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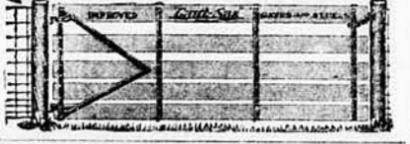


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JUST ABOUT FARMING

Poor seed is causing a great deal of loss to Kansas farmers every year. It is responsible for a part of our extremely low average yields of grain crops. If every man would plant the seed of wellbred corn adapted to the local conditions it might be possible to raise the corn yield above the five-year average of 18.5 bushels. With the wheat it might be possible to raise the average yield of less than 14 bushels to a point where it would return more profit.

here on his tiled land. In 1914 he raised corn again on his tiled land and last fall husked out 70 bushels an acre. "My tiled land plows easier and is mellowed and more friable than before drainage," says Mr. Pfister. "The tiled field is my driest land during wet weather and on the other hand contains the most moisture during dry weather."

Gardens

With an abundance of land available the farmer's table should be laden with fresh vegetables in their season, yet it must be admitted that good farm gardens are rare. Comparatively few farmers raise enough potatoes for their own use. This is radically wrong. A good garden will not only greatly reduce the grocery bill but it also will save many trips to town, and will make it possible to set a much better table, because the vegetables will be fresher and of much better quality. Furthermore, much is to be gained from the standpoint of health by using a variety of strictly fresh garden produce. With the value of fresh fruits and vegetables in mind someone has given the following sage advice:

"Eat an apple every day, and keep the doctor away. But why stop there? Eat an onion every day and keep everybody away."

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas are back yard flowers. What's more, they were especially designed for and adapted to woman. Their slender stems and graceful blossoms are so distinctly feminine that the row of sweet peas by all rights of harmony and propriety should be in plain view of the kitchen window. Isn't it ridiculous to have a flourishing bed of flowers out in front of the house, and then face a dismal woodpile every time you glance up from the dough and dishwashing! The easiest way for a woman to get a row of flowers in the back yard is to slip on a sunbonnet and stick the seeds in the ground herself.

Sometimes a little hedge of sweet peas can be put at the side of the house to divide the front yard from the back yard. Any good garden soil will suit sweet peas if it is properly cared for.

Evergreens

The Austrian pine is especially well adapted for plantings around the home. It is a tree that is pleasing in appearance at all times. The Scotch pine is a fine tree while young, but it becomes unsightly and ragged in appearance later in life. The western Yellow pine is a beautiful tree but rather difficult to transplant successfully. The Swiss Mountain pine is a fine tree where only a small tree is desired. It is a dwarf and seldom exceeds 12 to 15 feet in height. But with a little care it can be made a beautiful symmetrical tree, with spreading limbs from the ground up.

The pines are especially suitable for planting in large yards. For small yards such as we usually find in towns and cities, the Colorado blue Spruce probably is the most desirable tree because it is slow-growing and does not become too large for its location for some time. The same may be said of the White spruce and the Chinese arbor vitae, although the latter is a much faster growing tree than the spruce.

Tile Drainage

"The best investment a farmer can make." That is the way B. F. Pfister of Fort Scott characterizes tile drainage for eastern Kansas farms. Mr. Pfister, who lives near Fort Scott, has had experience with tile drainage. In the spring of 1913, he tiled 40 acres, using an 8-inch tile for his main line and 4-inch tile for laterals. The laterals were placed 4 rods apart and about 4 feet deep. The summer of 1913 was an "off" year for Kansas farmers, but Mr. Pfister produced 30 bushels of corn an

Low Yields

For many years more attention has been given by farmers to the producing and improving of corn than to any other grain or general farm crop, yet for no 10-year period has the average corn yield of the United States exceeded 28 bushels an acre. No state has averaged for any year more than 54 bushels an acre, yet in practically every section of the United States yields of more than 100 bushels an acre have been produced.

Better Methods

The fine results that have been obtained by many of the boys in the corn contests have shown the importance of better methods quite forcefully. This is well indicated in a recent report of Otis E. Hall, who has charge of this club work for Kansas. In this report, Mr. Hall said:

"One farmer whose own son excelled him as a corn grower, made this remark publicly: 'I feel now that I have been only half a farmer, for I have been getting but 25 to 30 bushels of corn from the same soil from which my boy grew a little better than 60 bushels. This boy taught me that one or two additional cultivations at the proper time could greatly increase the yield and that purebred seed properly selected and tested could add still another increase at a good profit. I shall from now on practice what I have learned from this lesson.'"

Sugar

The sugar business of Kansas and the other states is needed to protect the consumers from abnormal conditions. It will be a mistake to destroy this.

The one big lesson taught by the sugar history of 1914 is the one often repeated by those who are best informed regarding the American sugar industry, namely, that the only sure guarantee to consumers of a permanent supply of cheap sugar is to be found in the maintenance and development of the domestic sugar industry.

Peach Trees

Sometimes the owner of a peach orchard will find it necessary to prune his trees throughout the winter whenever the weather is suitable for men to work in the orchard, particularly if the operations are very extensive. But if the fruit buds are endangered during the winter by adverse temperatures, it may be advisable to delay pruning as much as economic conditions permit until settled spring weather arrives. This is especially advisable if heavy heading in of the previous season's growth is involved, since the proportion of live buds may determine the extent to which the cutting back should be carried.

A limited amount of summer pruning usually can be done to advantage. The trees should be observed constantly throughout the season of active growth. Whenever a branch is seen which is so placed that it obviously will need to be removed at the annual pruning for the shaping up of the tree, it is well to take it off at once. In this way the annual pruning can be reduced to a minimum and the removal of large limbs rarely will be necessary.

Fertility

Kansas soils need more attention than ever. Especially do they need all the barnyard manure that the farm can produce. That is why it is important to get the manure hauled to the fields as soon as possible after it is made.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Stop the Floods



SHOCKS of wheat, enough of them to make 40 bushels to the acre, were never intended to be mixed with mud and plastered over fences and trees. The viewing of such losses has helped to break the spirit of hardworking farmers, even here in Kansas where hot winds are supposed to be more formidable than floods. The Delaware River in Jefferson county has played pranks in the wheat fields quite often; but the Delaware is running in a straight and narrow way now, and the farmers on its banks are happy and hopeful.

Thirteen floods in the 10 years from 1902 to 1912, that is the disgraceful record of the Delaware. That is the record that caused the farmers of the district to spend \$90,000 to put it under control.

There was a time when floods were rare in the valley of this little stream. The banks were steep, the bottom was rocky, and the water went by as if it was in a hurry to get somewhere. As the country became more civilized the character of the stream gradually changed. Brush and driftwood lodged in the bends, and silt accumulated until the channel was badly congested. The bends became sharper, and the stream developed into a languid, meandering creek. When flood waters came down from the hills there was no adequate channel to carry them off. They were retarded by the brush heaps, they churned and frothed in the bends, and they came boiling and tumbling over the banks and into the wheat fields.

It was in May of 1903 that the stream began really to be unbearable. The flood at that time was higher and more destructive than had been known in that section for more than 40 years. The next year was a year of floods. The first one came in April, a second one in May, and the largest of the three swept the valley in July.

There was talk of clearing and straightening the channel, but nothing was done. The talk was a little more earnest when the stream went out of its banks again in 1905. Another big flood in 1908 brought things to a climax, and the farmers of the district began to raise money to have the work done.

