Do not confuse these booklets with
the ordinary cheap grade of cards you see
advertised. They are high-grade printed
on enameled Bristol Board.
Our Free Offer A set of six book-
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three months subscription to our big fam-
ily magazine, the Household. Address:
Household, Dept. EB-2, Topeka, Kan.



Lovely Peacock Ring Latest Novelty FREE

Peacock Rings are all the rage. They
are sterling silver, bronze finish. The
peacock is enameled in brilliant natu-
ral peacock colors making a very attrac-
tive appearance and a ring that any
person would be proud to wear.

FREE OFFER: We will send this handsome ring to all who
send 50 cents to pay for a year's subscrip-
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not satisfactory we will return your money. Mention size wanted.
HOUSEHOLD, Dept. PR-2, Topeka, Kansas



Vegetable Garden Free

It is none too early to commence to plan your
vegetable garden for the coming season. If you
have a piece of land that makes it possible for
you to have a garden of any sort it is your duty
to get busy and make that land yield something.
We will help you with your garden and will fur-
nish you the seed on an unusually liberal plan.

Only One Collection To a Person

This is the best assortment of garden seeds ever
offered. Choice, tested seeds, true and tried vari-
eties, and warranted fresh, and reliable. This
assortment contains all the standard garden veg-
etables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbage, Rad-
ishes, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, etc.

Special Offer to Our Readers

We have purchased a large quantity of these
vegetable seed assortments to give to our readers
as a premium with a subscription. The seeds are
packed in envelopes and will be sent free to all
who send 50 cents to pay for a one year subscrip-
tion to **Capper's Weekly**. New or renewal subscrip-
tions accepted on this offer. Address
CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Seed Dept. 4, TOPEKA, KAN.

Capper's Weekly, Seed Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find 50 cents for which enter my subscrip-
tion to **Capper's Weekly** for the term of one year
and send me the vegetable seed assortment
free as per your offer.

Name.....
Address.....

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128
Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and
Ia., 320 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be pub-
lished free when such sales are to be adver-
tised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Other-
wise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 13—Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 15—L. M. Monsey & Sons, Smithton,
Mo. Sale at Missouri State Fair grounds,
Sedalia.
March 16—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at
Savannah, Mo.
March 26—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

April 7—Consignment Sale, Newton, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Salesmanager, Herington,
Kan.
Apr. 10 and 11—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Apr. 18—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 13—Blank Brothers & Kleen, Frank-
lin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
March 14—Highline Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove,
Mgr., Farnam, Neb.
March 14—Breeders' Consignment sale,
South Omaha, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln,
Neb. Mgr.
Mar. 21—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.
March 28—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
Mar. 30—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.
Combination sale at South Omaha.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mar. 29—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.
Combination sale at South Omaha.
June 8—Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Mar. 20—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 14—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Mar. 20—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,
Nebr.
Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

If you want Duroc bred sows and gilts,
the kind that will farrow and raise large
litters and that are daughters and grand-
daughters of such illustrious sires as Grad-
uate Col. and Cherry Chief, you should not
fail to attend the sale of G. C. Norman,
proprietor of Royal Seion Farm, Winfield,
Kan., where 43 Durocs sell at auction Wed-
nesday, March 14.—Advertisement.

Champion Jack Blood.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.,
Tuesday, March 13, will sell the greatest
lot of breeding jacks, jennets and Perch-
eron stallions and mares they have ever
offered. Twenty-five jacks, 25 choice jen-
nets, most all showing heavy to their
World's Fair champion, Kansas Chief. In-
cluded will be prize winners at both Kansas
and Missouri State Fairs. Get on the train
and come to Dighton, it will pay you if
you want good jacks and jennets.—Adver-
tisement.

Polled Durhams and Shorthorns.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., have
at present over 100 head of Polled Durham
cattle. At the head of their herd are two
excellent sires, Roan Orange, a bull that
weighs 2100 pounds, and Sultan's Price, that
was first in class at Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas
and Oklahoma State Fairs. If you want
breeding stock and especially bulls, write
them your wants. They have a few of the
real herd header kind as well as the farmer
kind. Please mention Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

Whisper Shorthorn Sale.

If you want Scotch Shorthorns, either
herd bull or richly bred females, do not
fail to attend this sale March 21. A great
lot of females are listed in this offering,
among which is a daughter of Eliza Lav-
ender and a daughter of Poppy's Victoria.
Included also will be the champion Isabella
and Golden Lady, with a Fair Acres bull
calf at foot, and Type's Goods, by Cumber-
land Type. The object of this reader is to
impress you with the high quality and
breeding of this offering. Those who are
looking for the best will find animals to
please them in this sale and to pedigree
students we suggest you write today for
catalog and study it carefully. Please men-
tion Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

C. F. Behrent of Oronoque, Kan., held a
very successful Hereford cattle and Poland
China hog sale February 22. The total of
the sale was about \$8,000. The top bull
went to Mills & Son of Edison, Neb., for
\$345. The top cow and calf went to W. C.
Davies of Norton, for \$325. The average
on the registered bulls was \$240. The top
gilt went to Joe Hackney of Oronoque at
\$91. The average on the 20 head of sows
was \$63. The sale was attended by about
2,000 and the results of the sale were en-
tirely satisfactory to Mr. Behrent.—Adver-
tisement.

The famous Linscott herd of Jersey cattle
at Holton, Kan., is to be dispersed May 31.
R. J. Linscott makes the announcement this

week. This great herd was founded a good
many years ago by Mr. Linscott's father
and is the first register of merit herd in
Kansas. Around 100 head will make up the
offering which is the most important Jersey
cattle sale ever held this far west. Mr.
Linscott is associated with his brothers in
the banking business and plans to give more
of his time in the future to that business.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval
High Quality Duroc-Jerseys. White Wyandottes, eggs for
sale now. W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

HIRSCHLER'S DUROCS Best of breeding. Spring
gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Write today.
E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs
Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by
Critic B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for
30 days. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebr.

Immune Duroc Boars
Herd headed to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions
on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfac-
tion guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Ks.

