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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

## Why Not Have a Garden?

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
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**W**HY NOT give the farm garden a chance to produce the best growth this year? The high cost of living makes it all the more important that the gardens should yield a larger share of the food for the family. This will be a good thing, as it will aid in conserving health and in creating more satisfactory living conditions. A good farm garden does much to give one a better belief in country life.

The main thing needed with the farm gardens in Kansas is to give them more attention. They have been neglected on most places; on some farms a garden gets no more labor than an equal amount of land used for corn or kafir. Despite this fact it produces food worth several times that obtained from the field crops. If a proper amount of labor is placed on the land there will be a great increase in the quality of the food and also in the quantity.

In Western Kansas, and to a smaller extent in all other sections, it will pay to provide water for irrigation. In most cases this can be obtained from the windmill if some system is provided for the storage. This will take the garden thru dry times when it otherwise would be injured, and in addition it will improve the quality of the vegetables at almost all times.

Small irrigation plants of this kind can be found all over the western half of Kansas. This is especially true in the Arkansas River Valley, in the Smoky River Valley and in Scott county. With their use men are producing truck crops of a quality equal to those grown anywhere in the state. Some of these men are growing vegetables on a large scale; William Robbins of Cimarron, an especially successful truck grower, is a good example.

Another great need, no matter whether water is provided, is intelligent management with the soil of the garden. It should be handled so moisture can be conserved, plant food made available and so the land will be in the maximum of physical condition all the time. It must be rich. This condition can be brought about by working the soil carefully and by the use of plenty of well rotted barnyard manure. There is no place where manure can be used at a greater profit. It must be fine and rotted properly, or it will cause mechanical trouble when one comes to the tillage of the garden, which one must use care in avoiding.

It is a good plan to plow the garden in the fall. This will make the conditions decidedly unfavorable for the insects, and most of them will be killed by the freezing and thawing of the winter. Where the same garden "spot" is used year after year there is a considerable danger of loss from insects unless care is used in fighting them. Fall plowing is one of the efficient methods of controlling most insects. It also will aid in conserving moisture and in allowing plant food to be formed early in the spring.

The manure can be applied before the land is broken in the fall, and plowed under then. It is a good idea to apply a small amount of manure every season, or every other season, and not to make a big application at one time. If the manure is fine and well rotted it will have had time to work into the soil fairly well by the following spring, and will cause no trouble.

Every effort should be made



to arrange the garden so the greatest possible amount of labor can be done with horses. The time of growing all the vegetables in beds, with the use of much hand labor, has passed. Instead the ideal should be to plant them in rows so they can be worked with horsepower—and then have a regular time for this. Many farmers in Kansas who have good gardens have a regular time on the schedule for cultivating the garden—this will vary somewhat with the weather conditions of course—which provides for the work being done in a way that will allow the growing conditions

always to be the most favorable. Indeed it is a most important factor.

If the land is handled in this way, and the garden is given a real chance, a man soon learns to take a pride in it, and working in the garden, instead of being drudgery, as it is with many Kansas farmers, becomes a real pleasure. There is no reason why one should not take as much pride in producing a good garden as in growing a good crop of corn, and there are many reasons why he should take more pleasure in it. The work in the garden returns a higher profit than the field work if it is directed properly, and it does a great deal to aid in developing a more satisfactory home life, which should be the ideal of every farmer.

Success with a farm garden is based more on intelligently directed work than on any special methods. Almost every farmer who has been unsuccessful in raising a garden knows enough about growing vegetables to get good results if he would put a little more work on the garden. It is true that considerable skill is required in producing truck crops extensively—this also is true in successful wheat growing—but every farmer can have a good garden if he will. But it takes intelligently directed labor and a love for the vegetables, which every man ought to have when he appreciates their high value in making the family more contented and healthful.

There is another phase of farm gardening which should get more attention, and that is the raising of vegetables to be canned. The producing of fresh vegetables is only half the work. Great progress has been made in the technique of canning vegetables in the last few years, and methods have been worked out that are very simple. Any housewife in the state who wishes to learn of the technique of canning should write to the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

The cost of living probably will be high for several years—it is likely that it will never return to the former low levels. This makes

it all the more important that as much of the food of the family as possible should be raised on the farm. Down South the cotton growing sections have developed a great interest in the "feed yourself" movement. An extension of this movement to Kansas will decrease the cost of living, make the living conditions more healthful, and result in general satisfaction in every way.

If the intelligent skill is used with farm gardens that is required in growing wheat or alfalfa the problems will be solved. There is a greater appreciation of the value of a good farm garden than ever. That is why the farm gardens in Kansas in 1917 are going to get more attention than in past years, and get the attention when it is needed.





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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Farm Editorials

**T**HERE ARE many lessons in the heavy winter killing that has occurred with wheat this year in Kansas. The most important one is the value of more care in preparing the seedbed. Every wheat field, no matter what occurred, deserves careful study. The information there will help you in growing the future crops.

### Sorghums

The importance of more care in preparing the seedbeds for sorghums was indicated forcefully by the results of 1916. These drought resistant crops showed their high value in a way that was never indicated before. Fields of Yellow milo in the western third of the state matured fairly good grain crops on stalks not more than 2 or 3 feet high. The sorghums once more demonstrated their place as "sure feed crops."

A most noticeable difference was observed with the yields, most of which was caused by the methods used in preparing the seedbeds. The condition of the soil at planting time is of paramount importance with these crops. Sorghums make a slow start even under the best conditions; about two-thirds of the battle is won if the crops are started under ideal conditions. If it is a case of neglecting either the preparation of the seedbed or the cultivation it would be better to get the crops planted in soil that had been prepared properly and neglect the cultivation later. The profitable system is to reduce the acreage to the point where proper attention can be given to both operations.

Winter listing and plowing are of the greatest importance with any of the kafirs, milos or other sorghums. When the ground is broken thru the winter there is conservation of moisture, and as a rule there is a considerable formation of available plant food. The only places where this work should be avoided is where the soil is inclined to blow, or where there is some danger of excessive washing.

When one is afraid of working the land in the winter he may do considerable good by disking in the spring. G. J. Staath of Dodge City practices what he calls a "spring fallow" on his sorghum land; he disks it early in the spring. While he has soil that is somewhat inclined to blow there has been but little trouble with this treatment; it is left rough and is not so likely to blow as a smooth, fine soil.

Where the land is worked in the winter it is of the greatest importance that all the weeds should be killed before the seed is sown. This is especially true in the western third of the state. There has been a vast increase in the troubles from weeds in that section in the last few years. Weeds cause serious losses because of the moisture they use. A big Russian thistle, for example, will evaporate a huge amount of water in a day, and the "root efficiency" in getting this is considerable. If all of the sorghums in Western Kansas were planted on land practically free from weeds and the first cultivation given promptly the losses from this source would be decreased greatly.

### Good Tenant Farming

I own three farms, of 320 acres, 380 acres and 500 acres, which I rent on a livestock basis. I have not changed tenants in the last six years. We use a good system of bookkeeping.

The fundamental basis of our work is to have everything on halves. The tenant owns the work horses, farm implements and chickens. All grain and other livestock is in partnership. The tenant pays for all labor, including threshing, corn husking and delivering grain. The owner pays for all work done under "permanent improvements," whether it be done by the tenant's men or others. All seeds and fertilizer are bought in partnership.

For feed for work horses, the tenant is charged with 50 bushels of corn a horse a year, at market prices January 1. This is estimated, no grain being set aside for this purpose. This is charged to the tenant and credited to corn on the books, so since the tenant owns half of all the grain, half of this will return to him. He pays no pasture rent or other privileges. Hay is raised on the farms, from which the tenant is allowed free feed for his work horses, the rest of the hay being in partnership. If any of the tenant's mares are bred, the landlord pays half of the foaling insurance and half of the service fees, and the colts become partnership stock. These may be raised, broken and worked, but must be sold before 7 years old.

Cows are owned in partnership, service fees are divided, and calves become partnership stock. The tenant is allowed butter for his own use, but if any is sold the proceeds are divided. Chickens belong to the tenant, he being limited to 100 hens. Any

stock bought for trading purposes is in partnership. The advantage of this system is that the tenant and landlord share dollar for dollar, so both are assured a fair deal. To lose the landlord money the tenant must lose a like amount, and likewise in making money. Nothing is divided except when the profits and losses are figured up at the end of the year.

As regard the books there are only a few accounts such as corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, hay and straw, horses, seed, wheat, oats, landlord and tenant. If corn is sold the tenant receives the payment for it and charges himself with this on the books and credits corn a like amount. If hogs are bought the tenant pays for the animals, crediting himself and charging hogs on the books. The landlord draws his money in convenient checks from the tenant, simply charging landlord and crediting tenant on the books.

On the first of every month the tenant makes a trial balance, a copy of which he mails to the landlord. On the back of this he makes notes—weights, prices and the like—of the month's transactions. From these balances each can see how much he has in the firm, and the landlord can either deposit or draw, to keep the two accounts somewhere near even. This system of bookkeeping can be learned easily by anyone in a few hours from some bookkeeper.

In this way the tenant is entrusted with money to run the business properly, to take advantage of trading bargains, and to pay for improvements, while neither is bothered with detailed cash settlements between themselves. I might add that under this plan the tenant consults the landlord in the larger deals and uses his own judgment in the smaller sales.

Ohio.

W. F. S.

### Dairy Farming

One of the pleasing developments in the agriculture of Kansas is the growth of the dairy business. It is producing high profits and at the same time is conserving the fertility of the soil. A fine example of that is shown by the dairy farmers around Ft. Scott. That community is demonstrating some mighty fine things in dairy farming.

### Corn Yields

There are certain fundamental requirements in moisture, heat and fertility which govern corn yields in Kansas. A change in the supply of one may make a change in another advisable. Thus, the moisture requirement varies with the amount of heat available. In addition to water and heat, soil fertility and seed also must be regarded among the chief essentials. No one of these can be said to be more important than another. Where all are abundant except one—as water, for example—this one becomes the limiting factor and methods of supplying it become the important means of increasing the yield. In short, the secret of successful corn culture is to maintain a proper balance of moisture, heat and fertility.

### Farm Leadership

A source of weakness connected with many farm organizations is the lack of trained leadership. There are plenty of men who can command armies, corporations and large industrial enterprises. I know of very few who can direct farmers, and I look for them to shuffle off this earth several years before their time. There are many men who appreciate their efforts, but the vast majority will think they have been overpaid or lived to gain their selfish aims. The farmers' co-operative enterprises with the various farm organizations in the past have not been so successful as private enterprises; and this has caused many of the farmers to become weak-kneed. The business of the co-operative societies in Europe has continued to grow with unabated rapidity. Their patrons are numbered by the tens of thousands and their annual transactions by the hundreds of millions of dollars. The co-operative movement has not made such rapid progress in the United States.

For this failure, there are various reasons. Private businesses are more efficiently managed; they sell on close margins; they are already operated on a large scale, and they have given the consumers the benefit of low prices without placing upon them the burden of investment. The salaries and rewards offered by private businesses are so much greater than those offered by co-operative societies that able men usually find their way into private businesses, leaving second rate men for the co-operative ventures. The mad rush after commercial success causes men to turn to private business instead of co-operative enterprises. In many states the laws have been a great hindrance in organizing a true co-operative society, leaving the farmers reluctant to take hold with a vim when there are legislative barriers to contend with.

A farmer is hard to arouse, and his isolation has developed in him a spirit to fight his own battles, however futile his campaign may be. Temperamentally, the farmer is slow to think, slow to anger, slow to see that he is the unconscious instrument of selfish men, but when, once aroused, and he sees

that he has been wronged, he becomes very radical. If a farmer is permanently organized he at last becomes conservative. He works steadily and soberly to right his wrongs, to better his condition, and to accomplish his ends. He realizes that radicalism is a waste, and does not always reach the right object. He comes to lean upon the natural and sound judgment of his leaders. He comes to know that there are other men with wrongs as deep as his, who move slowly but towards definite reforms. Organization becomes the farmer's balance wheel. His judgment rounds out, and he comes to believe in the common sense of others.

The press opposition to organization of farmers by business interests, is, in my judgment, a mistaken policy. That farmers' organizations will survive despite the shortcomings and failures of the past is as certain as destiny. The history of agricultural movements in this country for the past 50 years should drive this fact home to every thinking man. Many organizations have crumbled and fallen from causes both within and without, but every time the world has seen a stronger organization spring from the ruins.

The opposition in the future will be more severe than in the past. Greater problems loom up in the distance for settlement. The leaders who occupy the places of command today have merely fought the first battles. Able leaders and greater numbers in our farm organizations will come tomorrow.

Nebraska.

M. R. SLATT.

### Cowpeas

Reports from Southeastern Kansas indicate that the acreage of cowpeas will be larger than usual this year in that section. The crop is appreciated better today than ever, especially for the poorer soils. It is the most important annual leguminous crop for Kansas.

### City Abattoirs

Kansas farmers need to get a larger part of the money a consumer pays for meat. Better returns must be obtained if the livestock business is to make the right progress. While it is true that the prices for meat animals have been high recently it also is true that the prices of feed have reached such abnormal levels that in many cases they have eliminated the profits.

One solution of the marketing problems with livestock is the use of a city abattoir. One has been operated successfully at Paris, Tex., since 1909. It has been very satisfactory to both the farmers and the town people. Here is the plan of operation, as outlined by E. H. McCuiston, the mayor of Paris:

The city does not purchase animals nor sell meat, it merely slaughters under proper sanitary regulations the animals brought by the local meat cutters who are the chief patrons of the plant. At times when cold storage capacity permitted, individual patrons have been allowed to avail themselves of the facilities which are offered to other patrons who are regular customers. However, the general layout of the plant is not in keeping with one which would render the best service to individuals as patrons.

The functions performed by the Paris abattoir is to supply both the anti and post-mortem inspections, slaughter, stamp, refrigerate and deliver all slaughtered carcasses whether of cattle, hogs, sheep or goats to the hooks or refrigerators in the markets of the patronizing butchers. The charge made is \$1.25 for a beef animal and 75 cents for every hog, sheep, goat or calf. All cattle weighing over 350 pounds are classed as beef animals.

The patronizing butchers have returned to them with each carcass, the brains, liver, and caul fat, together with the feet and heads where they desire them, the plant keeping simply the offal and nothing else unless the patrons request that the feet and parts of the head be not returned.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every local butcher that the abattoir can hang a carcass on the hook in his shop cheaper than he can, and further that there is no sort of legitimate comparison from a sanitary standpoint between the system employed and the old methods formerly practiced.

However practical and beneficial the Paris plant and system has proved to be, it is still susceptible of further development. It is expected later to require the inspection and slaughter of chickens and other fowls sold or offered for sale on the local market, these to be both inspected and slaughtered under skilled supervision; also to grind sausage and render lard and tallow.

While the plant is small, it has every facility for producing pure and wholesome food possessed by the largest packing house in the country. The capacity is ample for present needs, only the time must come in the next few years when the capacity must be increased.

Plants of this kind can be developed profitably by many Kansas towns. Where this is not possible a farmer can slaughter his own animals, hiring all the labor required, and then make a profit if he has a proper idea about marketing. The great business built up in the sale of Jones's Dairy Farm Sausage was started by one man.



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

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# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## The Bone Dry Law

This appears to be the open season for hunting the manufacturers and dispensers of booze. There was a time when the liquor interests ran the country. They dictated the nomination of officials from road overseer to governor and members of both houses of Congress, and what is more they elected them. Even in Kansas it was not uncommon to find the courts and prosecuting officers elected with the distinct understanding that they would protect the violators of the prohibitory law, and make it uncomfortable for any prohibition crank who dared to suggest that the law should be obeyed. Outside breweries owned joints in nearly every county and had an attorney regularly employed to protect the law violators from punishment. The representatives of a certain make of beer dictated the local politics and forbade the sale of any other brand under penalty of prosecution. Many prosecuting officers were blackmailers who used the power of their official positions to enrich themselves and engaged almost openly in this systematic corruption. Ninety per cent of the drug stores were whisky joints masquerading under the name of a legitimate business. Their entire stock of drugs would not have invoiced \$100. Almost their entire source of revenue was derived from the sale of beer and a very inferior quality of whisky.

It seems incredible that a change so radical could, within so few years have come about in public sentiment. It is no longer unfashionable to declare oneself in favor of prohibition; on the contrary it requires some nerve now to defend the liquor traffic in any form. Congress has decided to drive the saloon out of Washington and will within a few days put into effect the most sweeping and drastic law affecting the shipping of intoxicants ever put upon the statute books of any nation.

Kansas is not alone in the passage of a bone dry law. Other states are making laws just as drastic as ours. It seems tremendously radical to refuse the citizen the right even to keep intoxicating liquor on his own premises for his private consumption, and even in the minds of prohibitionists of long standing who do not, themselves, keep liquor on their own premises, there is some doubt concerning the expediency of a measure so radical. Whether it is a wise and effective measure will be told from experience. That this provision of the law will be strictly enforced at least for a time is scarcely to be expected but that the law will cause a decided reduction in consumption of liquor I have not the slightest doubt.

The railroads intend to obey the law to the letter I believe. That means that persons living in Kansas cannot get liquor shipped to them by rail, and if they attempt to get a supply by automobile it will be found to be very uncertain. Some intoxicating liquor will be manufactured in an illicit way out of drugs but even that supply will become more and more limited. What will prove to be the greatest of all the forces operating against the booze business is the steadily declining demand for liquor. It is no longer fashionable to drink, and more and more the people are learning that they can get along better without the stuff than with it.

About three-quarters of all the intoxicating liquor consumed in the United States heretofore has been the result of social contact. Men and women have drunk in order to be social. Remove the social feature entirely and two-thirds of the drinking would cease. The bone dry law will eliminate very nearly if not entirely the social feature and will, therefore, contribute tremendously to the cause of temperance and total abstinence.

## A Cumbersome System

Another legislature has just about run its course. It is only fair to say that in point of ability and character it will compare favorably with any legislatures of the past. Speaking generally, I think the Kansas legislatures are made up of rather high-class men. No doubt there have been grafters in the legislatures in the past, and there may be dishonest men in the present body but I am satisfied they are the exception, and the rare exception at that. Furthermore most of the members of the legislature are industrious men who work hard during the brief session. I have no criticism to offer against the general ability, high character or industry and purposes of the legislative body.

Yet this legislature has convinced me, more than

ever, of the cumbersomeness of our present legislative system. A single body of 30 men could accomplish all the really useful things that our present two-house legislature can accomplish in half the time, and with far less likelihood of making mistakes and putting useless and even harmful legislation on the statute books than now. If the number of measures of general legislation this single body could be permitted to recommend for adoption by the people should be limited to not more than 20 and those 20 should be considered one at a time in every schoolhouse in the state until the people were thoroughly familiar with them; and then at a special election called for that purpose the people should assemble at their various voting places and vote to ratify or reject, we should have a great deal less legislation than at present and what we did have would be understood and approved by a majority of the people.

This legislature has passed a state manager law under the operation of which the state institutions educational, charitable and penal will be under the general control of one board, composed of the governor and three assistants selected by him, and the immediate business supervision of these institutions will be under the control of a manager selected by this board. That is carrying the principle of concentration and personal responsibility a long way. I am not objecting to the plan. I am inclined to think it will prove to be a good thing. At any rate I am glad to see the experiment tried out. If this principle of concentrated responsibility is correct, however, then our legislative system which practically abolishes individual responsibility; which makes one house independent of the other and invites political deals and log rolling, certainly ought to be changed. We should have the single legislative body.

## Militarism

I may be unduly alarmed. I do not want to lose my faith in the inherent justice and good sense of the American mind as a whole. I still have a faith that somehow sanity will be restored and that the people of this republic will not permanently depart from the principles which have guided it, speaking generally, from the beginning. Yet I confess to considerable concern. I would not have believed three years ago that it would be possible within so short a time to change the policy of this republic and make ready apparently to follow the extreme militarism of Europe.

We are confronted today with a proposition apparently sanctioned by the administration, which will call for the expenditure within a single year of one and a half billions of dollars for purely military purposes; which will make military service compulsory and nation-wide among the young men of the land; which will provide an army of more than four million men subject to be called at any time into service at the command of the President of the United States; which makes it a crime for any citizen, unless granted permission by the military martinet, to investigate or learn anything about the defenses of the country; which is endeavoring to fasten on this country a rigid military censorship, and so muzzle free speech.

Apparently we are traveling pretty rapidly on the road to military despotism, but as I said in the beginning I am still possessed with the hope that we will not permanently depart from the principles which have been supposed to control the republic in the past.

## An Amendment Needed

I have not been much in favor of a constitutional convention and therefore am not grieved or disappointed by reason of the fact that the resolution calling for one failed to pass. The trouble about framing a new constitution and submitting the whole thing to the people at one time is that there is too much of it for the mass of the people to have time to study thoroughly and understand before being called to vote on it. In the second place it would be rather remarkable if a new constitution should be submitted which was satisfactory in all its provisions. The people do not in such a case have the opportunity to vote for what they like and vote against what they do not like. They would in all probability be called upon either to approve the document as a whole or reject it as a whole. If it happens that some one provision is put in which proves to be unpopular, the majority will

reject the entire constitution rather than approve it with that unpopular provision.

It is better, then, I believe, that the people be permitted to amend their constitution piecemeal than to undertake to build a new one. However, the framers of the present constitution evidently intended to make it rather difficult for the people to amend their organic law. First it requires a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature to submit an amendment, and second, not more than three amendments can be submitted at one time. That provision should be changed. The people should have the right to vote on a dozen amendments if they so desire. I regret that the resolution changing the constitution in that respect was defeated.

## Building on Gas

Blackwell, Oklahoma is a clear case of a town building on gas. Blackwell was located mostly by Winfield, Kansas, men at the opening for settlement of old Oklahoma. It was in a very fertile country, and the thought of its founders was that its prosperity would be based primarily and almost exclusively on agriculture. For a good many years there was no other thought. The town built up, not with a very rapid, but with a solid, substantial growth, so that up to three years ago it had gathered a population of perhaps 3,500 substantial and reasonably prosperous citizens. Then the great gas field was discovered and the character of the town suddenly changed. Of course the farming country tributary to Blackwell is just as fertile as ever but when you talk to a citizen of Blackwell now he does not seem to be concerned particularly about the crop prospect. He is not crooking his neck backward to see whether there is an indication of rain. Apparently he is rather indifferent about the moisture question, for the present prosperity of Blackwell does not rest on agriculture but on gas.

In the last two years the population of the town has more than doubled so that instead of 3,500 there is now, perhaps, 8,000 population, and within another year there will be 12,000 in all probability, for Blackwell says it has one of the greatest gas fields in Oklahoma. Of course it has oil as well as gas. Some of the greatest oil wells in Oklahoma have been found in the Blackwell field; but it is gas and not oil that the inhabitants are depending on to make their town great. Already a great smelter employing 500 men has been established, and within the next few months the size of the plant will be doubled.

There is, also, a great glass factory where 200 dozen jars are made every day in addition to I do not know how many bottles. By the way, I discovered in going thru this glass factory that the occupation of the old fashioned glassblower seems to have disappeared. The molten glass is now blown into moulds with compressed air. There was a time when the skilled glassblower was in a way a labor aristocrat. He commanded higher wages than almost any other skilled laborer, but his labor was destructive of his health. The life of a glassblower was short, just why I do not know, unless it was the hot fumes which he inhaled to a greater or less extent which broke down the delicate structure of his lungs and made him particularly subject to tuberculosis. Now a man stands by the furnace door, reaches in with a steel rod, it looked like a steel rod to me, and wound about it the white molten metal as you might take up taffy on a stick. This molten metal is dropped into the moulds before mentioned and compressed air with water is forced into the mould. The new made jar comes out of the mould a beautiful cherry red and is carried away on a tray and placed in another furnace for tempering and toughening purposes, and gradually is cooled. Finally the completed jar is carried out to a room where skilled girls test it rapidly and deftly and then the metal top is fastened on and the jar is ready for shipment.

I do not know how much gas this glass factory uses every day but I was told that the smelter already consumed 11 million cubic feet of gas a day and will consume double that amount, I presume, when the other unit is completed. These factories obtain gas for 4 cents a thousand cubic feet.

Now so long as the gas supply holds out in abundance there is no question about the continued growth and increasing prosperity of Blackwell, but if the history of other gas fields is any criterion, if this enormous consumption is continued this gas field,



like other gas fields, will decline to the point of near exhaustion within, perhaps, 10 years.

The Blackwell boomers say that the pressure in this field is greater than in most fields heretofore developed. This may be true, but I think the experience of other fields is that the wells having enormous pressure exhausted themselves as rapidly as the smaller wells which have less rock pressure. The natural question that rises in the mind of an outsider is this: Is it, in the long run, profitable to have a prosperity bottomed on a fuel which will be almost exhausted within 10 or 12 years?

What fuel can be substituted for the gas when that is gone? Can coal be transported cheaply enough to make the running of the smelters and other factories profitable? Or will the smelters do, as most of them did in Iowa when the supply of gas ran low, move to a place where they could get cheap coal? If they do this the result would seem to be disastrous to the town when they move.

I somehow cannot help having a feeling that natural gas should be conserved by the state for domestic purposes and not used for manufacturing. Of course that would mean the taking over of the supply of gas by the state under some arrangement that would be fair to the landowners and the persons who take the risk and go to the expense of developing the field. Natural gas is the ideal fuel. If it could be conserved for domestic uses and not developed faster than it might be needed for that purpose, the supply would last for several generations, but when it is consumed by great smelters at the rate of 20, 50, or 100 million feet a day the reservoir is necessarily being rather rapidly exhausted.

### What Shall Be Done?

Sounds strange doesn't it, to hear of bread riots in the United States? In this new land, with millions upon millions of acres of productive land still undeveloped and capable of producing enough to supply the needs of a population several times as great as ours. And yet we are reading of just that condition. The prices of the necessities of life are going higher while the poor are crying for bread. Evidently there is a glaring fault in our system of distribution. Some powers for purely selfish gain have interfered with the proper distribution of food products and fuel in order that exorbitant profits may be derived from the necessities of men.

What is the remedy? The rights of the masses of society are paramount to the rights of individuals. Private gain should not be permitted to stand in the way of the public welfare. This principle always has been recognized in war, when the ruling class has insisted always that rights of both person and property must be made subordinate to the rights of the government. That principle is in active operation in almost every nation in Europe today, especially those nations engaged in war. In those countries the governments take possession of the food supplies, curtail private consumption and dictate not only what the people shall eat and wear but how much the seller of the commodity shall charge for his product.

It is outrageous and unthinkable wicked that there should be enforced hunger in the midst of plenty or that men, women and children should go half clothed, and suffering from cold in a country the most abundantly supplied with the material out of which clothing is made and the fuel for heating purposes of any country in the world.

There is but one efficient remedy for this intolerable condition; thru the instrumentality of government, national, state and local, the people must take charge of the distribution and if necessary, the production of the necessities of life. Selfishness and the greed for gain so dominate private distributing agencies that they cannot be trusted to deal justly.

Socialistic, you say? Yes; but a Socialistic principle which the ruling classes have never hesitated to use when it was necessary for the preservation of the existing order. If the policy is correct in time of war it is correct also in time of peace whenever a greedy few undertake to deprive the many of what not only belongs to them but which is necessary to their lives and their ordinary comfort.

### No Free Text Books

I am sorry the legislature refused to pass any kind of a free text book law. I firmly believe that a well-framed free text book law would be an economical measure, and also that it is in line with our educational policy which provides for free school-houses, free teachers and free care of the school property. It seems rather inconsistent to provide everything necessary to carry on the school at public expense except the tools with which the pupils must work. I know also that the expense of text books to the people of the state could have been materially reduced by a free text book law.

There are objections that seem to have a good deal of weight and I have no doubt that these objections weighed large with the members of the committee on education and the members of the legislature. For instance there was the objection to supplying the pupils with old and soiled books, and when an attempt was made to overcome that objection by requiring that each pupil on beginning a grade should be provided a new book, it probably occurred to the members of the legislature that it might pile up the expenses of the districts until it would cause dissatisfaction. Perhaps, also, the objection was urged that pupils would take better care of the books if they were required to buy them

than if the books were free. I think the experience of the states that have free text books disproves this theory, but no doubt it had its weight.

Whatever the reasons may have been that determined the legislative action the fact remains that the free text book bill was defeated, and that settled it at least for the present. I would, however, call the attention of school district officers to the provision in the present law which permits districts to purchase their books now. They could save some money for the patrons of the schools if they would buy the books necessary to supply the pupils even if they require every pupil to pay for his books. They could save approximately 20 per cent on cost of school books used in the district.

### If the Dream Came True

He was a man past middle age. For a good many years he has enjoyed a fairly comfortable salary with a reasonable assurance that his position is permanent. But this morning there was a look almost of apprehension and sadness on his face.

"I dreamed last night," he said, "that I had lost my job, in other words that I was down and out, and I had the feeling in my dream that perhaps I was too old ever to come back. It was a most uncomfortable feeling, and while it lasted it could not have been worse if it had been a reality. To be out of it, to feel that one's life work was done and that the world would roll on, as indifferent to his fate as is the hurrying river sweeping on to the sea, to the bit of driftwood in the dead eddy by the shore caused a heart-sinking I had never felt before."

"To feel also that maybe life would linger on for years and years and I, perhaps, dependent on public or private charity for my daily bread, my shelter from the summer heat and winter storm and the clothing to cover my nakedness! Gee! It made my flesh creep, and seemed to put a weight on my chest as heavy as lead."

"But it seemed to me that the greater calamity was the conviction I had in my dream that I was to be left as a mere cumber of the ground or a dead leaf hanging out of season on the tree limb in winter. I could remember in my dream the philosophy I had tried to teach and imagined I could practice, which was always to keep up a cheerful mind no matter what the circumstances, to face the storm with unflinching courage no matter how fierce and biting the wind or how the rain and hail might buffet one. Facing as I believed the stern reality of failure, of disappointed hopes and ambitions at the end of my work and with only a rough, boulder-strewn path, unbordered with a single flower and unprotected so far as I could see by a single tree with its cooling and restful shade stretching ahead to the end, I felt my courage deserting me and my life-philosophy becoming an empty thing."

"It had been easy, I thought, while my position seemed secure and my income sufficient to satisfy my needs; while friends were plenty and my opinions seemed to have some weight in determining or influencing the actions of people with whom I came in contact, it had been easy to proclaim my pet philosophy and to advocate cheerfulness and courage under any and all conditions. But now in my dream it seemed to me that I was facing old age without a prop, a trembling, helpless, old man filled with self-pity, and yet realizing the uselessness and impotence of it all. The world would go on just the same and I would at best be remembered by an infinitesimally small per cent of the myriads of human beings living their own little, insignificant lives, and by those few for only a little while."

"I pictured myself as shuffling feebly about attracting no attention except perhaps a passing notice from some young traveler from the cradle to the tomb, still puffed up perhaps with a false conception of his own importance, as I had been, who might remark to himself, 'Strange how the ancient "has been" hangs onto life after there is no further use for him here.'"

"And then thru the clouds of my utter despondency the sunlight broke. I woke. It was only a dream. I was not an old, decrepit man. I had not lost my position and the birds were singing out in the morning sunlight. But somehow I can't help thinking about that dream."

It is easy for the man enjoying the full vigor of health, smiled upon by fortune at least to the extent that his income is ample to supply his needs, enjoying the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, his opinions given regard as having weight, his counsel asked for; it is easy for that man to preach a cheerful philosophy. It is easy even for him to entertain a feeling of contempt for the human jetsam and flotsam, or the useless drift wood, spewed out as it were by the restless tides and scattered along life's ocean shore. In his prosperity this vain man is apt to ascribe to himself all the credit for his success and conclude that he is a master of his own destiny. He is apt to say of the human wrecks and failures that it is their own fault, that they are as they are. He forgets, or perhaps has never realized that after all he is largely the creature of circumstances he did not create, of environments for which he was not responsible. Even the ability which he may possess and of which he secretly if not openly boasts, was his by inheritance and not by reason of anything he has done. Perhaps a fortunate circumstance, a boost by a powerful friend at an opportune time has given him the opportunity which has made him a success. Under different environment he might and probably would have been a failure, a part of the useless driftwood

that lines the shore. And just when his pride is blown the highest and he is most sure of himself there may come the turn in his fortunes which will lead to his fall.

Masters of industry, hard-headed, practical, business men, as they are called, are coming more and more to the conclusion that most of the failures in life are the result of misfits rather than on account of the inherent worthlessness of the men who fail. The failures might and in all probability would have been successes if they had been directed into the lines of work for which they were intended.

Another thing that thinkers are changing their opinion about is the relative importance of different kinds of work. The world has been taught that certain kinds of work were of tremendous relative importance, and that other kinds of work were of such little importance that they were to be regarded as rather despicable occupations. And yet it must be said that these despised occupations actually are more necessary than the so-called higher occupations. The competent housemaid is more necessary than her mistress. The great artist could be spared better than the first class cook. The humble track-man is just as necessary to the successful operation of the railroad as the man who sits on the engine or the one who occupies the general manager's chair. But owing to a false estimate of the relative importance of work and achievement the man who never rises higher than the job of a shoveler is regarded as a failure or at least hardly worth consideration.

Sometime the world will revise its opinion of relative values, and the individual who does well any useful work will be considered just as worthy of honor as the man who occupies a position of command. And with this revision will come a readjustment of financial rewards. It will be regarded as inequitable and contrary to public policy that one individual should receive as compensation for his services 10, 20, perhaps even 50 or 100 times as much as another individual receives for service regarded as more humble but fully as necessary. With the readjustment the number of failures will be reduced to the minimum, the life-struggle for the multitude will become less hopeless and wearisome, and the dream of failure will not be suggested as now by the hard realities.

## A Bone-Dry Nation

Governor Capper's resume of the Prohibition situation in the nation as told in his address at the recent organization of the Anti-Saloon League of Kansas, organized as a unit of the great peace army now fighting for nation-wide prohibition.

Washington, the national capital, will have no saloons after November 1, 1917, if the House of Representatives passes the law recently passed by the Senate. Washington will be "Out of the Stench before Christmas."

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Webb-Kenyon law constitutional—the law forbidding the shipping of liquor from a wet state into a dry one.

The impossible has become commonplace. The governor of Kentucky has declared in favor of prohibition!

The governor of New York has come out for a local option law, and now the cry of the workers is "A saloonless New York in 1920."

The legislature of Nevada has been properly petitioned to submit to the people an amendment for statewide prohibition.

The United States has 2,746 counties. Of these 2,238 are dry by local option or by prohibition.

Twenty-three states, one less than half the states of the Union, by the vote of the people or by the act of the legislatures, have now outlawed the drink traffic. Most of the territory of the remaining states has abolished drink thru the instrument of local option. The drink traffic is now cornered in a half dozen of the great cities of the country.

In Missouri, kept in the wet column by the beer-whisky vote of St. Louis, only 16 counties are wet—35 are wholly dry, and 12 are dry with the exception of one or two cities. Fifty-two per cent of Missouri people live in prohibition territory.

Wisconsin is working for statewide prohibition by 1920.

W. J. Bryan declares the Democratic platform four years hence will contain a "dry" plank for the nation.

The bootleggers have done their worst since the state of Washington went dry January 1, 1916, the city of Spokane figures it reduced its booze bill 3½ million dollars in the first year of prohibition. Money saved for homes.

Oregon's first dry year was one of the most successful commercial and industrial years in its history. Bank clearances, postoffice receipts and savings deposits have broken all records. Petty crime has decreased more than 50 per cent.

In Michigan, Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska the recent election put nearly 7,000 saloons out of business.

The American Nation is going dry—going dry as a bone on the desert, so far as booze is concerned. It will be a prohibition nation by 1920.





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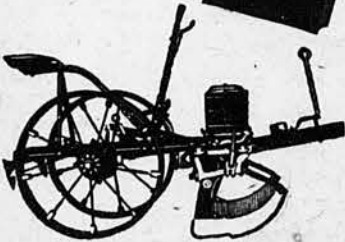
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# It's a Bone Dry State

## The Legislature Dealt the Final Blow to Booze—Other Laws

WITH a scant two weeks left of life, the legislature has begun to give an account of itself. The legislature of 1915 left its real mark in the number of laws it passed affecting the public schools. Educators of the state declare that that legislature really set the educational system of the state forward a quarter of a century. But the same legislature got into a deadlock over appropriations before the end of the session that lasted three weeks. This legislature, at the present writing, is proving more versatile. The bone dry law is an accomplished fact. It is a law, and in effect. Overlooked somewhat in the excitement of last week over this law, another measure designed to help enforce the provisions of the state prohibitory laws was enacted into law. In his message to the legislature Governor Capper recommended, not only a bone dry law that would fit in with the Webb-Kenyon act, but also the extension of the questioning powers now given county attorneys. This is embodied in a house measure by Taylor of Wabunsee, passed by the house two weeks ago, approved by the senate the same day it passed the bone dry measure and signed Friday by the governor.

### Good Roads Laws Going Thru.

Both the party platform and the governor's message called for real good roads legislation. At this time it looks as if the good roads program would go thru without a hitch. The state highway commission bill, providing for a system of county roads that will "hook up" with one another has passed both houses and will go to the governor for his signature early this week.

The benefit district measure, rewriting the Hodges road law so as to provide a more equitable distribution of the cost of hard surfaced highways, also has been passed by both houses, and this measure will go to the governor by the middle of the week. Two other good roads measures of slightly less importance, the one covering construction of bridges and culverts, and the other assuring that the automobile license tax money will be spent for road maintenance, probably will follow close on the heels of the first two and get thru the legislative mills in fair shape by the end of the week. In this connection it might be interesting to note that S. A. Bardwell of Riley, chairman of the committee on education in the 1915 session and generally given credit for the mass of school legislation enacted two years ago, is chairman of the committee on roads and highways this session.

### Business System in State Affairs.

Business administration of state affairs has been preached and practiced, to the extent the present system allows, by Governor Capper for years. It was one of the strongest recommendations in his message to the present legislature. The party platform also contained a plank favoring the consolidation of boards wherever feasible and the simplification of the state government. The state manager bill, finally passed the end of last week, is believed to be a long step in this direction. It consolidates the boards of administration, control and corrections into a new central board of administration. The business affairs of the educational, charitable and penal institutions are to be conducted thru a state business manager appointed by the board.

Educational measures this year are confined largely to strengthening the rural schools, advocated strongly both in the party platform and the governor's message. Johnson of Brown, chairman of the house education committee, and McClain of Allen, chairman of the senate committee, are pushing bills thru with this end in view. A special effort also is being made to strengthen the vocational courses in the high schools, particularly in the consolidated schools.

Appropriations for the state institutions still are in the making. Only the charitable institution appropriation measures have been passed by both houses, and these call for \$200,000 larger appropriations than two years ago. The

bulk of the increase goes for maintenance, due to the higher cost of foodstuffs and other supplies in the last year. The high cost of living and the growth of the institutions probably will call for appropriations from one and a quarter to one and a half million dollars, at least, larger than two years ago.

During the last week these bills received the governor's signature, and are laws, effective on publication:

House bill 432, otherwise the bone dry bill. Prohibits the importation of manufacture or possession of intoxicating liquors for any purpose except use in churches. Allows the sale of alcohol for medicinal and scientific purposes only, under rigid restrictions.

House bill 214, by Peal, of Butler, grants the right of eminent domain to pipe line companies.

House bill 356, by ways and means committee, appropriates \$28,000 for private charitable institutions under the supervision of the state board of control.

House bill 729, ways and means committee, appropriates \$107,200 to the Larned state hospital for the next two years.

House bill 731, ways and means committee, appropriates \$202,000 for State Home for Feeble Minded at Winfield.

House bill 6, by Bray of Hamilton, makes it a misdemeanor to allow willful or unnecessary waste of irrigation waters.

House bill 362, by Taylor of Wabunsee, gives to city attorneys the inquisitorial powers already granted to county attorneys in prosecuting violations of the prohibitory laws of the state.

Senate bill 5, by Montee of Crawford, directs county commissioners to work male prisoners in county jails on highways or public works until their fines and costs are worked off at the rate of \$1 a day.

House bill 732, ways and means committee, appropriates \$154,890 to the tuberculosis sanatorium at Norton for the next biennium.

Senate bill 241, by Doerr of Pawnee, places the dairy herds at the state institutions under the general supervision of the professor of dairy husbandry of the state agricultural college.

Senate bill 121, by Coleman of Johnson, allows Olathe to purchase fair grounds and erect a grandstand.

### To Rebuild the Penitentiary.

The penitentiary is to be rebuilt, along the lines suggested in the governor's message. The cell houses, which have been regarded as a disgrace to the state for several years, are to be entirely reconstructed in the next five or six years, and the entire plant made sanitary and in line with modern methods of prison management. The present administration, backed by the legislature, also has taken up the deficits that have been accumulating for several years past in the maintenance fund of the penitentiary, and it should start the next fiscal year without any deficit for past years staring the warden in the face.

By using prison labor and prison made brick, appropriations of \$10,000 a year for the next six years, it is figured, will take care of new cell houses, sanitary, well aired, and while not perhaps exactly desirable places at least habitable.

The fate of the budget system of framing state appropriations will not be determined until close to the end of the session, from the present outlook. The Maryland executive budget system was provided in a proposed constitutional amendment, to be considered in both branches of the legislature when this paper went to press. Senator Coleman of Johnson, and Mack of Harvey, in the house, have budget system measures pending in both houses that are modifications of the Maryland plan that would not require a constitutional amendment. If the lawmakers cannot take the jump required to adopt the executive budget system as demanded by the party platform and urged in the governor's message, one of the substitutes may have to do for a few years to come.

The elimination of some of the bad features of the receiverships is provided in the Kimball-Allen public utilities receivership bills still pending before the legislature. The Kimball measure, with a somewhat doubtful amendment tacked on the end, has been passed by the senate. The Allen measure is a special order in the house, as soon as the good roads legislation and the constitutional amendments are disposed of. Both provide for the appointment of receivers by the courts on recommendation of the public utilities commission. The commission, before recommending the appointment of a receiver for an insolvent utility, is to make a thorough investigation, and attempt to get the utility

on its feet if possible. The act is a modification of the plan under which insolvent banks are handled thru the state bank commissioner's office.

### No Changes in the Constitution.

The county governments of Kansas, admittedly expensive and cumbersome, also show little likelihood of being reformed or improved in any way by this legislature. Several committees and many members have essayed the job of simplifying them, but the job must have seemed too big. The legislator who can clean out the Kansas-court house rings apparently has not been elected, yet.