An attempt was made in 1908 to organize a drainage district. Funds for a survey were raised by popular subscription, but the district was not really organized until 1910. An amendment to the drainage law in 1907 made the attempt at organization in 1908 illegal. W. C. Hoad, who was then professor of civil engineering at the University of Kansas, made the preliminary surveys and plans for flood protection. A system of clearing and straightening the channel was proposed, but other than securing right of way no definite work of construction was accomplished until the summer of 1912. Professor Hoad gave up his work with the district in the spring of 1912, and H. B. Walker, state drainage engineer at the Kansas State Agricultural college, then assumed general supervision of the work.

The plans were revised, bonds were sold, and the contracts for the work were let in July, 1912. Excavation was begun immediately, and the work was pushed steadily. It was finished 22 months after the first dirt was moved. Much of the time the digging continued day and night. A drag line excavator was used. This machine was equipped with an 80 horse-power boiler, and a 90-foot boom. The bucket held 2½ cubic yards of dirt. When

By V. V. Detwiler



Cutoffs Widen After a Flood Passes Through.

working at full capacity this machine removed from three to four wagon-loads of dirt from the ditch every minute. Electric lamps on the boom were lighted from the generator on the machine for night work.

The total length of the Delaware in this Jefferson county district was 39 miles. Sixteen cutoffs were made, shortening the channel about 14 miles. In making these cuts 525,000 cubic yards of dirt were moved, at a cost of about \$62,000. These new channels were made smaller than is necessary to carry the water of even a small flood; but they were made deep, the idea being that the stream would cut an adequate channel when the first high water came. Results have proved that this theory is correct. One of the first cuts made on this project was 30 feet wide at the base, 72 feet at the top, and 21 feet deep. This cut was 700 feet long, and shortened the stream about 1 mile. A few months after it was completed this cut was about 10 feet wider at the base, and 3 to 7 feet deeper than it had been dug.

A great deal of dirt that was washed from these cuts was deposited in the old bends. In a few years these old bends will be well filled.

Brush and snags were cleared from 24 miles of the old channel, and the banks were freed of most of the timber and undergrowth. This work cost \$8,000. The river began to deepen its channel as soon as this was done. Trees on the bank slopes

near the stream were cut even with the ground, so that no stump would show, and the first high water washed so much dirt away that stumps were left 8 to 10 inches above the ground.

Floods will not be prevented by the work that has been done, according to Mr. Walker, but they will be made less frequent. The big ones will be made just ordinary floods, and the former ordinary floods will be avoided entirely. It would not have been economical, Mr. Walker says, to have made a channel that would carry a flood like that of 1903.

Six to 10 inches of water fell in the valley of the Delaware, in 10 hours, June 21, 1914. This was before the work was fully completed. Above the drainage district the country was flooded, bridges were washed out, stock was drowned. The water did not get out of the banks in the district where the channel had been cleared. The farmers figure that they saved enough on last year's crops to pay half of the total cost.

There was another flood in the upper part of the Delaware valley in September, 1914. When Mr. Walker heard of this storm he got in communication with H. A. Ploughe, Ozawkie, Kan., secretary of the board of directors of the drainage district.

"We had a big rain," said Ploughe, "but I have heard of no flood. Our channel is not more than two-thirds full."

Some of the most fertile acres in Kansas, 10,000 of them, are protected by this ditch. The cost is \$9 an acre. Of this \$90,000, damages and right of way cost \$11,000, channel clearing \$8,000, excavation work \$62,000, and general administration, engineering and legal expenses the remainder.

Bonds payable in 20 years were issued by the organization. None of the land owners feel that the tax they must pay is a burden. In fact their land has more than doubled in selling value in the few months since the success of the drainage project was demonstrated. Men who were trying to sell at \$40 an acre in 1908 do not consider \$75 to \$100 an acre a tempting offer now.

The farmers say that if they can harvest their crops on the low lands three years out of five they will be delighted. The results of the drainage work indicate that the floods will be a great deal farther apart than that.

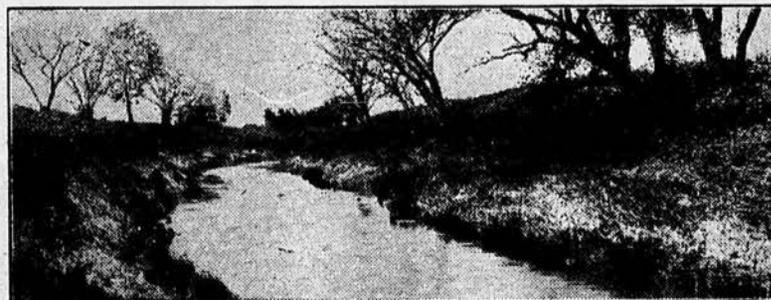
One thing that is noticeable is the attitude of the farmers toward their work. They used to farm in a half-hearted way, or many of them did. They left the fence corners uncultivated, and brush patches grew out farther into the fields every year. Now they are cleaning up every acre.

About 700,000 acres of fertile land in eastern Kansas is subject to overflow, according to estimates made by Mr. Walker. His work in the Delaware district is only a step toward stopping the large and unnecessary flood loss of the state. The Straight creek project in Jackson county was completed a few months after the Delaware was finished. Straight creek happened to be one of the crookedest creeks in Kansas. When the kinks were taken out it was less than half as long as it was before. The cost of this little project was \$15,000.

Mr. Walker has prepared plans for further work on the Delaware River in Atchison county. Contracts have been let for this work. The plans provide for the reclaiming of 8,300 acres at a cost of \$100,000.



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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

A German's View of the Situation

I have here a 12-page letter from J. Brunken, of Gotebo, Okla., which strikes me as being interesting because of its peculiar viewpoint. Mr. Brunken was a soldier in the German army at Berlin when the present kaiser was crowned and has stood by the biers of both the emperor's father and his grandfather. In other words, he served under three German emperors—which is of itself something of a distinction.

I have not room for the whole of Mr. Brunken's long letter, but will give the substance of it. It is almost a matter of course that his sympathies are with Germany in this war, but he is fair enough to concede the right of other men to differ from him without abusing them on account of their opinions. He believes that Germany will win and calls attention to the fact that so far the German armies have won more victories than their enemies, which of course is true. He also has implicit faith in the ability of Germany to continue the war and supply all the necessary men, arms, ammunition and other needed things.

But the interesting part of his letter is his view of government: "There never has been a government on earth," says Mr. Brunken, "which was a success and there never will be. One says that he prefers a monarchical form of government; another favors a republican form of government, and still another advocates a pure democracy. None of them knows what he is talking about. While no government is a success, a child can see that a monarchical form of government has been the most lasting and most successful of any."

Our Government May Go to Smash

"While I am a Democrat," continues Mr. Brunken, "it looks to me as if our democratic government barely will get to the end of four years. (I am in some doubt here whether Mr. Brunken refers to the present Democratic administration or the government itself. Of course he understands that this is a republican form of government and not a pure democracy.) If our government should be forced to enter this war, our country would become a wreck in less than ten days." (Tut, tut! Give us at least thirty days, Mr. Brunken.)

Not only does Mr. Brunken think we could not last ten days, but he is of the opinion that the general wreck would be the most complete any nation has ever seen. "One-half getting rich, the other half starving with our boasted plenty," continues Mr. B. "That is the condition of our government. Who is to blame? Wilson? No. Bryan? No. The incompetency of humanity to rule is to blame. Our preachers assert that the world is growing better. I say that it is as easy to change a black-skinned son of Ham into a blond Caucasian as to make the world better. Our professors boast of their learning and say that it brings civilization. I say that there is no such thing as civilization, but there is such a thing as a civilized brute, and civilized brutes can be manufactured only by learning."