QUALITY AND SIZE

Big type Poland Chinas, either sex, \$12 to \$35. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed and a pedigree with each pig.
E. CASS, COLLYER, Trego Co., KANSAS

Quality Durocs

Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale.
Attractive prices to move them as I need the
room. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Private Sale, Boars and Gilts

A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Also
one of my herd boars. Priced to sell. Address
A. E. Sisco, R.R. 2, Topeka, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immune.
Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.
WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Choice Duroc Gilts, Bred
to 30 spring gilts, bred to Illustrator II Jr., for March
and April farrow. These are sired by Crimson Won-
der Again Jr., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder or G. M.'s
Defender. The best lot I have ever raised. Priced to
sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano,
first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts,
from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder
and Golden Med. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by
A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S World DUROCS

Booking orders for pigs, from 4 of the
largest brood sows in Missouri, to be de-
livered at 3 months old. Express charges
prepaid and pigs registered. If you want
the best going, here is your herd.
James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

Briggs & Sons' Illustrator 2nd SALE

At farm near town
March 20th

10 tried sows and fall year-
lings, mostly bred to ILLUS-
TRATOR 2nd.

40 spring gilts sired by
ILLUSTRATOR 2nd, and bred
to the great young boars JOE
ORION 5th, JACKS ORION,
and PAL'S GIANT. Also 20 fall
boars and gilts sired by ILLUS-
TRATOR 2nd. Write for cata-
log and mention Farmers Mail
and Breeze.

Geo. Briggs & Sons,
Clay Center, Nebr.
Col. N. G. Krashel, Auct.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
Excellent quality.
Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

Big Stretchy Chester White Boars ready for service
and open gilts.
Write your wants. A. C. Bailey, Lewistown, Mo.

For Sale, O.I.Cs. A few service boars, July
gilts and fall pigs, priced
for quick sale. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs.
Both sex.
Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

Summer Boars
and fall pigs, at very rea-
sonable prices, to make
room for my spring pigs.
F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites
Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality
sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes.
HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Booking orders for spring pigs of National
Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall
pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the
\$500 Eagle Archie
first prize aged boar
at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number
by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped
on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

Kansas Herd of CHESTER WHITES

All bred stuff sold to Capper Pig Club
Boys. Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs.
ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D.

I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize
winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the
difference between Chester Whites and O. I. C's. My
herd boar, a prize winner, for sale.
Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

BREED THE BEST

There can be but **One Best**
Why lose profits breeding
and feeding scrub hogs?
Two of our Famous
O. I. C. HOGS
weighed 2806 lbs.
Will ship you sample pair of these
famous hogs on time and give agency to
first applicant. We are originators, most
extensive breeders and shippers of pure
bred hogs in the world. All foreign ship-
ments
U. S. Gov't Inspected
We have bred O. I. C. Hogs for 63
years and have never lost a hog
with cholera or any other
contagious disease.
Write today
for Free Book,
"The Hog from Birth to
Sale" also True History of
the Origin of the O. I. C.
THE L. B. SILVER CO.
568 Heights Temple Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Great Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale

Parker, Kansas
Thursday, March 15
30 Head of Outstanding March
and April Gilts by Parker Wonder,
by Ladore Wonder, and out of
sows by such boars as Defender,
Crimson Wonder and Kant-Be-
Beat. All are bred for March and
April litters to H. & B's Path-
finder, by old Pathfinder and out
of Orrian Bell, by Orrian Chief 6th,
(bred by J. E. Davis, Knoxville,
Ill.), and Jorgenson's Golden Model,
by Grand Model and out of Iowa
Queen, by King The Col. 2d. These
gilts are exceptionally well grown
and are showing safe in pig.

Two Registered Red Polled
Bulls coming yearlings. They were
bred by D. F. Van Buskirk and
sired by his great show bull—Kan-
sas City Lad 23058 and out of my
best herd cows. They are well
grown out and will make great
herd bulls. Sale will start at
10:30 a. m. and will be held in new
sale pavilion. Write for catalog.
Please mention this paper.

Mail bids should be sent to C. H.
Hay, in my care.

W. T. McBride,
Parker, Kansas
Fieldman, C. H. Hay. Cols. Jas.
W. Sparks and L. S. Jackson, Auc-
tioneers.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

W. H. Fisher, White City, Kan. Pure bred and big stock sales. Write, Wire or Phone. Address as above.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK Auctioneer. Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP.



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-year-olds, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. **Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. **R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

Hampshires of Quality

A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. **V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.**

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS BIG TYPE

Gilts all sold; six fine boars left; sired by Jupiter, champion of three states.

Engleman Stock Farm, Fredonia, Kan.

Early Fall Boars and Gilts

Bred gilts all sold. One spring boar. Extra good. All immune. Ask today.

W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS



Private Sale

A few bred gilts, some fine June and July boars and one extra good February boar by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig.

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

Home of more prize winners than any herd in the West, headed by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.; large, roomy, prolific sows. Am pricing the grand champion boar Robidoux; also special prices on fall and spring boars. A number of herd headers among them priced for quick sale.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Missouri's Best Polands

BRED GILTS, by X. L. Columbus, by Smooth Columbus, Big Bone Leader, Big Logan X and Crow's Extra. Bred to Smooth Bob, by Big Bob—dam by Smooth Big Bone, and The Mint, by Goldgate King. Also a few open fall gilts and fall boars. None better in Missouri. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Joe Young, RICHARDS, MISSOURI **Joe Sheehy**

Poland Chinas

Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KANSAS



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

The sale will be advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze and more information will be furnished at that time. A beautiful illustrated catalog will be compiled and you should ask for it now.—Advertisement.

Holstein Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will be held at Newton, Kan., Friday, April 6. The place of holding the annual meeting is decided in favor of the town in Kansas making the best inducement and Dr. Axtell, who is a well known Holstein booster, is putting on a nice banquet for the evening of April 6. The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas was organized one year ago and now has a nice membership. All Kansas breeders of Holsteins are invited to attend the annual meeting at Newton and you are eligible to membership if you are interested in building up the breed in Kansas. Come to this meeting with the idea of helping and being helped and you will enjoy yourself and add to the strength of the association. If you can attend write Dr. Axtell, Newton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Stegelin's Polled Durham Sale.

Ed Stegelin's decision to hold a public sale of Polled Durham cattle affords breeders an opportunity to buy the very cream of the breed. The sale will be held at the farm near Holton, Kan., (Straight Creek P. O.) Friday, June 8. Forty head will be cataloged and the 1916 show herd will be included. The writer recently visited the herd and was shown every animal that will be included in the sale and this means everything except 10 young heifers that Mr. Stegelin is keeping for himself. It is the opinion of the writer and the opinion of others, more competent to judge, that the Stegelin herd, as it stands today, is the strongest herd in the West. Last year the herd won 11 firsts at the Iowa State Fair and Iowa is the home of many strong herds of Polled Durham cattle. The list of winnings in the several states is interesting. This sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time.—Advertisement.