There are several measures out of committee providing for working prisoners on roads and farms. They stand a chance of passage, unless the members with local bills combine and cause these to be considered first. If this happens it may happen that the convict road bills will die on the calendar. One of them, by Senator Montee, has run the gauntlet of both houses and has been signed by the governor. It provides that county prisoners shall be required to work out their fines and costs at \$1 a day.

All measures allowing increased salaries for state employees, with an exception in favor of one of J. C. Mohler's clerks in the office of the board of agriculture, have been killed as fast as they appeared. But measures allowing counties and cities to pay larger salaries almost invariably have been approved.

### Present Taxing System to Remain.

Changes in the present system of taxation have been regarded with suspicion by this legislature. The proposed amendment to the constitution to allow the classification of property for taxation was given the death sentence in the house. The equity mortgage tax bill got by the house, but the senate wouldn't stand for it. The house also approved the measure to abolish the tax rebate, but the senate killed that. The house passed a bill to require fraternity and sorority houses to pay taxes just like ordinary folks, but that measure is being starved to death in a senate committee. A house measure to forfeit one-third of any property not listed for taxation was executed with celerity and precision, just below the head, when the house understood what it was doing. No real changes in assessment and taxation have been passed by both houses.

### The Foal at Weaning Time

BY R. BENTLEY,  
Colorado Agricultural College.

If the foal has been properly cared for during the summer months, being fed a little grain in addition to the roughage and dam's milk, weaning time will be merely a matter of separation.

The time of weaning will vary with conditions, but the best rule is to allow it five to seven months as the work of the mare varies from heavy to light, but if possible don't wean the foal before four months.

The important stage of the youngster's life is now at hand. Separation from the dam must be complete to be satisfactory, and the colt kept in a small lot fenced either with boards or poles. While all colts may not run into the wire, the one that tangles itself in the wire is invariably the most valuable.

The weaning that is most successfully accomplished is the one thru which the colt suffers the least setback in growth. If at weaning time the colt can eat its full allowance of grain, 2 to 3 pounds of oats or 1½ pounds of oats and 2 pounds of ground barley mixed together, with plenty of clean alfalfa or timothy hay, it will continue growing and cease to fret for its dam.

Weaning time is the best time to gentle the youngsters. Catch them, handle carefully, halter them and teach them to lead. Also inspect their feet and gentle them in regard to handling the feet. If colts are carefully handled a few times every day for several days, it will greatly simplify the breaking later on.



# Now It's a Real Pig Race

## Boys in Every County Have Lined Up for Prizes and Fun

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

"WE KEPT increasing the feed for the first 21 days after farrowing," continued Ray Jones in telling about his Hampshire sow. "We fed about 2 pounds of corn and 6 pounds shorts and an average of about 24 pounds of table slop a day. When the pigs were old enough to begin eating, which was a very short time after they came, we set them a separate table and they sure helped themselves. From March 1 to April 25 Katie and the pigs averaged about 5 pounds corn and 6 pounds shorts, 50 pounds table slop and 5 pounds alfalfa hay a day. We were hauling slop from one restaurant and five private homes. From April 25 to May 27 they averaged 4 pounds corn, 7 pounds shorts, 2 pounds kafir and 40 pounds of kitchen slop. Grass being good we allowed them to graze on vacant lots for three or four hours a day.

"On May 25 the best pig died. We thought that he choked to death but to be safe we sent for Walter Shaw of Wichita, of whom we purchased Katie. He came May 27 and we took Katie away and vaccinated the pigs. This of course took them off their feed but they had fine oats pasture to run on during the day and a good shed and nice clean bed to sleep in. We did not let them have any water or mud to wallow in, to guard against infection, and we kept their bed from getting dusty. Vaccination always causes fever, so we did not feed them much. The first day we gave them only plenty of water, then for a few days they only had a little corn and plenty of water. Then we began feeding shorts and for the 18 days from May 27 to June 15 they averaged 6 pounds of corn and 1 pounds of shorts.

"Katie was brought home June 15 and from then until July 1 she and the nine pigs ate 4 pounds of corn, 6 pounds shorts, and 60 pounds table slop a day and were still on pasture. By this time of course it was getting short and my brothers and I—in fact the whole family—pulled weeds for them. It seemed as if they never got enough so we kept pulling more.

### Katie Gained 165 Pounds.

"Katie was taken out of the contest July 1, weighing 525 pounds, a gain of 165 pounds, and one pig was sold which weighed 105 pounds. From July 1 to July 8 the eight pigs got 5 pounds of corn, 6 pounds of shorts and 25 pounds of slop a day. July 8 one pig was sold which weighed 110 pounds. July 8 to July 14 the seven pigs were fed 4 pounds corn, 5 pounds shorts and 25 pounds of slop a day. On July 14 the smallest pig was sold and it weighed 100 pounds.

"All the six pigs that were left were contracted to farmers for breeding stock, so I did not try to fatten them but kept them in good growing condition until it would rain and get cooler so they could move them. But it just got hotter and hotter until the corn crop was a failure and the farmers sold their brood sows, so I had to make another turn. From July 14 to September 1 the six hogs were fed 4 pounds of corn, 4 pounds shorts and 5 pounds alfalfa hay a day. September 1st we got the refuse from a watermelon patch and to October 15 fed the hogs all the melons they would eat together with 2 pounds of corn, 3 pounds shorts and 2 pounds bran a day. From October 15 to November 10 they were fed 4 pounds of corn, 7 pounds shorts, 6 pounds of alfalfa and 2 pounds bran.

"We only have a small place and there seemed small chance of selling breeding stock so on November 8 we castrated the six. This took them off their feed. The first day we fed nothing but a little corn and shorts, slop and plenty of water. After a few days light feeding we increased the feed until they were fed all they would clean up, for 29 days. November 8 to November 29 they averaged 6 pounds corn, 5 pounds shorts and 2 pounds bran.

"On November 27 I sold five to a shipper, averaging 222 pounds at \$8.80 a hundred, at an age of 9 months and

15 days. From November 27 to December 15 one hog received 2 pounds bran, 4 pounds shorts and 3 pounds corn a day. December 15 he weighed 205 pounds. I am going to feed him all he can eat for 60 days to see how big he will be. I believe that he will weigh 400 pounds when he is a year old.

"I have tried to keep the pens clean and provide plenty of water. I believe that if in the beginning I had gotten these pigs ready for feeding and kept them going with an eye to feeding them out by the close of the contest December 15, they would have weighed 350 pounds each, with little additional cost. On September 1 Katie farrowed ten more fine pigs and saved them all, nine females and one male. They averaged from fifty to sixty pounds December 15 and are worth \$15 each. I expect to



County Leader Elmer York.

enter Katie in next year's contest; no changes for this boy as long as Katie is around.

"Another thing that I must mention is that Katie and her family have only had small quarters. She always has been kind and gentle and never a one of them ever has offered to chase a chicken tho my mother has had lots of them around; both incubator chicks and with hens."

You hardly can blame Ray for not caring to enter another sow "while Katie is around." Tried sows that will earn more than \$200 a season for their owners are worth keeping. Ray produced 1,875 pounds of pork at a cost of \$62.60. His principal charge was \$22.18 for shorts but he fed table slop valued at \$14.73. Ray charged the rabbits fed at 5 cents each and made a \$2 charge for the melons fed. Couldn't hardly accuse a boy of dishonesty who turns in a report like that.

I'm sure that every boy in the club is glad to see this live wire chap lined up again. And I want to tell you, that the Reno county club will bear watching. Ray, as county leader, has his county organized and Frank Wells of Arlington, one of the Reno members, reports that his Duroc sow has six thrifty pigs born February 22. That's getting an early start on pork production.

### Did I Choose the Live Ones?

About February 15 I appointed 98 county leaders. These boys were selected because they showed qualities of leadership and had taken a keen interest in the contest work. In the letter telling about the appointment I said: "Hustle this card of acceptance back to me by the first mail. If I hear from you at once it will prove I've picked a live one. If not—" Well, 90 of those cards came back in a week. It was the finest evidence of pep I've ever encountered. Every boy pledged himself to work hard for his county, to send a monthly report about the work, and to do his best to win the \$25 pep trophy. And right off the bat these county leaders got to work and I'm hearing from hundreds of boys telling about what fine times we are going to have. Believe me, fellows, these poultry club girls will have to wake up when the roosters crow

if they keep in sight of the Capper boys.

No boy in the entire club is showing more interest and disposition to work than is Elmer York of Albert, Barton county. Long before he knew he was to be appointed county leader Elmer was hustling to complete the Barton membership. He had stories printed in the home papers telling about the club work last year and urging boys to join. And we expect to have five boys in Barton county going the limit for that county prize. Elmer is a Poland booster and he produced 1,115 pounds of pork in the contest last year at a cost of \$3.10 a hundredweight clearing \$76.90 for his season's work. The picture shows Elmer with his 1917 contest entry. "We are not very handsome," he wrote, "but we will be there with the pep and the pork." A pretty fine combination for pig club work.

I wish it were possible to print all the fine letters that come to me every week. All over the state members are showing keen interest in the club work. The Poland boosters are assuring me that "they will have to go some if they keep us out of the money this year," and I have a suspicion that it's true. The Hampshire, Berkshire and Duroc breeders are inclined to be just a little "chesty" over the showing made by their favorites and plan to come back strong. And you never will be able to convince the O. I. C. and Chester White breeders that the prizes aren't headed their way. The white hog boosters, by the way, are going to show the greatest gain in breed club membership. And there will be a complete change in officers. I'm keeping a watchful eye on the White hope chaps who show business ability and pep.

All old officers of breed clubs in 1916 will be retained, holding the same positions. In addition we will elect a board of three directors and officers to take the place of boys who have dropped out of the club or changed breeds. The election will be held soon. I chose live ones when the nomination for officers was made last year and I expect to repeat. Really the breed club work is the best and most interesting feature of the whole club. It gives you business training that ordinary club work never would bring about. And you boys lined up together and boosting for your favorite breed have an added interest in the work. We will have a new breed club this year, enough breeders of Spotted Polands having entered to justify a separate organization. You will remember that Mr. Alexander of Burlington has offered a \$25 prize pig for the best record made by a Spotted Poland breeder. William Robison of Yates Center, Woodson county, will be the club secretary. Bill was assistant secretary of the Poland club last year and made good.

And now, fellows, we are getting down to real business for 1917. Most of you have begun record keeping altho the time has been extended to March 15. I sincerely believe that most of you will find this year the most pleasant and most profitable year of your life, and a year that you never will forget. Every county in Kansas has at least one boy enrolled, more than 80 counties have the complete membership of five boys, and 98 counties where more than one boy has enrolled are organizing under county leadership. Isn't that fine? Governor Capper thinks so. Walking thru the state house grounds on my way to the office I meet him frequently and we always stop for a moment's chat about the club. You can imagine that Arthur Capper is a fairly busy man these days but in spite of all the work and worry he's keenly interested in hearing about "our boys." And we are putting it up to you to make good.

Next week I hope to print the names of boys in all the counties not previously given. A number more should complete membership as we had applications at the last moment. Only one county has completed membership since last report but more will line up.

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# Big Yields from Sudan

## The Hay Produced in Kansas Has a High Feeding Value

By H. N. VINALL

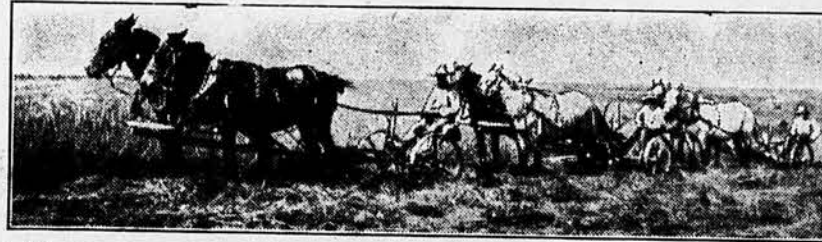
THE BEST results can be obtained from Sudan grass in the western third of Kansas if it is planted in rows 36 to 44 inches apart and cultivated as one would corn or sorghum. East of this portion, which would be set off by a line running north and south somewhere near Ellis, Sudan grass will yield fully as much if sown broadcast or with an ordinary grain drill as when planted in rows and cultivated. Besides avoiding the expense of cultivation by this method of planting, the hay is finer and cleaner and the harvesting can be done with the ordinary haying implements, a mower and rake, so that, unless the price of seed is prohibitive, drilled or broadcast seedings are recommended for Central and Eastern Kansas. When seeding in rows it is possible to plant with a lister on wheat stubble, and little seedbed preparation is necessary. It will be found advisable, however, to open up the stubble the preceding summer after wheat harvest to stop the growth of weeds. The lister furrows should run east and west and can be left open during the winter to catch the snow. Late the following spring the ridges can be "busted out" when the Sudan grass is planted, leaving the ground fairly smooth and in good condition for cultivation. In using a lister or corn planter care must be observed to avoid covering the seed too deeply. One inch or less is enough unless the soil is very sandy or dry.

Better stands usually are obtained from surface planting than from listing because the furrows frequently are filled by dashing rains or windstorms, and the seed is buried so deeply that the seedling cannot come thru. When planting on the surface the ground must be plowed and put in good condition with a drag harrow, after which the seed can be planted with an ordinary corn planter or with a grain drill by stopping up the required number of feeds so the distance between drills will be sufficient for the implements of cultivation.

When seeding broadcast or in close drills the ground is prepared for seeding the same as for surface planting in rows. Sudan grass seed, when well cleaned, can be seeded in an ordinary grain drill without inconvenience, and this method usually insures a better stand than where the seed is broadcast and covered with a disk or drag harrow.

The period of seeding Sudan grass is not limited. From seedings made any time between May 1 and June 15, maximum yields may be expected. Earlier seedings give poor stands because of the cold soil, and those made later than June 15 rarely encounter favorable conditions during the growing season except in wet years like 1915. This table gives the yields obtained from different dates of seeding on the Hays Experiment station:

ACRE YIELD OF CURED HAY.					
Year.	May 1.	May 15.	June 1.	June 15.	July 1
1913	1.12	1.08	2.26	2.10	0
1914	2.42	2.61	2.44	2.12	1.66
1915	4.31	3.61	3.54	4.59	3.25
1916	1.01	.75	1.19	.86	1.01
Average	1.97	2.01	1.86	1.92	1.48



Cutting the Second Crop of Sudan Grass on Upland in Lane County; the Hay Has Excellent Quality, and is Well Adapted for Horses.

A good plan is to plant whenever conditions are favorable between May 1 and June 15, regulating the time of seeding so the hay will be ready to cut when weather conditions are most likely to be favorable and other farm work will not be pressing.

The amount of seed necessary varies with the rainfall. Broadcast or close-drilled seedings in the western third of the state should be made at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds an acre; in the central third, 15 to 20 pounds; and in the eastern third, 20 to 25 pounds. For planting in rows 36 to 44 inches apart, use 2 to 3 pounds in the western part; 3 to 4 pounds in the central section; and 4 to 5 pounds in the eastern portion, either for seed or hay purposes. A thick stand of plants in the row is conducive to a more uniform maturity. Here are the yields of hay obtained from different rates of seeding at Hays:

ACRE YIELD OF CURED HAY.					
Year.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	35 lbs.
1914	4.18	4.15	3.80	3.85	4.44
1915	4.21	4.22	4.28	4.45	4.12
1916	1.93	2.04	2.07	1.76	1.83
Average	3.44	3.47	3.38	3.35	3.46

The results obtained at Hays show that little difference in yield is to be expected from different rates of seeding where good seedbed conditions prevail. It has been found advisable, however, to recommend the heavier rates for the farmer because he often fails to provide optimum conditions for seed germination, and the stand obtained is not so good as that on the experiment station. The thinner stands are likely to be troubled by weeds, and the presence of weeds in the hay often accounts for the high yields of the lower rates of seeding. It is on this basis that the higher rates are recommended for the eastern part of the state. A wheat drill set to sow 2 pecks of wheat to the acre ordinarily will sow about 25 to 30 pounds of Sudan grass seed. Where it is desired to sow a less amount it can be accomplished by mixing the Sudan grass seed with some milled feed like kafir or corn chop. By mixing the grass seed with double its quantity of ground feed and setting the drill at 3 pecks to the acre about 10 pounds of Sudan grass seed will be distributed on every acre. The proportion of chop in the mixture, as well as the set of the drill, can be varied to give any rate desired. In row plantings it is sometimes found advisable to mix some inert matter with the seed if a proper plate is not available.



A Good Field of Sudan Grass Near Great Bend. This Grass Has Helped to Solve the Forage Problem in Western Kansas.

Much more Sudan grass seed should be produced in Kansas. Most of the state is free from Johnson grass, and seed from such regions is in constant demand. The locality about Lubbock, Tex., seems especially favorable for seed production, and yields of 1,600 and 1,800 pounds of seed to the acre were harvested there in 1914. The yields in Kansas have very rarely exceeded 500 pounds to the acre, and for the state have averaged about 300 pounds. Careful attention to the details of planting and cultivation should enable a grower to produce 500 pounds of seed an acre.

Fields intended for seed production should always be planted in rows and cultivated. Planted thus they can be harvested with a corn binder or an ordinary grain binder if the growth is not too heavy. Sudan grass seed can be threshed with a grain separator if care is used to regulate the air blast so the lighter seeds will not be blown into the straw pile.

Good seed weighs 40 pounds to the bushel when well cleaned, and it keeps well in storage, showing less tendency to heat than the ordinary sorghums. Johnson grass is the worst weed pest of Sudan grass, and the seeds of these two grasses are much alike. Johnson grass need not be feared in Kansas, as it is easily eradicated here, but the presence of the seed in that of Sudan grass injures the sale of the latter and should be avoided by planting the Sudan grass on fields free from Johnson grass.

Threshed Sudan grass is a good roughage and can be used as a hay, thus adding considerable to the value of the seed crop. Farmers in the grass-seed producing sections of Northeastern Kansas should enter into the production of Sudan grass seed. Those who plant fields of Sudan grass for the production of seed should remember that Sudan grass crosses readily with the other sorghums. It is necessary, therefore, to see that the field is located at a considerable distance, at least 1/4 mile, from other sorghums. Continued crossing with sorghum causes deterioration in the quality of the Sudan grass hay by making it coarser. The field should be rogued for the first year or two until a pure and uniform strain of seed is obtained. Present indications are that good germinable seed of Sudan grass will continue to sell at 6 or 7 cents a pound, retail, and should net the grower at least 5 cents a pound.

The average hay yield in Oklahoma for 1915 was 3.6 tons an acre, and in Kansas for the same year 4 tons. Of course, such yields cannot be obtained every year, but two cuttings can ordinarily be expected, and the yields will average nearly as much as that from drilled sorghum and at least a third more than millet. Besides yielding well, Sudan grass is more easily cured as hay than sorghum, and is of better quality, so there is less waste in feeding. Here is a table showing the yields with Sudan grass, sorghum and millet at Manhattan:

Crop.			1914.	1915.	Average.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sudan grass	.....		4.38	3.65	4.02
Sorghum	.....		4.93	3.05	3.99
Millet	.....		2.60	3.01	2.81

Hay of Sudan grass has practically the same feeding value as millet, timothy, sorghum or Johnson grass hay.

Without stock there can be no complete utilization of the products of the farm, with stock there should be no waste products.



# Use Pep With the Stock

## High Quality is Getting More Attention on Most Farms

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

LIVESTOCK will take an increasingly important part in Kansas farming in the next 25 years. A larger number of animals on the farms of this state will pay well in direct financial returns. In addition it will have an important beneficial effect in conserving soil fertility. The movement for more livestock in Kansas already has got well started, as is shown in the progress with cattle. There was a gain of 14 per cent last year in the number of beef animals in Kansas. A steady growth has been shown in the last three years; there were 1,430,150 beef animals in the state in 1914, 1,919,756 in 1915, and 2,187,723 in 1916.

A similar progress, long overdue, is now taking place with sheep. Breeders in this state, such as Dr. F. B. Cornell of Nickerson, report the greatest demand for foundation stock for small farm flocks that they have ever known. This development has come about because of the high prices for wool and mutton in the last year, and also because of the growing appreciation that a small flock of sheep can be kept on most farms in Kansas on what is now being wasted. The leading sheepmen of the state believe that this development will continue; there will be a big increase of farm flocks in the next few years. At the end of the 25-year period we have under consideration it is likely that there will be several million sheep in Kansas.

One of the most important things under way with the growing of hogs in Kansas is the increase in the use of pastures. We hear much these days of the need for cutting down the production costs with hogs; of the importance of pastures and of systems that will require the use of but a small grain ration. The prices for grain, especially corn, have been alarming this winter, and they have resulted in the shipping of a great many small shots to market. It is very encouraging to note, however, that in most cases the usual number of sows were kept to produce the spring pig crop.

All parts of Kansas can grow pasture crops for hogs. The best results are being obtained where alfalfa will do well of course, as it is the best crop for this purpose. Some very extraordinary results have been obtained in pasturing alfalfa with hogs in some of the better alfalfa counties. In many parts of the eastern third of the state the use of rape, or a combination of rape with some other crops such as oats has been profitable. Harley Hatch of Gridley, for example, has been very successful in growing rape and oats on the high Coffey county upland. This combination provides green feed for the hogs from early in the spring until almost Christmas, and it is well adapted to places where alfalfa is not available. Some good hog raisers use it in combination with alfalfa, allowing hogs to run on a field of each. Red clover does almost as well as alfalfa for a pasture crop where it makes a good growth.

The most difficult problems in rais-



The Quality of the Farm Animals is Being Raised Slowly in Kansas. There is a Growing Appreciation of the Value of Good Sires.

ing pasture crops for hogs are encountered in Western Kansas, but they are being solved there by the growing of the sorghums. All the sorghums are being used for this purpose; W. H. Niemeir of Cimarron even using broom-corn. Some farmers, such as W. H. Gould of Wilroads, have obtained good results in pasturing Sudan grass. Red Amber sorghum, because of its ability to make a good growth under the conditions encountered in Western Kansas, deserves to be planted, as an experiment at least, for hog pasture on a larger number of places. I think that it has been pretty well demonstrated that hogs can be produced at a good profit in Western Kansas; this old idea that hogs would not do well there is all bunc. When a man like A. J. Erhart of Ness City can beat all the other breeders of the state on the average at his hog sale, as he did last year, it shows that hogs have a future in Western Kansas. It is going to become mighty obvious in the next 25 years that the western third of the state can produce hogs at a good profit.

Grain sorghums are being appreciated more highly every day. Hogs are coming from Western Kansas that show an excellent finish; this also is true of cattle. In the feeding tests at the Kansas State Agricultural college completed last June the steers fed on ground kafir made almost as good a gain as those fed on ground corn.

Demonstrations of the high value of the grain sorghums are coming in almost every day. Corn is not necessary in feeding either cattle or hogs; the grand champion steer at the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago last December had never tasted corn. The fact that a good livestock system can be built up in the absence of this grain indicates a hopeful future for Western Kansas; it shows that the ideal of livestock farming is correct for every part of the state, from Cheyenne county to Cherokee county, and from

Morton county to Doniphan county. Every county can have its local specialty—with Doniphan for example it is fruit—but livestock is the fundamental foundation on which the big growth of the next quarter of a century will be made.

So the thing for a man without capital is to go ahead and do the best he can with the animals at hand, to breed these animals to the best sires available, and thus to try to increase the size of the herds and flocks. The average man who will do this will have at least some income every year, no matter how bad the season may be—his total income for a series of years will be far larger than it can ever be from any system of grain farming. It is true that sometimes some abnormal returns can be obtained from grain farming, such for example as from the big wheat crop of 1914, most of which was sold for a high price, but big crops and high prices usually do not come together. A better ideal is to have a diversified system with both crop growing and livestock production, with many sources of income, so a good living can be obtained no matter how poor the returns from some lines may be.

And much of the problem of establishing the farming on the best livestock basis must be solved by the average man—by the quarter section farmer. To make the most progress the ideal of making a start, even in the smallest possible way, must become general. After this is obtained the big problem then is to found the business on a safe basis so far as feed is concerned, and this means that a cropping system must be established that will give the best returns as the average for a series of years.

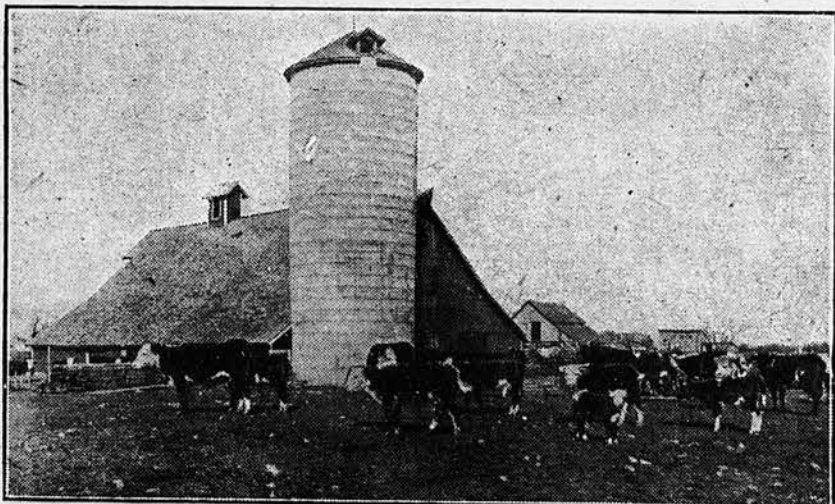
A more careful consideration is needed of the right combination of livestock on the average place. The ideal is to get a "livestock rotation" that will make the most profitable use of the grain and roughage grown on the place. This requires some mighty careful planning, and some variations from year to year with the changes in market prices.

The livestock business of the future in Kansas will be built on quality. Animals must be kept that will make the best possible use of the feed; good breeding is necessary. The young men starting into farming who base their operations on livestock are playing safe, and they are starting in a business that is profitable and sure. If a man has this ideal, and will start slowly with "a cow, a mare and a sow," and grow into the business the future is sure. If he works hard and manages properly he will win.

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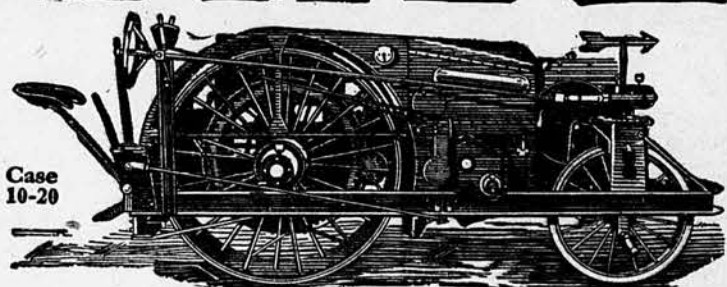
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GREELEY 15 1/2	WICHITA 15 1/2	SCOTT 17 1/2	LANE 18 1/2	NESS 21 1/2	RUSH 21 1/2	DARTON 25 1/2	RYAN 26 1/2	MYNERS 26 1/2	MARION 29 1/2	LYON 30 1/2	OSAGE 30 1/2
HAMILTON 15 1/2	KEARNY 15 1/2	FINNEY 19 1/2	HODGEMAN 19 1/2	PAWNEE 22 1/2	STAFFORD 22 1/2	RENO 28 1/2	HARVEY 30 1/2	BUTLER 30 1/2	GREENWOOD 34 1/2	WOODSON 35 1/2	ALLEN 37 1/2
STANTON 16 1/2	GRANT 16 1/2	WHEELER 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 35 1/2	CHANDLER 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	BARNES 24 1/2	SUMNER 30 1/2	COWLEY 32 1/2	CHAS. COOK 34 1/2	MONTGOMERY 37 1/2	LAURETTE 35 1/2
											CHICKASAW 44 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.

I should like to know if one can spread straw on wheat and then sow clover seed in the wheat in the spring?  
Doniphan Co.  
F. A.

There would be no objection to spreading straw on wheat that was to be used as a nurse crop for Red clover. The straw should not be spread heavy enough to interfere with the covering of the clover seed. I would not advise spreading more than 1 or 1 1/2 tons an acre. If the straw is spread at this rate it will not retard the growth of clover in the spring; it would be beneficial rather than detrimental.  
K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL

Spreading Old Straw Piles.  
I should like to ask you a question in regard to old straw piles. I wish to spread them on my wheat but there are some persons who advise me not to do this. We have not had much moisture since June.  
Rush Co.  
H. J. L.

There is no danger of straw spread evenly and thinly over the field injuring growing wheat. It will prove beneficial. Straw scattered in this way conserves moisture and serves as a protection to the wheat against blowing. Care should be taken to see that the straw is spread evenly and also to see that it is spread thin enough not to smother the wheat. Ordinarily, 1 1/2 tons of dry straw is sufficient to cover an acre. The fertilizing value of 1 ton of straw is equivalent to the fertilizing value of 1 ton of barnyard manure.  
K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL

Osage Orange in Kansas.  
Can the Osage Orange be grown in wood-lot plantings? What value does it have?  
Ness Co.  
H. N. B.

The Osage Orange has considerable value in most parts of Kansas. It adapts itself to a great variety of soil and climatic conditions and is extremely hardy. It is tolerant of shade and, in consequence, can be planted in mixture with intolerant species, such as Black locust, Honey locust and Green ash. Height growth is relatively slow after the first few years, and no great height is ever reached. It nearly equals the Russian mulberry in rate of growth, but is not so rapid growing as Black locust. On good soil it will produce fence posts in from 12 to 15 years.

Plantations are best established by the use of 1-year-old seedlings. The trees should be set close together to overcome as much as possible the tendency toward profuse branching. A spacing of 3 by 6 feet or 4 by 6 feet will give the best results.

When cut Osage Orange sprouts abundantly from the stump. This insures the renewal of the plantation without further expense.

Pine Trees for Kansas.  
A sister recently visited Texas and became interested in the pines which grow there in forests. She was given the impression that these are "Yellow pines," and that the ones that grow in Kansas are "Michigan white pines." She wishes to know whether the pines that grow in the forests in the South will grow in Kansas. Will you please give me this information? What is the correct name for the Southern pines? I observe in Circular 55 that there are pine trees suitable for growing in Kansas, among them "Western yellow pine." Is that the same as the Southern yellow pine? I also observe in this circular that "Colorado blue spruce" is among those suitable for Kansas conditions. Has your department stock of this variety for sale? What are the prices? It has occurred to me that a few of these trees would be nice for our home farm.  
Labette Co.  
L. L. P.

The common name—Yellow pine—is applied to three definite species growing in Southeastern Texas. These are distinguished by the common names of Longleaved, Shortleaved and Loblolly pines. They are all lumber trees, and on the lumber market we find the three species selling under the common name "Southern yellow pine." Practically the only distinction made on the lumber market is in case of the Longleaved pine, which is a slow growing, denser, and stronger wood than the other two species. I would not advise anyone to plant these species as far north as Kansas. The Shortleaved pine is found growing in portions of Oklahoma and Missouri but does not get across the Kansas line.

The Western yellow pine is a different tree. It grows in dry places, and

is larger and coarser. Circular 55 lists the trees in greater detail than I would be able to do in a letter, and I will refer you to those lists in selecting trees for Kansas planting.

For Labette county I advise planting Austrian and Scotch pines, Colorado blue spruce, Red cedar and Chinese arborvitae. I enclose a price list of the stock we have for the coming season's planting. You will notice that neither the pines nor the Blue spruce are mentioned in this list. We have a fine lot of seedlings of these in the nursery, but they are not yet large enough to send out to planters. However, by the spring of 1918 we will have a nice lot of Austrian and Scotch pines, altho it will be one or two years later before the Colorado blue spruce will be large enough to go out. There are commercial tree growers that can supply a planting stock of these species—among them are the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., and Mount Arbor Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.  
State Forester.  
C. A. SCOTT.

Cutting the Potato Seed.  
How should the seed of potatoes be cut? Should I use whole seed? The price will be very high in 1917.  
Douglas Co.  
R. E. A.

Much has been said concerning the cutting of seed. We are satisfied that it matters little from what part of the tuber the set is cut. If potatoes are planted whole the eyes from the seed end start first, while many others may not develop. If the tuber is cut any eye may develop. The tuber is a stem. The eye at the seed end of a potato corresponds to the terminal bud of a branch. The terminal bud is likely to start first, but if cut away another bud is ready to develop. In the early season sets cut from the seed end may show some advantage over others, but at the end of the season the advantage is lost.

The size of the set is of importance. Much experimental evidence would prove that the yield increases in proportion to the size of the set. In some parts of Europe uncultivated sets are used, and if cut at all very large pieces are planted. In the United States we use on an average 11 bushels of seed potatoes an acre. Much more could be used to advantage. The question of extra yield and the extra amount of seed used to produce it is simply a question of balancing up. If the yield is not greater than the extra amount of seed taken to produce it, then there is no advantage in using whole seed. Large blocky pieces should be planted. They should weigh not less than 2 ounces and contain not less than two eyes. Plant the seed at once after cutting.

Seed Corn for Morris.  
I have about 50 acres of fairly good upland that I wish to plant to corn. What kind shall I use?  
Morris Co.  
W. P. O.

The agronomy department has conducted variety tests in Morris and adjoining counties to determine the varieties of corn best adapted for growing in that section. In conducting these tests a few rows of each variety are planted side by side on uniform soil, and all varieties are planted and cultivated alike. Each variety has exactly the same chance. The average yields for the last six years are given in this table:

Variety	Bushels
Pride of Saline	32.8
Commercial white	29.6
Kansas Sunflower	23.8
Boone county white	26.3
Reid's yellow dent	28.9
Local variety	30.1

It will be noted that the Pride of Saline made the best average yield, and in four out of the five years in which this variety was included in the tests it outyielded all other varieties. The variety was developed in Central Kansas and is well adapted for growing under hot, dry conditions. It is a medium sized white dent that matures in 115 to 120 days.

The local variety is the corn grown by the farmers who conducted the tests. In many of the tests, the local corn was a home grown strain of one of the varieties included in the tests, especially for 1915 and 1916.

The Commercial white, which ranked

(Continued on Page 18.)



# Three Cheers for Spring

Favorable Weather has Reduced the Feed Bills

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE FARMERS here watch with feelings of relief the passing of winter. It is true we may have some pretty cold weather yet but in this part of Kansas we usually can figure that real winter is behind us when February 20 is reached. It has been one of the best winters on stock I ever saw and as such was a great help to us. Had we been sent what is called an "old fashioned" winter the cost of wintering our livestock would have been doubled; as it is, we have pulled thru with a minimum of grain.

Some corn will have to be bought by farmers here to get them thru the spring's work but as little as possible will be used. A large part of the corn ground has already been worked, and this will make the planting of the corn crop a lighter job than usual this spring. Some men think that now is the time to buy corn but in the matter of future grain prices one man's guess is as good as another's. I rather think corn will go no higher, in fact, I should not be surprised if corn sold lower in April and May than it is selling now. Grass, when it comes, will be used to the fullest extent to take the place of grain.

Here are the prices we are paying now: corn is \$1.05 a bushel; feeding oats, 60 cents; oats for seeding, 70 cents; shorts, \$1.80 a hundred; bran, \$1.65; flour at the mill, \$2.10 a sack. For what we have to sell we get as follows: hogs, \$11.50 a hundred; butter fat, 36 cents a pound; eggs, 36 cents a dozen; hens, 15 cents a pound; and prairie hay brings about \$9 a ton if of good quality. These are very high prices for both what we have to sell and what we have to buy. The trouble is that we have too much to buy this year and not enough to sell. For this condition the failure of our corn last year is responsible.

A friend writes from Kincaid, Kan., regarding the best way to keep kafir for seed. I much prefer to save it in the head and not thresh it until just before planting. We always hand thresh the kafir to be used for seed and then clean it in the wind and put it thru a sieve which takes out all the hulls and bunches of seed. Where kafir is threshed and stored in any amount there is danger of heating; it may not heat much but it doesn't take much to hurt the vitality of kafir seed. Last year we planted three kinds of kafir, two of which were machine threshed in the winter and the seed saved out in bushel lots. The other was stored in the head and threshed a day or so before planting. The kafir from the head grew, every kernel of it, but the other made a poor stand. Soil, weather and planting conditions were exactly the same in each case.

A letter comes from Osage City asking if it would be safe to pasture sheep on alfalfa this year. Probably not. There likely would be no loss from bloat in nine cases in ten but this might prove the tenth case, and then where would we land as an adviser if we said "go ahead and pasture?" Alfalfa is never exactly safe for either sheep or cattle when used as pasture unless it contains a large amount of other grass. There is also another thing to be taken into consideration. Unless this inquirer has some alfalfa he wishes destroyed he had better not turn sheep on it, especially in wet weather. I think more alfalfa is killed by pasturing in Eastern Kansas than by any other means. Find a hilly prairie grass pasture for the sheep this summer.

From Altoona, Kan., comes an inquiry as to the best varieties of fruit trees to set in Wilson county. I attended a meeting of the Pomona Grange of Coffey county in Burlington this week, and the main speaker was the secretary of the state board of horticulture, O. F. Whitney. I had intended to take this inquiry up with him after his address but he answered fully every question asked in the letter in his address. This inquirer wants to set out a home orchard of 48 apple trees, six peach trees, four cherry trees, four pear trees, and four plum trees. In his address Mr. Whitney advised that the farm orchard be composed of but few trees; he said that only a few were needed to supply

the average family and that more should not be planted unless one wished to go into commercial fruit raising. Mr. Whitney set the number of apple trees for a farm orchard at 20, which he said would supply a family with all the fruit it wanted and some to spare.

From this farm orchard Mr. Whitney advised planting for early varieties two Yellow Transparent, two Cooper's Early and two Wealthy. He passed over the list of late summer or fall apples in Kansas and then advised for the next planting Grimes Golden and Jonathan, which he said could be kept until February if handled and stored properly. Then for real winter apples, fruit to keep until next spring, he suggested Winesap and York Imperial. This is perhaps as good a list as could be selected for Southern Kansas. But I would add Delicious by all means and should have the number of Delicious trees equal those of any other kind.

Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Delicious are classed as winter apples in the North. In Southern Kansas they are late fall apples. There is little difference in the time of ripening of all three varieties. All are good to eat by October and all will keep until January under good conditions. Better yet select some of the best of these three kinds and put them in barrels or boxes in some nearby cold storage plant to be kept thru the winter. There is no winter apple grown equal to these three varieties; at least not for my taste. A small home orchard which we set a year ago consists of 24 trees, six each of Grimes Golden, Delicious, King David and Stayman Winesap. You may know from this list what our taste is in apples.

Our inquirer says that he wishes to set six peach trees. I suppose he already has peach trees growing, for this number is by far too small for a family on a Kansas farm. For Wilson county I should place as many peach trees in the orchard as apples, and I should get a selection from the earliest to the latest. For early my choice would be Triumph. There are peaches earlier than this but they lack greatly in quality. The Triumph is hard to beat for an early peach for Southern Kansas. For later varieties I think it is pretty generally believed that the white kinds are more hardy in our climate than the yellow.

If I were planting 50 cherry trees in Southern Kansas I would have at least 45 Early Richmond. That is the standby and is perhaps the surest fruit we have. Our Early Richmond cherries seldom fail and there is no fruit better for canning. I would suggest six trees of this variety for the farm orchard instead of four. Like the peach the cherry stands dry weather well but it cannot stand wet feet, so there is not much use to plant cherries on land that holds water like a jug. For plums I much prefer the American varieties to the Japanese; the Japanese varieties, especially Abundance, bear heavily here but I don't like them. I would rather have 1 bushel of good yellow American plums than 10 bushels of Abundance.

In pears as in peaches personal taste enters largely into the choice for home orchards. Here we must plant what we know we can raise, and for the main planting I should take Kieffer, not because it is of the best quality but because it is hardy, yields well and regularly and is fine to can. It is not a bad pear to eat, either, if picked from the tree when matured and allowed to ripen in the dark. Of course every pear grower should have two or three Seckel trees not for size or yield but just to eat at home where the best should be none too good.

## Indoor Sports

Pater—"Who is making that infernal jangle on the piano?"  
Mater—"That's Constance at her exercise."  
Pater—"Well, for Heaven's sake, tell her to get her exercise some other way."  
—Boston Transcript.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Europe's many tongues and consequent misunderstandings

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cient telephone service, suffer from inadequate facilities for inter-communication.

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## Breed Up the Corn for Seed

Higher Yields and Better Quality Can be Produced Thru Strain Breeding and Work

IT GENERALLY is conceded that the same variety of corn may, under different management, soon become widely different as to type of stalks, shape and size of ears, yield, per cent of barren stalks, per cent of down stalks, and prominence of brace roots, says Ray C. Bishop, county agent for Livingston county, Illinois, in the County Agent. Therefore, it is assumed that the corn now being grown differs widely in these respects, and that a tendency to barrenness, weak stalks that lodge early and under small stress, are controlling influences in yield; also that maturity having to do with fitness of corn for our conditions will differ widely in such cases, as well as yield resulting from cultivated characteristics. It is further recognized that barren and weak stalks and late maturity are conditions which are subject to control and elimination, and that naturally high yielding corn exists and may be found and propagated in this country.

Barrenness in corn is much more common than even is dreamed of by many corn growers. For instance, last year, very nearly 20 per cent of all stalks in the average field were barren. Even in a normal year we have 5 to 10 per cent barren stalks. Selection first by strain tests, and then by the "ear to row" method, will largely eliminate this barrenness and thus increase productive power.

### Corn That Will Stand.

The early lodging of corn is a very serious problem. Frequently the yield is damaged 30 to 50 per cent by lodging before maturity. The fact that corn of the same strain, obtained recently from the same sources, is found to differ widely in per cent of stalks that may lodge under same conditions is enough for our cue—that lodging can be controlled largely by selective breeding, by which means strong, sturdy stalks are produced. In this way corn yields may be substantially increased in an indirect way. Study carefully the tabulated data as to lodging of stalks and the effects on yields.

Different strains of the same or different varieties of corn may differ

heavily stand has only 2.3 stalks a hill, and also that a stand of less than two stalks a hill made the best yield, and had fewer barren stalks. At the same time, the plot containing the greatest number of stalks made one of the highest yields of the 17 plots, thus showing that the strength of character in corn determines yield, to a great extent. Note that the per cent of barrenness varies from 2.17 to 10.6 per cent in the same kind of corn, and the lodging differs almost in the same proportion. Note further that the highest yields of corn were obtained where the lowest per cent of barren stalks was found, and where the least number of stalks were lodged. The first 12 plots contain a low average per cent of barren stalks, and among these are found all the high yielding plots. Consider carefully the fact that the highest yielding corn in this field produced 46.63 bushels an acre, and that the lowest yielding plot produced 34.53 bushels an acre, or 12.10 bushels an acre less. What would this difference amount to on your area of corn? How can you determine whether or not your corn is in a class with that which yielded 46.63 bushels, or that which yielded 34.53 bushels an acre? It is meant to infer not that corn which made 34.53 bushels an acre did not do well but that the evidence is that the corn which made 46.63 bushels an acre is better. All the corn in these plots was good, but some evidently is not up to the high standard we should have. The big question is—shall we raise the 34.53 or the 46.63 bushels kind of corn. The difference between the value an acre of these two strains, as tested out, at 60 cents a bushel, is \$7.26. On 100 acres this would be \$726. What sort of test would your corn make? Do you think it would pay to test it?