"The better educated a man, the more aggressive he is and the more dangerous to his fellow man. This aggressiveness is not the outgrowth of education, except that education develops the corrupt principles of human nature. Aggression is principally responsible for the transgressions of humanity. If this desire for aggression were not present in man he would be content and be a benefit to his fellow men and we would then have brotherhood; but, alas, the man who has \$10,000 wants \$20,000, and when he gets \$20,000 he wants \$100,000, and so on. What he hasn't got he wants to make off his fellow man. You cannot call that brotherhood."

"As it is with individuals, so it is with nations; hence this international trouble or war. I sympathize with those who ask for disarmament, but it is nothing but a dream. They are honest, but do not have the light necessary to see conditions as they are."

"Some day we may be able to see that the big man is responsible for the deeds of the poor man and that the so-called refined man is as cruel as the low-down man. Wherever we look we see the failure and incompetence of humanity. All of our millions of church people are not able to change the evil nature of man and there is not a single

so-called Christian denomination in which there are not committed all the crimes on the calendar. "It is wrong to say that the ruling classes are responsible for this war. To say that they are the leaders in the war doesn't prove that they are responsible."

War a Natural Condition

"War is not an invention, but a principle embodied in man before there was government. War can end only with the destruction of the whole human race, for the only way to have no more war is to have no more people."

"Some great man has said that imagination rules the world. He came as near telling the truth as words can express. Honor is nothing but an out-crop of an evil nature and the product of the mind. One word about Socialism. Socialism from a religious standpoint is all right, but from a political standpoint it is the development of anarchism. Under its rule instead of civilized warfare we would have all kinds of marauding bands."

"It will be a great wonder if this nation is able to keep out of this war. The only way to keep out is not to join in. We have tried to make rules to govern warfare. Think of observing rules in warfare. It is impossible for any nation at war not to violate those rules."

"Our greatest statesmen today are looking into the future as blind men. They are astonished, confounded, and at the end of this war will know no more about how to find a way to prevent such calamities in the future than so many children. Our secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, is about as great as any man living, but he proved that he is about as ignorant as any man living concerning the make-up of humanity."

"There is much speculation among our so-called great leading lights concerning the millennium. What kind of a millennial age could we build on such a corrupt foundation, I should like to know. Most persons explain the start of the millennial age by saying that it would be like dressing a lot of wolves in the skin of sheep—but imagine how a fellow would feel acting like a sheep for a thousand years and still knowing that he was a wolf! Wouldn't you rather be independent than to have such a millennium? Likewise, if you try to start an era of peace on earth, it would be nothing but peace on the outside and enmity on the inside of every human being—which would be worse than war."

"So far as the will of the people is concerned, 99 per cent of the people favor disarmament, but how little the will of the people counts. The idea that disarmament will bring about peace is a mistaken one, but if we want to try it, vote the Socialist ticket, which party proposes to destroy militarism root and branch. Don't try to get it through a government which asks prayers for peace, but never stops the manufacture of arms. Don't try to get it as we try to get prohibition. Stop making the dope and then we will be able to test the effect of prohibition. There is a craving in every human being that must be satisfied and will be satisfied. There is a limit to putting restrictions on people. Prohibition is built on an evil foundation, but this has been our way of doing things for the past 6,000 years."

I have been wondering as I read Mr. Brunken's letter if his somewhat startling views are the result of German thought and German education.

Northwest Kansas

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Could you tell us anything about the country in the northwest part of Kansas, Rawlins or Thomas counties? Do you believe that would be a good place for a poor man to go to get a start, or are there better places in Kansas? Do you know whether or not they have any electric storms or other particular drawbacks in that part of the state? I am referring to a class of farmers who probably could get out there with something like a thousand dollars each and a team or two. I have noticed that farms are being advertised for \$15 an acre on which there is said to be a good deal of alfalfa land.
 Neosho, Kan. A READER.

There is a great deal of fertile land in Rawlins and Thomas counties. I think that a farmer with a thousand dollars cash, and a team or two, with necessary farm implements, can do fairly well provided he will adapt himself to the country. He must remember first that general farming in that

part of the state is an uncertain business under present conditions and if he goes there depending on making a living by general farming he probably will fail.

My advice to these men is this: First, either go in person and make a careful examination of the land, or if that involves too much expense, several who contemplate moving out there might pick out some one of their number in whose honesty and judgment they have confidence and let him go.

He should make careful investigation, first as to the character of the land itself, for it is a mistake to suppose that all land in that region is equally good. He should take a spade with him in making his examination. He should carefully note also the character of the vegetation that grows on the land.

Second: He should ascertain at what depth water can be obtained and in what quantity, as well as the kind of water.

Third: He should examine carefully the streams and draws, if any, on the land. This is important for the purpose of making reservoirs.

Fourth: If you decide to settle, first arrange for the irrigation of at least a small tract of ground, even if it is not more than an acre or two. This can be done with a reservoir and good wind pump. On even one acre enough vegetables can be grown to feed an ordinary sized family most of the year. Two acres irrigated and properly cultivated will produce more than enough vegetables to supply an ordinary sized family for the year.

Have at least two cows and some poultry. You then will be prepared for almost any emergency. You may not make any money in a dry year, but you cannot be starved out.

In farming raise those crops which experience has shown are the least likely to fail. You might, for example, succeed in raising a good crop of corn once in a while, but the record will show that in a series of years corn will fail much oftener than it will succeed. It is therefore poor judgment to try to raise a crop that will not in a series of years show a profit. On the other hand, cane and kafir and feterita will, I think, make fairly good crops nearly every year. The same is true of wheat.

Fifth: There are electric storms in that part of the state that sometimes do considerable damage. However, with seasonable rains there would not be much trouble with the electric storms.

Sixth: If I were to discriminate between sections of the western part of the state the readers in that part discriminated against would feel that their part of the state had not been fairly treated.

The Single Legislative Body

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—We are studying the system of a one-house legislature for our state and would like your opinion of such a system. They have a similar system in several of the Canadian provinces and it seems to be efficient. If you would give a short statement of your opinion it will be greatly appreciated. Would not such a system be efficient?
 Solomon, Kan. GLEN RAMSEY.

I do not see how any thoughtful person can watch the operations of this or any other legislature and not be convinced that our present system is cumbersome and inefficient. I have watched legislatures for thirty years. As a rule the intelligence and moral character of these legislative bodies has been pretty high on the average. Of course, in every legislature composed of 165 men there will be some men of small intellectual capacity and some men with low standards of morals, but that kind of men are not the rule in Kansas legislative bodies. The faults of our legislatures are in the system and not with the personnel.

In the lower house, under our present system, 125 men are suddenly gathered together without any definite purpose and for the most part with no previous experience or training in lawmaking. A further handicap is the fact that most of them are strangers to each other and unable to work well together until they have come to know each other at least reasonably well.

At the other end of a state capital is another body of forty men elected for four years, each body independent of the other except in the fact that one body cannot put a law on the statute book without the consent of the majority of the other body.

The legislative session is limited to fifty days and in this brief session there are introduced in both houses in the neighborhood of two thousand bills

for the consideration of the members. They are also asked to pass upon appropriations approximating 10 million dollars to be divided among more than a hundred different institutions, departments and individuals.

The inevitable result is bewilderment on the part of the members, hasty and ill-considered action and opportunity for the putting through of measures that are either really pernicious or at best of very doubtful utility.