Searle's Big Holstein Sale.

F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., announces the dates of his big two days' combination sale of registered Holstein cattle in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held at Mr. Searle's farm joining town and is the regular annual sale at this place. Mr. Searle is one of the pioneer breeders of registered Holsteins in Kansas and while he is a young man in years he is well known as a Holstein breeder and his herd is one that needs no introduction here. The dates of the sale are April 10 and 11. As usual a big tent will be erected and every detail looking to the comfort of visitors will be looked after. One hundred and seventy-five head will be cataloged. The fact that Mr. Searle is dispersing his entire herd (the Searle herd) makes it one of the biggest attractions in Holstein affairs in the West. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You can ask Mr. Searle any time to book you for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Kansas Herefords Sell Well.

The Kansas Hereford breeders' second annual public sale in the livestock pavilion, at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., last Saturday was well attended, by a representative crowd of Kansas Hereford breeders with a number from Texas and other western states. The sale was under the direct management of W. A. Cochel of the animal husbandry department. Col. Fred Reppert did the selling on the block with Col. L. R. Brady in the ring. It was a snappy sale from start to finish. Twenty-two bulls sold for \$8,225 and averaged \$374. Fifty-two cows sold for \$14,650 and averaged \$282. The top of the sale was \$1,510, paid by W. S. Streeter, Gorton, S. D., for a splendid cow designed by J. C. Southard. The annual college sale is a splendid institution as it affords the small breeder who has developed only a few good ones an opportunity to get all his stock in worth. Mr. Cochel is deserving of much credit for his efforts in this matter. There were 22 consignors to the sale.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Auction.

A combination sale of registered Holsteins drawn from the prominent herds of Kansas is scheduled for April 7, at Newton, Kan. The consignors are three of the best known firms engaged in breeding registered Holsteins in the state. They are Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan., Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan., and Mott & Seaborn, Herington. The sale management is in the hands of Dr. W. H. Mott, who is acquiring an enviable reputation as a sales manager. His reputation for square-toed business methods has popularized not only himself but any sales he manages. This sale is made by real sacrifices on the part of the men consigning to it. About 60 head will be sold and they will be as good as the three herds afford. The sale follows the meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, which meets at Newton on April 6. Dr. Axtell is planning a big banquet for the evening of the 6th. Ask W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., for the catalog which will be ready to mail this week. He would appreciate it if you mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Readers of this paper should bear in mind the J. C. Price Shorthorn consignment sale, to be held at South Omaha, March 14 and 15. One hundred head, 75 bulls, consigned by a large number of good Nebraska and Iowa breeders will be sold. Remember the date and place.—Advertisement.

Good Hampshires Sell Well.

A. H. Lindgren and William H. Nider held their first sale of registered Hampshire hogs on February 26, at Fairbury, Neb. The offering was good and well appreciated. Forty-five sold for \$2,740, an average of \$60.85. L. Clark of Fairbury topped the sale at \$100, on a tried sow, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa furnished some buyers but the bulk of sales were to Nebraska men. Among the heaviest buyers were F. W. Fritzley, Diller, Neb.; Fred Lock, Fairbury, Neb.; T. C. Hendricks, Diller, Neb.; George Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.; Lawrence Griffe, Frankfort, Kan.; W. L. Sommers, Mahaska, Kan.; C. O. Roan, Inson, Rockport, Mo.; O. E. Gould, Blue

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs, all ages, sired by champion males. Herefor: Cattle. Catalog free. C. M. Thompson, Letia, Ind.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

For Sale Extra good Mammoth Jack, 15 hands, good points; also good grade Percheron horse. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

One Black Jack coming 5-year-old, and on blue jack, coming 2-yr.-old. LOUIE TINK, Woodbine, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS The jacks are 4 and 5 years old, 15 1/2 to 16 1/4 hands, standard measure. They are all grandsons of Lime-stone Mammoth. F. W. POOS, POTTER, KANSAS



15 JACKS 20 JENNETS 3 to 6 years old, 15 to 15 1/2 hands high. Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today.

Philip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas



Percherons — Belgians — Shires

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and noted prize winning imported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices. Near Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IA.**



German Coach Stallions and Mares

The Farmers General Purpose Horse

23 stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, gentle, but powerful young stallions, 1300 to 1600 pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

BERGNER BROS., Route 4, PRATT, KANSAS WALDOCK LAKE RANCH

Bishop Bros. Percherons



Our stallions are all young, a life of usefulness before them. They are the big, strong boned, massive kind, with quality and finish to suit the most critical buyer. If you want a stallion it will pay you to come see ours. You can find what you want and at the right price. We invite your inspection and solicit your inquiry.

Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.

Solomon Valley Stock Farm
Asherville, Kansas

We are now offering some high grade American bred Saddle stallions, 2, 3, and 4 year olds. Correspondence solicited.

Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.



Registered Kentucky JACKS

I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years old, height from 14 1/4 hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Anyone wanting a good jack call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe depot, 1 block from Interurban depot. Come and see me.



E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas

Successor to Sanders and Maggard

Extraordinary Poland China Sale
Lookabaugh Disperses Entire Big Boned Herd

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, Mar. 20

To Give Entire Time to Shorthorns. 40 HEAD. All immune. 35 large type sows. Every one a tried sow of proven worth. 3 spring gilts, extra size and quality. Wonder Monarch and Lookabaugh's Revenue, two great breeding and prize winning herd boars also sell. These sows have great size with quality and farrow and raise large litters. None of these sows would sell at any price were I not dispersing the herd. Write today for catalog, it gives full description of offering.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

HORSES.

Two Registered Percheron Stallions For Sale
5 and 7 years old. A. S. GUTHRIE, GARDEN CITY, KAN.

PERCHERON STALLIONS One 9 years old, champion at Topeka; One 8, and one 2 years old, both prize winners. **JOHN A. PECK, TECUMSEH, KANSAS.** Phone. Watson, Kans. Will meet trains at Topeka by appointment.