Suppose we should use untested breeding stock in our dairy and beef herds, in our horse and swine productions, what sort of stock would we have? The following question may be asked at this point: How do we select our livestock for breeding purposes? Everyone knows we not only select an individual which has the right conformation, and is sound,

### RESULTS OF STRAIN TEST, ARRANGED IN PERCENTAGE OF BARREN STALKS.

Name of Producer.	% Barren Stalks.	No. Down Stalks.	Stalks per Hill.	Missing Hills.	Per Acre Stalks.	Yield.
Conrad Munz .....	2.1	80	1.66	184	10,837	39.96
F. I. Mann .....	2.7	92	1.54	220	10,312	42.32
A. N. Pearson .....	3.2	48	1.79	96	12,500	45.63
H. C. Klett .....	4.4	424	1.85	108	12,725	38.85
J. H. Sandmeyer .....	4.7	160	1.89	144	13,037	37.22
W. E. Mies .....	4.8	24	1.83	76	12,575	43.49
A. B. Koehler .....	5.9	24	1.69	164	11,625	41.26
Funk's .....	6.0	105	1.90	144	13,125	42.32
R. Brunsell .....	6.9	104	1.67	208	12,025	41.53
Noah Unsicker .....	6.9	210	2.24	24	16,462	43.55
State Reformatory .....	7.0	184	2.37	16	16,325	45.29
M. C. Forger .....	7.2	32	1.90	84	14,125	45.49
J. P. Mann .....	10.9	98	2.06	152	14,218	34.53
J. W. Porter .....	11.1	40	1.93	108	13,687	39.58
Roy Smith .....	15.4	40	2.01	72	13,325	36.62
John Mies .....	16.5	476	2.09	80	14,350	38.43
J. W. Kirkton .....	16.6	280	2.20	24	15,125	38.42

greatly in yield, under different management, due to characteristics which may be developed or suppressed by this different management and conditions. If, therefore, corn on different farms may differ so greatly in important characteristics affecting yield, why, then, should not the most desirable strain of corn be determined and established for one county, and this strain or variety be improved in a businesslike and scientific way?

This demonstration was divided into two parts and the first is given here. The testing of recognized high yielding strains of the same and different varieties, to determine the highest yielding and most satisfactory strain or variety, by planting seed from these strains and varieties in acre plots, 80 rods long, lying parallel and adjacent in a field of uniform soil fertility; all plots were cultivated in the same way, and at same time. Nineteen plots were planted. All seed was Reid's Yellow Dent except three, Funk's Yellow Dent, Green's Western Plowman, and Leaming. Most of the seed was obtained from local corn growers.

A great many valuable lessons may be drawn from the tabulated results. In the first place, it is noted that barren stalks increase with stand, even tho the

but that we want to know, first of all, what sort of results the stock which we are about to acquire have given in breeding as to production of flesh, milk, and butterfat, as the cases may be. At a recent sale of 75 head of Guernseys, males and female stuff, an average price of \$1,075 a head was paid for the entire lot, or a total of \$80,625 for the 75. This enormous price was paid, not because this stock was so very much better in type and conformation than so many other Guernseys, but because they had been improved by selective breeding and found to be high yielders on test. Why not test our corn?

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# Let's Give the Onions Care

Both the Quality and Yield Can be Raised

BY C. B. SAYRE

ONIONS can be grown profitably by many farmers in Kansas on a rather extensive scale. Most of the truck farmers who have been producing the commercial crops of this state have been making good profits. More attention to the onions in the home gardens will result in an improvement in the yields and quality that will pay well even if one does not wish to put them on the commercial market.

The land onions is planted in should be plowed in the fall. Then it should be worked down and prepared carefully. This should be done as early as the ground is in good condition, that is, dry enough and firm enough to be worked, and preferably the first or second week in April. Onions require a cool, moist season for their early development, and warm, dry weather at the time the bulbs are maturing. For this reason they should be planted early. They will get a good start in the cool, moist weather in early spring so they will mature in August or early in September, when the season is normally warm and dry and before the fall rains occur which interfere with the proper ripening and keeping qualities of the onions. Fall plowed land generally can be planted earlier than spring plowed land, which is another advantage of fall preparation of the soil.

## A Garden Drill.

Seed usually is sown with a garden seed drill which sows one row at a time, but on some farms where a large acreage of onions is planted annually, a gang drill is used which sows six rows at once. The distance between rows varies from 12 to 14 inches, depending on the personal preference of the growers. The narrower distance usually will produce a slightly larger yield, but it requires more care and expense in cultivating and gives a larger percentage of small onions, so most growers plant the rows 13 inches apart. The rate of seeding is an important factor, and one in which there is considerable difference of opinion among growers. The rate of seeding depends somewhat on the distance between rows—more seed is required where the rows are 12 inches apart than where they are 14 inches apart.

The general practice when the rows are 13 inches apart is to sow 4 to 4½ pounds an acre, while some growers sow 6 pounds an acre. Some of the most successful growers who average unusually large yields every year sow only 3½ pounds of seed an acre.

Because of the large amount of hand labor necessary and the additional expense, it is not profitable to thin onions on muck land. Consequently the rate of seeding should be such that the desired stand can be secured without thinning. If too much seed is sown the onions will be crowded and small, while if too little seed is used the yield will be reduced.

When the soil has been prepared properly and fertilized, 3½ to 4 pounds of good seed will, under normal conditions and good cultivation, produce large, well developed bulbs. The yield of marketable onions will be as great as when more seed is used, because heavier seeding will result in crowding the plants too much and producing more undersized bulbs.

This brings up the question of good seed, a factor which can hardly be over

emphasized. Without good seed, the preparation of the soil, and cultivation are in vain, and growers should exercise great care in buying seed. Plant only the best, for inferior seed means a poor stand, lack of uniformity and onions of inferior quality.

As soon as the row of seedlings can be seen, the cultivation of the onions should begin. This is important for two reasons, first to destroy all weeds, when they are small and most easily killed, and second to establish a mulch and thus conserve the moisture. If the soil has been rolled as it should have been, this will pack the soil, and favor the rapid rise of capillary moisture to the surface. It is especially important that a surface mulch should be created as soon as possible to hold this moisture in the soil.

Cultivation with a wheel hoe should be continued thru the season until the onions get so large as to be injured by the wheel hoe. A thoro cultivation with a hand cultivator should be given every 10 or 12 days, making a total of six to 10 cultivations in a season. The cultivation should be shallow, because onions are shallow rooting plants, therefore the side hoe attachment for the hand cultivators is most commonly used. When the onions are small, a two-wheel cultivator which straddles the row generally is considered the most satisfactory implement while later on, when the tops are large, a single wheel cultivator which goes between the rows will give better results. The straighter the rows have been seeded, the easier and more rapidly they may be cultivated and the fewer plants will be injured or torn out by the cultivator.

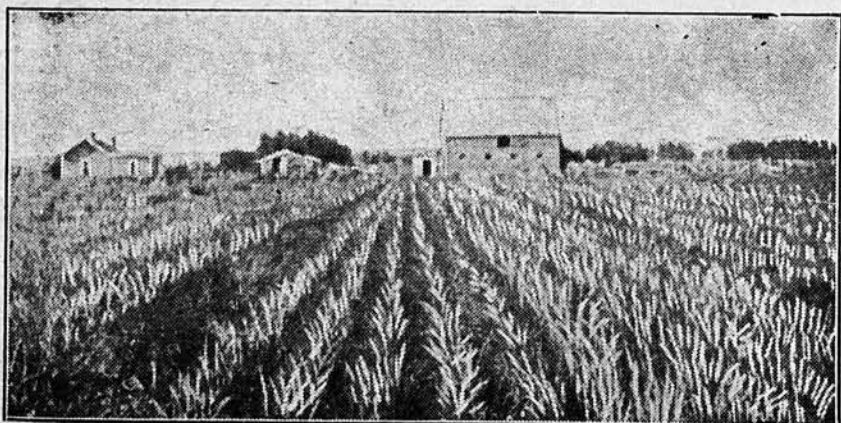
## Hand Weeding.

In the onion districts most of the hand weeding is done by boys and girls who can be hired for 10 cents an hour. They usually are hired in large gangs with a foreman to keep them busy, and will clean a field in a short time. It costs from \$3 to \$4 an acre for every hand weeding.

The onions should mature and be ready to harvest in August or early September. When properly matured the tops will shrivel, dry up at the neck and fall over. The onions should be harvested promptly when this occurs. When the tops do not show a tendency to shrivel at the neck but begin to dry at the tips, some growers drag a light plank over the tops or use some other means of breaking them, to induce them to dry at the neck, but onions which do not mature naturally are seldom of good keeping quality.

There are two principal methods of harvesting and curing onions. The great bulk of the onion crop is cured in the fields, but the white varieties must be cured in open sheds, and many growers use this method of curing the yellow and red varieties as well.

When cured in the field, six rows are pulled and laid in a windrow. In pulling the onions, three rows are pulled on each side and they are laid in the windrows so the tops partially cover the bulbs to protect them from the sun. They are left in the windrows from four days to two weeks, depending on the weather. If rain should occur while the onions are in the field they should be turned with a scoop fork or wooden rake so they will dry thoroly.



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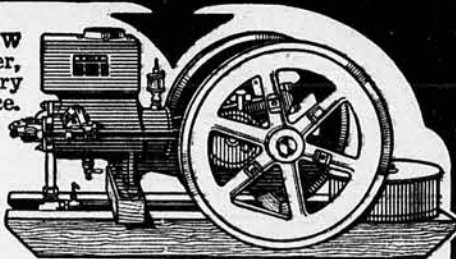
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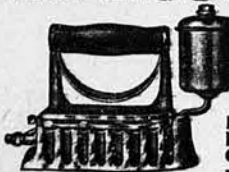
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## A Small Separator, Also

Tractor Farmers Bought More Equipment Last Week at Wichita

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Associate Editor

KANSAS FARMS are to be operated more nearly as individual units in the future, so far as machinery is concerned. Less dependence will be placed on the big commercial outfits for threshing, plowing, filling silos and other heavy farm work and more on the equipment on the place. Farm owners are, more and more, putting themselves into a position so they can go ahead and do their work when they get good and ready—when that work ought to be done.

That was the big fact shown in the exhibits and the crowds at the tractor show last week at Wichita. Never before had there been so many small grain separators. Almost every tractor company was showing a small separator, and it was placed out in front, too, and not in the back alley. What is even more to the point, so far as the companies are concerned, they were selling the little machines by the dozens.

"It's this way," said G. E. Lee, a farmer from Pratt. "We have had big losses in the last few years from not being able to do our threshing when we were ready. Unfavorable weather comes in most seasons, and when one must delay threshing after the grain is ready losses are almost sure to occur unless one is at the front end of the run for the big outfit, which, quite obviously, is impossible for all of us. Another thing that sometimes occurs is that after the machine comes the man in charge will operate it merely with the idea of getting the greatest amount of straw thru in a day, and with but little regard for the grain he puts into the straw pile."

### He Can Control It.

"When a farmer owns his outfit, however, all these factors are under his control. That is why I bought a small separator today along with my tractor. If I don't get the threshing done now at the right time and with the minimum amount of grain in the straw pile it will be my fault. I expect to exchange help with one or two of the neighbors and do their threshing. Then, too, we usually can get plenty of hands in Pratt county after harvest, for many men wish to work with a threshing outfit for a while before going home. I probably will not have a long run with my little separator—which has a 28-inch cylinder by the way—it may not be more than 10 days, but this will be at the best possible time for the threshing."

I think that Mr. Lee has the viewpoint of several thousand other farmers. The use of the big commercial threshing outfits is at its maximum right now; it will decline in favor of the small separators owned by the individual farmers. I believe this evolution, which probably will come slowly, as most good movements do, will be an excellent thing for the agriculture of Kansas.

A high proportion of the visitors at the tractor show were, honest-to-goodness farmers. Of course there were traveling salesmen and local dealers and "Old Sile" threshing machine men in large numbers, but enough farmers were there to impress their views very generally at the meetings and in the groups that went into general session around over the grounds. And they discussed the small grain separators and little silo filling outfits the most. Then much approval was given to the idea of selling tractors on a strictly cash basis. It is realized pretty generally in Kansas that a cash basis is the fair way of dealing in most cases. When the sale is for spot cash a low price can be made—the money of the purchaser goes into quality and not into abnormal collection costs.

### As to Free Service.

Another thing that is meeting with approval is the idea of putting a sane limit on free service. Some companies have gone wild on the idea of extending free service for an abnormal period, and as a result many expensive trips have been made for the purpose of telling the operator that the fuel tank was empty. In the long run such costs must be paid by the trade, of course, and it is not fair to the men who run their outfits

in an intelligent way that they should be called on to pay for the fool mistakes of a man in the next township. If a short time is allowed for the free service, and a charge is made after that, the defects that the company should make good will have time to show up, and at the same time a much lower price can be made than if the length of the free service is prolonged indefinitely.

There seems to be a pretty general belief that the tractor business is rapidly getting on a sane basis. More than that, it is doing it on efficiency; it was very interesting to note that almost all of the attention at Wichita was attracted to a few makes, sold by solid, substantial companies.

There was a large attendance from states other than Kansas. A heavy registration was noticed from Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico. There were a few men from Eastern states, especially Iowa and Illinois. The total attendance averaged about 7,000 persons a day.

Students from the Kansas State Agricultural college went to Wichita in a special train. There were 96 young men, in charge of F. A. Wirt, head of the farm mechanics department, and W. H. Saunders, who is teaching the work with farm tractors. This annual trip has become very popular with the student, from the college interested in tractors. Three years ago 18 students made the trip; 36 made it last year.

### Interesting Tests.

Many interesting demonstrations were given by the tractor companies to show the working of the machinery. One of the most interesting of these trials was the hill climbing stunt shown by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. A platform about 16 feet high was built, with an approach at a heavy grade. There was a large crowd around this platform all the time to watch the engines go up and back down.

The sales probably did not quite equal those of a year ago, but the outlook for the business in Kansas is far better than ever. Farmers are waiting to see just what is going to occur to the wheat crop before placing the maximum number of orders. It seems probable that this wheat crop will be one of the greatest encouragements the tractor business has ever received in this state. A high proportion of the tractor owners did their plowing early and at a good depth last year, and as a result the wheat was planted on a seedbed that was in fair condition even if the season was unfavorable. Much of the crop owned by men who do not have tractors was planted on late and shallow-plowed fields. In most cases it was planted late, for the land could not be placed in condition for planting at the best time. Most of the wheat that will be plowed up will be the fields that were "hogged in."

Tractors are developing into the real economy of farm operations more and more. The increase in yields obtained from tractor plowing is an example of this. That is a basis for the big demand from this territory.

The Wichita show is attracting more farmers every year. The exhibit last week was the 15th annual show, and the machinery had a value of more than 1 million dollars.

### Dr. Schoenleber Has Resigned

Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, professor of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State Agricultural college, resigned March 1. He had held that position since 1905. In this time there was a great increase in the number of students in veterinary medicine. A new building was erected. Much experimental work was done, of which good examples were the hog cholera and blackleg serums that were developed. Dr. Schoenleber did much to aid in the progress of agriculture in Kansas.

Sew snaps on one side of a waist or placket, rub the tops with chalk, then fold the garment and press the snaps against the other side. This is a quicker and easier way to mark the places for the fasteners than measuring and pinning.



## Work in the Garden

BY W. H. COLE  
Cowley County

The time will arrive soon for the making of farm gardens. The garden spot on this farm was given the second plowing recently, and as soon as it is harrowed and otherwise worked down it will be ready for the seeds. We have learned by experience that it pays to plow the garden in the fall or early winter. Then give it a heavy dressing of well rotted manure and later follow with a deeper plowing. In this way the ground is made mellow by the action of the frost and it can be worked down easily into a compact seedbed.

The farmers here are getting well along with their spring's work. The winter weather, while for the most part cold, was dry and there was scarcely a day too stormy for one to work. As a result most farmers had the odd jobs about all done, and when the ground thawed out they were ready to begin working it. Much blank listing has been done and most farmers are about done preparing the ground for oats.

We have been giving the finishing touches to our oats ground. The first step in preparing it was a thoro cultivation with a four-shovel corn cultivator. We planned to finish it by cultivating the field crossways with a six-shovel machine but when we undertook it the trash was damp from a recent shower, and we were compelled to discard the cultivator and finish the field with the disk harrow. This field was one upon which we tried to grow kafir last year and was cultivated late, and the ground was in good condition for oats drilling without any more work being put on it, but with seed so high in price we thought it a good policy to put more work and less seed on it, and the recent cultivation and double disking produced a seedbed which is very satisfactory.

Sometimes early oats seeding is all right and sometimes it is not. In the spring of 1908 the latter part of February was warm, and all of March was abnormally hot. The farmers were early with their oats sowing that year. By the middle of March most of the oats was from 4 to 6 inches tall, and a month later the crop covered the ground. Then came some extremely hard freezes and the oats which had attained such a rank growth was killed, while the fields sown later came thru uninjured and made a crop.

Nearly every farmer has use for a map of the United States, and few have them. We received recently, from the Representative of this district at Washington, D. C., a good map of the United States and possessions. It is about 4½ by 7½ feet. The face is heavy paper and this is reinforced by a substantial cloth back. With care such a map should last many years. You can get a copy free by writing to your Representative at Washington, D. C.

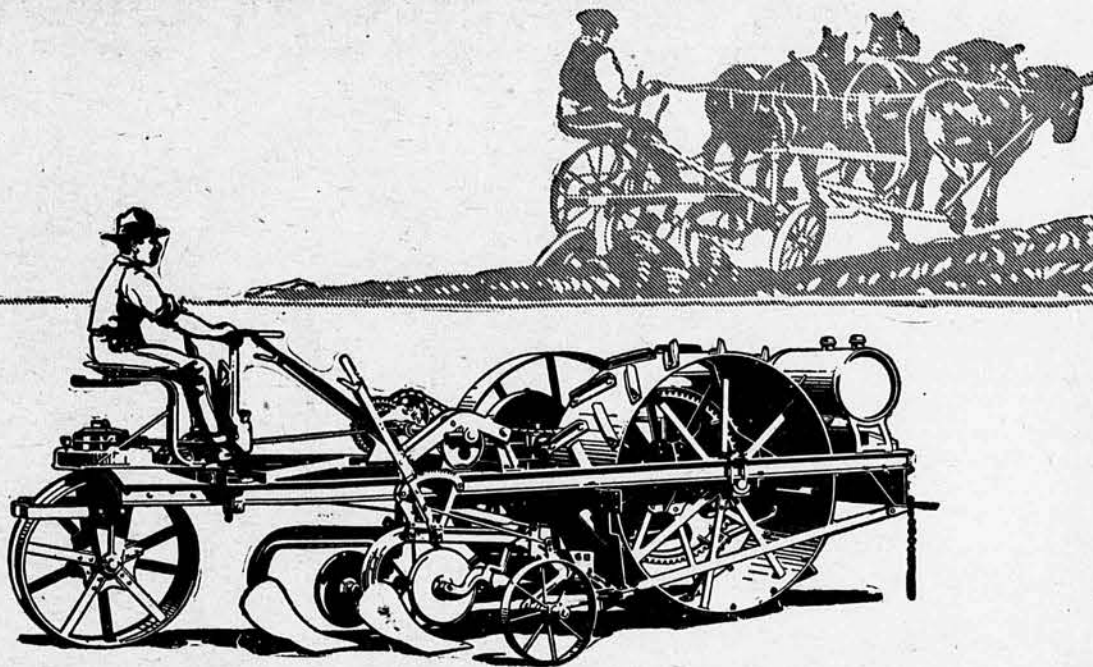
The manure hauling was finished on this farm a few days ago. Of course the barn will have to be cleaned out occasionally, but that is a minor matter. Most of the manure was spread on the wheat. The use of manure as a top dressing for wheat is very beneficial.

The condition of the wheat in this locality is satisfactory. Light showers have fallen at intervals thru the winter and have kept the plants in a thriving condition. While a little more moisture at times would have been acceptable yet too much moisture, accompanied with hard freezes such as we have had this winter, heaves out the wheat quite badly in this soil. Owing to the heavy nature of the soil the hard winds which have blown this spring have not injured the plants, and with a good shower in the near future, followed by warm spring weather, the wheat will make a rapid growth.

### The Ideal Sort

"Jones is the finest after-dinner speaker I have ever heard."  
"So?"  
"Yes, he always says, 'Waiter, give that check to me.'"—Panther.

To supply the loss of fats in skim-milk, feed with it a small quantity of oil meal. Prepare the meal by boiling it to a jelly and then mix with the milk.



## Plows Like a Horse Gang—Does Double the Work

IT'S just like sitting on a two gang sulky to plow with an Advance-Rumely "8-16"—and just as easy to handle. The plows are right in front of you where you can see what's going on—full control is at your hand.

Then consider the work—6 to 8 acres in an average ten hour day can be plowed with our "8-16"—clean, even plowing at the right depth. With the Advance-Rumely you can back up with your plows, make short turns and cut square corners.

But a tractor must do more than plow to make a profit for you. The Advance-Rumely will handle your draw bar jobs—discs, drills, binder, etc., also your belt work, silo filler, sheller, small separator, with a reliable, steady, economical power. The removing of two pins detaches the plows for other jobs than plowing.

### Burns Cheap Kerosene

As a kerosene burner the Advance-Rumely "8-16" is noticeably superior.

It not only operates efficiently on kerosene at full load, but runs on this cheap fuel under variable loads or even continuous light loads.

When you get the catalog notice the powerful four cylinder motor, the efficient oiling system, protection to parts, strength of construction and balance—Bennett air cleaner on the carburetor, Hyatt Roller Bearings in transmission. The "8-16" is completely equipped—plows and everything. The same model is built in three plow size—the Advance-Rumely "12-24."

This new one-man outfit is Advance-Rumely built throughout—the same as the famous OILPULL tractor—Ideal Separator, engine plows, etc.

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### The KRAMER

#### Rotary Harrow

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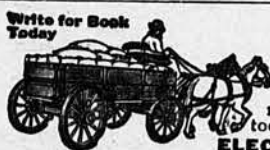
## KEEPS FENCE POSTS FROM ROTTING

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Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., Dept. 112 Milwaukee, Wis.



## FARM WAGONS

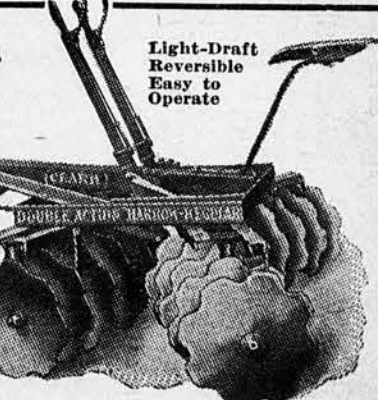
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

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## Clark Double Action Cutaway Disk

No other Disk Harrow of any make equals this harrow for saving time and horse flesh in pulverizing and fitting ground for a seed bed. It not only disks but pulverizes the ground, leaving it perfectly level with one time over, cuts all stalks, weeds and trash at the same time, conserves moisture and prepares land for seed with one disking. Send today for descriptive catalog, both horse and tractor sizes. Address State Agent,

Humburg Lumber Co., Bison, Kan. Wichita, Kan., also Distributing Station.







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**MEANS ONE MAN LESS.**  
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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 furnish you the seed on an unusually liberal plan.

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This is the best assortment of garden seeds ever offered. Choice, tested seeds, true and tried varieties, and warranted fresh, and reliable. This assortment contains all the standard garden vegetables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbage, Radishes, 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 subscription to *Capper's Weekly*. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address

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**Capper's Weekly, Seed Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.**  
Enclosed find 50 cents for which enter my subscription to *Capper's Weekly* for the term of one year and send me the vegetable seed assortment free as per your offer.

Name.....  
Address.....

### Women Like Fruit Farming

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

A friend from the Manzanola fruit district of Colorado made us a short visit last week. In that irrigated district the people have little trouble in getting fine crops of cherries, apples and small fruits. They assert it is the one place in which cherries are naturally free from worms. For the farmer's wife, the orchard business as my friend described it, compares very favorably indeed with other kinds of farming.

The exceedingly busy season is short. There is much to be done when cherries are being picked or clipped as one ought to say. The cherries are really cut off the tree by girls who have become skilled in that use of scissors. Apart from that time, there are no night and morning chores that tie the farmers to their farms. In fact, they can leave a caretaker and go in August to the mountain district or wherever they choose. A greater advantage is the fact that help is easily obtained. There are so many families who have accompanied health seekers to Colorado and who like to do light work that orchardists can always get help—both men and women. The fine thing about this help problem, tho, is that they all carry their dinner pails. In the nine years our friend has kept house she has boarded only one helper—and that for less than two weeks. To our way of thinking, that solution of the help problem compares as favorably with our way of doing as the \$400 an acre that the cherries bring in good years compares with most of our farm crops.

We have thought of the orchard business more than usual this week as we have been sorting the apples in the cellar and trying to dispose of the spotted ones. About the most discouraging work we know so far as visible results are concerned is paring half rotten apples. Apple sauce, however, even tho it be the "same old sauce in the same old way" is always welcome. It may be made even more palatable by varying the manner of cooking and serving the fruit.

Even in canning the apples as we are now doing, we try to provide a variety. Cranberries have been sold lately, 6 quarts for 25 cents. These, mixed with apples, make a piquant sauce that is much relished in the spring. The juices of the two fruits make no less desirable jelly.

Apples, pared, quartered, and left over night in cold water will retain the shape and color better than if they were cooked directly after paring. Cooked in a heavy sirup with a few cloves or a few sticks of cinnamon, such apples make a delicious sauce. Pieces of apple that are not smooth quarters we press thru the colander and make into apple butter.

The immediate use of apples makes possible more variations. For the children, especially, we like an apple rice pudding. The materials required are 1/2 cup of rice, 1/2 cup of sugar, 3 cups of milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla and 6 large tart apples. After the rice has been well washed we boil it slowly in a quart of water for 20 minutes. We then blanch the rice in cold water. In the meantime we mix the milk, sugar, beaten yolks and flavoring. We place the cored apples in a buttered baking dish, pour the rice and milk mixture over it and bake in a moderate oven until the pudding is set. When cold, we add bits of jelly and spread over the top the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with 3 tablespoons of sugar. This is best when served with cream.

A radically different pudding but one equally good is a steamed apple pudding. Prepare apples as for one pie. Spread over them a mixture of 1 1/2 cups of flour, 1/2 cup of sweet milk, butter the size of an egg, 1 egg and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Steam two hours. For the sauce, stir together 1 cup of sugar and 1 tablespoon of flour. Pour over this enough boiling water to make the sauce as thin as wished. Add butter the size of a walnut and flavor to taste. Boil a few minutes and serve.

### A Good Laugh is Catching

A picture I found one day of some men seated at a table laughing heartily struck me as a possible help in time of trouble. Small children, you know, often cry and are fretful when they do not feel well. I pinned the picture low on the wall so the little ones can see

it easily and it has proved a regular panacea for all crying. My little 2-year-old will start crying, then catch sight of the picture and laugh and say, "Man say ha! ha!"

I find the reward system works well at our house also. I keep a box of goodies high on the pantry shelf and as a reward for a difficult or especially requested task, I find something—a piece of candy, some nuts or a cookie. Tasks are much easier to perform if you know you are going to get something out of it, and this is especially true with children for it is difficult for them to wait for results.

Mrs. Harvey Duncan.  
Clay Center, Kan.

### The Women's Year

Women in 1916 made wonderful progress toward equal rights with men. All five of the big political parties of this country—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and Progressive—included woman suffrage planks in their national platforms.

Approximately 3 million women voted for president in the November elections. Four women electors were sent to the electoral college.

One woman, Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, was elected to congress.

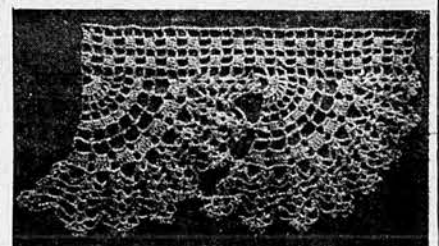
In Canada, the women of four provinces gained political freedom—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Suffrage was granted also to the women of Yucatan.

Women diplomats were appointed in Great Britain and Norway, and in the latter country women were admitted to the council of state.

Women made notable achievements in other lines also. Miss Ruth Law made a record flight from Chicago to New York, and in the realm of invention Miss Margaret Knight used her genius to such purpose that she now holds 89 patents on her own discoveries.

### This Fan Lace is Pretty

Begin this dainty fan edge with a chain (ch) of 22, turn. 1st row—One double crochet (dc, thread over hook



once) into 6th st from hook, 3 dc in the next 3 ch, ch 2, skip 2 and make 4 dc into the next 4 ch, ch 2, skip 2, 1 dc, ch 3, fasten into a ring, ch 2, turn.

2nd row—Make 8 dc into the ch 3 of last row, ch 2, and put 1 dc into the 1st dc of the block of 4 in the last row making a space, 4 more spaces, turn.

3rd row—Ch 5, 4 dc in the 2nd space (sp) of preceding row, ch 2, block (b) of 4 dc in 4th sp, ch 2, (1 dc, ch 1) 8 times, turn.

4th row—Ch 4, 12 sp, turn.  
5th row—Ch 5, 1 sp, 1 b, 1 sp, 1 b, 8 sp, turn.

6th row—Ch 5, (4 dc in 1st sp, ch 1) 7 times, 5 sp, turn.

7th row—Ch 5, 1 sp, 1 b, 1 sp, 1 b, ch 2, (1 dc, ch 3) 7 times, turn.

8th row—Ch 7, (1 dc, ch 4) 6 times, 5 sp, turn.

9th row—Ch 5, 1 sp, 1 b, 1 sp, 1 b, ch 2, (5 dc, ch 2) 7 times, turn.

10th row—Ch 3, (5 dc, ch 2) 7 times, 5 sp, turn.

11th row—Ch 5, 1 sp, 1 b, 1 sp, 1 b, ch 2, (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc in same place making a shell), ch 5, 7 more shells, with ch 5 between, turn.

12th row—Ch 3, shell, ch 2, catch with sc into the ch 5 of preceding row, ch 2, repeat until there are 8 shells, 5 sp, turn.

13th row—Ch 5, 1 sp, 1 b, 1 sp, 1 b, ch 2, finish with shells as in the preceding row.

14th row—Ch 3, (shell, ch 3, catch into ch with sc, ch 3, shell) 8 times, 5 sp, turn.

15th row—Ch 5, sp, b, sp, b, ch 2, (shell, ch 5, sc, ch 5) 8 times, turn.  
16th row—Ch 3, (3 picots, ch 6, 1 sc, ch 6) 8 times, ch 2, 5 sp, turn.

Repeat from the first row to the desired length. Anna Dyck.

Butler Co., Kansas.

A pinch of salt improves any cake.



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Tramping out in the open from morning to night—that's the kind of wear that makes most socks you buy go to pieces quickly. Wear

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raise and swing at a touch, over grass, stones and snow. The close-spaced No. 9 special steel wire stands any amount of crowding. Animals quickly learn that a closed Peerless means "keep out!" Rust proof, because doubly galvanized by an exclusive process.

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# Learn to Work by Schedule

Time and Energy are Saved by Standardizing Household Tasks

BY REBECCA BARTHOLOMEW  
Kansas State Agricultural College



**S**UCCESS in housekeeping as in any other business these days is largely a matter of system. A place for every article and every article in its place; a time for everything and everything done on time as far as is possible—this is the state of affairs for which every housewife should work and plan. It is a mistake, however, to carry system to too great an extreme. A woman should manage her system, not let the system manage her. Housework after all is only for the purpose of keeping up the family comfort and happiness, and when the work planned for a certain day interferes with some little pleasure that would mean much to the children or "grown-ups," the wisest course may be to postpone the task till another day.

To avoid the tyranny of housework, it is necessary to make a schedule and strive to keep to it, but it is also important that this schedule should not be too elaborate. Save time and strength by serving simple meals, putting away useless ornaments in the house that increase the labor of dusting, and making as much of the family clothing as possible of materials which do not require ironing. Do not waste time and strength on show and trying to live beyond your means.

## Let the Clock Help You.

In planning a schedule, begin by listing the things which must be done every day and then the things which must be done every week. Read over your lists to be sure you have put down nothing which can be left undone without disturbing the family comfort. With this list pinned on the wall before you, time yourself to see how long it takes to wash dishes, to give the rooms their daily cleaning, to make a cake, in fact to do every home duty. Then you are ready to make out your program or schedule for the day and for the week—every task listed in the order it should come and the number of minutes it should take. Mothers of small children should not refuse to make these schedules because of their many interruptions. They will find the schedule helps them to get back to work after an interruption without losing precious moments wondering where to start in.

Because work is poorly planned and allowed to drag instead of being dispatched, many women spend more time than is necessary on one task and then have to rush thru the next, wasting more energy to get it done in this hurried time than should have been required by both. Poorly planned work results in too much changing and hence too much wasted vitality.

The usual way to clean several rooms is to sweep a room and dust it, then go on to the next, thus changing from one process to another at very short intervals. Time studies on these and other cleaning processes show that the more scientific way is to continue one set of motions as long as possible without change of shift. That is, it is better to sweep a number of rooms, then go back and dust them all, and so on with all other tasks as mopping, cleaning windows and the like. Speed gained in one process is lost by turning abruptly to another, and frequent change of shift calls for a new muscular adjustment, double or triple handling of tools and utensils and extra steps. All this causes unnecessary fatigue and is conducive to slipshod, inefficient housekeeping. Not only should work in several rooms be thus routed, but the actual number of steps taken in any given piece of work should be standardized as much as possible.

Machinery of various sorts cuts down much of the labor of housekeeping these days, but women who invest in labor

saving appliances should study them well before purchasing. Any household appliance should save more time and trouble than must be expended to adjust it for use and clean it afterward. It should be used sufficiently often to justify the expense of purchasing it and pay for the trouble of storing it. Too little equipment is better than over equipment. Buy only articles that will serve several purposes and avoid a profusion of pieces which duplicate one another and take up space. Grouping utensils near the work to which they belong is most essential to the highest efficiency.

## Children's Spring Styles

Russian blouse dresses are popular for school girls. The one shown here has a separate, two-gored skirt. The pattern,



8153, is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Boys' suit 7963 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Children's dress 8155 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. The patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

## A Shopping Question

From habit long established, we ask only: "Do we like the shop? Have they been courteous to me? Shall I keep trading there, or stop?" When often we should rather say: "Do I act fairly when I buy? Are salesmen glad when I go away? What sort of customer am I?"

We stubbornly demand that all who wait upon us in the store shall in our presence prostrate fall. And beat their heads upon the floor. They must be gentlemanly, or most ladylike when we come by. Here's what we should be anxious for: "What sort of customer am I?"

We who are snobbish look upon salespeople as a bit below our social level. When we're gone the folks who served us often know the teeter tipped the other way. The lady sells, the rude ones buy! So ask this question day by day: "What sort of customer am I?"

A deal is not, as some folks deem, an act of charity in which the buyer aids a clever scheme. To make the crafty seller rich. The honest trade serves both alike. The dealer and the ones who buy. Suppose all merchants went on strike! "What sort of customer am I?"

—Strickland Gilliland in The Nation's Business.

Wet a stale loaf of bread in cold water and set it in the oven for 15 minutes. It will be almost like fresh bread.

Damp salt rubbed on cups removes tea stains.

# Bid good-bye to household drudgery



Keep a can of Lewis' Lye on hand at all times. You'll need it dozens of times every day. It cuts household drudgery in half. And it is pure. It is just the right strength. It is reliable—proved so for over a half a century. And it costs no more than inferior brands.

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Use it for washing clothes. It makes rain water out of well water. That, alone, saves half the rubbing. And it will not injure the daintiest fabrics.

Use it for dishwashing—for scouring pots, pans and kettles. It dissolves grease in an instant.

You'll be delighted at the way it polishes and renovates floors, wood-work, tile and sinks. And such sparkling glassware! For making soap—for keeping drain-pipes clean—as a disinfectant in closets—for spraying trees—for cleaning milk cans—for use around barns and stables—for hundreds and hundreds of household purposes, Lewis' Lye will save you hours of drudgery. You simply can't do without it. Get your can today.

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My 8 h. p. Galloway was 2 yrs. old this fall. Works perfectly—good for 16 yrs. yet. HENRY WASHAM, MILTON, WIS.

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

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**Burlington Blanket Co.**  
Dept. 2, Burlington, Wisconsin.



## Answers to Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 10.)

second in yield, is a large, vigorous growing variety that matures in 125 to 130 days. It is well adapted for growing on fertile soils in Morris and adjoining counties.

The Kansas Sunflower is perhaps the best yellow variety for growing under average conditions in your locality, altho Reid's yellow dent made a better average yield. The Kansas Sunflower outyielded the latter variety four years out of the six, and the low average yield of the Kansas Sunflower is due to the poor showing for 1915.

The Boone county white and Reid's yellow dent varieties are excellent ones to grow under favorable conditions, but they do not yield so well under adverse conditions as other varieties which have been grown in Kansas for a longer period and are better adapted.

There is no variety that will consistently outyield every other variety of corn, because of the variation in seasonal conditions. In 1915, a wet year, large varieties produced best, while in 1916, a season in which a mid-summer drouth prevailed, early varieties made fair yields where the late varieties failed to produce grain. On the average, I would expect an acclimated variety of medium size to be best under your conditions, and would suggest that you grow the Pride of Saline as your main crop. This variety is a hardy, vigorous grower, but it is not a "show" corn. It will not produce corn as true to type as Reid's yellow dent or Boone county white.

It is a good farm practice to plant a few acres of a fairly early variety of corn to insure the production of some grain in a dry season, like 1916. Varieties that will mature in about 105 days are often good yielders in a favorable season, and usually will outyield later varieties in the poor years. The agronomy department has for sale the seed of Commercial white and Pride of Saline corn at \$2.50 a bushel, f. o. b., Manhattan.

K. S. A. C. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

## Alfalfa in Washington County.

What is your opinion of sowing alfalfa in corn-stalk wheat? The wheat looks very poor; it is on ground plowed last spring and we have had no rains to run it together since it was plowed. I am thinking of sowing the seed while the stalks are standing and harrowing the field to cover the seed and later cutting the stalks with a mower.

In a favorable season you would undoubtedly get a stand of alfalfa by seeding in the manner you suggest, but you would be taking a chance in sowing in this way. It usually is better not to sow alfalfa until a good seedbed can be prepared. Under ordinary conditions it would pay better to put the field in question into oats this spring and to seed the alfalfa next fall after the oats are harvested. A good seedbed should be prepared by plowing the ground just deep enough to cover the stubble well after harvest. The ground should then be worked into a good seedbed condition, and the alfalfa sown as soon after the middle of August as the weather conditions will permit. I am sending you a copy of Bulletin No. 197 on alfalfa which will give you additional information.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

## Straw Has a Value.

Will it pay to get a straw spreader and spread straw on wheat? The land is Kaw River bottom gumbo.

A ton of straw contains as much plant food as a ton of barnyard manure. It is too valuable to be burned or allowed to rot in the stack.

On ground similar to yours in the Kaw River bottom, which is heavy and of a gumbo character, straw will prove particularly valuable in improving the tilth of the soil. Ordinarily straw can be spread to the best advantage as a top dressing on wheat in the winter. When spread in this way it does not interfere with tillage operations as might be the case if scattered on ground that was to be sown or planted to a spring crop. Care should be taken in scattering the straw to see that it is scattered thinly and evenly over the ground. If scattered in this way at the rate of not more than 1 1/2 tons an acre, there will be no danger of smothering or otherwise injuring the wheat. If you have a large quantity of straw to spread, I believe you could afford to purchase a straw spreader. There are several good straw spreaders on the market.

If you do not have growing wheat on which straw may be spread, you can spread straw on ground that is to be listed or plowed this coming spring. It would be advisable to double disk ground on which straw had been spread in advance of plowing or listing to incorporate the straw with the soil so it would interfere less with the plow or lister.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

## Silage from the Sorghums.

Is there any difference in the quality of silage from different varieties of sorghum? To what territory is Sumac sorghum suited? At what stage should sorghum be cut for silage? Would you recommend any particular variety for black clay loam upland in Southcentral Kansas?

There is some difference in the quality of silage produced by different varieties because of the way they differ in regard to leafiness. As a rule, varieties like Red Amber, Western Orange, Kansas Orange and Sumac are more leafy than the Black Amber, Minnesota Amber and Freed sorghum. Cane

should not be cut for silage until the plant is fully mature. If the season is unfavorable and the crop does not mature normally, it usually is better to allow the cane to stand in the field until after frost before harvesting for silage. If harvested in a green, immature condition the silage is likely to be sour and of low feeding value. Many farmers who have grown sorghum for silage have been disappointed with the results obtained because the cane was cut too immature.

For your section Kansas Orange sorghum would be a good variety to grow on bottom land or fertile upland. On thin soil it would be advisable to grow an earlier maturing variety such as the Red Amber. In Southcentral Kansas either Kansas Orange or Sumac would prove a satisfactory variety. Kansas Orange is a little earlier than the Sumac, but in other respects they are of about equal value. The Sumac variety is well adapted to the southeastern section of the state.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

## Pasture Mixtures in Marion.

I have some rolling land that has been in cultivation 15 or 18 years and is washing some. I desire to seed it to tame grass and turn it into pasture. I am thinking of disking the ground this spring and sowing it to oats at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels to the acre. It was in corn last year. What kind of grass ought I to use? And in what proportion? How much alfalfa seed an acre would it be advisable to use? After the ground is well seeded I will fence it in with a 200 acre native grass pasture and use it principally for cattle. I should like to seed it with oats this spring.

Marion Co. J. F. W.