Every time I watch the working of our legislature I am filled with wonder, not that the legislature accomplishes so little of real value, but that it does not do vastly more harm than it does. Under our present system the anomalous condition is liable to arise that the higher the general average of ability the less the legislature will accomplish, for with so large and unwieldy a body, in order to accomplish anything worth while, leadership is necessary, but where a body is composed of men of about equal intellectual ability they are not willing to concede leadership to any particular individual or individuals.

Each man is an independent thinker and resents an assumption of leadership on the part of some other man. As a result there is no unity of action and the session is wasted in fruitless discussion.

With two houses also there is offered the opportunity for the dodger. He can make promises to his constituents and apparently attempt to fulfill them in the branch of the legislature to which he happens to belong, while he makes secret arrangements to have the measures killed or permitted to die on the calendar in the other house.

I am strongly in favor of a single legislative body. I would limit it to not more than 30 men, who would themselves determine the length of their sessions and who would be paid reasonable but not exorbitant salaries. Experience has proved, however, that it is not safe to entrust unlimited power in the hands of a small number of men. There should therefore be an efficient check on the power of this small legislative body.

I would restrict the number of general measures that could be passed by this single legislative body at any one session to not more than twenty or twenty-five. These should be the ones receiving the highest number of votes in the legislative body, and then all of these should be submitted to the voters of the state for ratification or rejection before they were finally placed on the statute book. The people are capable of understanding and passing intelligently on a few measures after they have had time and opportunity to study them, but not before that time. I would therefore require that every schoolhouse in the state should be opened at least one night in each week, for the purpose of studying and discussing these twenty or twenty-five measures. They should be taken up one at a time and discussed until the voters had had full opportunity to understand each one. Each district should be furnished with printed information pertaining to each bill. This process of education and study should go on for at least a year.

There would be certain emergency measures that in the nature of things could not be deferred for a year or until the people could have the opportunity to vote on them. These emergency measures should require a two-thirds vote of this single legislative body in order to become laws, and furthermore, arrangements should be made for the widest possible publication of these emergency measures, together with the names of the legislators voting and how each one voted.

The benefits of such a system, in my judgment, would be: First, that there would be a great deal less legislation; second, that what was passed would be very carefully considered; third, that no member of the legislative body could dodge his responsibility; fourth, that the people themselves would have the opportunity to thoroughly study and understand the laws which they would have to obey.

The result would be to bring home to them their own responsibility as citizens and make them feel the government was theirs in fact as well as in theory.

A Swedish Gentleman Defends Germany

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I think best of all is the Passing Comment. You try to give all a square deal, but permit me to say that there is one to whom I do not think you do justice and that is the German. You are always hacking away at Emperor William or the ruling class of Germany. Why do you never mention England and the allies and their weak points? Isn't England always trying to rule the world? Isn't she the dictator of the United States? And isn't England's policy one of land grabbing?

You always make remarks about Germany's great army but you fail to mention anything about England's great navy. You are down on Germany because she was first to declare war. Several times you have stated that this conflict was coming sooner or later. Germany knew this better than we do. Then I say wasn't Germany justified in striking as she did when we consider that she is almost surrounded by enemies? Is it not a fact that Germany can point to a longer period of peace than England? Does not that fact prove that Emperor William isn't the war horse you claim? Who has done more for civilization, Christianity and culture than Germany? In this Emperor William has always taken an active part.

In your last issue you stated that Bismarck said, "We, the Germans fear God but nothing else in the world," and by those words you seem to think that he meant to say that Germany could down the whole world. Is there no difference between those two assertions? You call the Germans boastful. I ask who is more boastful than her enemies?

You repeat some words that Emperor William should have said at the outbreak of the war. Here

they are: "Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me as German emperor the spirit of God has descended. I am his weapon; his sword; his vicegerent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers."

Now, my dear Mr. Editor, do you believe such a statement? I do not. I could get just as good a one from Russia, but I believe such statements should be taken with a large pinch of salt. That story has I think been manufactured in either France, Russia or England.

I think it is greed that started this war. England is a great commercial country and Germany was getting next to her. I think England could not put up with this loss, so we got this war. Mr. Editor, do you think it likely that without reason Germany would strike at three powers, each about as strong as herself? I think not. Germany knew this war had to come and her chance was to strike quickly. Can we blame her? If any of the other countries had been in her place I think they would have done the same thing. You condemn Germany for invading Belgium and it was not right. But I have read and understood that France had soldiers in Belgium before Germany. I also understand that Belgium is fortified on the German side and not on the French border. Does not that seem as if Belgium were conspiring against Germany? France and England are using Belgium as a defense for their own countries.

Now as to science and culture in Germany, it is a fact that Germany stands on the highest step. There is no question but that England is right with her but no better. You may think I am a German. No, I have not a drop of German blood in my veins. But I will stand up for the side that I think is attacked without reason. You say that Germany has no chance to win in this war, but so far she certainly has the best of it unless I am blind. And what the future will bring forth no one can tell. God sometimes uses one nation to punish the haughtiness of another and in the end I think that the righteous shall triumph. Whom this will be the future will tell.

Avoca, Tex. CARL P. LARSON.

I publish the above because it reads like an expression of honest opinion unmingled with abuse.

I will briefly call the attention of the writer to a few facts. He doubts the correctness of the quotation from the address of Emperor William at the beginning of the war. I receive a good many pro-German publications, some of them very bitter in their denunciations of the enemies of Germany and profuse in their defense of the emperor. In no one of them so far as I have seen has it been denied that the emperor used the words quoted. Two intelligent German readers write me acknowledging the correctness of the quotation but insisting that a wrong construction has been placed on his words.

But after all that declaration is not of very great importance. Neither is the question as to what nation had the greatest army or the greatest navy. The most important question now is, who was most to blame for starting the conflict.

In his letter Mr. Larson makes one fatal admission. It is this: Germany knew that a war was coming sooner or later and therefore was justified in striking quickly. That is to say she struck first and when she supposed that her enemies were unprepared to resist the blow.

As a matter of fact that is exactly what Germany did. She did not think Russia was ready. She did not think France was ready. She knew that England was not ready. Russia was threatened with revolution. In England civil war was openly threatened and forces were drilling in Ireland. In France the war ministry had been overthrown and there were indications of very serious disturbances among the people. Germany expected that Italy would stand with her allies and if she had, Germany, Austria and Italy would have triumphed.

Germany's defense of her invasion of Belgium is like that of a murderer who would try to introduce as defense at his trial a letter he found in the inside pocket of the man he killed and which he knew nothing about until he searched the pockets of the corpse.

If Mr. Larson had read what I said with care he would have known that I have criticized the militarism of the other nations of Europe as well as Germany. I will however, say this: In no other country, so far as I know, have the writers glorified militarism as they have in Germany.

I never have been in Germany but I have talked with a good many people who have traveled through all the countries of Europe and they all agree that in Germany more than in any other nation is the soldier glorified. Civilians make way for him. The emperor and members of the royal family are almost invariably pictured in military uniform decked out in the trappings of war.

Here is the one fact that cannot be gotten over. Germany was the attacking party. Supposing she had stood on the defensive behind her powerfully fortified lines with her magnificent army. Does Mr. Larson suppose that Russia or France or Great Britain would have dared to invade her territory? If one of those nations had made such an appalling blunder, committed such an appalling crime, not only would its army have been rolled back in defeat, but the sympathy of the whole civilized world would have been with Germany.

Great Britain has been guilty of many national crimes, so have France and Russia, but that has nothing to do with the present. Every defender of Germany I notice, wants to get away from the main question and talk about what England has done some time in the past. The question is not what did some nation do a hundred years ago or fifty years ago or ten years ago. The question is, who started this war.