Stallions and Jacks

A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Black French Draft Stallion coming six years old. Heavy bone, good style and action. Gets number one colts. Will sell or trade for cattle. **WILLIAM DUNCAN, ELMO, (Dickinson County), KANSAS.**

80 Head

Percheron, Belgian, shire and Clydesdale stallions, Illinois and Iowa colts, from \$250 to \$350. Big and rugged. I sell more horses than any firm in the west. **Barns in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.**

For Sale or Exchange at actual value, a 3 year old Percheron stallion, registered in P. S. of A., sound and weighs 2010 pounds. Want a good big young jack. **Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kansas**

STALLIONS, JACKS and JENNETS FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 registered draft stallions, 2 jacks, 1 jack colt and 1 stud colt; also 2 jennets. **John E. Rickliss, Troy, Kansas**

STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS

Registered Percheron stallions, yearling, two, three and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Brilliant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind. Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of big, registered mares showing colts. 30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that breed the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard measure. Jennets in foal. All stock guaranteed. References, the Banks of Lawrence. 40 mi. west of Kansas City. **AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

40 PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way. Imported Spanish jack, weight 1200 pounds at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable. **J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Rice Co., Kansas**

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Over 60 Head of Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts

To close up a partnership the mares and colts must be sold by March 1st. I mean business. Come and see them. **J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS**

BARGAIN

Registered French Draft Stallion
18 hands high, color black, age 7, weight 2000 lbs.

Registered Mammoth Jack
color black with mealy points. 16 hands 1 inch high, weight 1150 lbs. Age 9. Terms \$500 each, \$900 both. Cash, bankable note, or livestock. **JOHN HOPPING, Route 5, Cherryvale, Kan.**



Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires
We offer for sale all of our champions and prize winners in the recent Denver show and the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs. Winners of 25 championships, 40 firsts, 22 seconds and 14 third prizes. They are of the highest class, extra weights, bone, quality and action. We have 70 stallions coming 2 and 3 years old and older—outstanding good ones—imported and home-bred of the three breeds, sound, clean draft horses. The kind that will give the best of service in the breeding studs. Come and make your selection. We invite inspection and we offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you. **A. F. COON, Manager**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over. **Smoky Hill Ranch, E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.**

Rapids, Kan.; T. A. Leonard, Fairbury, Neb.; Verne Patterson, Fairmont, Neb., and others. Col. Tom Deem of Cameron, Mo., did the selling in his highly efficient manner. He was assisted by Col. C. W. Smith of Fairbury.—Advertisement.

Two Nebraska Shorthorn Sales.

Our readers who are interested in good Shorthorns should plan to attend the Blank Brothers & Kline sale to be held at Hastings, Neb., March 13, and that night go to Farnam, Neb., for the two days' Highline sale. The three days' sales will afford a splendid opportunity for selection. Over 150 head will be sold. Consigned by a group of Nebraska's leading breeders.—Advertisement.

Illustrator 2d Sow Sale.

George Briggs & Sons of Clay Center, Neb., announce another big bred sow sale for March 20. On that date they will sell 40 spring gilts, sired by Illustrator 2d and A King The Col. These gilts will sell bred for late March and April farrow to the young herd boys Joe Orion 5th, Jack's Orion and Pals Giant. They also sell 10 tried sows and fall yearlings most of which will be bred to Illustrator 2d. Also 20 head of very choice fall boars and gilts sired by Illustrator 2d. Write for catalog of this sale and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Successful Holstein Sale.

The Nebraska Holstein breeders held a very successful sale at South Omaha, February 21. Eighty head of cattle, consigned by 14 breeders, brought \$24,045, an average of \$300.56. The top of the sale was a 5 months old bull calf, Rag Apple Korndyke Clyde, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke Boon and Lotta Clyde, an A. R. O. cow with a seven day record of 31.33 pounds of butter. He was consigned by Dr. B. B. Davis of Omaha and was bought by S. H. Wilson of Omaha. The price was \$1,000. Prices ranged even all the way thru the sale.—Advertisement.

Hampshires Make Good Averages.

Carl Schroeder's sale of Hampshire bred sows, at Avoca, Neb., February 27, was very well attended and the average on 50 sows and gilts of \$73.50 was very fair. However the high quality of the offering warranted more money. It is doubtful if a better offering has gone thru a sale ring this winter. F. W. Timmerman, West Liberty, Ia., topped the sale, paying \$245 for a fine sow and one of the really good sows of the breed. Carl Schroeder is one of the popular breeders of that popular breed and took good care of all his friends, socially, sale day. A splendid dinner was served to everybody and with Col. Stone and Col. Tom Deem, the noted Hampshire auctioneer, present it was almost a love feast. Anyway it was a good sale and Mr. Schroeder expressed himself as well pleased with the results. He will hold other sales in the future.—Advertisement.

Naiman's Good Sale.

John L. Naiman, Alexandria, Neb., made his annual sale of registered Poland Chinas, February 28. A large crowd was in attendance and the offering was well appreciated. R. Miller & Son, Chester, Neb., topped the sale at \$170, buying a tried sow with litter at foot. J. M. Bolton, Smith Center, Kan., bought a sow with litter at \$125. The offering sold for \$4,037.50, an average of \$85.90. The following buyers made purchases at \$75 and up: John Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.; Luller Brothers, Fairbury, Neb.; Fred Stahl, Chester, Neb.; H. Blue, Gillette, Neb.; George Clark, Fairbury, Neb.; Roy Hall, Fairbury, Neb.; W. A. Burkhardt, Fairbury, Neb.; J. S. Nell, Concordia, Kan.; G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.; C. F. Zabel, Daykin, Neb.; A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.; Charles Walker, Langdon, Mo.; G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Neb.; John Harms, Fairbury, Neb.; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.; Ralph Hoppe, Alexandria, Neb.; Art Lashby, Chester, Neb.; William McCurdy, Tobias, and others. Col. Jas. E. Duncan made the sale, assisted by Col. J. H. Barr.—Advertisement.

Good Poland China Sale.