Unfortunately there are no varieties of tame grasses well adapted to your section. The best combination that we could suggest for pasture purposes would be a mixture of alfalfa, Sweet clover, English bluegrass, Orchard grass, White clover and Kentucky bluegrass. In such a mixture, we would suggest using about 3 to 5 pounds of alfalfa seed, 5 to 10 pounds of Sweet clover, 8 to 10 pounds of English bluegrass, 6 to 8 pounds of Orchard grass, and 1 pound each of White clover and Kentucky bluegrass. The clovers could be mixed and sown together but it would be necessary to sow the grass seed separately. The Sweet clover, if sown in this mixture, would be a prominent plant in the pasture, and if possible, care should be taken to allow a little of the Sweet clover to seed every season to hold the stand. We would not advise sowing more than 5 pounds of alfalfa because of the danger of having enough of this in the mixture to cause bloat.

Do not sow more than 1 1/2 bushels of oats to the acre, and if the season is dry it will be advisable to harvest the oats for hay. In that case, the cutterbar should be set high so as not to clip the alfalfa and Sweet clover seedlings too close; also to leave more stubble for protection to the young plants.

If you could obtain seed of Western rye grass or Tall Meadow oat grass, it would be advisable to include a small amount of seed of each in the mixture. These two grasses are more drouth resistant than any of the other grasses suggested.

L. E. CALL.

## Success from Sweet Clover.

Please tell me how to grow and harvest Sweet clover.

Kingman Co. R. W. C.

The best time to seed Sweet clover varies with the seasons. As a rule, this crop can be seeded successfully any time during the winter and early spring. Winter seeding usually gives the best results, except in seasons where a few warm days in the early spring start the seed to germinating and a subsequent freeze destroys the plants. Much Sweet clover seed was lost in this way in 1915. Farmers in Allen county who have had considerable experience in growing Sweet clover prefer to seed the last of March or the first of April. Sweet clover should be seeded as soon as the danger of hard freezes is past. Late seeding should be avoided.

From 7 to 12 pounds an acre of hulled Sweet clover is required, depending on the quality of the seed and the percentage of hard seeds. Where the unhulled seed is used, the rate of seeding should be increased from 3 to 5 pounds an acre. The alfalfa or grass seeder is the most satisfactory implement with which to seed Sweet clover, altho good stands are obtained readily by seeding broadcast by hand or with a wheelbarrow seeder and harrowing the seed into the soil.

I take it that you expect to grow Sweet clover for seed rather than for hay, since this crop is inferior to alfalfa as a forage plant and it is not practicable to grow it for hay where alfalfa can be produced successfully. For this reason, the growing of Sweet clover for seed rather than hay is discussed.

Sweet clover produces seed the second year. Best results usually are obtained by handling the crop so the seed is produced during the latter part of the growing season. Sweet clover is similar to alfalfa in that the best quality of seed is grown under hot, dry conditions. Climatic conditions usually are more favorable for seed production after July than earlier in the season, especially in the eastern part of the state. The development of the seed may be delayed by pasturing the Sweet clover during the first part of the growing season, by clipping the crop back when it makes a growth of 12 to 15 inches or by cutting a crop of hay. Under ordinary conditions in Eastern Kansas any one of these practices usually is preferable to letting the first crop go to seed.



Unless the growth is retarded, the plants often make such a rank, heavy development that it is difficult to handle the seed crop. Where the Sweet clover is pastured or cut back, more stems are produced which make a finer and less rank growth, and the crop can be handled to much better advantage. However, maximum yields of seed often are obtained from the first cutting.

Pasturing the Sweet clover during the early part of the season to retard the growth is the most practicable practice under most conditions. In Western Kansas retarding the growth of the clover may or may not be an advisable practice, depending on the soil and the season. Ordinarily, the first crop is allowed to produce seed there. Sweet clover may be harvested with a binder, binding and shocking it like a small grain crop, or by cutting it with a mower and raking and stacking similar to the way alfalfa grown for seed is handled. The latter method, however, is not a satisfactory one because of the excessive shattering of the seed. The sweep rake is a desirable implement with which to handle Sweet clover, as it reduces shattering to a minimum. This implement leaves the Sweet clover in bunches, which may be allowed to cure in the field as they are left by the machine. High winds, however, may scatter the bunches, thus causing considerable extra work.

In Western Kansas the ordinary wheat header is often used to harvest Sweet clover. The crop is elevated into header boxes and stacked in small shocks, usually a header box load to a shock. This allows the Sweet clover to cure readily and permits it to be shocked in a small space so it can be brought rapidly to the threshers.

Sweet clover does not ripen uniformly and ripe seed, green pods and blossoms will be found on the same plant at harvest. The best time to cut it is soon after most of the seed pods become brown. The ripe seed shatters freely after ripening and will likely be lost if the crop is not cut promptly.

To reduce the loss of seed from shattering to a minimum, the crop should be cut immediately after a rain if the ground is firm, or early in the morning while the plants are damp with dew. Cutting while the clover is damp has another advantage in that it is more readily elevated by a grain binder or header than when in a dry condition.

Sweet clover should be stacked or threshed as soon as possible after it has cured sufficiently, since rains cause considerable shattering of the seed. In stacking or conveying Sweet clover to the thresher it should be handled as little as possible. It is a good practice to cover the racks with canvasses to catch shattered seed. The clover hullers are the most satisfactory machines with which to thresh Sweet clover, but an ordinary threshing machine properly adjusted will do good work.

Sweet clover will, undoubtedly, prove of the greatest value in Kansas as a pasture crop. It makes excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It rarely causes bloat and for this reason is preferable to alfalfa for pasturing cattle. Because of its vigorous growing habits, Sweet clover will pasture, especially on the poorer types of soil, more stock than most other pasture grasses or legumes. Many farmers believe an acre of Sweet clover pasture is equal to 2 to 3 acres of native grass. Sweet clover is about equal to alfalfa and Red clover in feeding value, and stock pastured on it make gains that compare favorably with those obtained on these crops.

K. S. A. C.

C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

#### High Yields from Oats.

How soon can we sow oats in Douglas county? How much seed an acre do you recommend on soil of uneven quality?

Douglas Co.

R. W.

It usually is advisable to sow oats just as early in the spring as the seedbed can be prepared. Ordinarily it is safe to sow as soon after the first of March as soil conditions will permit. We make a practice of sowing at this station just as early in March as possible. We have sown oats in February that has made a good crop, but there is some danger of oats sown that early being killed or injured by severe late freezes. While oats is hardy, it is injured by too low temperatures in the early spring.

The quantity of seed to sow will depend somewhat on the variety. Large seeded varieties like Red Texas should be seeded at a heavier rate than small seeded varieties like the Kherson. We sow about 2½ bushels of Kherson and about 3 bushels of Red Texas to the acre.

K. S. A. C.

L. E. CALL.

#### Flax Seed for 1917.

Where can I get some flax seed?

Neosho Co.

E. T.

You can buy flax seed from almost any of the seedsmen. The Fredonia Linseed Oil Co., of Fredonia, is making a great effort to encourage the growing of flax in this state. You can get information from it in regard to its experience with the crop. This company also has some good seed for sale at cost.

The most important factor in successful flax production is the use of clean, plump, healthy seed. Especially is this true in the older sections infected with flax diseases. The fanning mill is a valuable aid in this connection. With it one can remove the dirt, chaff, broken seed and the light, immature or shrunken seeds. In this way many of the seeds which are internally diseased are blown out.

It is well for a farmer to grow his flax for seed on his own farm. A part of the field of flax which shows the best vigor and the least evidence of disease should be staked off, while the crop is still growing. All weeds, the seeds of which cannot be easily separated from flax by fanning, should be pulled from this patch. The crop from this plot must be harvested and threshed separately, care being taken to prevent the seed from becoming damp at any time.

#### Hog Pastures in Ford.

Will rape be a good crop to sow on a small acreage in Ford county for hog pasture?

Ford Co.

L. A. H.

Rape is not a crop adapted to your conditions. I would not advise you to sow it for hog pasture. You will find Sudan grass a much more satisfactory crop for this purpose.

K. S. A. C.

L. E. CALL.

#### Dividing the Road Work

BY GUY M. TREDWAY  
Allen County

Our township boards have tried several plans during the last few years for getting the best road work. They have divided the township into two districts this year, each 4 by 6 miles. In each district one man has been put in charge of the slip work and one man in charge of the grading. Still another man has the bridge work for the entire township. This may be better than smaller districts, but it seems a better plan might be to give the road work to a man under contract and bond him. His whole time should be spent on the roads from March or April until October first, after which time only absolutely necessary repairs should be made. He should also have charge of the dragging.

We prepared ground for oats today and hope to sow tomorrow. Neighbors who broadcast and then disked the ground sowed today. It is February 20. It probably is not too early, but a very heavy freeze a month from now, when the oats are well up, may kill them. The ground is very dry and loose. Oats scarcely will sprout until it rains.

Some persons are sowing clover with the oats, either with a seeder and drill combined or by a clover broadcaster after which sowing the ground is again harrowed. It is not too early for clover but it is too early for alfalfa. Clover seed costs \$12 a bushel; alfalfa costs \$9 to \$11 according to quality. Seed oats cost 75 cents a bushel.

A carload of sheep was shipped in near here recently. The flock was culled and a public sale called. The more undesirable ones were sold, bringing about a \$10 average. It was said they were bred to lamb in April and May. When the better ewes were put in the ring the first ten went at \$10.60. The sale was then stopped. A few cattle that had been poorly wintered were sold, going at a low figure.

A case of truancy in our school gave us occasion to see a letter written to the parents by the truancy officer. This and other letters written are so worded that they cannot give offense and, he says, usually bring results. He has made very few personal calls this year. These cases usually are due to the attitude of the parents in regard to the value of an education.

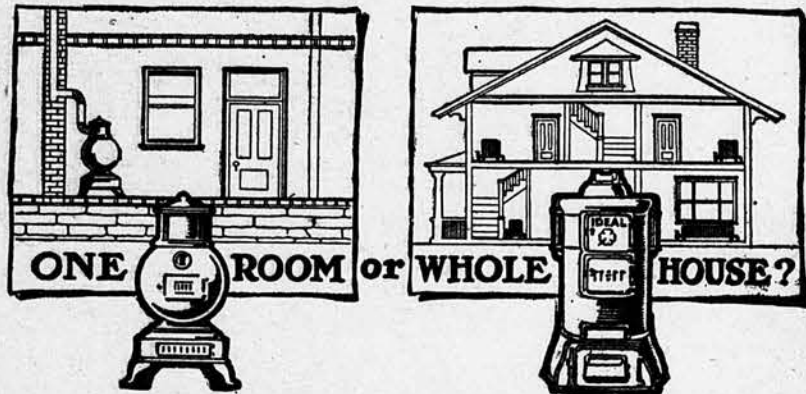
Work on the oil pipeline to Whiting, Ind., is being hastened. Italians were first to come. Some question arose as to what they were to be paid and they left. As they left they were cursing prohibition Kansas. Most of those sent to take their places were Austrians. One gang goes ahead digging the ditch across roadways and thru timber land. The greater part of the digging is being left until later. Another gang is putting the pipe together. This was attempted first with a machine but it did not work satisfactorily. Huge tongs and also an inch rope wrapped twice around the pipe were used to screw them together. A coat of hot tar is being applied as the pipe is put into the ground. Work was suspended Sunday.

#### Remember This

"Will you have me for your wife?" said the leap-year maiden, sweetly.  
"Since you have suggested it, I will," he replied. "But just remember, Mame, if I don't turn out to be all you expect you have only yourself to blame."—New York Globe.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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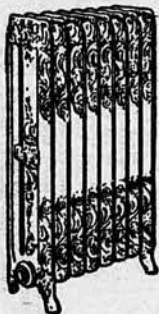
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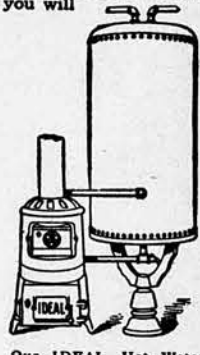
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## Coffey Starts out Ahead

The Capper Poultry Club Now Has One County Filled

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary



TALK about Jack's beanstalk and Jonah's gourd—they don't amount to a row of pins compared to the way the Capper Poultry Club is growing. At the end of the first week we had 110 members enrolled with 60 out of the 105 counties in Kansas represented. And one county is full, too—five girls signed up and ready to work. It is Coffey county that is leading out in the Capper Poultry Club. You might expect that, for coffee starts the day for most folks. Coffey is going to put up a good fight for that special county prize. You other girls will have to watch out for the Coffey crowd. Here are their names so you will all know them:

| Name and Address.       | Age. |
|-------------------------|------|
| Bessie Bazil, Waverly.  | 15   |
| Vassa B. Morrow, Lebo.  | 16   |
| Lila Bradley, LeRoy.    | 13   |
| Fern Hildebrand, LeRoy. | 11   |
| Phoebe Tuttle, Waverly. | 16   |

Let's see what counties will be full by next week. Everybody take three guesses to make it more exciting. Perhaps some of your friends at school would like to join the club if you tell them about it. Girls who are already members have a chance to show their mettle now. We are going to appoint county leaders in a few weeks and these leaders will be the girls who have shown the most interest in the club and proved themselves the best boosters. There is a special prize for the county leader who does the best work in the year.

### Here are More Prizes.

Now here is a delightful surprise for club girls. I could scarcely wait to tell you about it I was so pleased myself. In one of the first mails after our club announcement appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze there came a letter from Mrs. Clara McPheeters of Baldwin, Kan., offering a \$10 trio of her fine purebred Mottled Anconas to the girl who makes the best record with Anconas in the club work. Isn't that great! And that isn't all, either. Another friend of the Capper Poultry Club, the owner of the Detweiler Egg Farm at Jewell, Kan., has offered a \$10 trio of purebred Single Comb Brown Leghorns for the girl who makes the best record with this breed. I wouldn't be at all surprised if other breeders in the state offer similar prizes for the best records made with their special breeds and varieties. These prizes are worth working for, too, for the trios will be beauties.

Some of the girls have been asking questions as they send in their application blanks. These questions have been answered in letters written to the girls but perhaps some of the rest of you have been wondering about the very same things. Governor Capper does not lend the money to buy the eggs for the purebred flock. As the girls cannot according to the rules pay more than \$10 for these eggs or for the day-old chicks if they prefer buying them, and as many of the girls will not pay more than \$3 or \$4 for their purebred flocks, it does not seem necessary to lend them the money. If you do not have that much of your own already, it is more than likely that father will be glad to lend you enough to start you out in business. Perhaps you can earn the money helping mother or a neighbor on Saturdays. You may use eggs from your own farm flock if it is purebred.

Purebred chickens entered in the contest must be hatched in 1917 and cannot be entered later than May 31. You may enter them as soon as you wish before this date. They must be marked in some way so that you will know them, but they need not be penned to themselves until February 1, 1918.

We shall not send out a list of prices of feeds as was done in the Capper Pig Club. Girls are to figure the feed for the poultry at market prices in their home counties. You can find out from father what these prices are. The prices may change from time to time so you will have to watch the markets. That is business, you know.

### Send Your Blank in Today.

Next week I'm going to let you read some of the interesting letters I have had from club members. Watch for them. And remember, there is still room in the club for several hundred more girls. The Capper Poultry Club means good times, pleasant friendships and a way to make money and it wants five girls in every Kansas county to be members. Here's a list of the prizes Governor Capper is offering. Read it over again and see what a chance it means for somebody. Then, if you aren't a member already, fill out the coupon and send it in at once. The places go to the five girls in every county who file their applications first.

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| First Prize  | \$20.00 |
| Second Prize | 10.00   |
| Third Prize  | 5.00    |

## 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.



Fourth Prize ..... 3.00  
Fifth Prize ..... 2.00  
Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

**SPECIAL COUNTY PRIZE.**

Five dollars each to the five girls in one county who make the highest grade for a county club. Only girls living in counties with a complete membership eligible to compete for the special county prizes.

**SPECIAL PRIZE FOR PEP.**

Five dollars to the girl appointed as a county leader who proves to be the best booster for her county and for the club.

**AND PRIZES FOR MOTHER, TOO.**

These cash prizes will be awarded to the mothers or guardians of the four girls who win the first four prizes:

First Prize ..... \$10.00  
Second Prize ..... 5.00  
Third Prize ..... 3.00  
Fourth Prize ..... 2.00

**The New Club Has Friends**

Two offers of purebred trios worth \$10 each to be used as prizes in the breed clubs of the new Capper Poultry Club have been received by the club secretary. These offers come from Mrs. Clara McPheeters of Baldwin, Kan., who grows Mottled Anconas, and from the Detweiler Egg Farm at Jewell, Kan., which specializes in Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Offers of this sort are greatly appreciated for they prove as nothing else can the friendly interest felt by the men and women of Kansas in the state's girls, and are a wonderful incentive to the club members to put their best efforts into their work.

Doubtless there are many other poultry breeders in Kansas who would be glad to encourage the Capper Poultry Club girls by offering similar prizes. In order that the prizes may be uniform, it has been decided to accept a \$10 trio for first prize and a \$5 cockerel for second prize to be given to the girls who make the best showings with that particular breed and variety. Only these two prize offers to a class will be accepted, and the first ones received will be the ones taken. Address the Capper Poultry Club, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

**Don't Waste the Hen's Time**

If you live on a farm, or even have 4 or 5 acres of ground and intend to raise chickens, by all means use an incubator. Don't waste the hen's time. I have used different types of incubators for 13 years and know what they will do if given a good chance. To my notion the hot water system is good, because if the lamp accidentally goes out or you forget to shut the door, the incubator isn't chilled as when you use the hot air type. However don't get careless with the hot water type, as anything that is worth doing is worth doing well, and hatching time will tell you whether you have been on the job or not. I prefer keeping my incubator in the house rather than in the cellar, owing to the fact that it is easier to neglect it when I have to make a trip down cellar every time I need to fill the lamp, turn eggs, and look at the thermometer.

Be sure the eggs are not chilled. I have saved eggs three weeks and had good hatches. I put them in the cellar or some place where the temperature don't fall below 50. Keep the eggs on the little end as nearly as possible and turn every day, keeping covered with a thick cloth. Some experts say that evaporation is harmful, and I think it is.

During incubation avoid chilling, as it will cause bowel trouble. If the chicks seem too slow in hatching, wring a flannel cloth out in very hot water and lay it on the eggs, removing in about 15 minutes, and repeat several times if necessary. Avoid chilling the chicks when taking them from the incubator; have baskets lined with pieces of old blanket and thoroughly warmed before placing chicks in it. I put my chickens on top of the incubator and look at them often to see if they are comfortable. They will not pile or huddle up if they are warm enough. Never put more than 25 in one basket. This is the critical time in the chick's life. Begin feeding when 48 hours old, feeding stale bread which has been soaked and squeezed dry enough to crumble, also hard boiled eggs chopped fine, shell and all. I used homemade fountains which keep the chicks from getting wet. They have plenty of grit before them all the time, and are fed just what they will clean up in 5 or 10 minutes.

Mrs. H. A. Manewal.

Ashland, Kan.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



"Aren't they beauties John - you were wise to buy the World's Champion Belle City"

\$8.55 Still Buys

140-Egg Size

Freight Prepaid  
East of Rockies  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
I Ship Quick from  
Buffalo, Kansas City,  
Minneapolis or  
Racine

**Biggest Hatches  
Strongest Chicks**

That's what you want—that's what you'll get with my World's Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit.

Let me prove this to you—in your home. Save time—order one of these wonderful (guaranteed) Hatching Outfits direct from this Advertisement. Test it according to our simple directions for 90 days. If you're not then delighted—highly pleased, I'll order it back and refund your money. This surely proves my confidence in you and in my Hatcher and

Brooder. Then too—if you keep it—as you surely will—I guarantee it 10 years more. Can any maker make a fairer offer? Over 524,000 satisfied users—all bought on this broad plan. And remember you get the Prize Winning World's Champion Models—that will bring you a bigger income than any other small investment you can make.

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

**A Trusted Servant**

My success is due to the perfect working of the Belle City Machines. You have done something to help every working person interested in poultry, to make money. — My World's Champion Belle City Incubator and Brooder are trusted servants and produce unequalled results.  
H. W. Norberry, Mass.

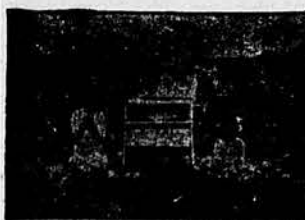
**Boy of 16 Makes \$350**

It's easy work and lots of fun raising poultry with a World's Champion Belle City Hatching outfit. I'm only 16 years old, and made \$350 clear last season. Most incubator men forget about the boys and girls, but you give them a great opportunity to make money.  
Dale Shaffer, Ohio.

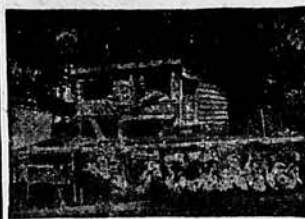
**Women Handle With Ease**

Will order 10 of your perfect incubators next spring, because I find them absolutely self-regulating—no incubator a woman can handle with ease—with deep nursery to keep chicks comfortable, with a device to keep thermometer where you place it—just hatches turkeys, as well as chicks.  
Mrs. Pearl Server, Mo.

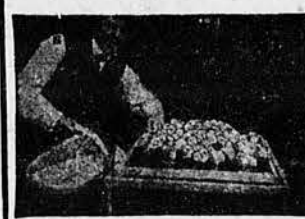
Montana Hatch—Note the happiness the World's Champion Belle City Incubator brings way out West people—a 90 per cent hatch



Missouri Hatch—Women and children take great delight in World's Champion Belle City hatches and the pretty gold dollars they make with little effort.



Minnesota Hatch—750 ducklings hatched in one season brings big profits from three World's Champion Belle City Incubators.



Connecticut Hatch—Sells hundreds of dozens of day-old chicks every season at big cash profits—all hatched in his World's Champion Belle City Incubators.

What others are doing you can easily do with my 140-egg

**World's Champion  
Belle City Incubator**

The incubator that regulates and ventilates itself—equipped with patented thermometer holder—round cornered, non-leakable copper heating tank—big safety lamp and deep chick nursery. The incubator with the Fibre Board double-walled construction that has led the field for over 10 years. The choice of America's most successful chicken raisers—

the kind used by Uncle Sam and leading Agricultural Colleges. The incubator that will put you in the Championship Class from the start. My World Famous Belle City 140-chick Brooder is the only double-walled, hot-water heated brooder made—guaranteed to raise the healthiest chicks. You will surely need this Brooder for complete success.

**My Low Price, Direct to You \$8.55**  
For World's Champion Belle City Incubator

My 140-egg incubator, when ordered with my \$4.85 World Famous Belle City 140-chick Hot-water, Double-walled Brooder both cost only \$12.50. You cannot get a better hatching outfit at any price. Remember I prepay

all freight East of the Rockies and allow it that far to points beyond. If in a hurry and wish shipment expressed, I'll prepay amount of the Freight toward the Express Charges.

**Prices Sure To Go Up**

before 15 days or when my present stock (built from materials on old contracts) is sold. So act quick—delay may cost you money. You are perfectly safe in ordering direct from this advertisement—now—besides you can share in my

**\$1,000 Cash Prizes**

offered to those who purchase between now and June 15, 1917. Conditions so easy you may get a big share the very first season you own a World's Championship Belle City Hatching Outfit. With this outfit and my complete guide book for setting up and operating you can't go wrong. And with it also comes my big catalog, "Hatching Facts", or I will send you this big book Free for the asking. Fill out and send coupon or write me today. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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



Jim Rohan Pres.



Fill Out and Mail Coupon Today

Belle City Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.  
Jim Rohan, Pres., Box 21  
Send me your book, "Hatching Facts" Free.  
Town.....  
R.F.D.....  
Box.....  
State.....  
Name.....

**RESULTS**

A CHICK FROM EVERY HATCHABLE EGG. STRONG, HEALTHY, ROBUST CHICKS THAT LIVE! MAKES POULTRY BUSINESS PAY. MATCHES NEAREST OF ALL THE NATURAL PROCESS OF THE SETTING HEN.

**THE SECRET OF PROGRESSIVE BIG HATCHING RECORDS**

BUILT OF GENUINE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Egg chambers surrounded with special insulator having hundreds of air cells, guard against temperature change. Corrugated copper hot-water heater, automatic ventilation and regulation. No dry, hot blasts to kill chicks in shell. Machines complete. Money back guarantee if not satisfied. Big Free Book explains all Special deals.

**Progressive Incubator Co.**  
Box 238 Racine, Wis.

**155 EGG Ready to Use**

**\$985 FOR BOTH**

**130 Egg Incubator and Brooder** Both For \$10

If Ordered Together, Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, or FREE Catalogue describing them. Send for it TODAY or order direct.

**Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 143 Racine, Wis.**

**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES**

**TO T.J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

GREEN SALT CURED HIDES, No. 1, 21c HORSE HIDES (as to size) No. 1 \$8.00-\$8.50 No. 2, 20c (as to size) No. 2 \$5.00-\$7.50

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

**TYPE "W" TROUBLE proof engines of great economy and simplicity.**

Modern in every detail. Throttling Governor and Oscillating Magneto. The quality you want at the price you'll be willing to pay. Prices and proof on request. Ask for nearest dealer's name.

**WORTHINGTON PUMP & MACHINERY CORP.**  
(180) Holthoff Place  
Cudahy, Wisconsin

**INGECO Throttling Governor KEROSENE ENGINES**

1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Other Sizes Up to 160 H. P.



# Ironclad

TRADE MARK

## Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$11 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of the 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 in the GREATEST HATCHING CONTESTS EVER HELD? In the last contests conducted by the 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 last contest.



Completely  
Covered with  
Galvanized  
Iron

COPPER  
TANKS  
Built  
for  
Service

## We Give 30 Days Trial —Ten Years Guarantee

You have nothing to risk. We will send machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory, send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise. If we didn't the publishers of this paper would not carry our advertising.

Both  
for  
**\$11**  
Freight Paid  
East of Rockies

## 150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

When an incubator is constructed of material of this kind it gives you the strongest and most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink, or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering—giving you a machine that will last a life time. Don't class this big, galvanized iron covered dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap thin metal and painted, like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in their natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. 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, complete book of directions, and many other special features fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement and save time.

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 107 Racine, Wis.**

## This Book Sent FREE

It tells how Ironclads are made and why they win in the Big Hatching Contests.



**INDIAN RUNNER DUCK CULTURE**  
Finest illustrated duck book published. Tells how to hatch and care for greatest egg producing fowl on earth. How to get a start. Quotes low prices on stock and eggs of finest strains. Sent for 5 cents postage. Berry's Farm, Box 159, Clarinda, Iowa



**POCKET DEATH**  
Kills Prairie Dogs, Ground Squirrels, G. Hogs, Pocket Gophers. Saves alfalfa. Experimental stations approve. 1400 tablets, P. P. \$1.25. War-ranted. Mole Tablets, 75c. Ask Druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. Ft. Dodge Chem. Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

## "Worth \$10!" Twice

Hatcher is as good as most \$20.00 incubators, write most O. K. users. A real incubator—built of genuine California Redwood—with single-iron legs. Handsome in appearance—certain in results. Possessing highest-grade, biggest-hatch assuring features throughout.

**O. K. Hatcher**

Centralized heating plant, placed directly underneath—automatic heat-regulating device—best quality thermostat—big oil tank that requires refilling only once per week—all the high-grade features that most \$20.00 incubators boast about. Don't pay too much for any incubator! Write us today—get our free O. K. Hatcher circular—post yourself—save money.

**O. K. HATCHER CO.**  
Dept. Y Des Moines, Iowa

**Pearl Grit**  
HELPS MOLTING HENS  
Supplies the necessary grinders for the gizzard and furnishes the minerals that make rapid growth of beautifully colored, healthy feathers. Hastens molting, builds bone and muscle, makes meaty eggs with solid shells. Write for Free Booklet. THE OHIO MARBLE CO. 646 Cleveland St., Lima, O.

**Lankford**  
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

**Cures while working**  
Cure your horse of galls and sore shoulders with the Lankford collar, without the use of medicine—even while he does his heaviest work.

We guarantee a cure when properly fitted. Get the genuine Lankford collar. Made of best white sail cloth, trimmed in extra heavy leather, stuffed with clean, downy, curled, medicated cotton, will not peck or harden. Also comes in special brown waterproof duck. Fits any shaped neck, always soft and pliable. Absolutely prevents galls, sore shoulders.

**Buy a Lankford Now!**  
See your dealer. If he does not have Lankford, send us his name and ask for our literature on the Lankford Guaranteed collar.

**Powers Mfg. Co.**  
Waterloo, Ia.  
This trade-mark protects you. Look for it.

## 12 Flowering Shrubs



The Largest and Most Magnificent Collection ever Offered. One year size, they will bloom the same year planted and every year after, surrounding your home with a fragrant sea of ever-changing fragrant bloom. This beautiful collection is

### The Farmers Mail and Breeze's Gift to You

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.  
**Barberry.** Neat, dense and spherical. 4 to 5 ft.  
**Deutzia.** Profuse, showy double bloomers. 6 to 8 ft.

**Sweet Shrub.** Quick growers, spicily fragrant. 4 to 5 ft.  
**Snowball.** Stately and imposing. 6 to 8 ft.  
**Rose of Sharon.** Heavy variegated bloom. 10 to 12 ft.

**Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in Every Year** 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 **Deutzia**. 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.

### Our "12 Shrub" Offer

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.

CUT THIS AD OUT, write your name and address below, and send with \$1.30 to

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. Topeka, Kan.**

Gentlemen:—I enclose \$1.30 for FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE One Year and the 12 SHRUBS as listed in this ad, all charges paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Please Check whether a NEW ( ) or a RENEWAL ( ) subscription.

## Prefers the Cellar for Hatching

To be successful in running an incubator one must go at it whole heartedly and thoroughly. Carelessness spells failure. Follow the instructions received with the incubator as different makes require different methods of operation. But there are a few general rules one should follow regardless of make or size. A well ventilated cellar is the proper place for running the incubator because of the more even temperature. Use a good grade of oil as a cheap one is likely to burn unsteadily and cause an uneven temperature.

I start my incubator and get it in perfect running order a day before putting in the eggs. I fill the lamp, put in a good wick, trim and light it, fill the tank with hot water and put a plate of hot water beneath the tray to supply moisture, and keep filling this plate as often as the water evaporates. I put in the eggs in the morning, then I have all day to get the temperature up again and make any necessary final adjustments in the regulator before going to bed. In very cold weather I keep a pad on top of the incubator. I keep the temperature at 102-3 the first two weeks and between 103-4 the third week. I turn the eggs once the first day after putting them in, twice the next day, and so on until hatching begins.

One never should put paper or cloth under the eggs to keep the tray clean, as it causes chickens to smother. Testing the eggs is a waste of time. I set eggs that I have reason to believe are fertile and the few that are not fertile are not enough bother to pay for the risk of chilling all the eggs. Out of 150 I never have more than 9 or 10 to throw away. If more moisture is needed during hatching, I dip a clean piece of cheesecloth in warm water, wring out as much water as I can and spread over the eggs.

I keep the chicks in boxes in a warm place. They are covered just enough to keep them comfortable until they are 4 hours old, when I water them and feed them cracked feterita, being very particular to keep the boxes and drinking vessels perfectly clean. Of course a brooder is better than boxes for taking care of the chicks. One never should let the chicks get chilled or overheated and should give them plenty of fresh clean water and food.

A good remedy for white diarrhea is a spoonful of white oak bark in the drinking water. Five cents' worth will save many chicks. Mrs. A. D. Morris, Duer, Colo.

## White Leghorns Lay 10 Eggs a Day

I bought 24 Single Comb White Leghorn hens and two purebred Single Comb White Leghorn males, paying \$12 for the hens and \$1 apiece for the roosters. These hens averaged 10 eggs a day until September 1, when I sold 21 of them at 12 cents a pound. Thirteen died during the summer, and not one of the hens was broody. They averaged 4 pounds apiece in weight when sold.

I used an incubator to hatch and sold \$47 worth of fries, after using all we wanted for a family of three, extra harvesters, threshers, and silo fillers. I now have 107 pullets and nine roosters. The 1916 pullets began laying September 7 and laid 67 dozen eggs in 1916, of which 42 dozen were sold at 35 cents a dozen. I have a comfortable house for the chickens and on very cold nights a canvas curtain is dropped over the window. In the morning the flock gets kaffir and oats stirred into hot sour milk, scattered in straw litter, 1 peck to 100 hens. The drinking trough is cleaned and filled with warm water.

The flock ranges until noon when I feed all the kitchen scraps cooked and thickened with shorts. At night I feed 3 gallons of corn, heated if the weather is cold. I keep a trough filled with oyster shells, crystal grit, salt and bran in the yard all the time, also a box on the floor of the henhouse filled with ashes and sulfur for the chickens to dust in. They are healthy and happy and my egg box now has 5 dozen in it laid in the last week. Mrs. Bessie Franklin, Rome, 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.



### Business Sense in Demand

Time was when Kansas was the incubator for every freak idea that could be expressed in a legislative statute.

Today Kansas stands in the lead of states that are sanely progressive. Prosperity has come to its borders, and with prosperity has come sanity. That does not mean a recurrence to the other extreme of stand-patism. Kansas will never reach that stage, for she delights in doing the unusual, as witness the election of Arthur Capper as governor on the Republican ticket last November, by over 162,000, while giving Wilson a majority over Hughes of over 37,000.

Governor Capper has sense, plus. In his inaugural address he stated:

"We have relied too much upon the bird of freedom, the Star Spangled Banner, political wind-jamming and campaign buncombe, and not enough upon plain business sense. Self government has not failed. But we have not had efficient self government."

That diagnosis could not be improved upon. It is not only a diagnosis, it is an indictment. We permit our cities and states to be turned over to politicians, many of them without experience, many of them unfit for their work and responsibilities. We permit them to wave the "dear old flag" and yell for an appropriation, but when they finish their work the taxpayers dig down and foot the bills. If they belong to "our" party, well and good, if to the opposition, then we hold up our hands at the "needless extravagance." Some day the people will learn to look on the business of the state as something personal, something that belongs, not to the politicians, but to themselves. When that time comes we'll see what Governor Capper urges, "plain business sense." It is woefully lacking today.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.

### Things You Ought to Know

There are 50 ordinary words which nearly all ordinary persons will mis-spell if they don't look in the dictionary. There are sentences in every-day conversation which few persons can use correctly. There are worn-out, tiresome phrases which no longer mean what they were originally intended to mean. There are a hundred questions about such things which everyone ought to be able to answer, but cannot, principally because men grow sensitive, and fear to make themselves ridiculous by exposing their ignorance. Dillon's Desk Book, a "Little Manual for Writers and Those Who Would Like to Write," answers these bothersome questions, and saves you embarrassment. And it costs only 50 cents, postpaid. This little booklet of 48 pages is not intended as a course in English. It is simply a valuable and handy volume to have in your pocket. The Mail Printing House, the commercial printing branch of the Capper Publications, has issued it for Mr. Dillon in strong, attractive binding well suited to the purpose. The book may be obtained by addressing Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kan., for 50 cents.

### And also on Farms

You may not admire the militarism of the German kaiser, but every lover of horses will approve of this order to his army:

Our horses are entitled to food, water, bedding and shelter just exactly as a trooper is. A horse should not be insulted or distressed, either by cruel treatment or vehement language, and to curse a horse is as bad as to curse a man, perhaps worse, because a horse cannot strike back, and is practically within our power. The courage of a horse comes from the courage of the rider. Alone he is timid and nervous. See to it that he is not needlessly alarmed. Words of encouragement are grateful to him; rough usage and hateful language distress and frighten him. Vile language toward a horse shall be looked upon henceforth by officers exactly as if the unfit language were applied to a human being. Reproof and punishment must follow accordingly.

### On Eight-Foot Poles

Does a message carry as well over telephone wires on poles 8 feet high, providing there were no obstructions, as it would over 15 foot poles? If there is any difference, why?

A. SUBSCRIBER.  
There should be no difference in the transmission values of the two lines, provided, there were no obstructions. If the line were well insulated and the joints soldered, one line would give just as good service as the other.

Topeka, Kan. A. J. Mackey,  
District Manager Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co.

## Champion Toledo



## Dependable Spark Plugs

All Overland and Willys-Knight cars are factory equipped with Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

For no other plug meets the needs of these motors so efficiently—so unfailingly

Champions are most carefully and scientifically built. Their construction is guided by the most exhaustive laboratory tests.

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Toledo, Ohio



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George Rupp says: "I came here from Hudson, Iowa. I can stand on my windmill and count no less than a dozen grain elevators. I can stand in my yard in the Fall and count as many threshing machines. My horses and cattle have run outside all winter."

(In 1915 Alberta produced 107,741,000 bu. of oats or an average of 56.35 bu. per acre. The total value of all crops in 1915 was \$114,186,000.00.)

Mr. A. Taylor of the Rhein District in Saskatchewan, says: "I had 30 acres in wheat that averaged 50 bu. an acre, 315 acres in oats that averaged 88 bu. an acre, 20 acres in barley that averaged 50 bu. an acre."

(In 1915 Saskatchewan produced 195,042,000 bu. of Spring Wheat or 28.54 bu. average per acre—total value of all crops for the year was \$382,845,000.00.)

W. Loat says of the Kenville District in Manitoba: "I had 200 acres of wheat that averaged 43.5 bu. an acre, 17 acres of oats that averaged 65 bu. 25 acres of barley that averaged 50.5 bu. an acre."

(In 1915 Manitoba produced 96,062,000 bu. of Spring wheat or an average of 28.83 bu. an acre. Total value of all crops for 1915 was \$201,100,000.00.)

Charles Draper says: "I came from Nebraska with no capital—and have not had a poor crop for seven years. Any man willing to work can succeed here."

Mr. C. D. Schnauffer says: "I came from Illinois in 1907. Today I am worth \$30,000—I cleared \$120 from the litter from one sow last year."

(In 1915 British Columbia produced 3,033,000 bu. of potatoes or an average of 247.28 bu. per acre; the total value of all crops was \$11,889,100.00.)



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Grazing land grants may be procured at very low cost for a period of twenty-one years. Outdoor feeding of beef cattle on native grasses bring even better results than indoor feeding.

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### Good Schools

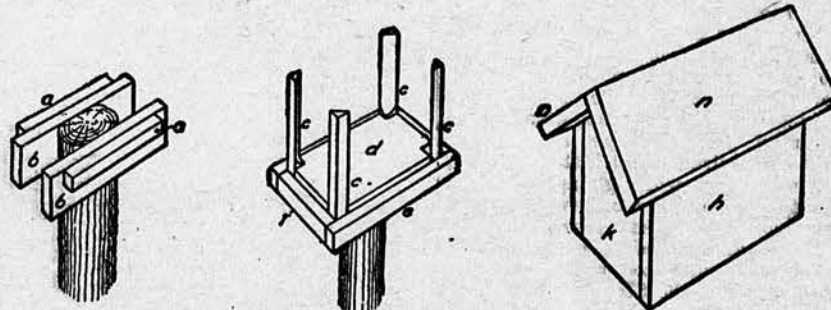
The Public school system is well abreast of the times. One eighteenth part of the whole prairie section of Western Canada is set aside as a school grant. Land taxes are low and go mostly for schools.

### Free Book

Be sure and write today for a free copy of "The Home-Seekers' and Settlers' Guide," full of complete and authentic information. A fortune is waiting for you.

## Make Houses for the Birds

Coax the Little Feathered Tenants to Your Yard. They Will Be Looking for Nesting Places any Time Now



This House is Suitable for Swallows, Bluebirds and Wrens Nest in This Style also, tho They Prefer a Deeper Cavity.

ANY BOY or girl who knows how to use a saw and can drive nails without hurting their fingers will enjoy making bird houses. It is time now to begin, too, for spring is almost here and the birds will be coming back and looking for places to build their nests and rear their families. If there are no houses ready for them they will be forced to nest in some hollow stump or tree too far away for anyone to enjoy them, and the little families may come to harm later on.

There are many kinds of houses that will please the birds and the simpler they are the better. Some of them are satisfied with a hole in a tree or stump, if it is high enough from the ground, say 12 to 15 feet, and is a short distance away from where people are talking or moving about. Houses covered with bark or twigs or stained with dark brown or gray stain attract better than painted ones. The birds will not usually occupy a painted house for a year or two or until it takes on a rustic, weather-beaten look.

It is well to observe a few general rules when making bird houses. Be sure that the houses are fastened firmly in place so they will not blow down and kill the little birds. See that there is a roof of some sort to shed the rain and have a hole in the bottom to let out any water that may get in. Place the houses so the prevailing winds will not blow into them.

Birds differ a good deal in their requirements for a house. The diameter of the entrance and the depth and diameter of the cavity in houses for birds which usually hollow out homes for themselves must be in accord with their standards. The dimensions of nesting boxes for the different birds printed in the table below are taken from the experience of successful builders and from measurements of woodpecker holes. Where the figure (1) appears it means that the boxes should have one or more sides open and figure (2) indicates that all sides should be open. This table was prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and printed in its bulletin No. 609 entitled "Bird Houses and How to Build Them." This bulletin tells just how to make bird houses and every boy and girl should have a copy. It may be obtained free by simply addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A tomato can with a circular piece of board fitted in one end makes an excellent house for bluebirds or wrens. Make a hole in the upper half of the

board to serve as an entrance and hang the can by wires to the limb of a tree or fasten it to a crotch in a tree.

Simple houses for bluebirds, martins and wrens can also be made from gourds. Make a hole in the side for the entrance and have a drain hole in the bottom. Hang it up by a wire thru the neck. If a number of these gourds are prepared and strung on a pole with a cross piece it will make a satisfactory tenement house for a colony of martins.

Ordinary wooden boxes can be made into simple bird houses by merely nailing on a cover and cutting out an entrance hole. Branches containing real woodpecker holes are perhaps the best attraction that can be offered most house birds in the breeding season. By carefully fitting such a branch to a fruit or shade tree the birds will not be likely to notice that it is not a part of the tree.

Another house that is easy to make and is suitable for use in trees can be made from a log or large branch, hollowed by decay and fitted with a top and bottom. Make an entrance hole, fasten the log in place, then put on a cover of wood. Either the top or bottom should be removable. Another way of making a log house is to split a straight-grained log 2 feet or more in length thru the middle and then cut out a cavity with a gouge. The excavations in the two halves can be made to match exactly by means of a pattern or mold having the size and shape desired for the proposed cavity. Cover the top of this house with a tin or zinc to keep out the moisture. Fasten the halves together with screws and when you wish to clean it all you have to do is to take out the screws.