It is true that I have said this war was inevitable. It was. It was the legitimate result of militarism and the selfish greed that dominates the commerce of the world. If two neighbors persist in carrying deadly weapons and harboring sus-

picious of each other it is inevitable that they will get into trouble sooner or later. One may be as much to blame for the conditions that will bring about the culmination as the other, but the man who fires the first shot cannot excuse himself unless he is able to show clearly that his own life was in immediate and deadly peril. That is just what the Germans have not been able to show.

Conveying Children to School

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Is there a law providing that children residing more than two miles from school shall be conveyed to school by the state? My children have 3 1/2 miles to travel if they go by the road or 2 miles if they go through the fields. In crossing the fields they must cross Indian creek where there is no bridge. In wet weather they cannot go to school on account of this creek. It is 2 1/2 miles to school in another district. Could they be permitted to go to that school? We live 8 miles from the nearest town. There are three mail routes within two miles of us. There are six families who have to go two miles after their mail. All of these families live on the same road. Could we get a mail route through here and whom should we consult? Wheaton, Kan. J. H. S.

1. The law provides that in case children live three or more miles from a schoolhouse the district shall pay for their transportation to and from school at the rate of 15 cents a family a day for not to exceed one hundred days during the year. In calculating the distance the regularly traveled road would be considered as measuring the distance necessary to be traveled. This is a very small amount and would hardly pay the cost of hauling the children back and forth but it is all the law provides.

2. You would have to make arrangements with the school board of the other district in order to get your children admitted to that school. Unless that school is already crowded I believe there would not be much difficulty in making such arrangements.

3. You should write your congressman, Mr. Doolittle, concerning the establishment of another rural route. He could have the matter investigated by a rural route inspector and if in the opinion of that officer the business and the number of patrons to be accommodated justify the establishment of a new rural route it probably will be established, especially if the congressman gets back of the recommendation.

To President Wilson and Congress

The following open letter has been sent me with the request that it be published.

Hon. President Wilson and Congress Assembled. Your Excellency:

Knowing the carnage and turmoil of war from personal experience I drop you a line hoping it may tend, as a portion of one of the factors to help to keep our fair nation from becoming engulfed in this bloody warfare with foreign nations. It occurs to me that our merchant ships ought to be restrained by our government from going into the malignant channels of the war zones and if they did enter these malignant zones it would be at their own risk and they should not be protected by the American flag.

As for peace and peace treaties let us prove our worthiness as a nation to proclaim peace. But we cannot nor have we thus far proved ourselves worthy of proclaiming peace when we manufacture war machinery and equipments, or at least legalize companies to manufacture these utensils and ship them to foreign countries that are at war and do this under the protection of the American flag as the shipment of merchandise.

And at the same time plead peace, and refuse to reinforce our own army and navy, but plead peace and manufacture and send to the foreign war countries arms and war equipments and fortify them to be in the near future prepared to wipe us out as a harmless and unfortified nation without any means of protection.

Vigilance is the price of liberty. We should at once reinforce our army and navy to such an extent that foreign foes would at least recognize our strength and count the cost before they attack us and realize they would have a host to contend with instead of scoffing at us and saying, "What does America amount to? She has no army and navy." This statement should arouse American people to the necessity of being able to defend our bright nation and not talk of disarming our nation as long as nearly one-half of the world is engaged in a bloody and brutal warfare. Prepare for our nation's protection if necessary; advocate and really practice universal peace and quit assisting other countries in carrying on their murderous and cruel warfare. Let us keep ever before us the truth that vigilance is the price of liberty. JAMES K. LANE.

Late of Co. G, First Regiment, Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Civil War. Bird City, Kan.

Money in Circulation

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Please inform me as to the amount of the circulating medium, leaving out the last 500 millions just stamped by Secretary McAdoo. I used to get the report of our circulation and estimated population every month, but my reports now do not show the amount. I am of the opinion that it is decreasing. Newkirk, Okla. S. M. ELDER.

I have not been able to get published reports from the comptroller of the currency later than the close of the fiscal year 1913. At that time the total stock of money in the United States was 3,720 million dollars, or \$71,200,000 more than at the close of the fiscal year 1912. Of this amount \$356,300,000 was cash held in the treasury, or 9.58 per cent of the whole volume of money, while \$1,552,300,000 was held in banks, or 41.73 per cent of the whole. The amount of \$1,811,400,000, or 48.69 per cent of the whole, was held outside of the banks and United States treasury. The amount reported in circulation exclusive of coin and other money in the treasury as assets was \$3,363,700,000, or \$34.56 per capita. In 1912 the per capita circulation was \$34.34.

The Lawmakers

Appropriations Hold the House and Senate Deadlocked—The Bridge Trust Wins

At noon Tuesday, when the Farmers Mail and Breeze was closed for the week, the senate and the house had not agreed on the appropriations. The house committee voted unanimously Monday night to kill—report adversely—the senate appropriation bill on the state schools, carrying appropriations totaling \$4,315,350, just \$1,005,588 more than the house budget for the same purpose, which totals \$3,309,762. This report was made to the house immediately following the report of the conference committee that no agreement could be reached.

The house then adopted, with one amendment, the senate concurrent resolution setting the time for adjournment. As passed by the house the resolution calls for both branches to cease consideration of their own bills Wednesday noon, March 10; to cease considering bills from the other house at noon on Friday, March 12, and to adjourn Tuesday noon, March 16.

The "Bridge Trust" Won.

The county commissioners won in their fight over the bridge contracts in the house of representatives. Also, friends of the proposed bridge contract legislation assert, the alleged "bridge trust" won. It is a 100 to 1 shot that there will be no change in the present system of letting bridge contracts, under which it is asserted that the "trust" absolutely controls every contract for bridges let in the state.

A. E. Hawkinson of Pottawatomie led the fight against the new bridge law, "with teeth in it." He insisted, and was ably supported by Wayman of Lyon, Neihart of Osage, Mahurin of Coffey, Jocelyn of Sedgwick and Moxcey of Atchison, that the county commissioners are all honorable men, and that the proposition to place the plans and specifications for bridges in the hands of the state highway engineer at Manhattan was uncalled for and absurd.

Gray of Phillips, Gilman of Leavenworth, Kincaid of Johnson, Doerr of Pawnee and Hendricks of Rawlins conducted a losing fight for better bridge contract legislation, but lost at every turn of the road.

Those who voted for the bill to put the bridge trust out of business were: Bird, Boylan, Brown, Burton, Campbell, Carter, Chittenden, Derby, Doerr, Edwards, Ferrell, Gibbens, Gibson, Gillum, Gilman, Gray, Hart, Hendricks, Hopper, Jewett, Johnson of Brown, Kincaid, Martin, Mayhew, McBride, Milton, Moorhead, Ossweiler, Pettijohn, Ross, Samson, Satterthwaite, Shuey, Stout, Thompson, Timken, Todd, Travis, Tromble, Tulloss, Uplinger, Worley, Zuttavern—43.

Those opposed: Aldrich, Allmon, Bray, Caldwell, Cameron, Caudill, Clark, Coffin, Day, Doyle, Elliott, Farr, Gillilan, Goodier, Harley, Harris, Hawkinson, Hershberger, Holderman, Hoskinson, Jocelyn, Jones, Kelson, Kirby, Lamb of Dickinson, Layton, Lindley, Lonnberg, Mahurin, McDougall, Mosher, Moxcey, Moyer, Nelson, Neihart, Neiswender, O'Laughlin, Paul, Pierce, Pomeroy, Resler, Schmidt, Sharpe, Showalter, Smith of Seward, Stone of Lyon, Van Cleave, Wayman, Wells, Whitside, Wilmoth—51.