A big crowd, favorable conditions and a splendid offering resulted in a satisfactory average for Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb. Few sale offerings of the winter have been presented in better breeding condition and few offerings contained a bigger per cent of choice individuals. Forty-one sold for \$3,251, an average of almost \$80. L. W. Woodard, Chester, Neb., topped the sale at \$150 for a tried sow. Lawrence Smith of Superior, Neb., bought a Long Sam tried sow for \$120 and Curtis Smith, also of Superior, Neb., bought an Expansion bred sow at \$100. The following buyers made purchases at \$75 and up: Fred Fry, Byron, Neb.; George Clary, Fairbury, Neb.; O. R. Yeakle, Fairbury, Neb.; R. L. Wilson, Chester, Neb.; John Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.; R. Bowman, Hubble, Neb.; C. J. Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.; Verne Shaffer, Courtland, Kan.; J. M. Bolton, Smith Center, Kan.; Fred Dewey, Chester, Neb.; and J. A. Monroe, Fairbury, Neb. Col. J. C. Price made the sale and was ably assisted by Col. J. H. Barr.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

G. C. Roan of La Plata, Mo., will hold his annual jack sale March 26. This offering will be of the same high standard as those of previous years made by the Cloverleaf Farm. Twenty jacks and 20 jennets of breeding age are to be sold. For further particulars see Mr. Roan's ad and write for catalog. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

McBride's Bred Sow Sale.

If you have not been able to supply your wants in bred sows and gilts, I will pay you to attend W. T. McBride's Duroc Jersey sale at Parker, Kan., March 15. He is selling 30 head of outstanding March and April gilts bred to farrow in March and April. For further particulars concerning the breeding of this offering see the display ad in this issue. Arrange to attend the sale or send bids to C. H. Hay in Mr. McBride's care.—Advertisement.

Last Call Scott's Jack Sale.

Parties interested in good jacks will find the catalog of the G. M. Scott's sale of great interest to them. Mr. Scott is put-

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

FISHER'S POLLED DURHAMS

For Sale: A splendid bull, year old in Nov. Roan and eligible in the Polled Durham book. Also bull year old in April. Address **E. E. FISHER, STOCKTON, KANSAS**

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

Willson's Polled Durhams

For Sale: One 2-year-old herd bull, and three bulls, 8 and 11 months old. Also a few cows and heifers. Strong in Polled Durham breeding. Also a few choice Poland sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. **T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kansas**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

DOYLE SPRING SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS
10 bulls, ages 8 to 11 months, sired by the famous Star Goods and Orange Marshall. Write your wants. **F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas**

ELMENDALE SHORTHORNS

100 big, rugged bulls, suitable for herd headers, or farm and range use. 50 females of different ages. These cattle are especially good and the prices attractive. Address **Elmendale Farms, Fairbury, Neb.**

Salter's Shorthorns

12 young bulls 6 to 12 months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. These young bulls are by such sires as Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Silver Hampton and Master of the Dales; also cows and heifers, Scotch, Scotch topped and plain bred in calf to our great herd bulls, but priced so both farmer and breeder can afford to buy. Visitors always welcome. Phone Market 3705. Address, **Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas**

\$50,000 IN SHORTHORN PRIZES

This association has appropriated for 1917 approximately \$50,000 for prizes at state fairs, interstate fairs, livestock shows, state and interstate association shows and sales from New England to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to the Gulf. Pick your show thing now and begin preparation for these contests, that you may claim a share of the prize money. **American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

ACRES
Crescent Acre Farms
Registered Shorthorn Cattle.
For Sale: Six yearling bulls, sired by The Cardinal and out big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address, **Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kansas**

IF INTERESTED IN Polled Durhams

COME TO
South Omaha, Neb., March 29

IF YOU WANT Shorthorns

COME TO
South Omaha, Neb., March 30

Write for illustrated catalog of the breed you are interested in.

Sixty head of Polled Durhams the first day. Seventy head of Shorthorns the second day.

For illustrated catalog address:
H. C. McKelvie, Manager, Lincoln, Neb.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

Registered Shorthorn Bulls

Large, rugged fellows; ages, from 12 to 30 months. Nine head; five roans and four reds. Sire, Baron Pride 371007 a 2000 pound bull. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. W. ESTES, SITKA, Clark Co., KAN.**

SHORTHORNS Private Sale

Seven bulls from eight to fourteen months old. Also cows and heifers. Shipping point Wamego. Oldest herd in Potawatamie county. Address **W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.**

Fifteen Bulls

I offer 15 Shorthorn Bulls eight months old to yearlings. They are reds and roans and have size and quality. You will buy a bull if you visit my herd. Address,

K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan.
(12 miles from Atchison.) Good R.R. Facilities.

Salt Creek Valley Private Sale

25 Shorthorn bulls from six to 12 months old. Also a good three year old bull. All sired by Barmpton Model 338998, by Barmpton Knight. Also a few cows and heifers. Good breeding and plenty of quality. Inspection invited. Write for further information. Address **E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.** (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Yearling bulls, reds and roans got by Scotchman and Master Butterfly 5th, our pure Scotch herd bulls, weighing better than a ton each. Inspection invited. We price bulls to sell them. Address **W. F. Bleam & Sons, Osborne Co., Bloomington, Kan.**

Symphony's Last 395198

Is now for sale, 4 yrs. old. Keeping all of his heifers. Write for price at once. **H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kansas**

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A choice lot of young bulls from 8 to 10 months old for sale. Sired by **Valiant 346162 and Maringo Pearl 391962.**

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further information address, **C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.**

Norton County Breeders Association
SAMUEL TEAFORD, President
Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917
CARL BEHRENT, Secretary
H. A. JOHNSON, President
FRED STROMWIG, Secretary

For Quick Sale 12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

25 BRED SOWS and gilts bred for spring farrow. 5 spring boars and fall boar pigs. Everything on approval. **J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.**

Poland China Pigs. Three boars of September farrow weigh about 130 or 140 pounds each. **GEO. W. GOODMAN, LENORA, KANSAS.**

POLAND CHINA Last fall Gilts for sale. Write for prices. **PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.**

Shorthorns The home of the great bull, PIONEER, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Nothing for sale at present. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Barmpton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. **C. E. Poland, Almena, Kan.**

We Have 3 Shorthorn Bull Calves for sale. Got by a great grandson of Imp. White Hall Sultan and out of cows of the 1st Strathallen and Golden Fame strains. **J. W. Liggitt & Sons, Almena, Kan.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands A few nice spring gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to order. **C. E. Whitney, Almema, Kansas.**

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer Devoting my time to the business. Address as above. Write or phone.

COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Address as above. Write or phone.