The house shown at the top of the page is for the use of swallows and may be set on a pole or tree stub. The first figure shows how the foundation is attached to the post and in the second the floor and posts have been added. The four sides already fastened together with the gable roof are shown in the third figure. They are placed over the floor and posts, a hole is cut under the gable for the entrance and the house is finished. This house may be cleaned by simply lifting the box from its base.

A house that resembles a mail box with a gable roof placed on top of a post or stub of a tree will attract the flicker. The roof is made with a foundation that fits into the top of the box and it may be lifted off as a stopper is removed from a bottle.

| Species.                  | Floor of cavity. | Depth of cavity. | Entrance of floor. | Diameter of entrance. | Height above ground. |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                           | Inches.          | Inches.          | Inches.            | Inches.               | Feet.                |
| Bluebird                  | 5 by 5           | 8                | (1)                | 1 1/2                 | 5 to 10              |
| Robin                     | 6 by 8           | 8                | (1)                | 1 1/2                 | 6 to 15              |
| Chickadee                 | 4 by 4           | 8 to 10          | 8                  | 1 1/2                 | 6 to 15              |
| Tufted titmouse           | 4 by 4           | 8 to 10          | 8                  | 1 1/2                 | 6 to 15              |
| White-breasted nuthatch   | 4 by 4           | 8 to 10          | 8                  | 1 1/2                 | 12 to 20             |
| House wren                | 4 by 4           | 6 to 8           | 1 to 6             | 1                     | 6 to 10              |
| Bewick wren               | 4 by 4           | 6 to 8           | 1 to 6             | 1                     | 6 to 10              |
| Carolina wren             | 4 by 4           | 6 to 8           | 1 to 6             | 1 1/2                 | 6 to 10              |
| Dipper                    | 6 by 6           | 6                | 1                  | 3                     | 1 to 3               |
| Violet-green swallow      | 5 by 5           | 6                | 1 to 6             | 1 1/2                 | 10 to 15             |
| Tree swallow              | 5 by 5           | 6                | 1 to 6             | 1 1/2                 | 10 to 15             |
| Barn swallow              | 6 by 6           | 6                | (1)                | 1 1/2                 | 8 to 12              |
| Martin                    | 6 by 6           | 6                | (1)                | 2 1/2                 | 15 to 20             |
| Song sparrow              | 6 by 6           | 6                | (1)                | 2                     | 1 to 3               |
| House finch               | 6 by 6           | 6                | (1)                | 2                     | 8 to 12              |
| Phoebe                    | 6 by 6           | 6                | (1)                | 2                     | 8 to 12              |
| Crested flycatcher        | 6 by 6           | 8 to 10          | 16                 | 2                     | 8 to 20              |
| Flicker                   | 7 by 7           | 16 to 18         | 18                 | 2 1/2                 | 6 to 20              |
| Red-headed woodpecker     | 6 by 6           | 12 to 15         | 12                 | 2                     | 12 to 20             |
| Golden-fronted woodpecker | 6 by 6           | 12 to 15         | 12                 | 2                     | 12 to 20             |
| Hairy woodpecker          | 6 by 6           | 12 to 15         | 12                 | 1 1/2                 | 12 to 20             |
| Downy woodpecker          | 4 by 4           | 8 to 10          | 8                  | 1 1/2                 | 6 to 20              |
| Screech owl               | 8 by 8           | 12 to 15         | 12                 | 3                     | 10 to 30             |
| Sparrow hawk              | 8 by 8           | 12 to 15         | 12                 | 3                     | 10 to 30             |
| Saw-whet owl              | 6 by 6           | 10 to 12         | 10                 | 2 1/2                 | 12 to 20             |
| Barn owl                  | 10 by 18         | 15 to 18         | 4                  | 6                     | 12 to 18             |
| Wood duck                 | 10 by 18         | 10 to 15         | 3                  | 6                     | 4 to 20              |

Here are the Dimensions Required for the Nesting Boxes of Various Birds. Study the Table Carefully before You Make Your Houses.

## Go South BEFORE SPRING

Go now, before Spring work begins, and visit the

### Highlands of Louisiana

where the whole district is rapidly settling up with good farmers from the Northern states—where Winter is Springtime and the planting season is weeks ahead of the land of snow and ice. A trip now will open your eyes: it will show you the possibilities of a country where the climate is with you instead of against you.

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### Ann is a Queer Person

Guess what the 12 words are beginning with "an." A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by March 14.

- 1—Ann deprives us of sensation. Answer: anaesthetic.
- 2—Ann is a resemblance.
- 3—Ann is very old.
- 4—Ann irritates.
- 5—Ann is a flower.
- 6—Ann is the structure of the body.
- 7—Ann is a forefather.
- 8—Ann inspires.
- 9—Ann is a part of a ship.
- 10—Ann is a funny story.
- 11—Ann is a synopsis.
- 12—Ann believes in the overthrow of government.

The first prize winner in the contest to see who could make the most words out of the letters in "Farmers Mail and Breeze" was C. T. Edwards of Pleasanton, Kan., who had 2,947 words. Leona Kuttler, Tribune, Kan., won second prize with 2,436 words and Grace Hart, Tribune, Kan.; Esther Simpson, Esbon, Kan.; Eva Woods, Devon, Kan.; Hazel Boyle, Girard, Kan.; and Lillie Danielson, Belleville, Kan., won the next five prizes.

The answers to the puzzle in the January 20 issue are: 1, Elk River; 2, Salt Lake; 3, Salmon; 4, Meridian; 5, Diamond; 6, Lake City. Prize winners are: William Douglas, Emporia, Kan.; Margaret Metzen, Danville, Kan.; Florence Marble, Plainville, Kan.; Ruth Propp, Lost Springs, Kan.; and George K. Gray, Madison, Ind.

### Nature Up to Date

"I call it rather pushin'."  
The angry farmer said,  
"When a Cabbage wants a cushion  
On which to rest its head!  
"My nerve it sorter joggles,  
It fills me with despair  
When Potatoes must have goggles  
To shield their eyes from glare!  
"The up-to-date Asparagus  
Requires a folding-bed;  
And 'Kindly oil our springs for us!"  
The young Spring Onions said!  
"But worse than all these hearings,  
I hear with sighs and groans  
My Corn demands jet ear-rings,  
And long-distance telephones!"  
—St. Nicholas.

### Sunflower Bread and Butter

Have you ever heard of sunflower butter? The seeds of the sunflower are rich in an oil that is very good for making butter and a good many persons in Germany raise the flowers for that purpose.

The Indians cultivated the sunflower in large quantities long before Columbus landed. A million acres are planted with sunflowers every year in Russia. One variety bears small seeds and is used for oil making; the other variety has large seeds which the people eat as we eat peanuts. A fair-sized sunflower head will yield 2,000 seeds. One acre will produce 50 bushels of sunflower seeds, and a bushel of seed will produce a gallon of oil. Sunflower oil is an important commercial product of Russia, according to the Classmate. It is used in lamps and for making candles and soap. A nutritious bread is made in Russia from the seeds which have been ground to flour. The "cake," or the part that is left after the oil has been extracted, is valuable for cattle feed. A yellow dye is made from the petals of the flower. The fiber of the stalk, which is fine, silky, and strong, is woven into silk fabrics. Cheap cigars are made from the leaves of the plant. In parts of Russia where wood is scarce, the stalks of the sunflower are used for fuel.

### How a Fly Walks Upside Down

Have you ever wondered how a fly walks upside down on the ceiling without falling? You have seen a boy use what he calls a "sucker," a round, flat piece of leather which is soaked in water and flattened against a stone so that all the moisture is pressed out. Then he picks up the stone with a string attached to the leather. Since there is no air between the leather and the stone the atmosphere presses the leather so firmly against the stone that the stone can be picked up by the leather.

A fly has suckers on his feet which act very much on the same principle. As soon as he puts down a foot the air is squeezed out between it and the surface upon which he is walking. The atmosphere, therefore, presses him against the ceiling or wall.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice

little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at the passers-by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"  
The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—Everybody's Magazine.

### Raise Sheep on Small Farms

Pasture has become so scarce that the handling of cattle is necessarily limited on small farms. The droughts of recent summers have made corn a very uncertain crop, thus limiting the raising of hogs. Sheep are better suited for our farms than either the beef steer or the hog. They may be used first to clean up stubble fields, keeping down weeds, and eating the volunteer grain which would otherwise sap the ground and provide a nesting place for such insects as the Hessian fly.

Sheep may a little later be turned into the corn fields where they will keep down the waste weeds that are so unsightly and unprofitable. I am also using my sheep to clear up scrubby land, which is badly overgrown with sumac and blackjack sprouts. So it easily may be seen that the sheep is a waste-consuming animal, being able to live where a cow or a hog would soon starve.

Sheep should, however, have shelter, because a cold rain followed by a sharp wind is very detrimental to sheep during the winter. Because of their heavy coats of wool, they require shade in the summer. Their shelter need not be expensive. I prefer an open shed with drop sides on the north which may be raised or lowered as the season permits.

There should be lambing pens at lambing time. Often when a ewe has twins or triplets, one of the little lambs will lose its mother and she, losing its smell, will not own it. This may be avoided by penning the ewe and lambs for a few days. Many other ways are suggested to get the ewes to own their lambs, but by the use of the method just mentioned, and by feeding a heavy milk diet as silage which will cause the ewes to want their lambs, this trouble may be avoided. It is usually the poorly nourished ewes with no milk that disown their lambs. Care must be used in feeding an excess of grain immediately after lambing, however, as this will cause garget.

Fences will aid in solving the dog and coyote problem. I have never had any trouble from this source, altho there should be a higher and compulsory bounty on coyotes, as well as a dog tax, such as other states have adopted for the protection of their livestock.

Fat lambs are now bringing such a high price on our markets that it pays to feed them a grain ration. A very good grain ration is 2 parts cornchop, 1 part bran, and 1 part cottonseed meal. They will grow well with this treatment, unless the dreaded stomach worm appears. This may be controlled by the use of the gasoline treatment and changing the pasture. The latter should be done anyway as sheep thrive better and are more immune to parasites when pastures are changed.

There is another distinct advantage of the grainfed lamb. It will reach its maximum growth at six months, requiring less than a bushel of corn to fatten it, while the beef steer is not mature until two or three years old, and a hog requires from 12 to 15 bushels of corn.

While I handle both registered and grade sheep, I would advise the beginner to start with a flock of grade sheep until he has learned the business.

Sheep are much easier to handle than cattle when feeding during the winter as they do not fight. Some feeders question the feeding of silage to sheep. I have had excellent results, having had but one sick sheep. There is an advantage in having rye or winter wheat as pasture for sheep, as exercise is very necessary for a ewe with lamb. Dry, stemmy hay is not a good feed for sheep, as they require a more laxative diet. Taken all in all, there is nothing on the farm which pays the cash dividends and transforms the weeds into 10-cent mutton and 40-cent wool as does the sheep.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## Get All the Cream

YOU cannot expect to get all the profit from your cows unless you have a separator that skims clean. Why don't you make up your mind here and now to buy a Primrose or Lily cream separator? Then if your checks are not big enough, you will know that the trouble is with the cows, not with the separator.

The president of the Iowa Federation of Cow Testing Associations says that of the machines in use in his association, and they are many, the Primrose skims closest. It leaves less than one-hundredth of one per cent of the cream in the milk. The Lily skims just as close. Neither one wastes any cream. With prices of everything as high as they are now, to waste cream is little short of a crime.

Yes, you can buy separators for less money. You can also pay more. But you cannot buy a closer skimming machine, one that runs easier, or one that will skim clean for a longer time. Do not delay. The longer you put off buying a Primrose or Lily cream separator, the more you lose. Get one of these machines, and your separator troubles will disappear as if by magic. Drop us a card for catalogues and full information.

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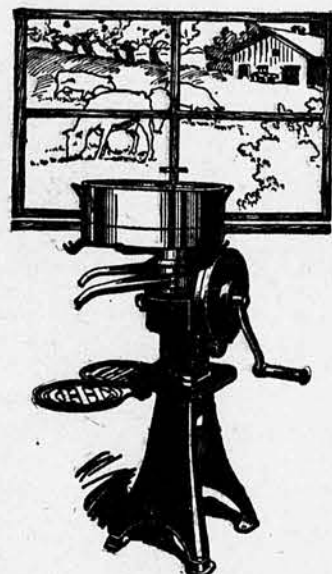


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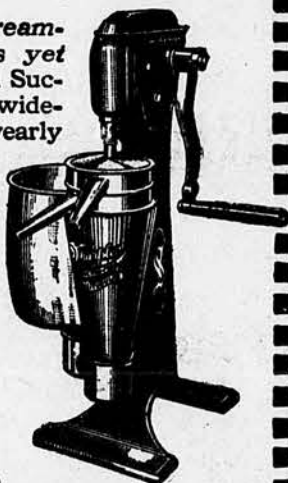
The Sharples has entered a new field of cream-saving which no other separator has yet touched. This is owing to the wonderful Suction-feed, which enables clean skimming at widely-varying speeds—which saves \$100 yearly (sometimes more) on the average farm, over every other separator.

The Sharples is not only capable of doing good work, but will always automatically do good work under the most unfavorable conditions. We have spent years of experiment in perfecting a separator that is an Insurance Policy against Carelessness. That ideal has been realized in the Sharples Suction-feed. Write for catalog to Dept. 15.

**Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.**

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## MY PRICES

### Will Save You Money

Before you buy a cream separator (gasoline engine, manure spreader or farm tractor) be sure and get my prices—the lowest prices ever made on goods of equal quality. We sell direct to you from our great factories at wholesale. We specialize in manufacturing these lines, each article having special patented features found on no other make. They are exclusive on the Galloway, but cost you nothing extra. Cash or time.

#### ACTUAL PROOF

"I like it better than one I paid \$100 for." John Schrader, Corey, Pa.

"I have used three other makes. Yours beats them all. Costs a third less, skims closer and runs lighter." A. Andrews, Clinton, Oklahoma

"It skims close and runs easy is a dandy looker. Does more than claimed for it. You saved me \$50." W. M. Wickham, Flagler, Colo.

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39.90 FOR 375-LB. SIZE OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

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## 16<sup>95</sup> ON TRIAL

### SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$16.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of

#### Monthly Payments

Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan.

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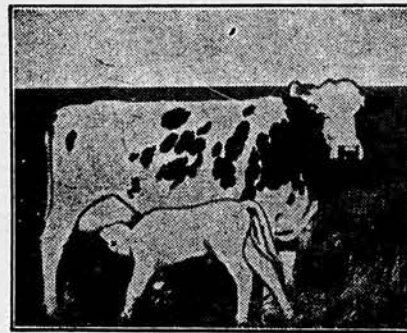
### Breed up the Dairy Herd

With the high cost of veal and milk prevailing many dairy farmers are inclined to dispose of the dairy heifer as veal and risk buying what dairy cows they need from a shipper or dealer. Such cows must be bought usually on appearance only without knowledge of their ancestry. This not only is poor economy but adverse to all practical teachings of dairy husbandry. Careful breeding combined with careful rearing of calves will produce a cow that will replace a member of the herd and in the end increase the average production.

It is not my intention to prove that calves can be grown as successfully on skimmilk as on whole milk, because such facts have been established. I shall, however, mention a few principal practices necessary for the best results.

In practice I have found it usually best to take the calf from its mother the first day after birth. It is not necessary to allow the calf to nurse the mother but it is desirable to allow the calf three feeds daily until it is 4 days old. These feeds should consist of 3 pounds of the mother's milk fed at regular periods. The first feeds should be administered carefully, precautions being taken to force the calf to drink slowly. Otherwise it may gulp the milk down which may cause digestive troubles or in case it gets on the lungs would cause pneumonia. At the end of the fourth day gradually increase the amount of milk to 5 pounds of whole milk at a feed and feed twice daily. Continue this practice until the calf is 4 weeks old when it should be consuming about 7 pounds of milk at each feeding.

The time to substitute skimmilk for whole milk is determined by the condition of the calf. Usually when the calf is 4 weeks old it is in condition to take some skimmilk. This should be sub-



Breakfast at Lewismonte Farm.

stituted at the rate of 1 pound a day until the calf is consuming about 18 pounds of skimmilk daily. Be sure that the skimmilk always is sweet and clean and fed in clean pails. Milk at a body temperature or about 95 degrees F. is necessary. The addition of one tablespoonful of blood meal or blood flour to each feed stimulates the digestive organs and keeps them in a healthy, thrifty condition. Continue the feeding of skimmilk until the calf is 4 to 6 months of age, and where skimmilk is not available feed 12 pounds of whole milk daily until the calf is 4 months of age.

The calf will eat grain at 3 weeks old. It learns to eat readily if a handful of grain is thrown into the pail as soon as the calf has finished drinking. At the age of 2 months the calf will eat about 2 pounds of grain daily, increasing at the rate of 1/2 pound of grain a month until it is 6 months old. Feed hay with the grain, allowing about 2 pounds daily.

A good grain mixture consists of equal parts of ground oats, bran, ground corn and linseed meal. A mixed hay probably is best but any mixture should contain a legume hay.

Always keep the calf growing and in a thrifty condition, even to the time she freshens. Always keep a comfortable, clean quarter for the calf and provide clean fresh water. Let the individuality of the calf govern its care and needs. Common sense, patience and judgment are necessary requisites on the part of the feeder for best results.

Crescent, Mo. C. E. Driver.

### Shorthorn Futurity Entries

Prospective exhibitors in the Shorthorn futurity classes should bear in mind that entries in the senior classes close March 1. The futurity contests put on by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association have proved widely popular, as indicated by the liberal entries in the futurity classes wherever

the contests have been scheduled. In several cases entries in the individual classes exceeded 60. The program for 1917 for competition in the futurity classes will include the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, the Ohio State Fair, Columbus, the American Royal, Kansas City, and the International, Chicago. No single contest has created such general interest as these futurity classes and the effect has been to increase the number of well-fitted, well-developed junior and senior calves and to create a livelier and more intelligent interest in the breeding and developing of Shorthorns. The fact that 20 prizes were awarded in each of the classes is an inducement to the breeder of good cattle. His chances for gaining a place among the prize winners should stimulate his desire to fit and exhibit his Shorthorn youngsters. The results attained so far have been far-reaching and of a constructive nature. A suggestion of this is had in the wide distribution of the prizes in all of the classes at the recent International, 20 states and Canada being represented by the prize winners. It is the individual with merit that gains the prize rating. The personality of the exhibitor, his broad acquaintance, or financial strength have no part in the placing of the winners. The beginner has an equal chance with the veteran. It all depends on the excellence of his entries and the ability of the judge to recognize this excellence.

### Homemade Soft Cheese

Several kinds of soft cheese which are very wholesome and palatable may be made easily at home. Where a cream separator is used, the skimmilk can be utilized in this manner. There are three kinds of soft cheese that are popular, cottage, American Neufchatel, and cream cheese.

Cottage cheese is the easiest to make and is perhaps the best known of the three. It can be made either with or without rennet extract. That made from the use of rennet extract is the better flavored and finer grained. Rennet extract may be purchased at any drug store.

The skimmilk of the night's milking is kept at a temperature of 65 degrees until morning when it is raised to 75 degrees and the rennet added. One teaspoonful to 100 pounds of milk is about the right proportion. The rennet extract should be mixed in a cup of water before adding to the milk to insure an even distribution.

The milk should then be allowed to stand for 24 hours at a temperature of about 70 or 75 degrees. At the end of that time a firm curd will have been formed. The curd is placed in a cloth bag or a strainer and allowed to drain. After most of the water is gone, the curd is broken up and granulated by rubbing between the hands. Salt is then added at the rate of 1 1/2 ounces to 10 pounds of cheese. Cottage cheese will be much improved if a small quantity of cream is added. One hundred pounds of milk will make about 15 pounds of this cheese.

The rennet may be omitted and the same method used with fairly good results.

American Neufchatel cheese is made similarly to cottage cheese, except that instead of skimmilk, whole milk is used. The night's milk is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. In the morning 1 teaspoonful of rennet extract diluted in a cup of water is added to every 100 pounds of milk. The milk is then held at about 70 degrees until curdled, when the curd should be drained in a cloth bag. Light pressure may be applied to hasten the draining. After the curd is fairly dry, salt is added at the rate of 1 ounce to every 5 pounds of cheese. The cheese is then kneaded until the salt is distributed thoroughly and the cheese is of fine texture. One hundred pounds of milk will make from 18 to 20 pounds of American Neufchatel cheese.

Cream cheese is made from milk to which cream has been added until the mixture tests about 10 per cent. The method of making it is almost the same as that of American Neufchatel cheese. The only difference is the temperature at which it is made. Cream cheese is kept at 75 degrees while being curdled. It is considered by many as being richer and better tasting than either of the other soft cheeses. W. J. Green.

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## Farm Butter That Folks Like

There is a Steady Demand at a Fair Price for a Quality Product

BY AUGUSTA HENGGELE

WE HAVE made butter for 20 years and sell it to regular customers the year around at 30 cents a pound. We could sell more at this price if we had it. Since taking our butter to the county fair the last five years, we have won first prize every time. We churn every day in the summer time and every other day in winter. To make good, sweet butter cream should not be more than 48 hours old.

First of all one must have clean utensils. They must not be allowed to become rusty and should be well aired after every washing. The separator should be washed and dried well every time it is used. This will keep the parts from rusting and also will mean easier work, if done after every separation. To let it go even a few times will make it so dirty that the milk hardly can flow thru.

We like cloths for straining better than the sieve strainer as the sieves will not catch the smaller particles of dirt. We use two thicknesses of cheese cloth. The warm cream from the separator always should be put into an empty vessel, then when it is cooled, one can pour it in with the rest to let it sour or ripen.

To be right for churning the cream should be at about 60 to 75 degrees. Then you soon will have butter and it will be just solid enough to work well. Never pour hot water into the cream to warm it as this makes it white and cheesy. When the butter is done we take it out of the churn with a wooden ladle, put it in the butter bowl and wash it several times with cool water till all the milk is washed out. Then it is salted, worked a little and set away for a half hour so the salt can draw thru it. Then we weigh it out in 1, 2 or 3-pound pieces, according to the way our customers want it and work every piece well until all the water is out of it. The pieces then are molded into rolls, placed on a dish and set in a cold place to harden. When hard they are wrapped separately in white parchment paper and then are ready to go to town. We make from 40 to 50 pounds of butter every week in this way and deliver to our customers twice a week.

### Churn Sweet Butter Every Time

I am a farmer's wife and have been making butter for more than 25 years. I always have good, sweet butter and get a high price for it. As soon as the milking is done we separate, and set the cream on the stove to scald. Then it is set away to cool and mixed with the cold cream. When I have enough for a churning, I churn the cream sweet. This takes only a few minutes and the butter is nice and sweet, and it will keep a long time that way.

When cream is churned sweet in this way, it should not be as warm as when churned sour. I do not have my cream near the fire after the first heating. Nearly everyone thinks the cream must be sour to churn, but this is all a mistake. One reason why so much poor butter is made in winter is because the cream is kept so long that it has an old taste. I have tried several ways of making butter, but the method I now use has given me the best results of any. I have been told that scalding the cream as I do will spoil it, but instead it makes just that much better and sweeter butter.

Mrs. J. R.

### The Art of Making Butter

Making good butter is an art that is worth a good deal to a person. I think the most important thing is to keep the cream at the right temperature. Do not let it get too sour, for old cream ruins the sweet taste of the butter. I keep my cream at a temperature as nearly 60 degrees as possible. If the cream is chilled or is too warm, it will not churn quickly and the butter will not be good.

I am careful in skimming not to get much milk with the cream. I let the milk set 24 hours before skimming as I have no cream separator. As soon as the cream is sour enough I churn. It never takes more than 20 minutes to get the butter and most times it is 6 to 10 minutes. When gathered, I take the

butter up and put it into a crock that has been scalded. With a paddle I press out all the milk I can, then wash in two or three waters until all the milk is out. Then I press the water out with a paddle and put in a level teaspoonful of salt for every pound of butter. This is sprinkled over the butter and worked in well, then the butter is set away to cool.

When cold I work and press the butter until it is nice and smooth. Then it is ready to mold. I have the mold scalded, then cool it by putting it in cold water which keeps the butter from sticking. Rubbing the mold with table salt inside also will prevent sticking. After packing the butter solidly in the mold I turn it out on butter paper. This paper is placed first in lukewarm water. Then I shake the water off and carefully spread out the sheets. The molded butter is wrapped up smoothly and is ready for market.

Butter making is easy after one knows how. I am sure if you will try my way of making it, you will be successful too.

Mrs. T. A. Webb.

### Get all the Fat from the Milk

The separator system is very much better than the old gravity system of separation as the machine will get one-fourth to one-fifth more cream out of the same milk. According to these figures—which are the result of very extensive tests by the dairy department of Purdue university—a farmer who milks 10 cows would lose about 262 pounds of butter in a year by using the shallow pan method. At 30 cents a pound for butter, this would amount to \$78.60—more than a separator would cost. He would be able, then, to pay for a cream separator in less than a year with the butter that it would save

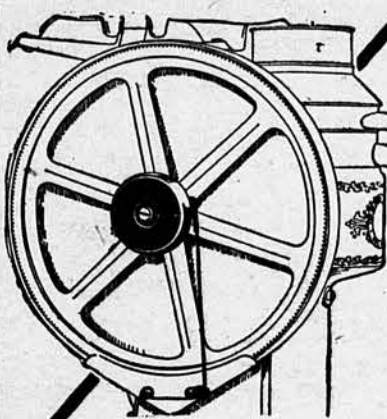
A poor crop season last year, a prosperity debauch for big business, chaos in Europe, and scientific price-boosting by speculators in the necessities of life, make a bad combination for any country. While our city workers are down to starvation rations, our well-fed wealthy have more than enough. We cannot expect the cost of living to reach a normal level until we cease to pay 25, 50 and 100 per cent dividends to corporations capitalized at three times their value, until we quit employing an army of men in more or less useless, non-productive work, until we properly reward and truly encourage the country's most important and useful workers—the men who do its farming. Like the hard-working consumer, they, too, have been and are unsparingly exploited by the price-fixers, market manipulators, and profit grabbers.

for him and would prove one of the best investments that he could make in machinery for his farm.

The quality of cream is much better when a separator is used for it is more even, is sweet and fresh, and is not so apt to become dirty as when allowed to stand for hours before skimming. Many creameries now pay a higher price for cream that is of better quality and it is advisable for the farmer to get his cream delivered in the very best of condition to be made into butter.

When the separator is used the skim-milk is warm and fresh when it comes from the machine and is in perfect condition to be fed to the calves. If allowed to stand for several hours—as in the gravity method—the skim-milk will become cold and stale and will not be as palatable or of as good food value for the growing calves.

Another advantage of the machine for separation over the old style method is the saving in labor. The milk need not be carried such a distance, the washing of the many crocks and pans is done away with as is the bother of skimming the cream from the milk with the dipper or spoon. The latest type of cream separator has very few parts to care for and keep clean.



## This "Warning Signal"

Insures proper speed on every NEW De Laval Cream Separator

NINE people out of ten turn the separator handle too slowly.

Thousands of tests with experienced separator operators show this to be the case.

Other tests made by the highest authorities have shown conclusively that there is a big cream loss when the cream separator is not turned fast enough.

You will avoid such a possible cream loss if you buy the New De Laval. The Bell Speed Indicator on the New De Laval is a "warning signal" that insures proper speed at all times. No matter who runs your De Laval, this "warning signal" will tell you when the speed is not right. You hear it, and do not need to see it. This one feature alone may easily save you the cost of a cream separator in the next few months.

But that is only one of the big advantages of the New De Laval. Other advantages are greater capacity, closer skimming and easier turning, simpler bowl construction, and easier washing.

If you haven't the spare cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your getting a New De Laval right away. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several installments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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HANDY BOTTLES  
WILL MEND IT 10¢



## Are Your Cows a BURDEN?

Many cows are a constant drag on their owners when they could just as well be good producers—if properly handled.

Don't forget that your cows can get physically "off color" just as you sometimes do. Watch the milk yield; if it is going down without apparent reason, something is wrong with the cow. Overfeeding is likely to make the condition worse; she needs a medicine that will clear up and strengthen her organs of production.

Kow-Kure is making thousands of new friends among the best dairymen every year, because it supplies this great need. It is a cow medicine, pure and simple—not a food. It has great curative and tonic powers that immediately act upon the digestive and genital organs and enable the cow to thrive on her natural food. Kow-Kure has back of it twenty years of success in making backward cows profitable and in the prevention and cure of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches and other common ills.

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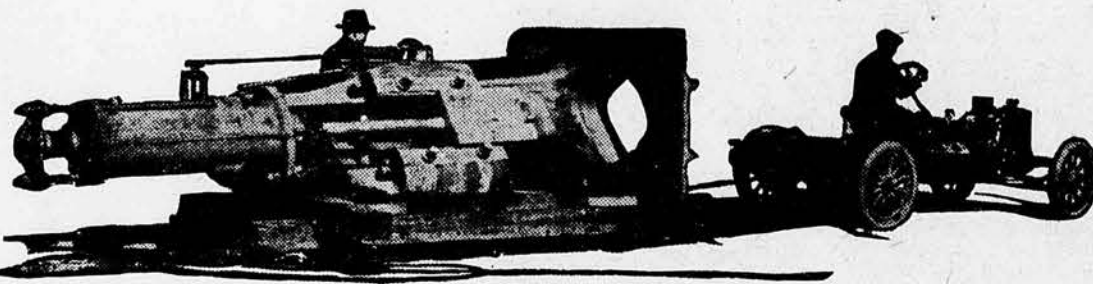
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This useful book that should be in every farmer's library is yours for the asking. It may be worth hundreds of dollars in a critical moment.





This proves, more powerful than words, the great pulling power of the Chalmers. A short time ago a big steam hammer arrived at the Chalmers works. It weighed in excess of 30,000 pounds. After it was unloaded from a freight car it had to be moved to a building a quarter of a mile away. A Chalmers chassis, just finished, was taken from the factory and a towing rope attached. Several times the rope broke and the steel rollers placed under the hammer were crushed like eggshells. The Chalmers, however, hauled the load with ease, and the hammer was in place in an hour.

#### Specifications

Engine—6 cylinders, bore  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins., stroke  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins., piston displacement 224 cu. ins. Power—45 h.p. (on the brake test.) Starter—Westinghouse 2 unit. Carburetor—Stromberg, horizontal, hot air heated. Clutch—Dry disc, asbestos on steel. Fuel feed—Stewart-Warner vacuum system. Ignition—Remy distributor, Willard 80 ampere hour battery. Tires—32 x 4, chain tread on rear.

#### Prices

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|------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|---|--------|
| Five-passenger Touring | - | \$1250 | Seven-passenger Sedan | - | \$1850 |
| Seven " Touring        | - | 1350   | Seven " Limousine     | - | 2550   |
| Three " Roadster       | - | 1250   | Seven " Town-car      | - | 2550   |

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That's what every man does who owns *Properly Terraced, Ditched, Tile Drained or Irrigated Land*. And if you don't want to sell, your increased yearly profits are just like turning waste land into cash. Progressive land owners in every State and practically every county in the Union have discovered that the *only* way to bring their land up to the desired state of production is to get a

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and make spare days the most profitable days. Also fills the bill for Grading, Road Building, Foundation Work, etc. The Bostrom Farm Level has been on the market over thirty years, the latest improved having a *Telescope with Magnifying Lenses* which enable you to see the cross on the Target a quarter of a mile away. Man Size Tripod, Leveling Rod, Target, Plum-Bob and full instructions included. Weight, 15 pounds. It is used and endorsed by Agriculture Schools and U. S. Farm Demonstration Agents, and you will endorse it, too, after using it—if not *Your Money Back*, including express both ways. Write today for description of *Level and Telescope*, details of our *Money Back Guarantee* and names of nearest Jobbers to you.

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Right up to date, always good but better than ever now. Fully Patented. Handles any kind of oil or dip.

Only seven parts. No valves. Rollers, Spoons, Springs or other delicate parts to get out of order. Three rubbing bars with scientifically placed corrugations to spread oil, and a belly rubber. Oil feeds automatically, amount easily regulated. Full size and weight and a bargain if you paid much more.

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C. E. BROOKS, 344 State Street, Marshall, Mich

## The Wheat is Not Dead Yet

There still is a chance, providing weather conditions are favorable, that Kansas will have a fair wheat crop, in the opinion of L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Wheat is dead in some fields, the soft varieties being particularly hard hit, according to Professor Call. While the upper part of the wheat was found to be dead in many instances the crown still was alive. Moisture is needed in all sections of the state.

**Kiowa County**—We are in need of moisture. Prospect for a good wheat crop is poor. Most of the last crop of wheat is marketed. Farmers are buying hay and corn.—H. E. Stewart, Feb. 24.

**Labette County**—It is unusually dry here. Lots of wells are dry and streams are low. Farmers hauling water. Fine weather for sowing oats. About half of the acreage sown. Wheat needs moisture badly.—Wilbert Hart, Feb. 24.

**Washington County**—Very dry here. Some say wheat is damaged badly, but good spring rains would bring most of it out. Farmers busy sawing wood, attending sales and getting ready for spring work. Cream 37c.—Mrs. Birdsley, Feb. 24.

**Pottawatomie County**—Very dry. Frost is not out of the ground yet. Will begin to sow oats soon, and a big acreage will be planted. Wheat crop virtually gone. Texas red oats selling for 65c to 75c bu.; corn 91c.—S. L. Knapp, Feb. 23.

**Comanche County**—Wheat prospect poorest in years. Very little moisture. Some plowing being done. Cattle wintering well. Feed is getting scarce and fat cattle and hogs about gone. Public sales are numerous.—S. A. DeLair, Feb. 24.

**Linn County**—We are having ideal spring weather. Still continues dry and farmers hauling water. Quite a bit of oats sown this week. Roads are the best I ever have seen at moving time. Lots of sales and stock sells high. All stock wintering well.—A. M. Marpley, Feb. 24.

**Rawlins County**—February has been very dry and windy. Everyone wants moisture. It seems as if a great deal of wheat is dying. The car shortage still prevails. Farmers are very eager to sell their wheat. Wheat sells for \$1.65; hogs \$11.80; corn \$1; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—J. S. S. Kalant, Feb. 23.

**Phillips County**—It is drier in this county this winter than it has been in years. Wheat is in fair condition, but needs moisture. Plenty of forage feed in the county. Lots of public sales and stock is selling high. Corn \$1.01; wheat \$1.70; potatoes \$3.50; oats 84c; butter 30c; eggs 32c; chickens \$8 to \$9 at sales.—Roy Stanley, Feb. 24.

**Coffey County**—Weather very dry and stock water is low. Lots of sickness in the county. Quite a bit of oats being sown, but wheat needs rain. Roads are in excellent condition which will please those moving March 1. Fat cattle and hogs scarce. Potatoes \$3.20 bu.; corn \$1.08; seed corn and kafir \$2.00; eggs 34c; butter 30c.—A. T. Stewart, Feb. 24.

**Harvey County**—Weather continues dry and windy and some of the wheat crop is reported in bad condition. Some sandy fields already blown out. Plowing for oats in progress. Livestock doing well and bringing high prices. Corn \$1.00; wheat \$1.80; shorts 36c; chops 40c; hay \$12; butter 28c; cream 38c; eggs 31c; potatoes \$3.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 23.

**Saline County**—We are having nice weather here. The feeder could wish for nothing better. Wheat would profit by a good snow or warm rain. It is a little early to say how wheat has stood the winter, tho it seems that at least some of the late sown wheat is dead. Some fields are looking well. Corn \$1.04; wheat \$1.60; eggs 34c; butter 33c; oats 80c.—John Holt, Feb. 24.

**Leavenworth County**—The weather continues clear and dry. Wheat seems to be suffering from the freezing and lack of moisture. Considerable land changing hands at a good price. A few have sown garden. Farm sales every day and all stuff sells well. Good cows sell for \$100 and more. Corn is being shipped in at \$1.03½; at sales it sells as high as \$1.13½.—Geo. S. Marshall, Feb. 23.

**Douglas**—No moisture yet. This has been the driest winter in many years. Some oats sown and there will be a large acreage of them. Farmers are making good use of this dry weather by getting the stalks off and burning grass and rubbish. Some growers are selling seed instead of taking chances of raising a crop, on account of the very high price of seed. A good many sales. Stock doing well.—O. L. Cox, Feb. 24.

**Riley County**—Rather windy and dry here. Farmers chopping wood and attending sales. We need moisture before any spring work can be done. Wheat fields look bad, and some fields are blowing. Cows selling as high as \$125 a head; old implements selling for nearly as much as new ones sold a few years ago. A large number of motor cars have been bought this winter. Eggs 32c; butter 28c; corn 94c; hogs 12c.—P. O. Hawkins, Feb. 24.

**Elk County**—Weather continues dry, but pleasant. A good deal of plowing being done. Farmers busy cutting stalks and sawing wood. If this fine weather continues, farming soon will be in full blast. We need a good rain for the wheat. Cattle are doing well. Food prices are going higher all the time. Some sales being held and everything selling at fair prices. Hogs sell at \$11.50; hens 15c; eggs 28c; turkeys 21c.—Mrs. S. L. Houston, Feb. 24.

**Cowley County**—Still dry and windy with but little moisture this winter. There has been considerable uneasiness about the wheat. The last few days have been warmer and the wheat is showing up well. We are busy preparing ground for oats and corn. Not as much oats as usual will be sown on account of the high price of seed. Quite a few Farmers' Unions are being organized in Cowley county. Wheat \$1.70; corn \$1; oats 75c; potatoes \$3.20; hogs \$12.50; butter 30c; hens 15c.—L. Thurber, Feb. 24.

It is not best always to do things the easiest way. What you save in the beginning is usually lost in the final outcome.



### Spring Butchering is Done

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW  
Republic County

We did our spring butchering this week, and we certainly had a fine day for it. One could almost work in his shirtsleeves. As we have no kettle, part of the water was boiled on the cookstove, while the remainder was boiled in an old tub in the yard. We laid two railroad ties on the ground and put the tub on them, building the fire under and around it. The water in this tub was boiling at least 15 minutes before that in the boiler with a lid on it, on the cookstove.

The hog we butchered weighed 250 pounds gross. Hogs of this size, or up to 300 pounds make nicer meat and are much easier handled than the larger ones. We use a block and tackle for scalding, having the barrel upright. It can be handled much easier in this manner than by hand, and less water is wasted. We are going to fry the meat down, covering with the lard. This keeps the meat as sweet and fresh as when it was put up. We have our first time yet to smoke any meat; in fact I do not like smoked meat as it tastes so much of the smoke, and does not remain as fresh as when fried down in the lard.

If this warm weather prevails for the remainder of the week we shall start cutting the cornstalks and disking the oats ground. One cannot prepare the oats ground any too soon, for the earlier the oats are in the better. We have heretofore always plowed the ground for the oats crop, and have always grown a good crop, but I have noticed oats ground that has been prepared with the disk and I do not see a great deal of difference in the yield. Where the ground is disked one should cut up the trash as much as possible, for too much trash will hold more moisture than is necessary if it should happen to be a wet season, and cause the oats to rust quicker. The land on this farm has always been plowed for all crops so I do not think it would hurt it to disk for the oats crop.

We intend to fan the oats seed again this spring. We did this last spring and were well paid for the trouble and expense. This gives us oats of a uniform size and a more vigorous and plumper kernel. The light oats do not return a very large profit, therefore a greater effort is being made to exterminate them. Many weed seeds are blown out also, and this is a great item in fanning. There are enough weeds on most farms without sowing them with a press drill. The sunflowers bothered our oats quite badly last season, the field being near the railroad right of way, the seeds blowing over from it.

This has been an exceedingly dry winter so far, and as the old adage is, "one extreme follows another," we may have as wet a summer as we have had a dry winter. A farmer is almost sure of a crop in a wet season but it cannot be counted upon much in a dry one. In 1915 our corn made 55 bushels an acre on an average, but in 1916 it made only 10 bushels, so it can be readily seen what a wet season will do. Altho there was a lot of trouble at harvest time, we were well paid for our worry and expense, for there was not any wheat around here that made less than 20 bushels an acre and from that up to 40 bushels.

Alfalfa will show its colors in a wet season also. Our alfalfa made a ton to the acre in 1915 or perhaps a little more for the first three cuttings and about a half a ton to the acre for the fourth cutting. The only thing against alfalfa during a wet season is that it has to be put under a good cover, for if put up in a stack without some kind of a protection it will burn despite anything, and there will be a lot of it that will spoil both on top and on the bottom. Canvas coverings are inexpensive and will more than pay for themselves in one season in keeping the stack dry. If one has much alfalfa, it would pay him to build a hay barn for it. This could be done very cheaply as about all that is necessary is a roof.

Sheep husbandry has a value to make land more productive and more profitable at a less expenditure than any other animal on the farm.

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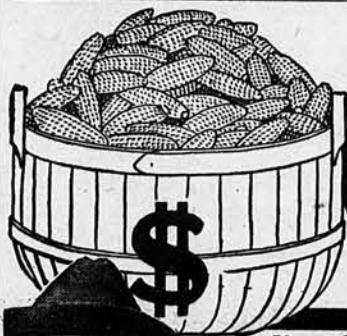
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## "Don't take a chance"

"I have run the No. 11, 13 and 15 others see us, and to criticize ourselves as sharply as we are prone to criticize others we certainly would develop some ideal character. It is pathetic, because it shows how little we know about ourselves and it is disturbing because it suggests to the listener that he or she may be doing the same thing. Remember the old counsel which reads:

## Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

WRITE for catalog, "What Users Say," and "Making Silage Pay Better." Read all about the Blizzard. It's light running; no silo too high for it; cuts evenly; simple, safe, durable. Investigate it thoroughly for your own best interest.

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### Roses That Have Made the Ramblers Famous

Of all flowers, no other excites so much attention and admiration as Climbing Roses, and none gives more pleasure; adapting themselves as they do, to many uses. The varieties we offer have been selected for their sweetness of scent. These roses are rapid climbers, frequently producing shoots from ten to twenty feet in a single season. The flowers are produced in lavish profusion and present many beautiful and gorgeous colors. These roses are admirably suited for porches, arbors, walls, trellises, etc., and are also valuable for fences and lattice work around the home or garden. Of the many Rambler roses introduced in the past few years, the following list presents roses which have been recognized as the



### "All Star Collection"

The roses that we offer are from one of the largest nurseries in the world and are guaranteed to reach the subscribers in good growing condition. They are strong one-year plants, well rooted and are of blooming size. The instructions sent with the roses, will make it easy for you to bring the plants in fine large bushes even if you have never before grown roses.