A New School Law.

The house has passed the Simpson senate bill amending the joint school district law. By the terms of the bill a person owning property in one county may have the property added to an adjoining school district in another county, upon petition to the superintendents of both counties concerned. The measure was passed by the senate last week and was substituted in the house for the Durst bill covering the same subject.

Better Grain Inspection.

After the members of the Kansas City board of trade had been referred to by Senator Harry McMillan as "robber barons levying their tribute upon the farmers of Kansas" and the lobby opposing the bill had been put to flight by the doubtful compliments paid its

members by the various senators, the senate passed the grain inspection bill framed by the house committee on agriculture. The bill was not amended by the senate and it has been sent to the governor for his signature.

The new grain inspection law is aimed to eliminate the abuses which now prevail at Kansas City, Kan. The Kansas City, Mo., board of trade refuses to accept Kansas inspection. Instead, it sends its own inspectors, or "samplers," over into the Kansas terminals and they take samples out of the cars and grade them. The car of grain then is sold on this grading, whether the Kansas farmer who shipped the grain likes it or not.

Under the new law, these board of trade samplers will not be permitted to invade Kansas. The laws of Missouri already prohibit any but state inspection, and Missouri-grown grain is sold on Missouri state inspection on the board of trade. The new Kansas grain inspection law prohibits any but state inspectors from grading or sampling grain in Kansas.

George B. Ross, state grain inspector, believes the Kansas City board of trade will fight the new law in the courts, but he believes it will withstand their attacks.

A Fee for Mortgages.

Mortgages in Kansas are to be exempt from taxation, but they will pay a registration fee of 15 cents on \$100 annually hereafter. The house voted to concur in the conference committee amendments, by a vote of 72 to 42.

The bill as passed originally by the senate provided for a registration fee of 10 cents a hundred. The house amended it to provide 20 cents. The senate refused to concur and the matter went to a conference committee from both branches. This committee agreed on a 15-cent fee, and now both houses have adopted its report.

Hedges Must Be Trimmed.

The Rogler house bill providing that partition hedges must be trimmed, in counties that care to take advantage of the act, was passed by the lower house.

Peddlers Must Pay.

The Wilson bill, from the senate, providing for the licensing of peddlers outside the city limits, was passed by the house. It provides a \$25 license fee for "foot" peddlers and \$50 a year from those with vehicles. The bill does not apply to book agents, nor to those living in the county where they are engaged in the business.

More Dams For Hopper.

The house has passed house bill No. 23, by J. C. Hopper of Ness, empowering counties to construct dams across highways instead of bridges or culverts, the water thus conserved to be used for irrigation. The act carries a provision making it a misdemeanor for any person to drain the water from the reservoirs created by these dams.

Service Fees for Stallions.

Senate bill No. 200, which regulates the service fees for stallions, has been passed by both houses and signed by the governor. The aim is to discourage any effort to avoid the payment of fees to owners of stallions.

A Rural Credit Bill.

Senate bill No. 646, which provides for the issuance of rural loans by building and loan associations, has become a law.

Welfare Bills Are Signed.

Two welfare measures, the Travis child hygiene bill and the Stone minimum wage commission bill, were signed by Governor Capper before an audience of well known club women and welfare workers. Members of the executive committee of the Congress of Mothers, which originated the child hygiene bill, with Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, the state chairman of legislation, and Miss Linna Bresette, state factory inspector, who assisted in drafting the wage commission bill, witnessed the final step in

enacting the laws. After Governor Capper had signed the child hygiene bill he presented his pen to Mrs. Monroe. The pen with which the wage commission bill was signed went to Miss Bresette.

As he signed the child hygiene bill, Governor Capper expressed his hearty approval of the measure. "Kansas is highly honored in being the first state in the United States to establish a bureau of child hygiene in conformity with the national bureau," he said. "This measure is one which will have an effect through future generations, an effect which will increase in years to come. It is a measure of which Kansas will be more proud as time goes on."

For Cheaper Session Laws.

The house ways and means committee reported favorably on the measure introduced by Mahurin to authorize the state printer to print 5,000 copies of the session laws, with paper covers, to be sold at 50 cents each.

More Game For Kansas.

The Kansas fish hatchery will continue on its way unhampered by the 1915 legislature. At any rate, this decision was arrived at by the house. Also the house refused to pass the bill by Hendricks of Rawlins, to allow the shooting of quail from November 15 to December 15, and of grouse and prairie chicken from October 1 to November 1.

A Committee on Lyrics.

An entirely new committee was added to the senate's list of 42 committees recently, when a committee on lyrics was appointed to take charge of the proposed state song which Representative Wayman introduced in the house. The house approved the state song and forwarded it to the senate. After the reading clerk had tried in vain to follow out the wishes of the senate and sing the proposed state song, Senator Vinton Stillings, who understands music from the ground up, pronounced it doggerel. Thereupon Senator Carney moved that a special committee on lyrics be appointed to take charge of the song, with instructions to report back at this session or the next, and to sing the song, if "nator Stillings recovers his singing voice by that time. The special committee is composed of Senator Stillings, chairman; Senator T. A. Milton, Senator Ike M. Hinds, Senator W. P. Lambertson, and Senator Frank Price of Clark county.

Mothers' Pensions for Kansas.

Mothers' pension legislation seems assured at the present session of the legislature as the result of action of the senate in recommending for passage Representative W. A. S. Bird's mothers' pension bill, which already has been passed by the house. Little opposition was shown to the bill as amended by the senate and its passages on final roll call by the senate will put the bill into conference between the two houses, with bright prospects for approval by both branches of the legislature.

However, as amended by the senate, the Bird mothers' pension bill is the work of Senator Frank C. Price of Clark county. After a half dozen mothers' pension bills had been introduced in the senate and serious objection had been made to all, Senator Price, with his happy faculty of following the shortest line between two points, drew up the mothers' pension bill, which is simplicity itself and devoid of the red tape which has encumbered many of the mothers' pension bills introduced by others. The Price bill is only one-half the length of the Bird bill, which is one of the shorter bills of the kind introduced by others than the senator from Clark county.

Two Prohibitory Bills.

Two prohibitory bills with sharp teeth in them were passed by the senate. Both were introduced by Senator Frank C. Price of Clark county. He stated for the information of the senate that the bills had been drawn by

the attorney general and that they were desired by that official to aid in enforcing the prohibitory law.

One of the Price bills allows the wife, child or guardian of any person made intoxicated, or any person whose person or property has been damaged by an intoxicated person, to bring suit and recover damages from the owner of the property in which the liquor which made the man drunk was sold. The companion bill allows the wife, child, or guardian of any intoxicated person, or anybody whose person or property is injured by an intoxicated person, to sue the city in which the liquor was sold.

Against the Fee Splitting.

The Troutman bill prohibiting fee splitting by physicians and surgeons was passed by the senate without a dissenting vote. Senator C. S. Huffman of Cherokee county, the only physician in the senate, made the only speech on the bill.

"This bill has been opposed by some physicians," he said. "Many think it unnecessary, but I don't believe it will hurt anyone. I wish to call the attention of the senate to the bill which I introduced at this session to raise the standard of education and ethics of all those besides physicians and surgeons who are engaged in the practice of healing. I believe the same high standard of ethics should apply to all."

A Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Travis workmen's compensation act, as amended by the house committee, and further amended by the house itself, finally was passed by a vote of 103 to 6. With a few exceptions, those who opposed the measure stated that it is a better one than the 1911 act. Brewer of Crawford, the only Socialist in the house, after inserting several amendments in the bill, voted for it, declaring that while it was far from being what the workmen wanted, it was better than the old law, and a long step in the right direction.

Aliens Need Not Register.

George Brewer, lone Socialist in the 1915 legislature, won his first fight on the floor of the house. And house bill 613, by Waggoner of Cherokee, intended to disfranchise several thousand Socialists in Crawford and Cherokee counties, apparently is dead.

It happened thusly: Tuesday night, with only six votes against it, the bill was passed. It provided that in counties of from 35,000 to 65,000 population, persons who had taken out their "first papers" only, declaring their intention of becoming citizens, should register in a book to be known as the "Alien Voters' Registration Book." In addition to this, it also was provided that this book should be kept at the county seat. If the said alien voter happened to live at the farthest corner of the county, whether in a city or in the country, he would have to journey to the county seat.

Coffin of Morris moved to reconsider on Wednesday night. Brewer seconded the motion and took the floor. Waggoner, who had introduced the measure, moved to lay the motion on the table, but withdrew his motion when Brewer characterized it as unfair in that it shut off debate.

For More Efficiency.

After amending it to include Senator Frank C. Price's famous "blood and marriage proviso," the senate passed the Price state civil service bill. The measure is intended to prevent the sweeping removals of state employes to make jobs for political workers which sometimes follows a change in state administrations.

For Better Roads.

Four good roads bills were passed by the senate one day recently. Perhaps the most important was the Bowman permanent roads bill, while the Simpson road dragging bill is not far behind in

(Continued on Page 36.)

Embarrassing Moments

Some Amusing Things That Have Happened to Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze

(Prize Letter.)

WE WERE living in a small town, in business connected with which we ran an ice cream parlor. One Fourth of July we had a big trade, and in consequence I had to forego the pleasures of the day and help serve. This was not at all to my liking, and I was ready to take my spite out on anything.

Just beside the back door a lean-to shed had been built, and in this vacant shed a big fat pig came to lie in the shade. She had often tried my patience and I had threatened to scald her, a thing I really had no intention of doing. But that day as I was hurrying back and forth I noticed the pig. I got some water, not scalding but hot enough, and taking it to the shed door I threw it just where I intended to. She gave me no time to get out of the way, but tried to run out of the door between my feet. My dress hindered her and caused me to sit down, landing squarely on her back.

Adjoining our building was a vacant lot. The pig fore across this lot headed for the street, squealing and exciting the attention of every one. Mother came out screaming, which helped to draw a bigger crowd. About the time we struck the sidewalk I rolled off. I believe that crowd would have laughed if I had been killed, and at that time I don't believe I'd have cared much. Mrs. S. Tyrone, Okla.

Entertaining Sunday Visitors

(Prize Letter.)

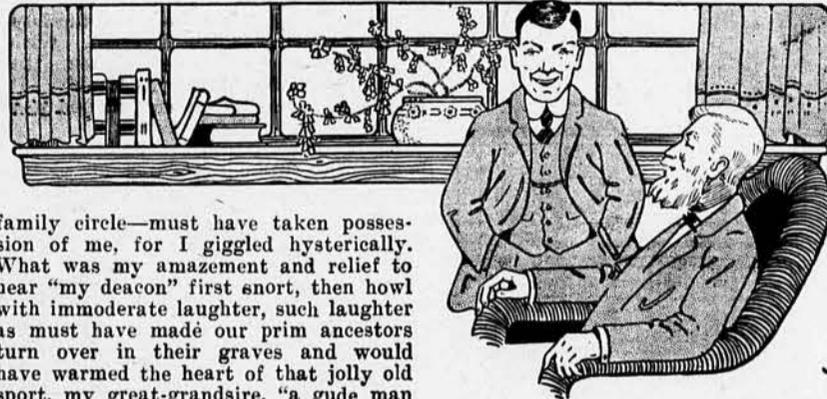
I was 17 and was teaching my first term of school. Incidentally I was feeling acutely the responsibility which rested so heavily on my shoulders. One of the members of my school board was a young bachelor about 30 years old, tall, a brunette, with a pair of caressing brown eyes, the kind that are so fetching to a dreaming young girl. I was completely enamored. He was a most exemplary young man, interested in every public enterprise, and a deacon in the church. His mother and sisters were most pious souls.

One Sunday the woman with whom I was boarding was called away and I was left alone. I tried to keep my mind from roaming to the pretty shirtwaist I had not had time to iron the day before; but some imp of darkness kept whispering, "What is the use? No one will know." Finally I made up a good fire, put on the irons, and in less than an hour my waist was a thing of beauty.

Just as I was standing back admiring my handiwork a shadow darkened the kitchen window and with horror I recognized the brown derby of Mr. K. I was standing in the center of the big kitchen, ten steps from the telltale irons and a like distance from the screen door in which my beau, a pillar of the church, would be standing in as many seconds.

Visions of his shocked surprise, of the smug smiles of his sisters and mother, and worst of all seeing myself publicly disgraced by being forced to resign my school passed before my mind. That was the longest three seconds I ever spent. At last his knock moved me to action, and even as he was calling out a cheery, "Howdy, schoolma'am!" I threw the shirtwaist behind the flour chest. But too late; he had caught sight of that spick and span garment, too crisp by far for yesterday's work, and his eyes traveled to the stove where sat the three witnesses of my impiety. He opened the door himself and, crossing the room, stood before me. In sonorous tones he chanted, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

At this the blood of my sporty great-grandfather—who was a gentleman but no Christian, so 'tis whispered in the



family circle—must have taken possession of me, for I giggled hysterically. What was my amazement and relief to hear "my deacon" first snort, then howl with immoderate laughter, such laughter as must have made our prim ancestors turn over in their graves and would have warmed the heart of that jolly old sport, my great-grandfather, "a gude man and true, but open to much frivolity," as is penned in the diary of his better half in the slim, stilted letters and bad spelling of her time. Reformed. Choteau, Okla.

When Friends Seemed Cold

(Prize Letter.)

I was engaged in the tailoring and cleaning business in Newton, Kan. A year or so ago in answer to a hurry call I started on foot to get the order and incidentally to cover that route. By the time I was ready to start back I had so many suits in my arms I was just able to look over them to see where I was going.

Glancing up I noticed one of Newton's prominent furniture dealers (and undertakers) driving in his road wagon just a few feet ahead of me. It had always been his habit to stop and invite me to ride. Upon this occasion I was pretty nearly worn out with my load and was glad to see his wagon. Without waiting for an invitation I made a dash and with an effort threw my bundle in the rear end of the wagonette.

As I did this I noticed our minister and the undertaker, who were together on the seat, turn and give me one of the most sickly greetings I ever received; and for the moment it hurt. But I was tired, and with a jump I landed in the wagonette, turned around and allowed my feet to dangle below the wagon bed, congratulating myself.

But my peace of mind was short lived; for upon looking up I saw at once the reason for my two friends not being particularly glad to see me. We were heading a funeral procession! I began to gather up my load of suits, which was no easy task, and each second that I trailed behind the undertaker seemed hours. The place where I got on the wagon was one of the busiest corners in town and 50,000 people, more or less, saw the whole performance. It was some time before I heard the last of it. Chanute, Kan.

A Toothless Tragedy

(Prize Letter.)