NORTON, KANSAS
L. J. Goodman, D.V.M. Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered Hereford Bulls

One 2-year-old, weight 1600 pounds; one extra good May calf, weight 600 pounds, and several other bull calves; also some good Percheron stud yearlings. **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

MORRISON'S RED POLLS Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

20 Red Polled heifers and young bulls for sale; can furnish herds not related. Also Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. **Hallgren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. **Berkshire Hogs** **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.**

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 190634, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

17 Angus Bulls

In ages from six to 12 months old. Can ship over Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Will sell some cows and heifers. Address, **H. L. Knisley & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)**

Angus Bulls We have for sale a few extra good young bulls of the very best breeding. Prices reasonable. **E. CLELAND, Hattville, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. **Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.**

FOR SALE A registered Guernsey bull, two years old. 2 high grade cows, 3 yearling heifers, one high grade bull, 7 months old, and four heifer calves. Priced to sell. **DR. E. C. L. HARBOUR, BALDWIN, KAN.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. **Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas**

LINSCOTT JERSEYS **R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf Sire Pops of Brondale 106006; dam, Marion's Boneta, 302680. Priced right. **ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas oats; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year. **S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

Dairymen!—The Truth You may be prejudiced against the Jersey because you don't know her. Look her up. She's the Money Cow. Get This Book—a history of the breed and full of very interesting facts. It proves conclusively that for pure dairy type, economy of production, richness of milk, long life and adaptability to feeds and climates—all these combined—the stands way above them all. This book "About Jersey Cattle" is free. Get your copy now. You'll find it mighty good reading. **The American Jersey Cattle Club, 355 West 23rd Street, New York City**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 HEIFERS, 15-16ths pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked \$18 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. **H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

Registered Holsteins

Entire herd of 7 cows with records of ten to thirteen pounds as two-year-olds for sale. Also three months old calves of both sexes from above cows sired by 32 pound bull, Rag Apple Pontiac Segis. **LOUIS ROHLFING, LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

ting in this sale, March 16, a bunch of real Missouri jacks. They are the big black kind with everything in abundance that it requires to make a good jack. If you don't have a catalog of this sale it will be to your interest to write or wire for one. Address Mr. Scott at Rea, Mo., but remember the sale will be held in Savannah. Hourly interurban service from St. Joseph.—Advertisement.

Poland China Bargains.

Joe Young of Richards, Mo., who maintains one of the better herds of Poland Chinas of Missouri, is making a change of his ad in this issue. He has an extra nice bunch of bred gilts, sired by X. L. Columbus, by Smooth Columbus, Big Bone Leader, Big Logan X and Crow's Extra. They are bred to Smooth Bob, by Big Bob, out of a Smooth Big Bone dam. Some are bred to The Mint 254411, by Golden Gate King. The Mint is probably the most impressive and desirable sire used on the J. R. Young farms for years. He bids fair to forge to the front of the few great sires of the breed. Bargains will be given on this offering and parties desiring bred gilts, open fall gilts or boars for breeding purposes, should write at once. See the ad in the Poland China columns.—Advertisement.

Limestone Valley Jack Sale.

Hundreds of our readers have bought jacks and jennets from L. M. Monsees & Sons of Smithton, Mo. Any of our readers who are in the market for jacks and jennets will be interested in the annual sale to be made from the Limestone Valley herd, March 15. This sale will be held at the Missouri State Fair grounds in Sedalia. There is no firm in the jack business that stands higher with the fraternity than L. M. Monsees & Sons and there is no jack farm in the country that has produced more outstanding, prize-winning jacks and jennets than has Limestone Valley Farm. The offering, March 15, will be in keeping with those that have gone before. This is the 38th annual auction sale and our readers who attend will not be disappointed in the offering. If you want the best in jack stock, arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Combination Truck and Roadster.

If you use your automobile to do much hauling, it will pay you to investigate the new Butler all metal folding light truck body. Closed it's an attractive roadster, open it's an efficient, substantial light truck. Can be changed in a few seconds without tools. Easily attached by anyone. Many are giving excellent service and satisfaction. If you are interested, write for a free descriptive circular to the Butler Mfg. Co., 890 Butler Building, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Some Facts on Broomcorn

(Continued from Page 16.)

Thin stands on rich soils tend to produce long, coarse brush. Too thick stands on poor soils or in dry sections produce short brush, or in extreme cases fail to produce brush.

Broomcorn may be surface sown with an ordinary corn drill or listed with a lister drill. That method should be used which experience with similar crops has proved best for any given locality. Listing is preferable in soils subject to blowing. The young plants at the bottom of the lister furrow are protected from the cutting action of blowing sand or soil grains. In surface-sown crops a complete loss sometimes occurs from this cause.

Either an ordinary corn drill or a lister drill may be fitted with special plates for sowing broomcorn. These plates usually can be obtained from the manufacturers or the local implement house. Blank plates may be obtained and drilled by a blacksmith or by a farmer. The number of holes in the plate required to sow a given rate depends to some extent on the speed adjustments of the corn drill. This adjustment differs in the planters of different makes. The speed adjustment of the planter to be used should be learned. Then the number of holes in the plate required for a given rate can be determined. The holes should be 3-16 inch in diameter and slightly countersunk on the under side, so the seed will not wedge fast in the hole.

Cultivation should begin early and be repeated as needed while the plants are small, as they make a slow growth and are choked easily by weeds. When the crop is surface sown, a spike-tooth harrow is an efficient tool for the first and second cultivations. Later cultivations are made with an ordinary corn cultivator.

The first harrowing should be given while the seed is germinating, so a surface crust will not be formed to keep the plants from getting out of the ground. The second harrowing should be given just before the plants are large enough to be worked satisfactorily with the cultivator. The listed crop must be cultivated with a lister cultivator. In the first cultivation the disks are set to turn the soil away from the young plants. After this the disks are reversed to throw the soil toward the plants, thus filling the furrows and leveling the ridges as the cultivations continue.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$30, crated for shipment. **BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$30 each crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

Registered Bull Calves

for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

FIFTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN

Cows and heifers, and some registered yearling bulls for sale. Cows are heavy springers and good ones. **EAGER & FLORY, Route 8, Lawrence, Kansas**

**THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS**

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member? Write **W. H. MOTT, SEC'Y., HERINGTON KANSAS**

NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Start the new year right. Get the best—the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls. **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS, (MARSHALL COUNTY)**

**HOLSTEINS**

Choice cows and heifers showing in calf to pure bred bulls. Selected for size, color and milk production, from the best dairy herds of the east. You will find nowhere a better herd from which to select. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or wire. **J. C. ROBISON, BOX A, TOWANDA, KAN.**

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

265 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 800 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

**TORREY'S HOLSTEINS**

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.**Breeders of Purebred Holsteins**

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Oak Wood Stock Farm

A choice herd of Holstein and Jersey cows, from four to six years old, to freshen during the next thirty days.