### Description of the Climbing Roses

#### White Dorothy Perkins

A pure white sprout of well-known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering; a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers same time. A valuable addition to the class. Awarded gold medal National Rose Society, and award of merit Temple Show, England.

#### Tausendchön

Tausendchön, which in German means Thousand Beauties, is a beautiful rose with colors running from delicate balsam or tender rose through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and various other delicate tints showing. Strong and hardy.

#### Dorothy Perkins

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.



#### White Baby Rambler

This is a true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler. There has been a widespread demand for a Crimson Rambler that would bloom more than once. Here you have it. Every one knows how Baby Rambler is always in bloom. This is simply a climbing form of the Baby Rambler, embracing all its good qualities.

#### Shower of Gold

Color deep golden-yellow and orange. A very vigorous grower. The foliage is beautiful in form, in color, and in its high metallic luster. Produces a mass of bloom. One of the finest, leaving little to be desired in a yellow.

#### Excelsa

A distinct variety in color, form and habit. The color is an intense crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers large and double, 30 to 40 on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms.

## Notes of the Granges

BY A. M. BUNGE  
State Lecturer

The Grange is organized for a special purpose, and its field of action should be broad enough to appeal to all engaged in agriculture. Remember, we propose meeting together, talking together, working together and buying and selling together. Every Grange ought to take under consideration the great problems of the farm and the home, including the social, educational, co-operative and legislative features. It takes a proper mixture of amusement and business to make it interesting for all.

If we had the gift to see ourselves as others see us, and to criticize ourselves as sharply as we are prone to criticize others we certainly would develop some ideal character. It is pathetic, because it shows how little we know about ourselves and it is disturbing because it suggests to the listener that he or she may be doing the same thing. Remember the old counsel which reads:

Be to their faults a little blind,  
But to their virtues very kind.

The Grange members of Kansas are a wideawake people and they are to be congratulated for the great interest they take in all legislative work. They work together harmoniously for the best there is and where it will do the most good. I am hoping and trusting that we shall make great progress in 1917.

I have a supply of lecturer's helps, a little pamphlet gotten up by Sister Gashe and myself, full of questions on different topics, for subordinate Granges to discuss among themselves. If any of the subordinate Grange lecturers haven't any, write to me and I will supply you. Is it good or ill we're sowing, all along the world's highway? What will by-and-by be growing from the seeds we sow today? Thorns to pierce the weary feet, flowers to make life's pathway sweet, These will by-and-by be growing from the seed we sow today.

## Standardizing the Granges

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Several inquiries have come about the requirements for standardizing Granges. Kansas has not adopted the plan. From a Michigan paper I copy the set of rules adopted by that state at the session of 1915. That state adopted a plan of their own, and have been using it very successfully for the last year. They have five fixed, and 12 optional requirements for standardizing the Granges:

### Fixed Requirements.

1. One or more meetings every month. A meeting is defined as one opened and closed in ritualistic form.
2. Owning or renting a hall, or having other fixed place of meeting.
3. A program at every meeting unless degree work prevents.
4. An average attendance of 25 per cent of the membership.
5. Reports of state and Pomona Granges made during the first month after a quarter has closed.

### Optional Requirements.

1. Opening and closing without using the manuals.
2. Degree work memorized by officers, or special team.
3. At least 15 per cent of membership members of Pomona.
4. Observance of days set aside by state Grange.
5. Promptness in opening and closing.
6. Co-operative trade thru Grange contracts to amount of \$500 or over every year.
7. An orchestra, band, chorus, quartet, or juvenile Grange.
8. Observance of parliamentary practice in conducting meetings.
9. Degree work in all four degrees at least twice a year.
10. Leading in some effort for community betterment.
11. Presenting two public programs of dramatic, or other literary form during the year.
12. The presentation of one public health program.

I do not know what can be done about this work until the state Grange adopts the plan, and formulates a set of rules applicable to Kansas conditions.

There would be necessarily a change in the co-operative trade rule, for Michigan has the contract trade plan of co-operation, in which the state Grange gets a percentage on all buying done through the Granges. Granges that want to adopt this line of work should first consult the state master and executive committee.

William T. Creasy, secretary of the National Dairy union, sends out warning to the people that the oleomargarine interests are getting very busy starting a propaganda to permit them to sell colored oleomargarine.

A bill has been introduced in Congress

by Mr. Aswell of Louisiana, and referred to the committee on agriculture, to tax oleomargarine 1 cent a pound, and the same to be put up in cartons. This bill strikes out the 10 cent tax on colored oleomargarine, and substitutes the 1 cent tax in place of it. The great bulk of the oleomargarine sold today is paying 1/4 of a cent a pound tax, and is uncolored. The oleo people are stating in their literature that the tax on oleomargarine is 10 cents a pound, and that they want to have it reduced to 1 cent a pound.

A Grange brother asked me to send the following article to our Kansas Patrons for them to think about:

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania state Grange had been criticized for taking a position against the consolidation of country schools. The state master, John A. McSparran, a graduate of Princeton gives reasons, and asks the people to judge them fairly.

"We believe that children up to high school age should be kept as closely as possible to home. The chores of the farm home have had a very great part in the development of character that has made the country boy and girl such a power in the life of the nation. Centralization means for most of the children leaving home early and getting home late.

"Then, too, after considerable experience in different sections of the state, we are convinced that the moral influences which are the outgrowth of children packed promiscuously in a wagon are anything else than such as we wish for our own children. The expense of educating our children is about the same in both systems so that there is little if anything to be said about it from a financial standpoint.

"Many of the public school teachers are favorable to centralization, but on inquiry from some of them who proclaim their conviction in favor of consolidation, we find that frankly the reason is that it is easier to teach where fewer grades have to be handled, and where the care of the building is in the hands of a janitor. We are in favor of township high schools with as much adaptation of studies to the needs of country people as possible and with a shop attached for mechanical training, and in fact, as much vocational training of all kinds as conditions warrant. By the time children have reached the high school age they are able to walk farther to reach the central high school, and where necessary, usually are able to drive, or in a way of their parents' arrangement, find ways to reach the school.

"We are not convinced that the aping after the schools of cities is a wise procedure for the people of the rural districts, nor yet that the influences that arise out of keeping of the children close to home is not yet superior to the so-called gain to be derived from the closer grading of the consolidated school."

## A New School at Keats

BY ALFRED DOCKING

A new rural high school was dedicated February 17 at Keats. The town has only 150 population but a surrounding territory peopled with progressive farmers voted, last August, to have the school.

The building cost \$14,000. Every provision has been made for vocational work, domestic science, agriculture, manual training, business course and preparatory work leading to college courses.

The kitchen equipment and dining room facilities were tested successfully dedication day, oysters and other good things to eat being served from 5 to 11 p. m. by the matrons and girls of the Keats community. Not the least of the results of these hours of reception and programs was the opportunity for social chat and visit. People who had not seen one another for a long time gathered at the school and recalled old experiences. The pioneer of the ox-team days rubbed elbows with the boy who drove dad's motor car to the meet, and both were enjoying it equally.

Three hundred persons attended the dedication. C. G. Stiensmeyer, principal, read a paper on "The Boy on the Farm," outlining the future demand for practical schooling, and Prof. H. L. Kent gave one of his characteristic talks about what the new school should be and do as to developing ideals of citizenship. At night Mrs. John Hoch, wife of the pastor of the M. E. church gave a piano solo. The rural high school students

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sang, "Is There Any Better Country Than the U. S. A.?" and were followed by the grade school pupils with a song. S. C. Harner, the director, introduced the Rev. Alfred Docking to respond and to introduce the speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Dr. Waters emphasized the fact that we, as a nation, are not living within our income. The need of home and community production of the articles of our daily consumption was urged instead of building up remote industrial points while we remain producers of raw material and shippers.

The new school, fortunately is near the college and so is in a position to obtain practical co-operation with little travel.

This type of school will, I believe, be the prevailing one in the group of states of which Kansas is center, and will wield a potent influence in making permanent the farm community and farmers' organization of the West.

### Spray for Peach Leaf Curl

Peach leaf curl first makes its appearance shortly after the blossoming season of the peach. The disease is caused by a fungus which grows in the leaves. The affected part of the leaf has a thickened, puffed appearance and is more or less curled or wrinkled. If the weather is cool, a reddish color is likely to occur along the border of some of these puffed and thickened areas. Injury to the leaves is likely to continue until some time in June.

It is not feasible to check this leaf curl during the summer, once it has made its appearance on the leaves. To prevent its reappearance the coming spring, the tree should be sprayed properly during the dormant season this winter or in early spring.

In sections where San Jose scale exists the same spraying which should be done for the scale will also prevent leaf curl. This spray consists of 1 part commercial lime-sulfur to 8 parts water. For San Jose scale and for leaf curl combined it may be applied to the trees in early winter after they have become thoroughly dormant or in early spring just before the buds of the trees start into growth. If no San Jose scale is present in the orchard and leaf curl alone is to be sprayed for, the lime-sulfur may be diluted to 1 part of the lime-sulfur to 15 gallons of water and put on in early spring shortly before the trees start growth.

J. C. Whitten.

### Building a Machine Shed

BY O. J. MOYER  
Oklahoma

Farmers who have plenty of shed room often leave their machinery out in the weather for months because it is too inconvenient to take it out of the shed and put it back again. This trouble is not imaginary but it can be avoided if the shed is built on the right plan.

A square building will give more economical space than a long, narrow one. In the case of the implement shed, however, the time saved in using a long, narrow shed will offset the greater first cost. Considerable time is lost whenever the wagon, plow, cultivator, mower or corn planter must be taken out of the shed to get at the grain drill. Then these other implements are left out in the weather until the wheat is sown, or they are handled twice extra. This is true throughout the year.

A narrow shed with continuous doors on one side has proved satisfactory. It should be as wide as the length of the longer farm implements, so that these may be pushed in, one beside the other, crosswise of the shed. When the binder is needed it is pulled out of the shed, and none of the other machinery is disturbed. At the close of harvest the binder is simply put back in its place. A team often can be hitched directly to the machine, thus saving the labor of several men.

### Keep Rats from Harness

Fish oil will keep rats and mice from eating leather. I use 1 quart of fish oil and 3 quarts of Neatsfoot oil. Add a small package of lampblack and you have the best harness oil and dressing on earth.

C. E. Cooley.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

# SPREAD NOW! HARVEST BIGGER CROPS THIS FALL!



A new 1917 model Galloway Spreader used to get the manure crop out on the land between now and planting time means bigger crops this fall. Prices were never better. The producer is having his inning! Now is the time to get that big manure pile out on the land because every load spread means cash in the bank next fall for farm improvements, pleasures or other things you want. Get your manure crop out on land where you plan to grow corn next year—top dress the winter wheat—get it on the soil where you are going to sow oats! Top dress the meadows—the alfalfa, the clover! Every manure pile is a pile of gold! A spreader used steadily for one to two weeks means that it has paid for itself because its use represents money at harvest time that you otherwise would not get. Quit spreading by hand—using old broken down spreaders, when you can buy the best spreader on earth—the Galloway new 1917 model Low Down No. 8—and still save \$25 to \$50 by buying direct from factory to farm! I mean every word of it! You can own the best spreader built and save from \$25 to \$50 over prices usually paid for spreaders not as good—not as down to date in design—as light in draft—made of as fine materials, nor covered by the eleven Galloway spreader patents found exclusively on the Galloway. These features and many others make the Galloway 1917 Models No. 8, No. 1A and No. 5.

**WORTH \$50 MORE THAN ANY OTHER SPREADER**

New steel beater and wide-spreading V-rake pulverizes and tears the manure to shreds—worth \$18 more on any spreader; my positive, irrefutable, patented roller feed—the secret of our light draft (exactly the same principle as moving a house on rollers) worth \$25 extra on any spreader (exclusive feature on the Galloway); patented automatic stop, uniform clean-out push-board, worth \$10 extra on any spreader (exclusive on the Galloway); new everlasting pressed steel, unbreakable tongue, worth \$5 more on any spreader; all these valuable features cost you nothing extra when you buy the Galloway at my new SPECIAL 1917 PRICE.

Remember I sell on terms to suit you—Cash, Bank Deposit, Half Cash Half Note, All Note, Installment Plan or one year to pay—and I sell direct at less than wholesale from factory to farm at actual cost of material, actual cost of labor and only one small profit based on the tremendous output of my great chain of factories here at Waterloo. I am a manufacturer—not a jobber or dealer. I give you thirty days' field trial and any Galloway spreader is returnable to us within one year if you are not perfectly satisfied. Try this spreader at our risk without obligating yourself in any way. Buy a Galloway.



**Ask For MY BIG NEW 1917 FREE BOOK**

It is a big book of 280 pages. A printed in many colors. It tells the least labor. How a run-out, turned into a goldmine crop producer. How to preserve fertility. How to your corn crop from 15 to 25 bu. per acre. How a Galloway Spreader will pay for itself in one year by increasing crop profits and leave money to put in the bank besides. How I save you \$25 to \$50 on a spreader. How with the 10-pound steel and malleable mechanism we accomplish the same results as others do with 400 pounds of brittle gray iron. How a Galloway Spreader handles easier with two horses than other spreaders with three and often four horses.

postal gets it. Handsomely how to handle manure with unproductive farm was How to build a man-increase

**NOTE THESE 1917 SPREADER IMPROVEMENTS**

Built stronger and better than ever! Beater bolts are 1-16 in. larger with lock nuts. Beater bar bolts increased in size and strength. Beater teeth longer and stronger than ever, which means they now tear the toughest manure finer than ever and spread it easier. Heavier bolts hold the beater bars in the beater head. Rear shaft increased in strength—higher carbon steel used. Additional bolts strengthen (beyond actual necessity) the beater bracket.

from rear wheels. All metal parts thoroughly coated with asphaltum weatherproof paint. Adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. Spreader box better finished and painted. Galloway wide-spreading V-rake on every machine. Don't buy a spreader of any make or kind until you have tried a genuine Galloway 1917 model No. 5, No. 1A or No. 8 at our risk without obligating yourself in any way. This spreader should not be compared or confused with low priced spreaders that do not have the special exclusive patented features and genuine merit (backed up by tens of thousands of Galloway spreader users) that are found on the Galloway. Beware of cheap, absolutely worthless imitations of the genuine Galloway—at any price! Buy a Galloway direct from Galloway at Waterloo and you will be safe. Spreaders are shipped from Waterloo, St. Paul, Kansas City, Chicago or Council Bluffs—whichever is nearest your station.

**UNDENIABLE PROOF!**

I saved \$29 by ordering a Galloway. I know it is a better spreader than I could have bought here for \$125.—Geo. A. Kralik, Okla. City, Okla.

I consider it equal to a prominent machine sold for \$140. One neighbor who has used both says he would rather have the Galloway.—W. O. Cracraft, Eckler, Colorado.

There are six Galloway spreaders in my neighborhood. They tried my spreader first. All are now Galloways. Have had no repairs in seven years.—Edw. Semmelroth, Okla. City, Okla.

I saved \$39. Believe I got a better spreader than was offered me here for \$135.—A. T. Miller, Orella, Nebraska.

Two small horses handle it easily. Never saw another make I would exchange my Galloway No. 8 for.—B. K. Shafter, Davos, Nebraska.

It is as good a spreader as money can buy. I got \$39.48 in my pocket. \$50-lb. teams pull it easily.—W. H. Adams, Pound, Wisconsin.

Manure Spreader Mfr. Specialists  
49 Galloway Station WATERLOO, IOWA

**WM. GALLOWAY, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.**

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell; poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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## Farmers Mail and Breeze Magazine Bargains



### One Remittance and the Work Is Done

This is a splendid opportunity to order your favorite magazines and to renew your subscription to this publication. Best of all we have arranged so you can send us your order for all the publications you want in one order at greatly reduced prices. If you do not find your favorite club in this list, make up your own combination and write us for special price.

### Capper's Trio

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Topeka Daily Capital.....    | \$5.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | 1.00   |                       | \$5.75 |
| Capper's Weekly.....         | .50    | You save 75c          |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 1

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Modern Priscilla.....        | 1.00   |                       | \$1.80 |
| Woman's World.....           | .35    |                       |        |
| McCall's Magazine.....       | .50    | You save \$1.05       |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 2

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| McCall's Magazine.....       | .50    |                       | \$1.40 |
| Today's Housewife.....       | .50    | You save 60c          |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 3

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Today's Housewife.....       | .50    |                       | \$1.50 |
| Boys' Magazine.....          | 1.00   |                       |        |
| Household.....               | .25    | You save \$1.25       |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 4

|                               |      |                       |        |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| People's Popular Monthly..... | .25  | All One Year for only |        |
| McCall's Magazine.....        | .50  |                       | \$1.55 |
| Farmers Mail and Breeze.....  | 1.00 |                       |        |
| Reliable Poultry Journal..... | .50  | You save 70c          |        |

### Special Club No. 50

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Capper's Weekly.....         | .50    |                       | \$1.25 |
| Household Magazine.....      | .25    | You save 50c          |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 5

|                              |      |                       |        |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| Household.....               | .25  | All One Year for only |        |
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | 1.00 |                       | \$1.50 |
| Modern Priscilla.....        | 1.00 | You save 75c          |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 6

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| People's Home Journal.....   | .50    |                       | \$1.45 |
| Woman's World.....           | .35    |                       |        |
| Every Week.....              | 1.00   | You save \$1.40       |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 7

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Boys' Magazine.....          | 1.00   |                       | \$1.95 |
| Modern Priscilla.....        | 1.00   |                       |        |
| Home Needlework.....         | .75    | You save \$1.80       |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 8

|                               |      |                       |        |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| Household.....                | .25  | All One Year for only |        |
| Farmers Mail and Breeze.....  | 1.00 |                       | \$1.30 |
| Reliable Poultry Journal..... | .50  |                       |        |
| Green's Fruit Grower.....     | .50  | You save \$1.20       |        |
| Home Life.....                | .25  |                       |        |

### Bargain Offer No. 9

|                              |        |                       |        |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farmers Mail and Breeze..... | \$1.00 | All One Year for only |        |
| Woman's Home Companion.....  | 1.50   |                       | \$2.65 |
| Delinator.....               | 1.50   |                       |        |
| Household.....               | .25    | You save \$1.60       |        |

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To introduce McCall Patterns, The McCall Company allows each subscriber for McCall's Magazine to choose from her first copy of McCall's any one 15 cent McCall Dress Pattern FREE. Send free pattern request to McCall's Magazine, New York City, giving Number and Size, with 2-cent stamp for mailing. McCall's Pattern given only with clubs containing McCall's Magazine.

**NOTE**—If you do not find your favorite club in this list, make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any of the magazines above providing they are clubbed with our publication. New, Renewal or Extension Subscriptions Accepted.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Club Dpt., Topeka, Ks.  
Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which please send the magazines listed in Offer No. .... to the following name for one year.

Name.....

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

## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### A Very Common Ailment.

I wish you would tell me what to do about a case of piles, without using the word "operation." I can't be operated on anyway because I have a heart that won't stand chloroform or ether. I don't have piles all the time. I will go for weeks without much trouble—then there will come something to upset me and I'll have weeks of agony. If you will tell me how to head these attacks off I'll be forever a GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.

Grateful Subscriber is not the only one. And how they do dread an operation—I've said it! Forget the word and remember that in very many cases a doctor can inject a little medicine with a hypodermic needle—no more pain than a pin prick—and take the piles away with neatness and despatch, while you feel nothing. A week or 10 days in bed and the thing is all over, and your poor suffering heart has had no chloroform or ether disturbance whatever. That's the common sense of it. I am quite well aware of the fact that hundreds of persons go on day after day refusing any such plan of action, just as Grateful Subscriber will.

There is just one good rule of palliation—don't strain at stool. When these spells of trouble threaten secure the aid of a fountain syringe. Use from 1 to 3 pints of soapy water, at about body temperature, to soften the mass and wash it out. After the first administration clear water will do once daily and it may be reduced a little in temperature and a little in quantity every day until no help is needed. A necessary precaution is to make quite sure that all prolapsed tissue is oiled and pushed back into the rectum after the bowels move. If there is much soreness it is well to use a soothing suppository. Every druggist has in stock hemorrhoidal suppositories to be used for this purpose, their price being usually 50 cents for a box of one dozen. Wild claims are made for the curative properties of these remedies, but the best way to avoid disappointment is to refuse to believe them.

### Vaccines for Grippe.

Is there a vaccination treatment for preventing grippe? J. H. B.

Vaccines are now prepared for the prevention of grippe and even for the prevention of colds. The success of the grippe vaccine is not proved. The vaccine against colds is being found helpful by that class of sufferers from chronic catarrh who go thru the winter enjoying first one cold and then another. Some of them have had an appreciable degree of immunity since having the vaccine injected.

### Undersize in Children.

I read your advice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and as your answers seem so sensible I wondered if you might not help my little boys. My oldest boy was 11 years old in January and only weighs 60 pounds. He has never been sick, yet he is under size, has round shoulders, is rather pale, and is so much smaller than his brother two years younger that I feel uneasy about him sometimes. I believe he will be susceptible to disease, especially tuberculosis. Would you advise shoulder braces to straighten his shoulders? Another little boy 6 years old has cried with the leg ache at times since he was 1½ years old, and cannot sleep nights sometimes until we rub his legs, mostly his left leg. Is there anything unusual about it? I have been afraid it might be infantile paralysis. Do you think so? MRS. F. J. G.

Undersize in children is of no significance if the child is of good weight in proportion to his height, and is bright and active. A boy 11 years old may have bad habits without the knowledge of his parents. He may be poorly nourished because of a fickle appetite that chooses sweets and starches rather than the greater nourishment found in milk and eggs. Do not put on shoulder braces. It gives a false support which you will not be able to remove. Get a book giving instruction in gymnastic exercises and drills and have him and his brother use them every day. Perhaps you will have to bribe him to be faithful, but it is worth while.

Be sure his teeth are sound and that he eats plenty of good, nourishing food. Don't let him do any heavy work at present, but encourage a great deal of outdoor play. When he studies or reads insist on his sitting upright in a chair low enough to allow his feet to reach the floor. Find out what kind of a seat he has at school and see if he can sit comfortably at his desk without assuming an unnatural position. I don't think

you need have any fear about the supposed drain from the kidneys.

As to the little chap. I cannot diagnose his trouble from your description but I can assure you that it is not infantile paralysis. If it comes only occasionally and he seems sound in all other ways you may disregard it. If it is frequent and he is failing have him examined for tubercular hip or knee joint.

### Moles.

I have had a great many moles on my face. They appear small and keep getting larger. They are very annoying. Can you tell me what causes them, and how to prevent more? A. R.

Moles are as hard to explain as cancer. They consist of an overgrowth of normal cells, and the tendency seems to be inborn. Hairy pigmented moles are best removed by the electric needle, but the simple ones yield readily to the application of a pencil of carbonic acid snow.

### Poor Teeth.

A mother: The gas on your stomach may be due to the way you eat. Possibly you have poor teeth, or perhaps you swallow your food without thorough chewing. It may be due to an excess of starchy food. With these hints you may work out your remedy.

### A Nerve Complaint.

John Doe: Such numbness as you mention is of no special significance. It seems to exist in some families as a family trait. I have not found such persons predisposed to apoplexy or paralysis, for these are circulatory troubles, while this numbness is a nerve complaint.

### Drink More Water.

W. J. T.: I think your trouble is due to an overworked liver. Eat sparingly of starches, sweets and fats. Drink freely of water. Use a good quantity of milk, and remember that for your purpose the separated article or buttermilk is better than whole milk. You may eat eggs, lean meat, and fish in accordance with your appetite and your means of supply.

### Good Progress.

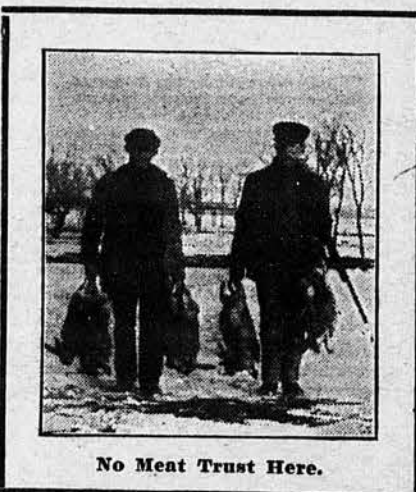
C. R.: You are doing very well considering all you have gone thru. Keep on taking care of yourself and take very little else. You will soon be strong again.

### Less Meat.

W. K. C.: The chief correction needed in your diet is to restrict your meat eating and drink an abundance of pure water. If the water in your locality is very hard use distilled water.

### Rabbits for the Cities

The price of meat has been abnormally high in the last few months, and this has produced a big demand for



No Meat Trust Here.

cheaper substitutes. There has been an excellent sale for rabbits in the cities, at good prices. The grocers of Topeka report a larger demand for rabbits than they could supply.

Strong salt water will banish fleas from a dog. Bathe the dog thoroughly in the salt water, then sprinkle salt around his kennel or the place where he usually sleeps and keep all clean.

The happiness of your life depends upon the character of your thoughts.—Marcus Aurelius.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## The Farm Liniment

Winter is the critical period for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, in fact all the living assets of the farm.

The vitality required to resist cold and exposure draws on their reserve strength and long inactivity increases the danger from disease.

Because thousands of farmers have found many uses for Sloan's Liniment when emergency treatment was imperative, it has been aptly called the farmer's "veterinary" and has served him in this capacity for more than 30 years.

Your dealer has it in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. There is six times the quantity of the 25c. size in the dollar bottle. Full directions for its use with every package.



### JUST STOP A MINUTE AND THINK THIS OVER

Doesn't a windmill give back more for the money than any other farm machine? Doesn't it supply a most necessary element to life? Doesn't it work unceasingly, untiringly? Doesn't it require little or no attention? Why not buy a

## SAMSON WIND MILL

with double gears, big oil boxes and a world-wide reputation.

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| 14x40..... | 135 Tons..... | \$256 |
| 16x45..... | 215 Tons..... | \$325 |

Thousands in use. Agents wanted. Also Climax Ensilage Cutters and Hooster Roofs. Write today.

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### Solid Gold Tie Pin

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One of this year's patterns. **SOLID GOLD** tie pin set 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 set 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-F-7, Topeka, Kansas



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### Farmer Selling Stock.

Does a farmer have the right to butcher and sell his own stock without having it inspected?  
R. L. G.  
Abbeyville, Kan.

Yes. But if he should knowingly sell diseased or unhealthful meat he would be subject to prosecution.

### Right of Way.

In case two vehicles meet on a public highway each is supposed to give half the road. Does that mean the traveled roadway or does it refer to the entire highway as laid out?  
READER.

It means the traveled highway.

### Rights on the Sea.

Is the ocean free to all nations or does a certain part of it belong to a nation? How far out does the war zone extend?  
R. L.

By common consent every nation is assumed to have control of the ocean for three miles from the shore line. Otherwise the oceans are supposed to be free to all nations.

It is rather difficult to define the war zone. It embraces all of the North Sea and extends for an indefinite distance westward on the Atlantic Ocean.

### Berry Boxes.

What is the law in regard to selling berries in boxes? Can we use the 1/4 quart boxes or do we have to use full quart boxes? We understand that after November 1 the law required that only full measures of anything could be sold in Kansas. Can both sizes be used and how should they be stamped when sold?  
G. W. TIMBY.  
Atchison, Kan.

Berries and small fruits whenever sold in boxes shall be sold in boxes containing standard liquid quart or liquid pint, and if said boxes contain less than this amount the information must be given to the purchaser by such package being labeled with a statement of the net contents. In other words you have a right to sell berries in boxes containing less than a liquid quart or pint but in such cases the box must be labeled showing just what amount of berries it does contain.

### Mail Order House.

A mail order house sends out its catalogues and in these it guarantees to ship goods ordered within 12 hours after order reaches house, and that if for any reason you are not satisfied with any article ordered you may return the same at the house's expense, and the house will replace the goods with others of your choice or refund your money within 12 hours after receiving your letter of complaint. A bill of goods was ordered, the money to pay for them was sent by postoffice money order which was accepted by the mail order house, and the goods were sent. They were not satisfactory and were returned to the company by parcel post, the house being notified that the goods had been returned. In reply to letter of inquiry from the person returning the goods, the mail order house wrote that they had not received the goods, but the records of the postoffice department show that the returned goods were delivered to the company on a certain date. The company has failed to return the money or even to answer letters concerning the matter. In such a case what can the purchaser do to collect the money from the company?  
READER.

You have a clear case against the mail order house but whether you can collect without a greater cost than the amount due I do not know. If you could get service on one of their agents in this state you could bring suit against them here, otherwise you would have to send your claim to the company's place of business in order to get service, and sue them there. I think also that you should lay all the facts in this case before the United States district attorney. If this is the kind of business the house is doing the proprietors can be prosecuted for using the mails to defraud.

### Road Law.

How may we get money to fix the roads in this county? There are many automobiles in the county but it is said the money paid as license fees cannot be used to cut down the hills or put straw on the roads. We have a high road tax here but the tax money is used in the building of one road which cannot ever be of any benefit to more than 1 or 2 per cent of the taxpayers of this county. Have they a right to spend all the road money on one road? They even want to get those who have no use for that one road to work their poll taxes out on it. We have no mud to contend with out here; sand is our worst enemy. I should like to have you say more on how to remedy sandy roads.  
A. O. L.  
Liberal, Kan.

There is a prevalent belief that the fees derived from automobile taxes can be used only in paying for the dragging of roads. The fact is that the law providing for the collecting of such tax on automobiles reads:

"All registration fees provided for in this act shall be paid to the treasurer

of the county in which the applicant for registration resides, and said treasurer shall credit \$4.25 of said fees collected on motor vehicle licenses and \$1.50 of said fees collected on motorcycle licenses to the county road fund for the maintenance of roads only."

The law as now amended makes the payments to the treasurer \$4.50 and \$1.75. This certainly leaves it to the authorities having control of the road work to say how the money shall be expended provided it is expended in maintaining or repairing the roads.

2. Under the law as it was before the passage of the new law by the present legislature the building of roads was left almost entirely to the discretion of the county commissioners, and they could expend the county road money as they thought best. The new law provides for the creating of a highway commission consisting of three members, the governor to be one member ex officio, and he to appoint two other members. These highway commissioners have general supervision of roads in all counties receiving government aid under the government road aid law passed by congress. These highway commissioners will appoint a state highway engineer. The county commissioners, county clerks, county engineers and members of the township boards of highway commissioners are required to supply the state highway commissioners detailed information concerning roads, bridges and culverts under their control. The county commissioners must appoint a county engineer, except that in cases where there is not enough work in one county to occupy the time of an engineer two or more counties may join in employing such engineer. It is the duty of the county engineer to prepare the plans, specifications and estimates for roads, bridges and culverts built by the county.

2. To act for the county in all matters relating to the supervision of the construction, repairing, surfacing and maintaining roads, bridges or culverts for which the county pays a part of the cost.

3. To visit and inspect the highways and bridges in all townships in his county or district at least once a year.

4. To prepare plans, specifications and general regulations governing the construction and maintenance of township roads, bridges and culverts.

5. To keep a record of all contracts and of all purchases of material, machinery or apparatus to be used in road construction in excess of \$200.

6. To study the soil conditions and collect information concerning the various deposits of gravel, stone, sand, clay and other road and bridge building materials, and to investigate the most approved methods of using the same.

7. To make maps of the roads in the different townships in his county or district. The county commissioners are required to levy a road tax for county roads of not less than 1 1/2 mills on the dollar.

The county commissioners may either let the job of constructing, surfacing, repairing or maintaining the county roads or may purchase or rent machinery and other equipment, and employ the necessary labor under the direction of the county engineer.

The township board of highway commissioners, consisting of the trustee, clerk and treasurer, shall have general charge and supervision of all township roads, bridges and culverts in their respective townships, provided that the work shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications and general regulations prepared and furnished by the county engineer. The county engineer, with the approval of the township board of highway commissioners, shall determine what township roads shall be dragged and with the approval of the county commissioners shall determine what county roads shall be dragged. As the law was finally amended I believe it provides for expenditure of the automobile tax on the roads in the townships in which the owners of the machines reside.

In regard to sandy roads the best method I have ever seen is first to grade the road, then cover the surface with a coating of clay, perhaps 3 or 4 inches thick. If properly put on this makes a surface as smooth and hard as asphalt and wears well. Of course as the clay wears out it must be renewed, but once constructed such a road is fine and comparatively inexpensive.

If the hens are loafing on the job try feeding meat scraps and green stuff.



## Blast beds for trees; get sturdier roots

"Both apple and peach trees planted in blasted beds developed deeper and stronger root systems than those in spade-dug holes," the New Jersey Experiment Station found. "Soil around spade-dug trees was hard; around blasted trees it was loose for yards." Plant your fruit trees in beds made with

### Atlas Farm Powder

THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

The Original Farm Powder

Just punch a hole, charge it, light a fuse and the work is done! You can do your own blasting easily and quickly with Atlas Farm Powder—made especially for agricultural use. It is sold by dealers near you.

The Safest Explosive replaces expensive labor in many kinds of farm work. It is most economical for blasting stumps, digging ditches, shattering boulders, etc. By blasting the subsoil with Atlas you can get bigger crops.

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Our illustrated book, "Better Farming," shows how to save money and increase the productivity of your farm by using Atlas Farm Powder. Sent free on request—mail the coupon now.

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Tree at left planted in blasted bed; at right, in spade-dug hole.

### ATLAS POWDER CO.

Wilmington, Del. FM15

Send me your 74-page book "Better Farming." I am interested in the use of explosives for the purpose before which I mark X.

- ☐ Stump Blasting
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- ☐ Subsoil Blasting
- ☐ Tree Planting
- ☐ Ditch Digging
- ☐ Road Building

Name

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A lovely colored stone set brooch, gold finish, open work design, sent free if you send 12c for 8 months' subscription to our big magazine. Money back if not satisfied.

Household, Dept. LB 5, Topeka, Kan.



### Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you need 10c to pay for a 8-months' subscription to The Household Magazine. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. RP-2, Topeka, Kansas



## The Life Story of Two Great Scouts Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill

The shot went home; down tumbled the redman over the edge of the bank, rolling over and over until he landed in the water below. In less time than it takes to tell it, Indians began swarming up to the edge of the bank. The sound of the shot attracted the attention of Billy's comrades, who quickly opened fire on the savages, driving them to cover. At dawn, footsore and weary, Bill Cody and the remaining members of the wagon train arrived at the Fort. And then—but let the book tell you the rest of the story.



### A Full and Complete History

of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, desperate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous

fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilizations march to the West. The book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

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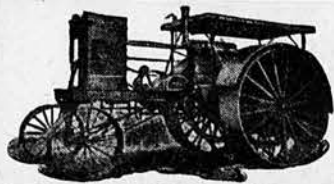
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## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 11. Jesus The Bread Of Life. John 6:22-40.

Golden Text. Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of Life. John 6:35.

After the disciples had completed the distributing of food among the multitude and had gathered up the fragments that remained, Jesus sent them away. Much against their will they set sail for Bethsaida, hoping that Jesus would join them at that point.

On bidding the disciples goodbye Jesus found some of the multitude plotting to make Him their king. If He would only act as they expected the promised Messiah to do, here was just the kind of a leader they needed. With a word He could supply the wants of a whole army and cure all their bodily discomforts. With His divine power they could defeat Herod and overcome the yoke of Roman power. What more could they ask or expect? Yet the glorious career God had promised to His children could only be fulfilled in a very different way.

The multitude could not be reasoned with, so Jesus left it and went up into the mountain. He needed to be alone. Perhaps it was more of a temptation than we think for Him to refuse to accept the worldly kingdom with its immediate success, and go on patiently to gain a spiritual kingdom with its salvation for all the world.

While Jesus was resting and praying among the shadows on the mountain, one of the sudden violent storms common to the Sea of Galilee, swept the disciples away from their direction toward Bethsaida, and as they struggled against the wind they became frightened. Very soon Jesus appeared walking toward them on the water. This glimpse of their Master only increased their fright, as they thought it must be some kind of an apparition until He calmed their fears by telling them to be unafraid. Then Peter in his bold self-confident and impetuous manner asked to be allowed to come to meet Him. After Jesus told him to come he walked for some little way on the water, then taking his eyes away from Jesus he looked at the boisterous waves around him and began to sink. At his cry for help Jesus gently rebuked him and taking him by the hand they entered the boat. The wind ceased instantly as if weary of its fierce struggles.

The people who lingered about Bethsaida wondered at the disappearance of Jesus and finally they went on to Capernaum. At finding Him there before them they were very much surprised and asked how He came there unseen. Jesus did not answer their question. He knew they were seeking Him only because of the miracle that had happened such a little while before and not for any personal love or trust.

It is a mistake to think that our bodily needs are a thing apart from our spiritual lives, and Jesus does not mean that our bodies are not to be cared for. As life's ladder goes up from the earth, it is necessary that we eat and work, but these things are not the most important; they are only the means to something higher. The meat which is everlasting, is the character we build for ourselves and is also the only thing we can take with us when we have finished this life.

That there was a labor for God was puzzling to the crowd, altho the people were much impressed. Some wished to know how this could be accomplished, and as is often the case the easiest thing to do seemed the hardest answer. To believe in Christ; that was the first work and the nearest at hand, a labor which required only an act of the soul and spirit.

They understood that Jesus was now declaring himself to be the Messiah and they wanted a sign to prove that He was greater than the prophets of old. He had given them bread to eat, but Moses had given their fathers bread from heaven, the manna in the desert. Had Jesus done more than that? they questioned.

No doubt there were various degrees of comprehension among the hearers of Jesus as He explained to them how His Father had sent them the true bread of heaven. Some expected the abundant wealth of a temporal power; some wanted only a miraculous food for the body. Some had a vague sense of a

spiritual need, while others hungered for a spiritual food without understanding how Jesus could give the bread of life.

The manna of Moses's day was for only one nation and that for a short period; but Jesus, the true bread of life, is for the whole world all the time. The eating of this bread, while symbolical, is real. It represents all He did to make atonement for the sins of the world and to prove the greatest love in the universe. Christ is the bread of the soul and He is the only food that satisfies all its hungerings and longings. To accept God's love we must adopt Christ's sacrifice as the guiding principle of our life. As the food which we eat becomes our bodies and our intellectual study makes our minds what they are, coarse or cultured, our souls' food makes our spiritual lives, and it is only as we live and love and work for Christ that we can understand and reflect His presence.

## Remove the Drifts

All the drifts in the creeks should be removed in the winter, so the channels



A Bad Drift.

will be clear and have the best opportunity to carry the spring rains. This is needed greatly in Kansas, especially in the Eastern part, and it will do much to solve the drainage problems. There frequently is a great deal of valuable fuel in the drifts; if it is not desired to save this a drift usually may be burned without much trouble.

## Bat the Rats

The Literary Digest quotes a statement that the food bill for rats in the United States for last year amounted to 160 million dollars. In the face of starving Europeans that is an awful thing if it is true. It is dreadful even in view of the food pinch for many of our own people right now. Is there anything we farmers can do to lessen this calamity?

Many of us have noticed the large increase in rats and mice within the last year and a half. Last summer hail

Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends of government—a square deal for the governed—it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government. So says the Declaration of Independence on which the American Constitution was founded. When the 60,000 farmer members of North Dakota's Farmers' Non-Partisan league elected a state government of their own in North Dakota last fall on a platform of state insurance, state rural credit, state mills, packing houses and elevators, they kicked in the slats every form of constitutional government known to the United States. From time to time constitutions need improving, altering, changing, just as everything else does, and the framers of the Declaration of Independence recognized this fact more than a century ago.

storms threw down thousands of bushels of wheat and oats—rat food! The year previous the wet season spoiled still more small grain which was left in the shock—ideal resorts for rodents. We should make it our duty to plow under such waste grain at the earliest possible moment.

Again, we all know that corn shocks and old straw stacks are favorite nest-

ing places for rats. Do we not owe it to ourselves and to the community to keep as few of these things in our fields as possible—to get the corn in the grain house and to feed and scatter the straw as early as we can?

Dry, open, lighted, windswept spots are the kind that rats do not like. Therefore, the best and most effectual rat killer is in making such conditions for our farm buildings. For grain houses, select an isolated, dry, well drained, exposed spot. Cover the foundation site 3 inches deep with good concrete, with concrete posts at least 1 foot high on which to lay the floor of the grain house. Then draw heavy wire screen around the outside of these foundation posts to prevent yourself from chucking boards and tools under the grain house. The foundation walls for our houses, barns, hog pens, and poultry sheds should go down below surface soil and should have a sloping outward extension at the bottom at least 1 foot wide to prevent rats from going down under the wall. There is no such lovely place on earth for a rat to dig as along and under stone walls. The floor for brood sows should be solid cement, covered with several inches of earth. The house foundation should be high and tight, with wire screened ventilation, and the cellar should be solidly cemented walls and floor, windows screened and all tight as a drum and dry as dust.

We farmers throw down lumber, old posts, and cobs; old implements stand around, fill up with litter and dust and—rats. And rats fill up on chickens, and our hens die of disease engendered by rats alive and dead.

## Why Prices Go Up

The total stocks of frozen beef reported by 190 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 189,138,253 pounds, while the total stock reported by 225 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 173,829,426 pounds. The reports of 132 firms show stocks of 165,062,730 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 132,266,076 pounds on February 1, 1916, an increase of 24.8 per cent.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 243 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 34,459,680 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 241 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 40,271,373 pounds. The reports of 193 firms show stocks of 32,594,297 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 20,851,778 pounds on February 1, 1916, an increase of 56.3 per cent.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 201 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 65,926,244 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 185 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 50,845,445 pounds. The reports of 157 firms show stocks of 55,753,082 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 74,650,426 pounds on February 1, 1916, a decrease of 25.3 per cent.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 302 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 217,290,642 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 309 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 199,542,596 pounds. The reports of 240 firms show stocks of 211,753,458 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 194,053,096 pounds on February 1, 1916, an increase of 9.1 per cent.

The total stocks of sweet-pickled pork reported by 364 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 323,075,484 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 386 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 284,881,323 pounds. The reports of 294 firms show stocks of 312,449,817 on February 1, 1917, as compared with 298,939,265 pounds on February 1, 1916, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

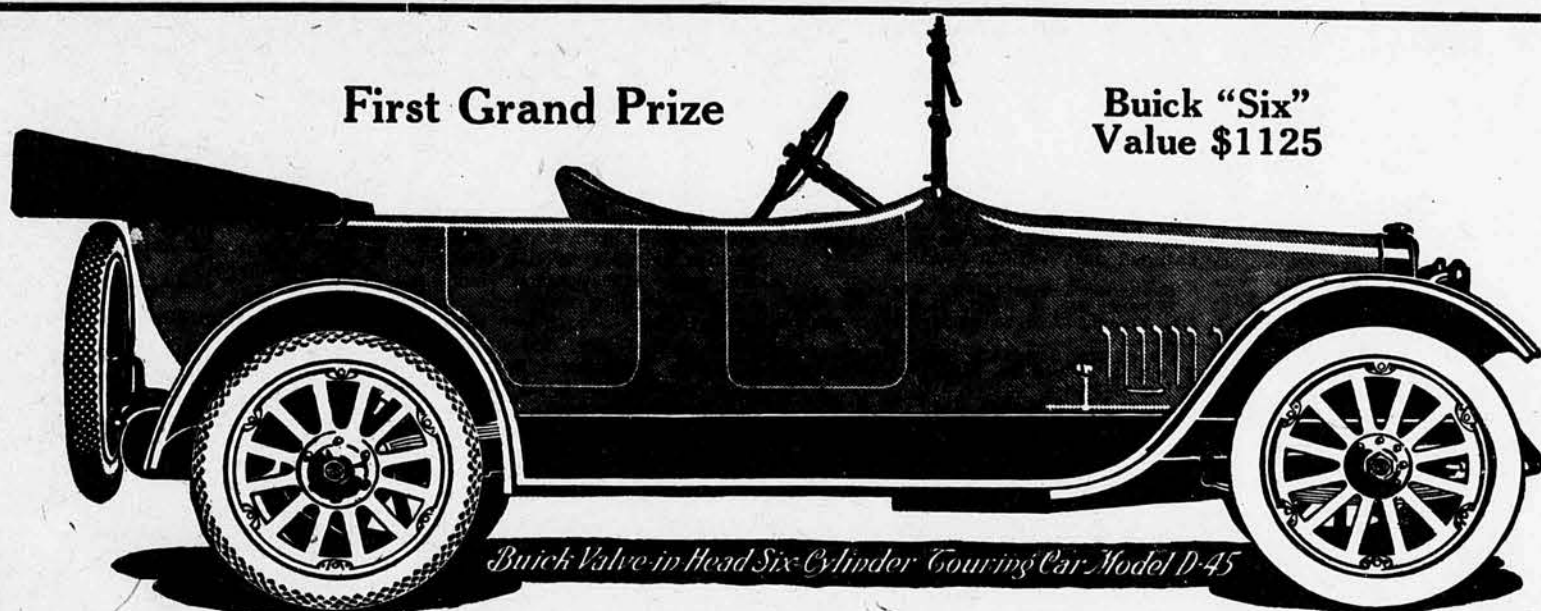
The total stocks of lard reported by 333 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 87,804,663 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 346 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 83,162,608 pounds. The reports of 270 firms show stocks of 83,396,611 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 92,341,937 pounds on February 1, 1916, a decrease of 9.7 per cent.

The total stocks of frozen lamb and mutton reported by 114 firms on February 1, 1917, amounted to 5,800,457 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 114 firms on January 1, 1917, amounted to 5,046,496 pounds. The reports of 87 firms show stock of 4,613,410 pounds on February 1, 1917, as compared with 5,285,543 pounds on February 1, 1916, a decrease of 12.7 per cent.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Buick "Six"  
Value \$1125*Buick Valve-in-Head Six Cylinder Touring Car Model D-45*

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The cars we will award to our readers in the contest just starting are all well known touring cars. The total value of the cars is more than \$2,900. The first grand prize is a six cylinder Buick Touring Car. We will give these beautiful touring cars to readers who will help us to introduce the Mail and Breeze into homes where it is not now a regular visitor. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has 100,000 subscribers but this number does not satisfy us. We must have 2,000 new subscribers and to get them quickly, we are going to award these dandy cars to readers who help us get the subscriptions that we desire. That is all you have to do—get subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze on our easy plan, the particulars of which we will send you as soon as you clip and mail us the coupon below.

### Contest Just Starting

By mailing us the coupon below at once you will be among the first in your neighborhood to receive full particulars and the rules of this Grand Automobile Contest. This will enable you to get an early start. Those who have been successful in winning automobiles in our former contests, (we have awarded more than 70 Touring Cars) were the ones who got an early start. If you mail us the coupon today no one will have a better chance to win one of these cars. You can be the winner of the Buick six cylinder car valued at \$1125 if you do as we tell you to do. Do not wait another day but send us the coupon this minute. You will never have a better opportunity to receive a car free. We even prepay the freight charges.

### There Are No Blanks —Everybody Rewarded

We do not ask you to do any work for us without paying you well for your time and trouble. Those who do not win one of the Grand Prizes will receive a liberal cash commission. There are no blanks. Everybody will be rewarded.

Maxwell Touring Car Third Grand Prize



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Value \$388

### Send No Money, Just Your Name

The contest is just starting and will close May 26th. We want to send you full particulars of how the contest will be conducted and how the awards will be made. No one in the employ of the Capper Publications will be allowed to enter the contest and this includes our regular subscription agents. So you see you will have the same fair, square and equal chance to become the owner of one of these brand new cars as any other contestant. Should two or more persons tie for a prize, each will receive the full award tied for. If you really want a car and are willing to do a little easy work—so easy in fact that it can hardly be called work, then clip and send us the coupon. It will bring you the rules of the contest, fine illustrations of the cars to be awarded and the specifications. If you are a hustler you will send us the coupon now.

### All Cars Are Sent Freight Prepaid

The Touring Cars are all brand new and are shipped freight charges prepaid. So you see it will not be necessary for you to spend a dollar of your own money. We could not make you a more generous offer if we tried.

## Here Are the Names of the Four Winners in the Farmers Mail and Breeze Auto Contest That Closed February 10, 1917

|                                                  |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| First Prize, Oldsmobile Touring Car.....         | Charles Hopkins, R. 3, Box 15, Albany, Mo. |
| Second Prize, Briscoe Touring Car.....           | Ed. Behrns, R. 2, Quinter, Kansas          |
| Third Prize, Buick Touring Car (4 cylinder)..... | F. J. Wiehebrink, R. 1, Bellefont, Kansas  |
| Fourth Prize, Ford Touring Car.....              | F. C. Huker, R. 2, Peck, Kansas            |

## We Have Awarded More Than 70 Automobiles

During the past few years we have awarded more than 70 high grade Touring Cars to our readers. During the next twelve months we will award from 25 to 30 more. However, you will never have a better opportunity to get a high grade car than you have in this contest which is just starting. If you want your name to appear in our list of Automobile winners, send us your name and address on the coupon below. Do it now.

Second Grand

Prize, Value \$715



Overland Touring Car

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Contest Dept. 4, Topeka, Kansas  
Please send me full information regarding your Big Free Auto Contest.

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## Hogs Up 40 Cents Last Week

(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.)

Increased shipping demand for hogs at Western markets, together with active competition among packers, sent prices to new high levels last week. The top price in Kansas City was \$13 a hundred pounds for a load of prime heavy hogs, 5 cents above Chicago's top price. The market Saturday was 40 to 45 cents higher than a week ago. The movement from the country is diminishing, and is relatively smaller in Kansas City territory than in any other.

Considering the high prices of feed, hogs coming now from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska show strong weights. The heaviest hogs are coming from Nebraska. One shipment of Iowa hogs, 800 head, brought more than \$26,000, selling at \$12.75 a hundred pounds. They were bought as stock hogs on this market last fall at \$6.50. Some traders regard prices as dangerously high and do not believe they can be maintained much longer. The high prices are drawing supplies that otherwise would not come, especially heavy sows. The top hogs last week weighed 406 pounds, a short load, and most of them were fat sows.

With Eastern reports showing that beef is moving slowly at weak prices and killers expecting rather extreme changes in temperatures and liable to catch beef in transit, the trade in fat cattle opened extremely slow. The plain and medium grades were quoted off 10 to 15 cents and did not regain any of the loss later. The good to choice weighty steers rallied Wednesday and Thursday and on Friday were 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago. The top price, \$11.50, was paid for 1,450-pound native steers. About a dozen loads sold at \$11 to \$11.35. Steers from Oklahoma and Texas fattened on cotton seed cake and meal brought \$9 to \$10.25. Most of the native steers sold at \$9.50 to \$10.75, and the lowest priced ones were no more than in good feeding condition. The present movement, caused by scarcity of feed and lack of stock water in some sections, will tend to cut down receipts later. No important change occurred in prices of cows and heifers. Veal calves were quoted off 25 cents. Bulls remained in active demand, selling mostly at \$6.50 to \$8.

Lambs declined 15 to 25 cents Monday, rallied moderately, and fell back again to Monday's level. Sheep were in active demand and reached new high records. Ewes sold up to \$12 and wethers up to \$12.25. The top price for lambs was \$14.65, and most of the offerings sold at \$14.25 to \$14.50. Some clipped lambs were offered. There was some inquiry for breeding ewes, but salesmen reported none here, and none offered in the West. Feeding lambs for fall delivery are held at \$9.50. Some sales have been made at that price.

Evidences have developed that supplies of wheat in America are much larger than indicated by the estimates of crops and reserves earlier in the season. The United States, since July 1, nearly eight months, has exported about 125 million bushels, and Canada about the same quantity. These figures exceed some of the early estimates of exportable surplus and there is no doubt that a good many million bushels remain to go abroad. The quantity of wheat in sight in Canada is larger than a year ago, despite the greatly reduced crop this year, and the supplies in elevators in the United States on February 1 were 90 million bushels, only 12 million bushels under the average supplies on that date for the past five years.

The market moved nervously within a moderate range last week, displaying a remarkably firm tone considering the inducements for bear operations afforded by the news. A strong rally occurred Saturday on reports of foreign purchases of 1,600,000 bushels of wheat and 300,000 barrels of flour. Purchases reported Saturday were for the English and Dutch governments and the Belgian relief commission and were the first important export business announced for some time past.

Newspapers were full of reports of transportation congestion and scarcity of cars to move wheat. Some of the accounts bordered on the sensational, and it was even declared that Chicago elevators had closed owing to the car shortage. The obvious exaggeration of these reports is shown by the fact that Chicago shipped 2,200,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats last week and the movement out of Kansas City amounted to 834 cars, 195 cars more than the arrivals. It is a fact, nevertheless, that grain men cannot get as many cars as they need, and purchases of grain were thereby curtailed.

Exports last week from United States and Canada, as reported by Bradstreet's, were 5,043,000 bushels of wheat, 855,000 larger than in the preceding week and 2½ million bushels less than a year ago.

Reports of crop damage are less numerous. Observers generally agree that it is too early to tell just what the prospect is. The plant is conceded to be far below normal in growth, but examinations are said to show the roots to be alive and capable of normal growth. Moisture is generally needed

West of the Mississippi River, especially so in the western half of Kansas.

Trade in corn was not large and prices moved in a range of 1 to 2 cents. Demand for carlots was slower, but prices show little change. Arrivals at three markets were little over half those of a year ago.

No new export sales were reported, although foreign markets are firm and inquiry good. Many old contracts have been cleared up recently, it was said. The week's exports from this country were 1,166,000 bushels. Argentina shipped only 597,000 bushels.

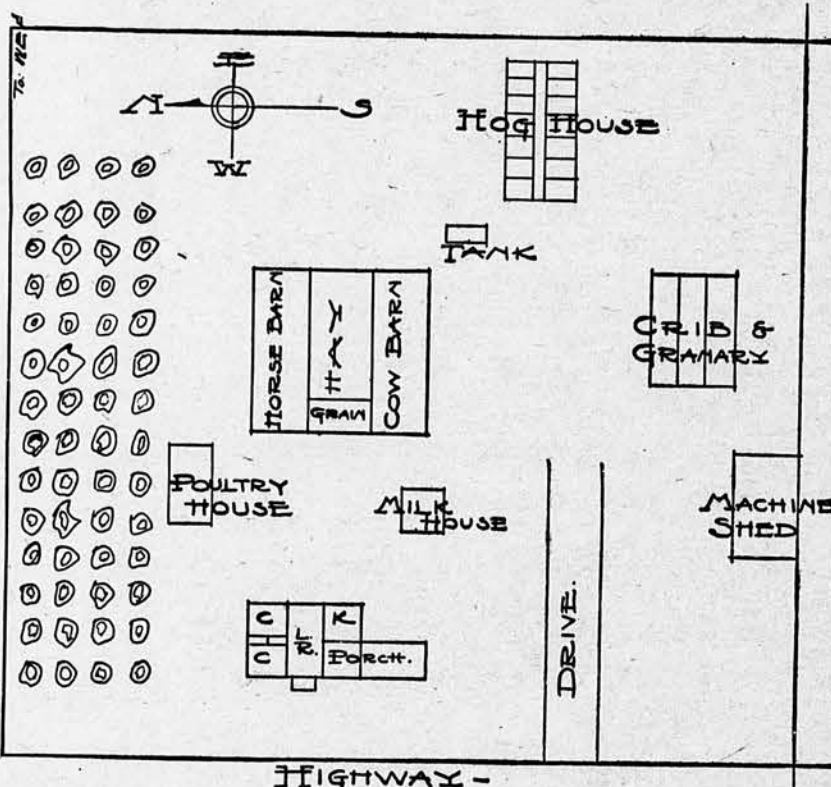
Saturday's quotations were:  
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$1.87½ to \$1.91; No. 2 soft, \$1.87 to \$1.89; No. 2 mixed, \$1.86½.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, 98½c to 99c; No. 2 white, 98½c to 99c; No. 2 yellow, 99½c to 99¾c.  
Oats: No. 3 white, 59c; No. 2 mixed, 58c; No. 2 red, 65c.

## A Plan for a Tenant Farm

BY W. E. FRUDDEN.

Here is a practicable and convenient lay out for a tenant farm. It is not presented as the one best or the ideal plan for a set of buildings, but it is one



that appeals to many farm owners. The buildings represent an investment of \$3,500. They are all of frame construction with concrete floors and footings and are of a simple design, but all are serviceable and sensible. The house is 32 by 22 feet and contains two chambers, a large living room and dining room combined, a kitchen and a good sized porch. It is a one story house or bungalow with a full sized basement. The shed roofed chicken house is 24 by 12, and the milk house is 10 feet square, located by the side of the well. The barn is built on a cedar pole frame. It is 32 by 42 feet on the ground. Horses are housed on one side, hay in the center and cows on the other. The barn is 100 feet from the house, and the hog house, size 20 by 40, is 30 feet from the barn. It is a double crib and granary with 10-foot studding, and the outside dimensions are 24 by 30 feet. The machine shed conveniently arranged with the driveway is 18 by 32 feet.

## Putting Weight on Young Stock

My experience has been that for quick returns it pays to feed skim milk to pigs. I sold my pigs when they were about 7 months old. They averaged 252 pounds and I cleared \$23.35 a head. These pigs ran on bluegrass and alfalfa pasture. In addition, they had skim milk and corn, with cob ashes and a little salt added about once a week.

I also sold some steers about 13 months old that brought \$133. They were fed skim milk, shelled corn and alfalfa hay until grass, when the milk was taken away and fed to the pigs. Corn was discontinued when the pasture was good.

I think it best to have the calves born in late fall or early winter and feed the skim milk to them until the spring pigs are ready for it. By this method some of the roughness can be used profitably and fertility returned to the soil.

I think it doesn't pay to feed the milk to brood sows. I prefer fall calves to fall pigs.

J. O. Saylor.

## Wasted Dynamite

BY ALFRED MATHEWSON

Farmers waste a great deal of dynamite every year in Kansas by storing improperly over winter. Very frequently explosive manufacturers receive complaints about dynamite being no good, and upon investigation find the dynamite in question was some purchased in the summer or fall and stored on the farm over winter. Not infrequently has a hole in the ground, or a spring house, or a corn crib been its resting place for two or three months. When the cases are opened, the cartridges are soaked, many of them partly empty, due to water dissolving some of the explosives. Of course, it is no good. Water ruined it.

Any standard dynamite may be kept over winter and be perfectly good if it is stored properly. Keep it in a dry, well ventilated building. Rain and snow blowing in on the cases thru cracks in

stored properly in the manufacturer's storehouse. On the farm there is always to be found a dry loft, or a tight building where air has free circulation. In such places dynamite can be kept as safely over winter as in specially constructed storehouses or magazines. It is well, however, if large quantities are to be stored at any time to build a magazine for the purpose and always have dynamite under lock and key to prevent children and irresponsible persons from getting at it.

## A Demand for Motor Cars

While it is common knowledge that the motor car industry has developed wonderfully in the last few years, a statement just issued by the Bureau of the Census shows the exact extent of this growth from 1909 to 1914. Those are the latest official figures, but they have already lost their value as representing the present status of the industry.

In 1914 there were 300 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of motor vehicles. They employed 91,997 persons, had an invested capital of \$312,876,000, paid \$84,001,000 in salaries and wages during the year and produced vehicles to the value of \$505,230,000. In addition, there were 33 establishments engaged in other lines of manufacturing which produced automobiles to the value of \$6,636,920.

Adding the value of bodies and parts produced by 971 companies making this their principal business and 434 other establishments producing them as a side line, brings the total value of automobile products for that year to \$649,982,990—an increase of 155 per cent over the value of a production of \$254,447,346 in 1909.

Incidentally, it is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that the production of automobiles alone in 1917 will amount to more than 1 billion dollars.

The greatest increase shown by the industry in the five years was in salaries paid, which increased 295 per cent, from \$9,479,000 to \$37,526,000. The average value of production to the employee increased from \$2,920 to \$4,336 in the respective census years.

The second largest increase was in value of materials purchased for the manufacture of cars, bodies and parts. This grew from \$131,646,000 in 1909 to \$356,208,000 in 1914 or 170 per cent.—American Motorist.

## Flivver?

Did you hear that Jiggs was killed while traveling in Kentucky?

"No. How was he killed?"

"In a feud."

"And I always told him not to ride in those cheap cars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Uncle Nat Saves Gasoline

Few towns boast more progressive people than those living at Maryville, Mo. Motor cars are numerous at the Nodaway county metropolis and almost every farmer burns gasoline. Last summer, tho, an anniversary celebration was held and "Uncle Nat" Baker drove to the celebration just as he had driven to the first flag raising many years before. It wasn't that he couldn't have ridden in a motor car, but the folks at Maryville wanted Uncle Nat to drive the old bull, and being a loyal home town booster he complied.

The purity and high breeding of an animal determines its power to transmit its good qualities to its offspring.



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**RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS 100 \$4.00.** Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kansas.

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**TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCK EGGS.** Prices very reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Missouri.

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BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN,  
bred for high yield in ear-to-row method,  
under supervision of the Agronomy Depart-  
ment of the State Agricultural College.  
Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked, \$2.25  
per bushel. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6,  
Topeka, Kansas.

SEEDS WANTED.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER BOUGHT (ANY  
quantity) if priced attractively. State  
lowest price. Box 375, Emporia, Kan.

LANDS.

WELL IMPROVED RANCH IN RENO  
county, Kansas. G. care Mail and Breeze.  
IMPROVED 40, 8 MI. ANTHONY; \$1,500.  
Edith Cary, care Ira Shaw, Anthony, Kan.  
FINE ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE;  
yields 250 tons alfalfa yearly. Write Kysar  
Realty Company, Goodland, Kansas.  
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 120 ACRES,  
coming under irrigation. 20 acres alfalfa,  
balance cultivated. H. L. Swank, Lamar,  
Colo.  
FOR SALE—1/4 SECTION LAND, 3 MI.  
north, 3 west of Kanorado. 80 acres brok-  
fenced. Well and windmill. Price \$2400.  
Call or write. Ruthford Graybill, Kanorado,  
Kan., Rt. 2.  
WILL EXCHANGE: IF YOU HAVE FARMS,  
merchandise, buildings, automobiles, horses,  
in fact any property that you will exchange  
for land, write Kysar Realty Company,  
Goodland, Kansas.  
FOR SALE, 320 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH  
of Bucklin, 210 acres wheat, 1/4 goes im-  
proved, mile to school, 265 acres in cultiva-  
tion, all fenced, price \$17,000, terms. Write  
Ray Birney, owner, Bucklin, Kansas.  
SMALL MISSOURI FARM. \$10 CASH AND  
\$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly  
productive land; close to 3 big markets;  
write for photographs and full information.  
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HO, REAL ESTATE MEN! I HAVE A  
list of the names of owners of Gove county  
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ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUYING GOOD  
farm lands in a new and undeveloped  
country? Let us tell you about a country  
which, though new, still offers you most  
of the advantages of your home state.  
Where you can raise the same crops with  
which you are familiar and some perhaps  
that you have never attempted to grow.  
Where there is a diversity of soils, low  
prices and good titles. Where there are  
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churches, good roads, telephones, electric-  
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pared favorably with your home state. The  
Twelve Counties of Eastern Oklahoma trav-  
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way offer exceptional opportunities to the  
farmer seeking a new location in a country  
where he can purchase land at low prices,  
yet have all the advantages to which he is  
accustomed. Oklahoma was admitted to  
Statehood in 1907, since which time cities  
and towns have sprung up rapidly to the  
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agricultural country—agreeable for residence  
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through growing season—35 to 45 inches.  
We have dependable literature telling  
all about it. Write today to Colonization  
Dept., M. K. & T. Ry. Room 1504 Railway  
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NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF  
the greatest states in the Union. A new  
line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and  
fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas,  
where already many farmers have made  
good in a big way with wheat, hogs and  
live stock. Here, if you act now, you can  
get first choice—get in on the ground floor  
of a great opportunity. You can get in  
ahead of the railway—ahead of the people  
whom the railway will bring—ahead of  
those who act more slowly than you do.  
This is the chance of a lifetime for a man  
of moderate means. A certain number of  
thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good  
land at an astonishingly low figure and on  
long, easy terms. If you have confidence  
that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe,  
would only recommend what it considers a  
good thing, and because it wants to see  
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me today for particulars about this dis-  
trict. Mild climate, social advantages,  
schools, churches, telephones, good roads.  
Everything there but enough men with  
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tunate firstcomers to reap the advantages  
of a section that has been minutely in-  
spected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent  
and pronounced right? Write me now and  
let me send you a copy of the special litera-  
ture circular we are getting out. C. L.  
Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. &  
S. F. Ry., 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

LANDS.

GRIDLEY, KANSAS, FARM, PASTURE,  
hay lands. C. M. Phillips Land Co.  
LAND OFFERINGS ALONG THE KANSAS  
City Southern Railway, now ready for dis-  
tribution, contains lists of improved and un-  
improved lands for sale at all stations in  
Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana  
and Texas together with reliable information  
concerning the towns, cities, agricultural and  
mineral resources near which the lands are  
located. Write for a copy to Immigration  
Bureau, 303 K. C. S. Building, Kansas City,  
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YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH  
lands and business opportunities offer you  
independence; Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre;  
irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to  
pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready-  
made farms. Loan of live stock; Taxes aver-  
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improvements, personal property, or live  
stock. Good markets, churches, schools,  
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and live stock prove it. Special home-sellers'  
fare certificates. Write for free booklets.  
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Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 Ninth-av.,  
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FILMS DEVELOPED.

KODAK FILMS FINISHED BY EXPERI-  
enced photographers. Reed Studio, Nor-  
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ANY ROLL FILM DEVELOPED 5C. PRINTS  
3 1/2 x 5 1/2 or smaller 3c. 24-hour service.  
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CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT  
Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kan-  
sas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for  
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MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS. \$80 MONTH-  
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Four books with list hundreds of inventions  
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SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT-  
ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un-  
nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St.  
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SITUATION WANTED.

FOR FARM HELP, MARRIED OR SINGLE,  
write your wants to Wiltse Agency, Lin-  
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FARMER WANTS PLACE AS FOREMAN  
or manager. Experienced in orchard, al-  
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about cows and hogs. Rain belt and irri-  
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family. Practical, able, competent. Some  
Agricultural College training. References.  
Salary or shares. Every inquiry answered.  
Address Box 123, care Mail and Breeze,  
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MALE HELP WANTED.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST  
and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free  
catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.  
SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND  
ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary.  
Outfit free. Pay weekly. Garman 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. Great-  
est product ever discovered. Large profits.  
Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS. GET OWN  
clothes free, make big money. Knicker-  
bocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 594, Chicago.  
AGENTS—100% PROFIT GUARANTEED  
selling sprayers, gasoline pumps and auto  
washers. Write Rusler Company, Johns-  
town, Ohio.  
WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND  
furnish rig and expenses to introduce guar-  
anteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler  
Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

\$1000 PER MAN PER COUNTY—STRANGE  
invention startles world—agents amazed.  
Ten inexperienced men divide \$40,000. Kor-  
stad, 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 \$8.50. Self-heating.  
No plumbing or waterworks required. In-  
vestigate. Exclusive sale. Credit given. Send  
no money. Write letter or postal today.  
Allen Manufacturing Company, 310 Allen  
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MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—IDEAS AND  
stories for photoplays wanted by 48 com-  
panies; \$25-\$300 each paid. Experience un-  
necessary. Details free. Producers League,  
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED  
by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.  
HOUSEWIVES—SEND DIME FOR FOR-  
mula for "Mystic" wall-paper cleaner. H.  
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TO TRADE: 5 ROOM BUNGALOW, PASA-  
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SPECIAL OFFER. SEND ONE DIME FOR  
12 finest linen visiting cards printed with  
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LIFE OF BUFFALO BILL AND STORY OF  
Wild West, written by himself; big book,  
well illustrated; tells his whole life; every-  
body wants it; liberal commissions, credit if  
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George G. Clows Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS  
25 cents. Biggest and best general home  
and news weekly published in the West.  
Review of the week's current events by Tom  
McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart-  
ments for young and old. Special offer, six  
months' trial subscription—twenty-six big  
issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly,  
Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Fruit for Kansas Farms

Most small fruits come into bearing  
early and pay well for the time and care  
spent on them. When we bought our  
farm of 80 acres, five years ago, there  
was not a tree on the place. Tho it was  
quite late in the season before we got  
settled we managed to get out a few  
trees that spring and have been setting  
trees every spring since.

Concord grapes, set the following sea-  
son, have been in bearing two years, and  
the gooseberries three. We had peaches  
of our own raising last year and also a  
few cherries. Apples and pears are ex-  
pected this season. Every tree that fails  
to grow or meets with disaster is re-  
placed promptly by another.

Persistency is the way to success, in  
fruit growing as in all else. The work  
of setting out, caring for and cultivat-  
ing a fruit garden, instead of being a  
drudgery, as is often supposed, becomes  
a pleasure, and an interesting and health-  
ful vocation.

The selection of varieties, the unfold-  
ing of the leaves, the process of growth,  
the beauty of blossom, the setting of  
fruit and its ultimate formation and  
ripening are processes both wonderful  
and interesting. Eager anticipation and  
hope are beautifully blended in the work,  
and when crowning results are finally  
attained in a perfect crop of fruit, joy  
is complete. And desire becomes a pleas-  
ant reality. The possession of a tree  
or shrub which one himself has planted  
and carefully tended and reared to the  
period of production possesses an added  
charm and value to its owner. He has  
had a part in its life and development,  
and is uplifted thereby.

First of all I would plant an apple  
tree, and I would not stop at one but set  
enough to supply the family the year  
around. Twenty well selected trees  
ought to be sufficient. I would have  
two or three trees of early summer  
varieties, the same number of fall va-  
rieties and the rest winter sorts. Six  
of these should be chosen for their good  
keeping qualities as well as for flavor  
and color. Choose those best suited to  
your climatic conditions.

Next on the list would be cherries, 1/2  
dozen or more as space would allow. Two  
varieties, an early and medium, would  
be sufficient. Then I would choose  
peaches, early, medium and late, not less  
than a dozen in all. Pears come next  
on the list, either common or dwarf.  
A half dozen is none too many. Choose  
assorted varieties for best results.

The same number of plums, also as-  
sorted, will do nicely. Also have grape  
vines, gooseberries, currants, raspberries,  
blackberries and strawberries. If apri-  
cots, quinces and nectarines do well in  
your locality and you have space you  
might add a few to the list.

This list, while not extensive, if prop-  
erly set out and carefully tended will  
supply an abundance of fresh fruit for  
the average family with some surplus  
left for canning.

Mrs. C. K. Turner.  
Fowler, Kan.

"In your sermon this morning you  
spoke of a baby as 'a new wave on the  
ocean of life,'" said the church warden,  
to the vicar. "I did," replied the vicar;  
"it was a poetic figure of speech."  
"Don't you think 'a fresh squall' would  
have hit the mark 'better'?"—Stray  
Stories.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

**\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST** wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

**3 SNAPS**, Imp. 120 a. at \$40; 160 at \$55; 57 at \$90. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**160 A.** imp., 40 a. wheat, 15 a. alf., bal. meadow and pasture. Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

**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.

**FOR SALE:** 160 acres near Yates Center. Kan. Improved. Worth \$60. Price \$40 per acre. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**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. Exchange. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

**100 A.**, 1 1/2 mi. 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.

**FORCED SALE:** 1120 acre ranch only 10 miles to railroad shipping point. Fair ranch improvements, part fenced, plenty outside range, abundance of sheet water, about one-fourth of the place rolling, balance all smooth farm land and on daily motor mail route. Price \$10.00 per acre. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

**SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME.** L. J. Pettijohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

**FOR REAL ESTATE BARGAINS** in Reno, Scott and Lane Counties, write Bachus & Winder, Abbyville, Kansas.

**RIVER BOTTOM FARM 471 ACRES.** Improved. 1 mile out. \$17 per acre. Easy terms. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

**80 ACRES, 2 MI. OF TOWN.** Highly improved. Price \$75 an acre. 160 acres, 2 miles of town, highly improved. Price \$60 an acre. Bargains if sold soon. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**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.

**WELL IMPROVED—ALL TILLABLE.** 200 acres, 75 miles of Kansas City, in Eastern Kansas; all smooth, black limestone soil; 60 acres in blue grass, 40 in timothy and clover, balance in corn and feed lots; no rock; large 2-story 8-room house; barn for 200 tons of hay and 100 head of cattle; any of land will raise alfalfa; just one mile to railroad station; will take trade up to \$5000; has \$9000 mtg., 5 yrs., 5 1/2%. Price \$110 per acre. G. D. Ross, 3228 Bellefontaine St., K. C. Mo.

**NESS COUNTY**

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

**Closing an Estate**

140 acres choice Kaw Valley land, improved, 4 1/2 mi. Lawrence. Close high school and shipping town. 60 a. wheat. Has grown 45 bushels of wheat and 90 bushels corn per acre. Price \$115 per a. Adjoining farms same quality held at \$150. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

## EASTERN KANSAS FARMS

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.

## Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

## 80 Acres Only \$500

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, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## FARM HOMES FOR YOU

160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 160 a. alfalfa land, well located. \$7500, \$3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, \$4500, \$2500 handles. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

## Immediate Possession

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 \$ 00.

Above are cash prices for quick sale, no trades considered. Come quick.

Miner Brothers, Ness City, Kan.

## Dairy Farm Bargain

160 acres, 4 1/2 miles north of Attica, Kan. 110 a. tillable, 20 a. meadow, 30 pasture, 10 alfalfa, 80 wheat, 1/2 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.

## Cash for Farm Lands

Where you find one purchaser for a large tract of land we can furnish twenty wanting small tracts. 40s and 80s. Let us subdivide and sell your place. Write for particulars and references. Closing up estates a specialty.

MIDDLE WEST LAND AUCTION COMPANY C. F. Sutter, Pres. I. H. Johnson, Gen'l Mgr. P.O. Box 374. Office, Hub Bldg., Salina, Kan.

## 3100 ACRE RANCH

—\$13 PER ACRE

Living water, 700 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land; balance pasture and wheat land. About all tillable. Fair improvements. Located near Wakeeney, Kan. Big bargain, good terms. We have other bargains.

Parish Investment Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

## FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## For Sale at a Bargain

Four good wheat farms in Thomas and Decatur Cos., Kan., and one large stock ranch in Laramie County, Colo. Write the owner. W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

## ARKANSAS

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.

500 ACRES, 1 1/2 MI. TOWN; level. 100 open. \$20 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

226 ACRES, upland stock ranch. Imp. 90 in cult., balance timber, 9 miles Charleston. \$3000; terms half. Goodbar, Charleston, Ark.

80 A., 25 CULT.; \$15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. \$20 an acre. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

FOR SALE, 15,000 ACRES good unimproved agricultural lands. No hills, swamps nor overflows, close to good market town of 25,000; healthy, good schools; land can be put in cultivation cheap. The rent you are paying will pay for a farm. \$15 per acre, \$3 per acre down, bal. 10 years 6%.

Frank Kendall Lumber Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

COME TO CLEBURNE county, Arkansas. Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

160 ACRES, good improvements. 135 cult., bal. timber. \$40 an a. Well watered. J. F. Stevenson, Dardanelle, Ark.

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

80 ACRES, 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 mi. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$10 a. Look Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$2,000. 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.

560 ACRES, 360 ACRES RIVER BOTTOM. 200 a. good timber; well improved. Two large springs, cane brakes on the river. Price \$35.00 per acre. J. C. Hart, Waldron, Arkansas.

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.

DAIRY FARM MUST BE SACRIFICED. 70 a. adjoining city; 6 room house; barn 36x40, 22 grade and registered cows, bull and heifers; farm tools, dairy equipment; feeds, silo 10x20 full. Only delivery in town. Sales \$200 a month. B. H. Atkinson & Co., Berryville, Ark.

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

160 A. DOUGLAS CO., 1 mi. Ava. Well imp. \$3200. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. valley farm \$950. Well improved. 10 a. timber land \$250. Good terms; free list. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE HIGH WILL BE HIGHER. Send for description and price of 500 acre ranch. One-fourth cash, balance three years 5%. Missouri Land Co., Box 3, Aurora, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Blanck Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

70 ACRES, improved, bottom land; spring. 4 room house; barn. 2 miles of Westville, Oklahoma. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

FINE 160 A. FARM, 2 mi. out; 80 broke. level, rich corn and wheat land. Good 3 room house, new barn, fruit, nice timber; spring creek, well, R. F. D. and phone. Only \$3800; time on \$1650. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

17 A. ADJOINING CITY McALESTER. pop. 15,000. 13 a. dry black bottom. Fine vegetables and poultry. \$55 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

## COLORADO

**TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND** at unheard of prices. Requisitions and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices. Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

**CHEAPEST** choice half section RELINQUISHMENTS in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Write for bargain list. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

## COLORADO

2,200 acres fine equipped stock ranch. Stock, implements, etc. Lots of open range. Price \$80,000. A. M. Redesel, 200 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

## Farms and Ranches

I have the best farms and ranches in three best counties of East Colorado; climate, soil, water, crops, schools, opportunities. Write for facts.

R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

## Your Opportunity

To buy a COLORADO IRRIGATED FARM will never be better than now. Our irrigated farms are located in the famous Ordway Sugar City District, near Pueblo, Colorado, from one to 4 miles from main line of the Missouri Pacific, under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's System. Good, sandy, dependable water rights, climate

healthful, country prosperous; good schools, churches and markets. Prices \$135 to \$150 per acre. Terms, \$10 to \$20 per a. cash, balance in ten equal annual payments, 6%.

We have several thousand acres of cheap land within 5 miles of the city of Pueblo, at from \$15 to \$30 per a. There are several artesian wells on this cheap land.

Write for our free book. Homeseekers excursions first and third Tuesdays of each month. Reference any bank in Pueblo.

B. H. TALLMADGE, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 25, 1917.

We consider B. H. Tallmadge reliable and responsible. We can also strongly recommend the land under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's system, which he has charge of. It is one of the oldest irrigation systems in eastern Colorado.

THE BANK OF PUEBLO, W. B. Cook, Cashier. D. A. Randall, Vice President.

## NEBRASKA

1760 A. IMPROVED stock farm, all level, close to R. R.; 12 ft. to good water. No waste land. Alfalfa grows on farm. \$12.50 per acre. \$4000 cash, bal. easy terms. R. D. Drullner, Benkelman, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCTION from natural resources is the largest in the world for population employed. Do you want to share in this? Get bulletins from Department of Immigration, Capital E-3, Pierre, S. D.

NEW YORK

180 ACRES. 14 room house, 2 barns 30x70 and 36x40, hen house for 200 hens, two large orchards, 1 mile to town; 4 miles to county seat. Will if sold soon put in reaper, binder, grain drill, wagons, harrows, sulky plow, cultivator, horse hoe, hay rake, other plows and tools; all goes for \$3,000, only \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. If you want it don't wait. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

MICHIGAN

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich, for list farms in Co. where biggest crops grow. Fruit, grain, alfalfa, dairying.

MONTANA.

**MONTANA** The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops, ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewiston, Montana

TEXAS

PANHANDLE ranches for sale, four to ten sections, and good plains land farms. Prices right. J. K. McKenzie, Miami, Tex.

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. Halff, Midland, Texas.

ALABAMA

LOCATE on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.



## 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 general 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, Soo Lines,  
1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**ANYTHING** in real estate. Sales or exchanges. J. W. Brown, Dealer, Springfield, Mo.

**240 A. KAW VALLEY LAND. IMPROVED.** J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kansas.

**WHATEVER** you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

**OKAZKS OF MO.** farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

**240 A. ANDERSON CO., Kan.** Price \$14,400. Mtg. \$6,000. Want eastern land. Other trades. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

**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.

**160 A. 5 MI. WAVERLY.** 100 a. cult. 30 pasture, 30 hay; some alfalfa. Exchange for good dairy stock, Holsteins or Jerseys. W. H. Lathrop, Waverly, Kansas.

**HAVE STORE BUILDING** 30x30 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.

**TRADES** Farms, property, stocks. Write Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

**FLAT-SIX APARTMENT BUILDING.** New, income \$2340 yearly; owner wants good farm. G. E. Shand, 615 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## FOR TRADE

**ON WESTERN KANSAS LAND** Jacks, 3 and 9 years old, and livery barn in nearby town is now rented and still can be or give possession if desired. Good location for breeding, buying, selling and livery. Lock Box 271, St. Marys, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade  
232 ACRE FARM

$\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of town. Plenty of 30 inch coal from 8 to 15 feet stripping. Two story house, eight rooms and bath. Water system, furnace heat, electric lights and basement 32x32. Barn 42x42, 18 feet to eaves. Will hold over 50 tons of hay.  
C. A. Shaw, Hume, Mo.

## FARM LOANS

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow.  
Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.



**Six 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 booklets to match given free to all who send 10c for a three months subscription to our big family magazine, the Household. Address: Household, Dept. EB-2, Topeka, Kan.



**Juvenile Bracelet** FREE This bracelet is a pretty little novelty made to fit any size wrist. The imitation watch looks like gold plated case. The face is pure white porcelain with the hands and figures in black. A good imitation of a genuine watch.  
**Free Offer:** To introduce our publication into homes where bracelet free to all who send 10 cents to pay for a new three months' subscription to Missouri Valley Farmer. If you are already a subscriber you can send 10 cents for the paper sent to a friend and we will send bracelet to you. Address: Missouri Valley Farmer, Dept. I. W. 6, Topeka, Kansas

## "Macon Moore"

By Judson R. Taylor

This is a story of detective work among the MOONSHINERS in the mountain wilds of GEORGIA. There is not a slow line in the entire book and in 251 pages it is written in a style that commands attention right from the start. The best part of it all is that MACON MOORE is a gentleman detective and in no sense a swash-buckled ruffian. He has the courage to meet even criminals and desperadoes on the level; in short, he is what the schoolboy would call "a corker." Like all fiction there are places where the story strains the probable, but within the possible. We think it certainly a mighty clever, well-written, interesting book.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** This dramatic 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. M. M. 2, Topeka, Kan.

## MACON MOORE

THE SOUTHERN DETECTIVE

By Judson R. Taylor



## 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., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 13—Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Mar. 15—L. M. Moneses & 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. Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan. Holstein Cattle.

March 7—P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kan.

March 9—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.

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, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

March 14—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

March 14—Broeders' 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.

June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 29—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb. Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.

Poland China Hogs.

Mar. 20—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 14—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Mar. 20—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Chester White Hogs.

Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., proprietor of Royal Scion Farm, will sell at auction Wednesday, March 14, 43 richly bred Durocs consisting of 39 bred sows and gilts and four boars. Few breeders of the Southwest have given the time or thought to Duroc blood line study as has Mr. Norman. Some of the best breeding sows in the entire country have had their home at Royal Scion Farm, which also was the home of the famous Graduate Col. Mr. Norman must reduce his herd on account of poor health and failing pasture for the coming year. Here is a good place to buy good Durocs, so arrange to be at this sale. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Duroc Show Prospects.

J. A. Reed & Sons of Lyons, Kan., regular advertisers in Farmers Mail and Breeze, in the Duroc Jersey section, say under date of February 23, that they have sold all their bred sows and gilts but that they now have for sale the best lot of fall boars and gilts they have ever offered the public. These pigs are all immuned by the double treatment and include some fine prospects for the state fairs next fall. These pigs were farrowed in August and September and will weigh around 150 pounds. They are sired by the undefeated herd boar Reed's Gano. This boar weighed in breeding condition 700 pounds as a junior yearling. If interested in this offering write for further particulars and prices. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## World's Champion Jack Blood.

The big offering of jack stock which H. T. Hineman & Sons of Dighton, Kan., will sell in their new sale pavilion March 13 will afford buyers an opportunity to secure some of the best bred jack stock available. The offering will include 50 head of Jacks and jennets. There are 25 Jacks ranging in ages from weanlings to mature animals. They are the big, rugged, heavy boned kind. Many of these Jacks are sired by Pharaoh, champion of several state fairs. There are 25 jennets included in the sale. Many of these are by Pharaoh and bred to Kansas Chief, the World's Fair grand champion at San Francisco. In addition to their Jacks there will be 10 good Percherons, stallions, mares and colts sold. Note their ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend the sale, if you want to buy high class jack stock or good Percherons. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

## Erhart &amp; Sons' Great Hog Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., held their Poland China hog sale at Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 22. The sale was attended by the kind of men who appreciate hogs of large scale and high quality. The competition was about equal between Kansas and Oklahoma buyers. Texas also took some of them at good figures. The 57 head sold for \$8,435, or an average of \$149.