Thirty head of high grade Jersey heifers to freshen in March and April. These cows and heifers were selected by an expert, from high producing strains.

Eight head of registered Holstein and Jersey bulls of the very best quality. Come and inspect them and we can satisfy you as to quality. Write, phone or wire for prices and description.

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KAN.

J. R. Whisler's 8th Annual Shorthorn Sale

Watonga, Oklahoma, Wednesday, March 21

One of the greatest Shorthorn opportunities ever offered to critical buyers of the Southwest



40 Scotch Heifers, Cows and 40 Bulls, from Which to Select 40

From such select reliable Scotch families as the Butterflies, Avarnes, Lovelys, Missies, Victorias, Lavenders, Golden Ladys, Urys, etc. 25 cows and heifers of unusual merit. A number of these heifers are sired by or bred to Baron Avondale or Ardmore's Choice.

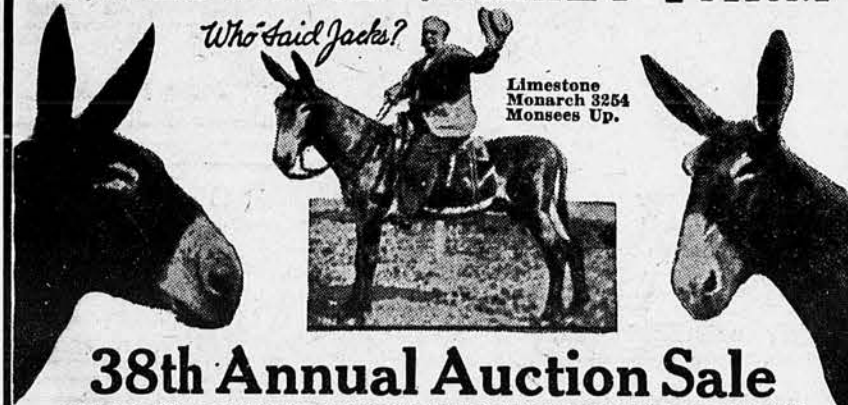
A Great Lot of Females are listed, including an outstanding daughter of Missie of Brookside, sired by Ardmore's Choice; a daughter of Elza Lavender, sired by Baron Avondale, by Avondale; a daughter of Poppy's Victoria, sired by Ardmore's Choice. The noted grand champion Isabella, with calf at side by Watonga Searchlight. Golden Lady, with a roan bull calf at foot, (a \$1000 herd bull prospect by Fair Acre's Sultan), also Types Goods, sired by Cumberland Type, the 36 times grand champion in that many shows.

15 Bulls, 10 Scotch Herd Header Prospects, sired by Ardmore's Choice and Baron Avondale and out of our best herd cows. Among which are Bell's Choice, out of Lady Bell 8th, and Avern's Choice, out of Avern 2nd. In fact all of these 10 bulls are high class Scotch bred bulls that should go to head good herds. The other five are thick-fleshed, heavy boned, rugged fellows.

"J. R. Whisler is one of the prominent constructive breeders of the West. This eighth annual sale surpasses in quality all of his previous offerings." Signed, A. B. Hunter. For catalog address

Auctioneers: Cols. Bob Harriman, Hurt, Herriff, Odell. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter. **J. R. Whisler, Box 15, Watonga, Okla.**

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM



38th Annual Auction Sale

of High Class REGISTERED MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

Thursday, March 15, 1917 At Missouri State Fair Grounds SEDALIA, PETTIS CO., MO.

29 Jacks—23 old enough for service, 6 extra good yearling Jacks, 30 Jennets, 5 with colts at foot, 25 Jennets breeding age and now bred to the three noted Jacks, Limestone Monarch 3254, Missouri State Fair champion and San Francisco World's Fair reserve grand champion, son of the undefeated show Jack, Limestone Mammoth 298; Limestone Good Boy 6028, second prize three-year-old at San Francisco World's Fair, son of the undefeated and St. Louis World's Fair grand champion Orphan Boy; DeWolf Hopper 3720, son of Orphan Boy. We will also sell two good registered Percheron stallions. Sale begins promptly at 9:30 A. M. in Show Pavilion, with comfortable seats and other accommodations. For fine illustrated catalog, address

L. M. MONSEES & SONS, 321 South Ohio St., Sedalia, Mo., U.S.A.

Auctioneers: Cols. Harriman, Gross, Hieronymus Bros. & Logsdon.

Big Missouri Jack Sale

Savannah, Missouri

March 16th, 1917

20 Big Registered Black Jacks, 20 all good ages, from 14-2 to 15-3 standard measure. A few good jennets and 3 Percheron Stallions. This is one of the best lots of Jacks selling this year. Write for big illustrated catalog.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., SALE AT SAVANNAH, MO.



Royal Scion Duroc Sow Sale

Winfield, Kansas, Wednesday, March 14

43 Head 24 spring and fall yearlings
15 spring gilts, 2 spring and 2 fall boars

They are by or bred to such sires as Graduate Col., Under Graduate, by Graduate Col., Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano and Cherry Scion by Cherry Chief. The Under Graduate gilts are all bred to Gano's Pride, the 700 pound son of Col. Gano and practically all the others are in pig to Under Graduate, the mammoth son of Graduate Col., and out of the 600 pound Crimson Duchess, out of the grand champion Rosemary Duchess. He weighs, in breeding condition, right at 800 pounds. One tried son by Graduate Col. also sells. Richer breeding cannot be found. They are the kind you need to produce good Durocs. Failing health and pasture forces this reduction sale.

Come and buy them at your own price. For catalog address

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kansas

Auctioneer—Lafe Burger.



Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm

Ninth Annual Sale of Jacks and Jennets

This celebrated farm will sell forty head of registered jacks and jennets.

LaPlata, Mo., Monday, March 26

This offering consists of twenty head of big Missouri jacks with lots of bone and twenty head of good jennets, some with colts at foot. Sale will be held in my large sale pavilion located at La Plata, Macon County, Mo., two blocks from railroad station. Write for catalog now, it is free for the asking.