The first 50 sows and gilts averaged \$152.70. Only three boars sold, averaging \$118.33. The top of the sows was a 750 pound granddaughter of A Wonder, taken by A. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan., at \$535. Only two hogs of the entire female offering sold as low as \$90. Among the buyers were W. R. Coleman, Kingman, Kan.; Russell Walters, Jetmore, Kan.; J. E. Kendall, Engle, Kan.; W. J. Rallsback, Langsdon, Kan.; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.; Ed Warnett, Little River, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan.; Jesse McClellan, Oatville, Kan.; A. Zogelman, Mt. Hope, Kan.; C. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.; J. G. Burk, Solomon, Kan.; L. E. Kramer, Bazine, Kan.; J. F. Bell, Newton, Kan.; F. E. Webb, Protection, Kan.; John Henry, Leocompton, Kan.; E. O. Alden, Turon, Kan.; W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kan.; J. Cook, Mayfield, Kan.; J. R. Adams, Gypsum, Kan.; Frank Downing, Hutchinson, Kan.; W. C. Scott, Tonkawa, Okla.; L. Larson, Chickasha, Okla.; Mr. Rutherford, Gate, Okla.; Sid Willis, Kingston, Okla., and M. L. Thomas, Chickasha, Okla.—Advertisement.

## Scotch Shorthorns at Auction.

J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., will sell at auction Wednesday, March 21, an offering of Shorthorns consisting of 40 Scotch heifers, cows and bulls, that for quality and breeding will stand out superior to any of his previous offerings. For the last eight years Mr. Whistler has been growing in popularity as a constructive Shorthorn breeder and enjoys an enviable reputation for square dealing and good Shorthorns. Every year has brought a stronger demand for his cattle and every year his sale patrons have returned for more of his Shorthorns to add to their herds. With this sale, however, a new epoch in not only this herd and Mr. Whistler's career as a breeder, but in the Shorthorn history of Oklahoma, is liable to be reached. For several years Mr. Whistler has been adding to his large herd many foundation females from the best Scotch families and by the most noted sires of the breed. These have been mated with his two great herd bulls, Ardmore's Choice and Baron Avondale, two outstanding bulls. One is a descendant of the great Choice Goods, the other a son of the illustrious Avondale. Now to get right to the point, Mr. Whistler has decided to cut deep into his herd of breeding Shorthorns and offer to his customers a class of Shorthorns that most breeders would refuse to offer at auction or price at any price. Included will be some of his best herd cows and heifers purchased with the view of enlarging his herd, among which are the noted grand champion Isabella, with calf at foot, by Watonga Searchlight; Golden Lady, with a roan bull calf at foot, (a \$1000 herd bull prospect) by Fair Acres Sultan; and Types Goods by Cumberland Type, the 36 times grand champion in that many shows. The fact is that right here in this sale is the kind of cattle that discriminating buyers are on the lookout for, and those who want the very kind that is selling around the \$1,000 mark in the North and East will find the kind they want and need right in this sale of richly-bred Scotch cattle. See display ad in this issue and write today for catalog, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kan., are dispersing their herd of high grade Holstein cows next Wednesday, March 7, at the sale pavilion in Junction City. Write them for full particulars. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Searle &amp; Cottle's Duroc Sale.

Searle & Cottle, the popular breeders of Duroc Jerseys, of Berryton, Kan., held a sale at Bonnie View Stock Farm, February 19. They sold a number of spring gilts and six bred sows. The prices ranged from \$31 to \$82.50. The gilts made an average of \$45 and the bred sows \$61.50, with a general average of \$51.50. They also sold some Holstein cows, grades and purebreds. The prices on these were very satisfactory.—Advertisement.

## Polands Bring Good Prices.

Austin Smith's dispersion sale of Poland Chinas, at Dwight, Kan., last Monday, was well attended and the prices received were very satisfactory. Nineteen bred sows and spring gilts sold for an average of \$82. The general average on the bred sows and gilts, the two herd boars and 21 fall gilts was \$55. J. R. Adams and H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Kan., were good buyers of sows selling around the top. Mr. Adams topped the sale, paying \$100 for a splendid spring gilt, by Big King. Johnson Brothers of Dwight, Phillip Bruce of Peabody, Fred Graham of Peabody and a number of other breeders were the principal buyers. Mr. Smith will retire from the business for a year at least.—Advertisement.

## Kansas Percheron Breeders.

About a year ago Dr. W. C. McCampbell of the State Agricultural college suggested that the Kansas Percheron breeders hold a consignment sale at the college pavilion. This suggestion appealed to a number of the Kansas breeders and 18 of them consigned 42 head of Percherons to the Kansas Percheron sale held at the college, February 9. These horses included a number of weanlings and sold for an average of \$503.16. The result of this sale demonstrates that there is a keen demand for good, sound, useful Percherons, that small breeders can raise just as good Percherons as the large breeders and that if brought together in sufficient number to attract as many buyers

## TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I just received a check for two more of the fall gilts and am getting inquiries every day from my ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly—J. L. Griffiths, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Riley, Kan., Oct. 22, 1916.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received splendid results from every ad that has been carried in your papers, and will be in the market for some more advertising some time within the next 60 days. Yours very truly—Frank Bates, Real Estate Dealer, Waldron, Ark., Jan. 15, 1917.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**W. H. Fisher, White City, Kan.** Pure bred 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.**

## 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. E. C. Bailey, Lewistown, Mo.

**For Sale, O.I.C.s.** A few service boars, July first prize aged boar for quick sale. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

**EXTRA GOOD O. I. C. BOARS** 100 to 150 lbs. each—best of breeding. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

**O.I.C. Summer Boars** and fall pigs, at very reasonable 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.**

## "PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O.I.C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**F. J. Greiner, Box B. Billings, Mo.**

## 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 shipments

## 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

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE** ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

## Lovely Peacock Ring Latest Novelty FREE

Peacock Rings are all the rage. They are sterling silver, bronze finish. The Peacock is enameled in brilliant natural peacock colors making a very attractive appearance and a ring that any person would be proud to wear.

**FREE OFFER:** send 35 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. If ring is not satisfactory we will return your money. Mention size wanted.  
**HOUSEHOLD, Dept. P R-2, Topeka, Kansas**



## 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, Neb.

**Immune Duroc Boars**  
Herd headed to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan.

## QUALITY AND SIZE

Big type Poland Chinas, either sex, \$12 to \$35. Satisfaction 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**  
30 spring gilts, bred to Illustration II Jr., for March and April farrow. These are sired by Crimson Wonder 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, Illustration, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model breeding. 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 & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

## 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

## Outstanding Poland Chinas

A few wonderful fall boars and gilts, great herd stock or great to fit for next fall shows. They are the best big type breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address JOE YOUNG, Richards, Mo. JOE SHEEHY.

## 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.

## As Good As Grows

Comparison with other herds most earnestly invited. Smooth, Extra Smooth Price and Extra Smooth Price 2nd, herd boars at the top. History makers. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas

## 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.

as attend the large breeder's sale, the small breeder's Percherons sell for just as much money as those of the larger breeders. Another Kansas Percheron breeders' consignment sale will be held at the college next year during Farm and Home week. For information concerning this sale address Dr. McCampbell in care of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Satisfactory Poland Sale.

O. B. Clemetson's annual sale of Poland China bred sows, at Holton, Kan., last Wednesday was attended by one of the largest crowds of well known Poland China breeders and farmers ever seen at a sale in Holton. The day was ideal and the offering one of real merit and everybody seemed anxious to get one or more of Mr. Clemetson's bred sows. Col. R. L. Harriman conducted the sale and in his opening talk spoke very complimentary of Mr. Clemetson and his splendid offering. The prices ranged very even and the top was \$105, paid by P. P. Schmertz of Seneca, Kan., for a January gilt, bred to O. B.'s Wonder. Thirty-eight sows and gilts averaged \$88.20 and the five young boars averaged \$30. Among the prominent breeders who attended the sale were Met. Barrett, Denison, Kan.; Fred Hall, Hoyt, Kan.; Ed. Stogelin, Straight Creek, Kan.; John Mahan, Whiting, Kan.; C. M. Jones, Hiawatha, Kan.; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.; James Cooney, Mayetta, Kan.; and others. O. B. Clemetson, one of the young Poland China breeders of Poland Chinas in Kansas, is getting to the front. It was a good sale and very satisfactory to Mr. Clemetson.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, the Duroc Jersey specialists of Steele City, Neb., are entirely sold out of spring boars and bred sows and gilts and ask us to change their card so as to offer fall pigs of either sex. Pairs and trios not related can be furnished and these pigs can be bought very reasonably during the next 30 days. They are of the very best blood lines and good in every way. Write at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Schwab's Stallions and Jacks.

George W. Schwab of Clay Center, Neb., is making special prices on some high class Percheron stallions and jacks. The stallions are blacks and grays, 3 and 4 years old, sound and licensed. They will develop into better than ton horses. These horses are bred and raised by Mr. Schwab and are sold at live and let live prices. He is offering two, big, registered jacks that he has used. The mares sired by these jacks are the well-built, desirable kind. If interested in either stallions or jacks get in communication with Mr. Schwab at once.—Advertisement.

## The Place to Buy Shorthorns.

Blank Brothers & Kleen, the Shorthorn breeders of Franklin, Neb., who make a sale at Hastings, Neb., March 13, write that they never had cattle do nicer and they call special attention to the insurance clause in the advertisement. This means that every animal sold in this sale is insured against death from any cause for a period of 90 days without cost to the purchaser. This will be one of the good, useful Shorthorn offerings of the year, and Kansas buyers should attend this sale and go on to Farnam, Neb., and attend the Highline sale the next two days. For catalog write Blank Brothers & Kleen, Franklin, Neb., and mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Holsteins Sell High at Beatrice.

The Kidd & Junkin dispersion Holstein cattle sale, held at Beatrice, Neb., February 24, was well attended and the demand ruled strong for the good things. The offering consisted mostly of good foundation cows, bought for use in building up a herd, which business conditions made it necessary to disperse. The registered cows sold for an average well above the \$300 mark, the top going to Putman & Liebers, local breeders at \$450. In fact all of the best animals stayed in Gage county, where good Holsteins are appreciated more than in any other locality in the state. There were some rare bargains, but taken as a whole the sale was a good one. The Howell Brothers of Herkimer, Kan., bought several head. Col. Z. S. Branson conducted the sale in a very able manner.—Advertisement.

## A Big Stock Sale.

An event big enough and good enough to attract buyers from Middle West states will be the W. T. Judy & Sons sale to be held in their own sale pavilion at Kearney, Neb., March 9. On the date mentioned they sell 40 registered double standard Polled Durham cattle, a draft from their herd which is now the largest herd of this breed in United States. The offering will consist of 24 splendid bulls, the low down, blocky kind, and a lot of choice females, bred to the grand champion bull, Shaver Creek Lad. A lot of choice registered stallions of the leading draft breeds are selling and 40 head of registered Duroc Jersey bred sows. This will be a regular stock show and well worth the time of any stockman to attend whether he wants to buy or not. If you haven't yet received a catalog write now for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## High Line Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in good Shorthorns could spend March 14 and 15 profitably to himself at Farnam, Neb. These are the dates for the big annual two days' sales. One hundred head will be sold. They represent choice selections from the herds of the breeders who have by their efforts and ability, built up one of the strongest Shorthorn centers in the Middle West. Every animal that is cataloged for this sale has been inspected by competent judges. This is no ordinary offering of Shorthorns. The cattle represent small consignments from many good herds and this makes a better bunch possible than if they all came from one herd. The members of this association have over 60 head to pick from. E. W. Crossgrove, Farnam, Neb., manager of this sale, is waiting to send you catalog. Write for it at once. Blank Brothers & Kleen sell a fine bunch of Shorthorns at Hastings, Neb., March 13. Plan to attend both sales.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale.

The Nebraska Horse Breeders' association sale held at Lincoln, Neb., February 22 and 23, brought many visitors and buyers from

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**BERKSHIRE PICS** Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs**, all ages, sired by champion males. Headed cattle. Catalog free. C. M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.

## SHEEP.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa.

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**FOR SALE—4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS**  
The jacks are 4 and 5 years old, 15½ to 16½ hands, standard measure. They are all grandsons of Limestone Mammoth. F. W. FOOS, POTTER, KANSAS

**REGISTERED JACK** Black with white points. Six years old, height 14 1-2 hands. Extra well built, sound in every respect, prompt performer. Cols. from last spring foals to coming 4-year-olds, to show. On account of my age I cannot care for this Jack and look after my farms. He will command the best patronage in any community and I will sell him at a great bargain if taken at once. C. E. Hale, Wathena, Kan.

**15 JACKS 20 JENNETS**  
3 to 6 years old. 15 to 15½ hands high. Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today.

**Philip Walker**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

## Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers

Registered BIG BONE Kentucky MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS. 33 SADDLE and CUBAN GAITED STALLIONS, geldings and mares. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY UNTIL YOU get our description and prices. WRITE US describing your wants. Mention Mail and Breeze. THE COOK FARMS, Box 436K, Lexington, Ky.

**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 14½ 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

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**A Jack and Stallion** for sale or trade. H. W. Morris, Altamont, Kan.

**Two Jacks** One 3 years, 14 hands. One 2 years, heavy bone. Also 2 jennets, for sale. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

## HORSES.

## 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 1750 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. P. COON, Manager



**HORSES.**

**For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions** \$250 to \$400, except two. Also Draft Mares for sale. **A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA**

**ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** and one extra good jack for sale. **J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, ABILENE, KANSAS**

**PERCHERON STALLIONS** One 9 years old, champion at Topeka; One 3, 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. Kets 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 Bams in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.

**For Sale or Trade for Land**

**MULES OR CATTLE.** 2 three-year-old and 6 two-year-old Percheron stallions; one high school registered Saddle stallion. 2 registered jacks, 15 and 16 hands standard. Four good Percheron mares, heavy with foal. Will sell one or all. **GEO. H. WEEKS, BELVUE, KANSAS**

**STALLIONS, JACKS and JENNETS**

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 ml. west of Kansas City. **AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**Stock For Sale!**

3 head of Standard bred colts; one brown filley 4 years old, stands 16 hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, has been tracked a little and shows lots of speed. Sire Paeolus Trilwood 50245, he by old Paeolus 9102; dam, Bessie Miller, by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black stud, 3 years old, has been tracked a little and is clever and very speedy. Stands 15.3 and weighs now 1,135. Drives single and double. He is a full brother to the above mare. One black filley, 3 years old, name Luta Miller, stands 15.1, broken to drive, has same sire. Dam, Estan Seletta, by Symbler 2:09. All these colts are sound and highly bred. We have 6 high grade white face bulls for sale, 2 years old, past. They are in fine condition.

I have 5 head of high grade Holstein heifers for sale. They are from 14 months to 3 years old; 3 giving milk and one springer. All are bred to my Holstein male. One Holstein male, coming 2 years old in April. This is an extra big male, greater part white in color. I want to sell all 6 head together. A few registered Jersey cows for sale.

**O. L. Thisler, Chapman, 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**

**PERCHERONS AT A BARGAIN!**

Two coming three-year-old mares. Two coming one year old fillies. One aged mare in foal, regular breeder, good worker. One coming one year old stud colt extra good, large bone and worlds of quality. All blacks, all sound and all registered. Reason for selling, am over-stocked.

**A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, 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**

**Graner Stock Farm Percherons**

**Bryan 54682**  
Special prices for 60 days on Stallions and a few spans of matched mares. **W. H. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS** (12 Mi. from Atchison) (Good R. R. Connections)

all parts of Nebraska and adjoining states. The offering was the best ever offered by the association and fairly good prices were received as a whole but there were the usual number of real snags. The big banquet held the night of the 22d was a very enjoyable affair. Col. Branson made the address of welcome. Tom Bradstreet of Grand Island responded. H. J. McLaughlin, president of the association, presided as toastmaster. Interesting addresses were made by Wayne Densmore and others. Arthur Saum of Norton, Kan., was a heavy buyer. B. N. Lewis of South Bend, Neb., topped the sale at \$1,000, buying the young Percheron stallion Marshall, consigned by H. J. McLaughlin. Charles Sawitzki of Plainview, Neb., paid the same price for a Percheron stallion from the G. M. Clark consignment. Sixty-five stallions sold for \$22,960, average \$353. Fifty mares sold for \$15,735, an average of \$315. The entire offering of 115 head sold for \$38,695, an average of \$336. Col. Z. S. Branson made the sale, assisted by Dan Fuller, W. J. Thompson and Clyde Hayhurst.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska Shorthorn Consignment Sale.**

Nebraska Shorthorn cattle breeders will hold their fifth semi-annual consignment sale at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., March 14 and 15. Their former sales have been held at Grand Island but it was decided to hold this sale at Omaha in order to secure better accommodations for both cattle and buyers. The sales manager, J. C. Price of Lincoln, Neb., has for years been in close touch with the livestock interests of the state and knows better than most anyone else where good cattle are found. He has listed and cataloged for this particular sale 120 head of good useful cattle, many of them from leading Nebraska and Iowa herds. Most of them have several good Scotch tops and the offering includes some real herd bull prospects. More than a dozen different breeders will have consignments in this sale, which fact guarantees a great variety of breeding. Seventy-five head will be choice young bulls of different ages. Everything will be tuberculin tested and fully guaranteed. A big catalog complete in every way has been issued. It gives breeding, age and all other necessary information. Write at once for it to J. C. Price, Manager, Lincoln, Neb., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY, 2 MAR 17

Sutton & Porteous of Lawrence, Kan., the prominent Aberdeen Angus breeders and exhibitors, have in their lots a great many very desirable cattle. They have a great assortment of bulls, cows and heifers. In fact they can supply you with anything you want in the Angus line; show prospects, range stock, herd headers and farm bulls. Write them for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

**Last Call Albechar Holstein Sale.**

An event of the greatest importance to the Holstein breeders and dairymen of the Southwest will be the Holstein sale at the Albechar Holstein Farm near Independence, Kan., March 9. At this sale 86 head of the richest bred cows, heifers and bulls ever assembled in one herd in the Missouri Valley will be sold. If you haven't a catalog of this wonderful sale, it will pay you to wire for one. If you are interested in dairying don't fail to attend this sale. One hundred and sixteen head will be sold. The sale will start at 10 a. m.—Advertisement.

**Extra Good Angus Bulls.**

E. Cleland of Hiattville, Kan., has for sale a few extra choice young Angus bulls. These bulls are real herd header prospects and are of the best breeding. They are richly bred Blackbirds and Prides. Mr. Cleland has bred cattle for 30 years and his herd shows that he has used good judgment in the selection of breeding stock. Please understand these bulls are not cheap bulls, but they are being priced, quality considered, at a very reasonable figure. If in the market for Angus bulls, it will pay you to see these.—Advertisement.

**A Herd of Champion O. I. C.**

A new ad in the white hog columns of this paper that should be of interest to the readers and especially to those who breed white hogs, is that of the Clinton County Herd, owned by J. E. McAnaw of Cameron, Mo. This herd is exceptionally strong in the blood of National Swine Show champions. A few fine fall pigs are being priced for quick sale. They are now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. They can supply boars, gilts and trios not related. Look up the ad in this paper and write at once for prices and breeding.—Advertisement.

**McBride's Duroe Sale.**

Among the very top offerings of Duroe sows and gilts made in Kansas this spring will be that of W. T. McBride of Parker. The McBride sale will consist of 30 head of March and April gilts of great size and wonderful uniformity. These gilts have been well cared for and are exceptionally well grown. They are by Parker's Wonder, by Ladore Wonder, and out of fine big sows, by such noted boars as Defender, Crimson Wonder, and Kant-Be-Beat. They are bred to H. & B's Pathfinder, by Pathfinder, dam by Orion Chief 2d, and Jorgenson's Golden Model, by Grand Model and out of a King The Col. dam. Every Duroe breeder in Kansas should have a catalog of this sale. Write for it today and please mention this paper. Mail bids should be sent to C. H. Hay, fieldman for this paper, in care of Mr. McBride.—Advertisement.

**Fehner's Sale a Success.**

Few if any sales of purebred livestock ever drew a greater percentage of the state's breeders than did the Henry Fehner white hog sale at Higginville, Mo. It was Mr. Fehner's first sale and the only well advertised sale of that breed of hogs held in Missouri this year. All sows and gilts sold averaged \$54. Fifty per cent of the offering was bred later than January 1 and only two were bred earlier than December. This cut the average at least 25 per cent. Everything considered it was a very satisfactory sale and it was a source of great encouragement to the white hog breeders of the state. The principal buyers were H. J. Irwin, Lamine, Mo.; P. J. Potter, LaPlata, Mo.; Henry Rolf, Alma, Mo.; William Koenig, Higginville, Mo.; George Thieman, Aullville, Mo.; Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Mo.; J. W. Smith, Higginville, Mo.; H. C. Shire, Columbus, Mo.; J. W. Bellows, Mayview,

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS** from tried sows, \$15.00 each. The best blood lines. **R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan.**

**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.**

**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, Neb., 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.**

**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**

**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.**

**OUR HERD BULL**

Abbotsford Lad 2, 395841, a pure Scotch bull, three years old, deep red, good disposition and a good breeder. We are keeping every heifer he has sired. Priced to sell quick. Also bull calves six to 10 months. **Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas**

**Scotch Topped Shorthorn Bulls** For sale

9 to 14 months old; from milking dams. Young Mary's and Orange cows of good size and conformation. **E. C. SMITH & SON, PLEASANTON, KAN.** Frisco and Mo. P. Railroads.

**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 Dale; 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**

**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 Pottawatomie county. Address **W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.**

**Norton County Breeders Association**

**SAMUEL TEAFORD, President** **CARL BEHRENT, Secretary**  
**Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917** **H. A. JOHNSON, President** **FRED STROHWIG, 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, Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Nothing for sale at present. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**SHORTHORNS**

**Scotch and Scotch Topped**

Six bulls from six to 13 months old. Reds and Roans. Sired by Scotch Pride, wt. 2200. Prices reasonable considering breeding and individual merit. **E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS** (Dickinson County)



**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** 3,000 bushels Red Texas Seed oats. Recleaned and graded. Write for prices.

**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 **Vallant 346102 and Maringo Pearl 391902.**

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further information address,

**C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.**



## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. 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 & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.**

## Red Polled Bulls

Six yearling bulls and one that is three years old. Also cows and heifers. By L. S. Cremo by the champion Cremo. One coming three-year-old PERCHERON STUD out of the grand champion mare Gollette. Address: **Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.**

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**ANGUS CATTLE** 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. **Berkshire Hogs** **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.**

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle** Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, 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, Blauvelt, Kan.**

## 15 Registered ANGUS BULLS

Age 8 to 12 months, also my four year old herd bull, Embree, No. 167382. Also recleaned Sudan grass seed for sale. **W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.**

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Registered Hereford Bulls** One 2-year-old, weight 1800 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.**

**Registered Hereford Bulls** 1 herd bull, by Laredo Boy, one 2-year-old, 2 senior yearlings, one calf. Good breeding. **J. A. TOMBAUGH & SON, Athol, (Smith County), Kansas.**

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**FOR SALE** year old high grade Guernsey heifer. **Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.**

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Registered Jersey Bulls** Excellent Breeding. **Forcy Lili, Mount Hope, Kansas**

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS** R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**JERSEYS FOR SALE** 30 head of cows and heifers, some bull calves. Would sell entire herd at bargain if taken soon. **C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.**

**Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf** Sire Pops of Brondale 166006; dam, Marlon'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; recleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year. **S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

## Get Rid of the "Boarders"

Do you keep cows or do they keep you? Do you know which are earning a profit and which are merely paying their board? One community increased the average net profit per cow 129% in a few years by testing. Cows from regularly tested herds sell for more money and so do their offspring. Knowing beats guessing in dairy work. Get our free booklet, "What is Accomplished by Testing Cows" and learn how to build up your herd from animals of known production. Every farmer should read this booklet. It's free. Send a postal today.

**The American Jersey Cattle Club** 355 West 23d St. New York City

Mo.; William Walker, Higginsville, Mo.; George Eckerman, Sweet Springs, Mo.; L. H. Volkerding, Higginsville, Mo.; M. C. Scott, LaMonte, Mo. and John Hannon, Odessa, Mo.—Advertisement.

## Monsees &amp; Sons' Jack Sale.

In the big jack sale which L. M. Monsees & Sons of Smithton, Mo., will hold at Sedalla, Mo., March 15, there will be 23 big black jacks of serviceable age and 30 jennets of exceptional size and quality. The jacks are of great scale and wonderful conformation; the type that makes Missouri jacks and Missouri mules world famous. With a few exceptions Limestone Valley Farm has produced the champions and grand champions of the Missouri State Fairs and World's Fairs for the last 20 years. Five of the jennets offered will have colts at side, others are bred to Limestone Monarch, Limestone Good Boy and DeWolf Hopper. Limestone Monarch is a Missouri State Fair champion and was reserve grand champion at the San Francisco World's Fair. He is a son of the undefeated Limestone Mammoth. Lint at San Francisco and is a son of the undefeated Orphan Boy, grand champion at the World's Fair at St. Louis. DeWolf Hopper is also a son of Orphan Boy. Illustrated catalog describing this offering will be sent to all who write for one. Write today and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Posts from the Hedge

BY ROBERT McGRATH  
Johnson County

During the winter we have worked hard cutting a hedge fence. We started the job last year but did not have time to finish it. This year, by rising a little bit earlier and by keeping the ax good and sharp we managed to get the job done. Now we are hauling the posts to a spot not far from the barn. The posts are piled corn shock fashion, 100 posts to the pile. The hedge tract was dense as most growths of from 15 to

A cycle of years of unsettled crop weather, a year of short crops, a great war among the world's producing nations—has brought about a world-wide food shortage, sharply accentuated by war-blocked distribution routes and the operations of speculators. And the situation is growing more and more menacing because of the long winter drouth. Never have the salvation of the nation, nor the needs of the world so greatly depended on the American farmer as they will this year. The situation demands all his foresight and skill. He will need plans which may be changed quickly, crops and seed which may be substituted if other crops fail. This is one year that a surplus need not be feared, for it will be an impossibility. Every acre, and every town lot, that produces something can do business at a profit. Head work will pay big. Failure will spell widespread disaster to all. This is to be a year of crisis. Everybody must help.

20 years generally are. We have sold the telephone poles for 50 cents apiece. The posts are worth about 15 cents each.

Our main supply of fuel for the winter and next summer has come from the oak and elm clearings, which grew on land that would be fine for potatoes. This wood we piled and sawed with a gasoline engine. The job cost \$6 for 6 hours, but the pile of cut wood was big enough to cost five times that amount if men were hired to cut it with an ax.

We took our disk to the shop for sharpening. On this farm there is no sharper other than the grindstone, and that does not do the disks any good. The sharpening cost 25 cents a disk. This is no small item, but it seems to be worth the money if one considers the good it does in making the implement wear longer. A good sharpening does away with weighting down a disk.

## Farmers' New Bulletins

Grasshopper Control in Relation to Cereal and Forage Crops. (Farmers' Bulletin 747.)

Growing Grain on Southern Idaho Dry Farms. (Farmers' Bulletin 769.)

Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use. (Farmers' Bulletin 771.)

Control of the Sugar-Beet Nematode. (Farmers' Bulletin 772.)

Corn Growing Under Drouthy Conditions. (Farmers' Bulletin 773.)

Growing Cherries East of the Rocky Mountains. (Farmers' Bulletin 776.)

Castration of Young Pigs. (Farmers' Bulletin 780.)

Send to Washington for these bulletins.

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE** at Public Auction, 4 miles N. W. of Amoret, Mo., and 4 miles east of Bolcourt, Kan., March 6th.

20 Head of Registered Galloway Cattle; 6 cows, 2 with calf at foot; 3 two-year-old heifers; 3 one-year-old heifers; 2 heifer calves; one herd bull; 2 two-year-old bulls; 3 bull calves.

**J. W. PRIESTLEY, BOLCOURT, KAN.**

## 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. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$25, crated for shipment. **BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES** 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, \$20 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. **HIGGINSBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas** Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**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**

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabauunsee 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 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabauunsee 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

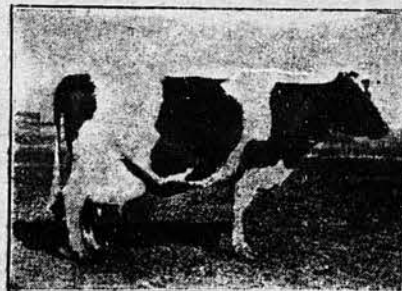
We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, 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 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, KANSAS**



# Great Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale

**Parker, Kansas, Thursday, March 15**

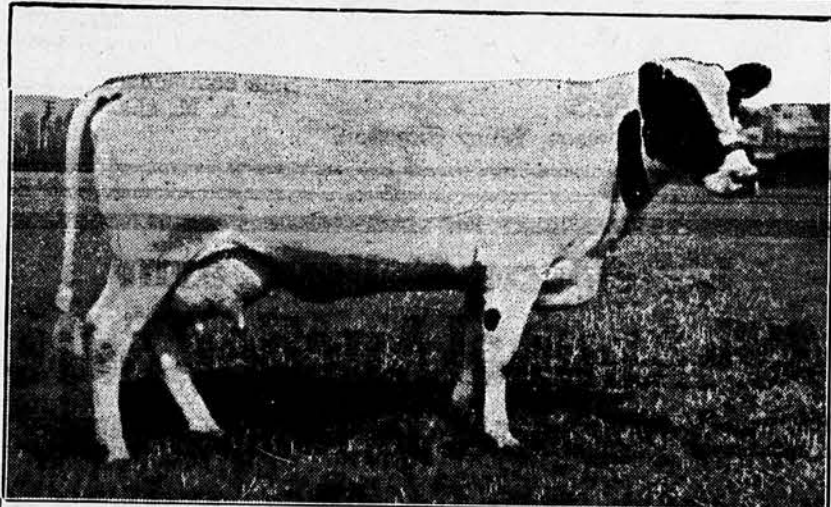
30 Head of Outstanding March and April Gilts by Parker Wonder, by Ladore Wonder, and out of sows by such boars as Defender, Crimson Wonder and Kant-Be-Beat. All are bred for March and April litters to H. & B.'s Pathfinder, by old Pathfinder and out of Orian Bell, by Orian Chief 6th, (bred by J. E. Davis, 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—Kansas 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.

**W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas**

Mail bids should be sent to C. H. Hay, in my care.

Fieldman, C. H. Hay. Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and L. S. Jackson, Auctioneers.



## Holstein Auction Sale Chapman, Kan., March 7th

12 miles west of Junction City and 12 miles east of Abilene, Kan.  
57 Holstein Cows and Heifers, 57 All heavy springers to the service of registered bulls. All high grade cattle, tuberculin tested. These cattle came from Green County, Wisconsin, the center of the dairy business in the United States.

**J. A. Engler, Chapman, Kan. Auctioneer: J. N. Burton**

## 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.**



## 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**

## The Last Issue of This Advertisement

ILLICO 81462, Imported by Watson, Woods Bros. and Kelly is a beautiful black stallion with all the proof you will want that he is a great foal getter.  
BONAPARTE 101896 was foaled in 1913 and was the second prize winner in class that fall at the Iowa state fair. He is now a beautiful black weighing about 2000.  
KANGOROU STAR 122197 was foaled in April 1914. He is a beautiful black stallion and was sired by C. W. Lamer's great prize winning Kangorou.  
The above Stallions are for sale and any man wanting Percheron stallions that are right in every particular should visit Glasco and investigate these stallions and what they have done for this vicinity. Write for further information. I also offer a big boned Mammoth Jack. Address. **GEO. W. NOWELS, Glasco, Kan.**

## 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.

## High Grade Holstein Dairy Cows

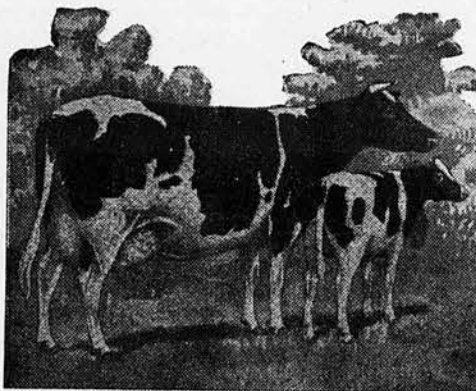
**Junction City, Kan., Wednesday, Mar. 7**

Auction Under Cover  
in Junction City

24 high grade Holstein heifers with their first calf or heavy springers.

6 Jersey heifers with their first calf.

All by and bred to pure bred bulls.



The above offering of high grade Holstein and Jersey heifers is one of real merit. The 24 Holstein heifers were selected by this firm at considerable cost and time as the foundation of their dairy herd which the scarcity of farm help compels them to disperse. These heifers are well grown and well marked and show every indication of great milk production. They are freshening now and all are heavy springers. The six Jersey heifers are just fresh. P. H. Gfeller & Son are old residents of Geary county and their guarantee is as good as a government bond. If you are interested in the best in high grade Holstein or Jersey cows write them for further information. Address,

**P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and others.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



## 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 voted 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.**



# World's Champion Blood

At Auction—Fairview Stock Farm  
Dighton, Kan., Tuesday, Mar. 13



"Pharaoh"  
Kansas  
Grand  
Champion

## 50 Head—Jacks and Jennets

25 Jacks from weanlings to tried jacks. From 14½ to 16 hands, standard. Heavy boned, rugged kind. Not fat, not pampered.

25 Choice Jennets, bred to the World's Grand Champion KANSAS CHIEF 9194. Most all of them showing heavy in foal. A number with Kansas Chief colts by side. Jacks and Jennets first prize winners of Kansas and Missouri State Fairs.

10 Good Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts. Rugged heavy boned, western raised horses. The most useful offering of breeding stock we ever sold. Sale will be held in new sale pavilion on farm regardless of weather.

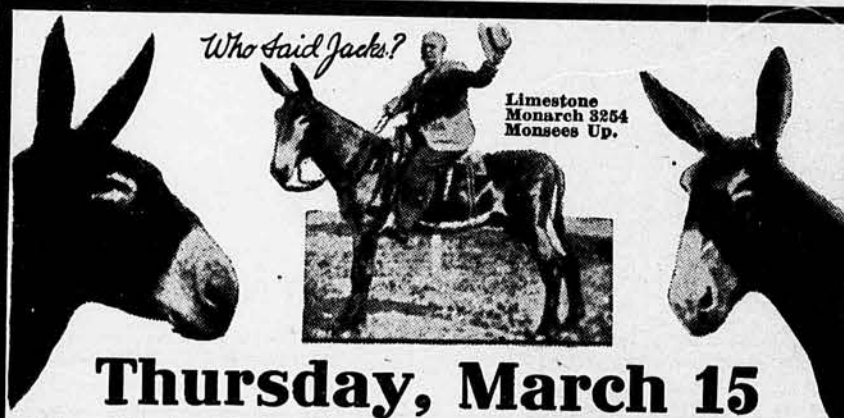


Kansas Chief, 9194  
World's Grand Champion

**H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS**

Auctioneers—Cols. Bob Harriman, Jno. D. Snyder, Pete Powelson, Wiley Clouston.

Sale commences at 10  
A. M. sharp.



**Thursday, March 15**

**Mo. 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

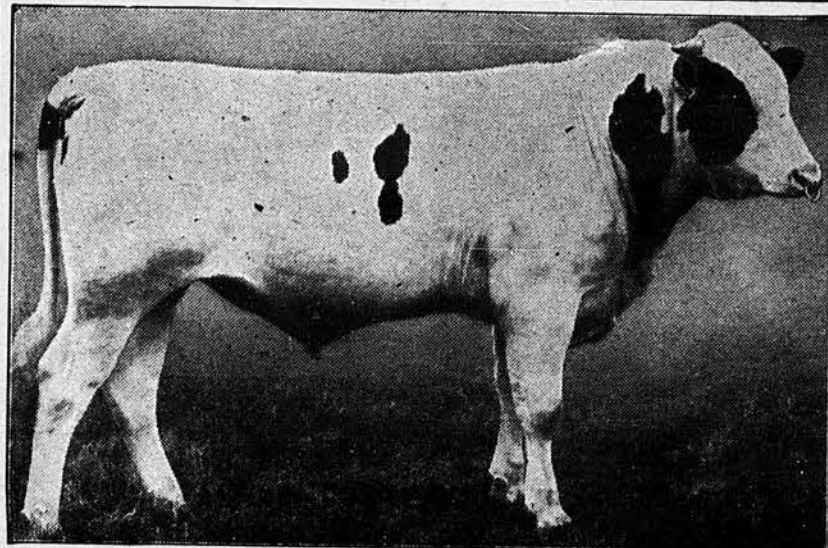
**L. M. Monsees & Sons** 321 South Ohio Street  
**SEDALIA, MO., U. S. A.**

Auctioneers: Cols. Harriman, Gross, Hieronymus Bros. & Logsdon.

## Limestone Valley Farm 38th Annual Auction Sale

High-Class  
Registered

**Mammoth Jacks and Jennets**



Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, the Sire at the Head of this Herd.

## ALBECHAR FARM HOLSTEIN SALE

**Independence, Kansas, March 9th**

Albechar Farm offers one hundred and sixteen (116) head of Holsteins, consisting of eighty-six head of purebred and registered cows, heifers, heifer calves, and young bulls, and thirty head of grade cows. This is the greatest offering of Holsteins ever put up for sale in the Southwest. Among them, there are a number of A R O cows, a number just fresh, and a large proportion of bred heifers and cows, some springing now, and a large number due to freshen in the spring and summer months. This offering consists largely of daughters and granddaughters of the famous sires of the breed, such as King Hengerveld Model Fayne, brother to the world's best cow, King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, and Sir Juliana Grace De Kol. This is a wonderfully good bunch both in individuality and breeding. For instance there are nine daughters of a twenty-nine pound bull, all bred to a thirty-five pound bull, to freshen soon.

Catalogs with extended pedigrees now ready for distribution. Send for this catalog, study the breeding of these animals, and then come to this sale, and look at the finest lot of individuals in Kansas. For catalog address

**Robinson & Shultz, Owners, Independence, Kan.**

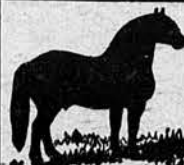
Fieldman—C. H. Hay.



## 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.**



## 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, Calmesville, Missouri**



# 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.

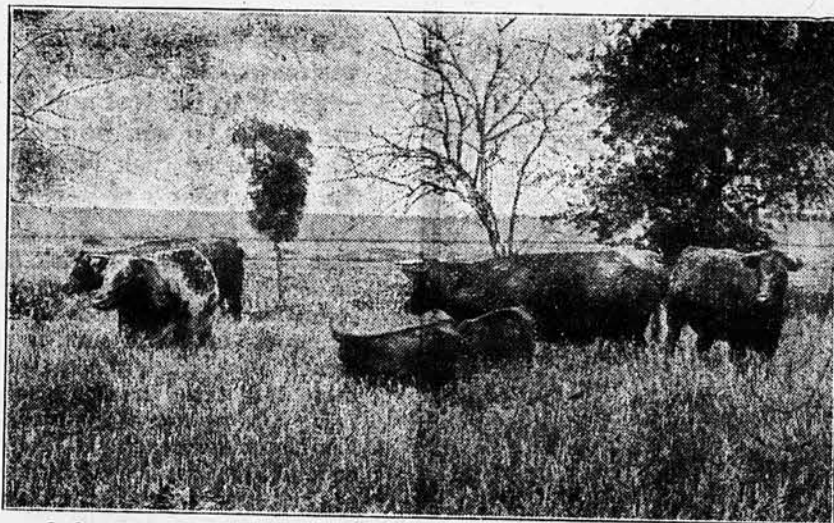
"J. R. Whisler is one of the prominent constructive breeders of the West. This eighth annual sale surpasses in quality all of his previous offerings." Signed, A. B. Hunter. For catalog address

Auctioneers: Cols. Bob Harriman, Hurt, Herriff, Odell. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter. **J. R. Whisler, Box 15, Watonga, Okla.**

## Announcing the Fifth Semi-Annual Auction Sale Pedigree Shorthorns

**Union Stock Yards Sale Pavilion  
So. Omaha, Nebr., March 14-15**

One Hundred Twenty especially good Shorthorns make up the sale offering—good representative breed specimens from the better herds of Nebraska and Iowa. They number about SEVENTY-FIVE BULLS, and the remainder females of especially desirable ages. The offering is all of splendid ancestry, chiefly Scotch topped, however a couple dozen of the very best of Scotch tribes, such as Wimples, Acanthus, Acorns, and equally popular sorts. There are some very attractive herd bull prospects among these just mentioned, as well as some of the best young females of the season. This statement is made advisedly, and those who attend for this part of the sale will be not in the least displeased. For big, heavy boned, rugged bulls, or for really attractive females, this sale presents an unusual opportunity to purchase. Numbers assure fitting selections; the sort of breeders that contribute and the sort of guarantee that they present, assure safety, and they are selling under a management that safeguards the buyer as well as the seller. All animals are tuberculin tested, all will be carefully placed on board cars by a special representative of the management, and at owner's request will be insured for full value at a nominal cost and certificates for each lot will be delivered at time of sale. For catalogs address,



**J. C. Price, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Nebraska**

Auctioneers—Cols. W. B. Duncan and W. J. Thompson.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson. Please mention this paper.

### Last Call for ALPHA DELL FARM STOCK SALE at Topeka Fair Grounds, Thursday, Mar. 8

20 choice registered Jersey cows in milk, also heifers. 30 O. I. Chester White hogs. 5 horses. Get catalog and send bids to Col. Charles Crews in my care.

**F. J. SCHERMAN, ROUTE 8, TOPEKA, 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)**



# Just Back from Town with his New FISK NON SKIDS

And a wise buyer is he who makes his tire equipment Fisk throughout. Thousands of to-day's users of complete Fisk equipment began years ago with a purchase of a single tire.



**When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist**

**T**HERE is no better tire quality—no greater mileage—and one set of Fisks will prove that you can't make a better dollar-for-dollar tire investment. If you don't know Fisk Tires, buy one—put it to the test and learn the Fisk standard of tire value. It will be more than worth your while. The price of Fisk Non-Skids is actually less than the plain treads of several other standard makes.

A special feature of Fisk Tire Value is the policy of Free Service through Fisk Branches in more than 125 principal cities throughout the country. There are Fisk Branches in your state, where your home dealer buys direct and is always sure of promptest attention to your wants. And when the Branch is convenient you can go there any time, *whether you use Fisk Tires or not*, and make use of the only uniform and complete Free Tire Service in the country. There is no charge at any time except for supplies and actual repairs. Take the first opportunity to get acquainted with *Fisk Service*, Fisk Organization, Fisk Methods and Fisk Products.



Time to Re-tire?  
(Buy Fisk)

If you do not find a Fisk Branch in the partial list below that is convenient to where you live, write for complete list—there may be one nearer you.

**THE FISK RUBBER CO.**  
of N. Y.

**General Offices:** Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
**Fisk Branches in** Wichita, Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and The Fisk Co. of Texas, Dallas.

*Fisk Dealers Everywhere*

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