P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.
C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

G. C. ROAN, LaPlata, Missouri

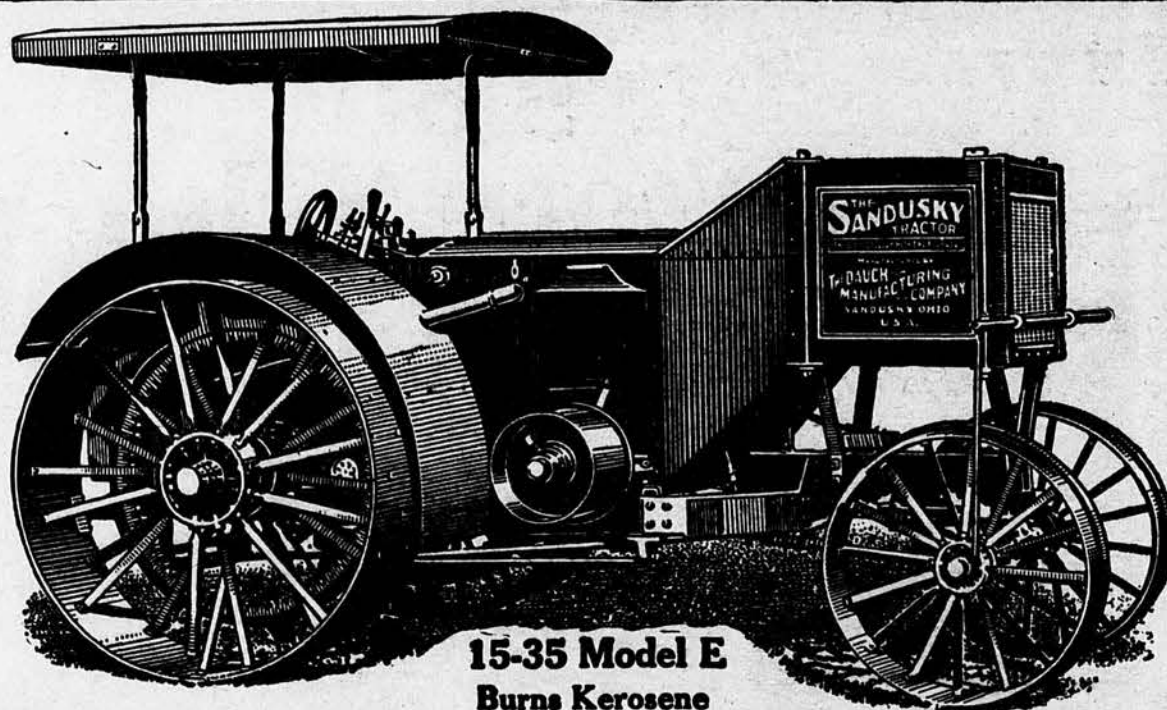


CLOSING OUT AT PRIVATE TREATY Imported and Home Bred BELGIAN and PERCHERON MARES

Having changed my occupation and location, I must sell the following: 8 Belgian and Percheron mares, 3 to 10 years old; all in foal. 1 Belgian filly, two years old. 2 Percheron fillies, two years old. 1 Belgian filly, one year old. 1 Belgian stallion, one year old. 1 Percheron stallion, one year old. All are registered, extra fine, large and sound. Don't buy until you see these. Priced right.

ROSCOE FRAZIER, Cainesville, Missouri

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15-35 Model E
Burns Kerosene

THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"

WHEN you buy a tractor you buy so much metal fashioned into a certain shape, because you expect it to render valuable service. You know that you cannot get more out of any machine than was put into it when built. Paint and fancy fixings do not make a tractor; therefore, buy a tractor that is built right, not merely for looks nor because of unproved claims.

Every year sees a stronger indorsement of the actual service that owners get out of the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractor. Built upon thoroughly tried and most exacting specifications, using only the best materials, on correct engineering principles, service and durability are put into it at the start.

The Sandusky Tractor has been thoroughly tested on hundreds of farms, and the universal verdict is that it is the standard by which tractor performance may be judged.

For great power, ease of handling, reliability and durability The Sandusky Tractor excels. Its direct drive on heavy duty work, its reserve power, and its scientific construction put it in a class by itself.

The Sandusky Tractor must demonstrate that it can do your work on your own farm before you can buy it. It will plow, harrow, disc, fill silos, shred fodder, saw wood, pump water,

build roads, and do all kinds of belt work more economically, more satisfactorily and more easily than any other method. With it you can prepare a better seed-bed, and do it at the right season, or cut your grain at the right time. It never tires, is not affected by climatic conditions, never gets sick, and it doesn't eat when it's idle.

Farming with The Sandusky is farming certainty. Then why buy any other than the best—why depend on immature or freak designs, much paint and loud talk to do the work that is to make your farm more profitable?

Brief Specifications

Our own four-cylinder, four-cycle, 5 x 6½ heavy duty, slow speed vertical motor; positive combination force feed and splash self-contained oiling system; Bennett air cleaner; three-speed selective transmission, 2 to 5½ miles per hour with direct drive on low; ideal three-point spring suspension; all steel construction; small over-all dimensions and short turning brakes; easily handled; surplus cooling capacity.

A NEW PLAN—FREE SERVICE

We announce an entirely new departure in tractor selling. A coupon book good for 200 hours of service goes with every Model E. This means expert service and help without charge when you want it. See catalog for details.

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee The Sandusky Tractor full 15 horse power at the drawbar and 35 on the belt pulley; capable of handling at least four 14-inch mold-board plows eight inches deep where a big team can pull a 12-inch plow six inches deep; to run belt machinery up to a 32-inch separator; to have one-third reserve over its drawbar rating, and for one year against defective workmanship and material.

BOOK E64 FREE—A 40 page book which fully describes and illustrates the distinctive design, high grade construction and exceptional ability of the Sandusky Tractor. A copy will be mailed you upon request.

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If the Model E is too large for your requirements let us send you information covering our 10-20 Model J. Ask for booklet J-64

The Sandusky Tractors—both Models—are ready for inspection at and delivery from our principal Factory Branches and Service Stations at: Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Lewistown, Mont.; Minot, N. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Sioux City, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Dallas, Texas; Leesburg, Fla.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.