I am between the ages of 30 and 40, at the "touchy period" when the crows' feet have just started under my eyes. Worst of all I have had to get false teeth. Without them I am powerless to eat, and I look 20 years older. So believe me, no one sees me that way!

One hot Saturday afternoon I was just finishing a hard day's work when my husband phoned from town that if I would do the chores—how like a dear man—and drive in with horse and buggy we would go to the restaurant for supper and afterward go to the show—how unlike most men that was. It was a pleasant prospect, so I dropped my teeth into a glass of water by way of preparation and hurried out to do the chores.

To my notion there is nothing more

pleasant than to drive to town on a cool summer's evening, so I forgot my troubles, likewise my teeth. My husband met me as soon as I reached town and we went at once to the restaurant. Just as the waiter placed our chairs and I went to sit down I knew—horror of horrors; I had forgotten my teeth!

"John," said I, "I am sick. I must get out into the air."

Very tenderly he helped me into the buggy and we started for home. Then I told him the truth. Laugh? He nearly split his sides! I was so angry I could have bitten him; but how could I without my teeth! I couldn't even grit them. This may not sound funny to you; but then, you have no false teeth. Council Grove, Kansas.

The Minister Came to Tea

We were entertaining the minister and family at our home. I was in the kitchen preparing the noonday meal and my baby boy was "doing stunts" beside me to pass his time. He had crawled behind the stove and was performing in a most unusual way, and I called the company to watch the performance.

They came in hurriedly and, catching sight of him, the minister stepped back in a fit of laughter, tripped over a small rug and sat down in a pan of dish water I had thoughtlessly set on a chair as I called them in. The water splashed up into the faces of all the rest and spattered things in general.

I ran quickly to help him up and free him from the dishpan, which refused to drop off. My hands were covered with dough, but I seized him by the arm, not realizing what I was doing. The baby, alarmed by the noises we were making, came quickly from behind the stove and brushed the pan of dough off the table, spilling it down over the minister's trousers. I do not really know how we all recovered. I am quite sure all were embarrassed. Russell, Kan.

Dressmaker Was Responsible

(Prize Letter.)

One day last July the teacher of the young women's class in Sunday school and the teacher of the young men's class

gave about 50 of us young people a picnic on the lake, and of course we put in most of our time rowing. About noon we all pulled to shore to eat dinner. My escort got out to help me out. I tried to take a long step, but found my skirt was too narrow, so I tried to jump. I jumped, but landed in the water; and it seemed there wasn't any bottom to that lake, for I sank about a foot in soft black mud. I had on a soft white dress and white slip-

pers and stockings; and there I stood, covered with mud, before 50 young men and women! Sterling, Kan.

pers and stockings; and there I stood, covered with mud, before 50 young men and women! Sterling, Kan.

The Eggs Were Scrambled

About 30 years ago I drove to town in a lumber wagon accompanied by a young neighbor woman. For a seat we had a wide, flat board with a folded quilt for a cushion. When we reached town I drove up in front of one of the leading grocery stores. The street was thronged with people.

As I rose from my seat somewhat suddenly to spring out and help the young lady to alight I was horrified to discover that she had slipped to the outer edge of her end of the board, which projected somewhat over the edge of the wagon box. Like a flash she, with a large basket of eggs which she carried on her lap, fell overboard. But luckily or unluckily, some of her clothing caught on the forward bolster stake.

There she hung 'twixt heaven and earth until I recovered my wits, jumped from the wagon and released her, setting her right side up with care. The eggs were so completely scrambled that not even Theodore Roosevelt could have unscrambled them, though the young lady (aside from her dignity) was quite uninjured. Elk Falls, Kan.

Try a Pickled Button?

I was partaking of a delicious picnic dinner with my best girl and her family and two other young couples. It was a rather warm day and the men had laid off their coats. Leather suspenders were quite popular at the time and I was wearing mine for about the first time. Leather suspenders do not have much give to them, as there is no rubber. I suppose I had buckled mine a little too tight, for as I reached a bit too far for something of which I was especially fond I felt a button break lose.

I did not notice it soaring in the air, but after what seemed a long time it came down, falling into the pickle jar with quite a jingle. I naturally supposed everyone had seen the whole performance; but I was surprised later to find that no one had noticed my troubles. Fred Shoemaker. R. 8, Ottawa, Kan.

And She Married Him!

(Prize Letter.)

A girl friend, my little sister and I were returning from a visit to a friend's one nice afternoon when two young men joined us. We were chatting as boys and girls will chat about anything that came up when my little sister spoke:

"Well, Ben," she said, "when are you and Sallie going to get off? Mrs. Laird asked mamma when she reckoned she would kiss you and sis good-bye!"

He grinned and I blushed. To make matters worse he said, "Sallie, are you willing now?"

"I am if—," I said. "—I—guess so." They all laughed and I blundered out, "If everybody's got to know it and little sis has to break the news I might just as well tell it right here."

Ben and I have been happy ever since. Wingate, Tex.

The parent who doesn't care "two whoops" whether his child has the whooping cough or not will later have those "two whoops" multiplied a thousand fold.

God sometimes keeps us waiting a while for our pay, but he never stops the interest.



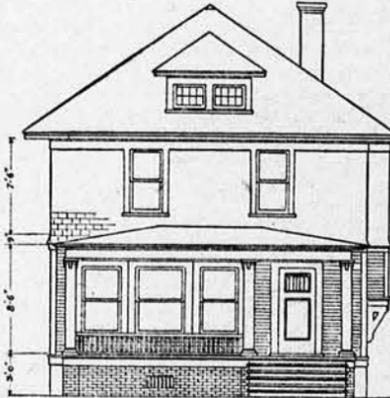
A House For \$3,000

Seven Rooms and Modern Comforts Are Included in These Plans

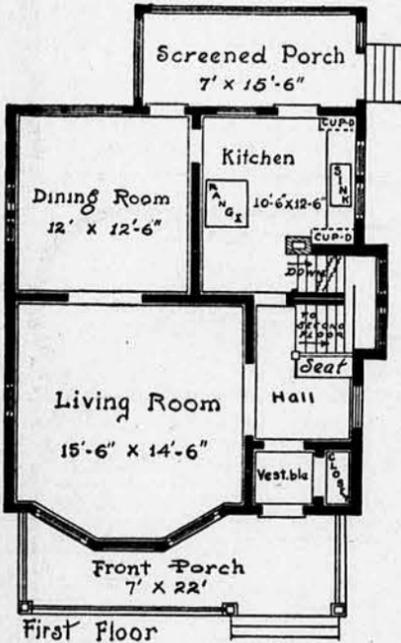
By W. E. FRUDDEN

HERE is a thoroughly satisfactory house which any careful builder can put up, ready to move into, for \$3,000. This means that it will contain a good furnace, lights and water the day you take possession. It is, in many ways, an ideal home—it was built for a farmer in Iowa—and that's what most of us hope to own some day.

This house is 24 by 28, outside measurement. It isn't a large house, but still the seven rooms are comfortable and good sized. The exterior is attractive. It is not dotted here and there with expensive freak gables or dormers, but gives a strong and massive appearance, which is desired in the farm home which stands out alone. The upper half of the outside walls is shingled, while the lower part is covered with a siding. In short, this house is a sensible one to build and one which the most conserva-



FRONT ELEVATION



First Floor

reactions. The dining room and living room being connected by a wide cased opening are made into one long room in the rush times of harvest when swarms of hungry farm hands increase the work of the housewife. The dining room, of course, is large enough for an ordinary family.

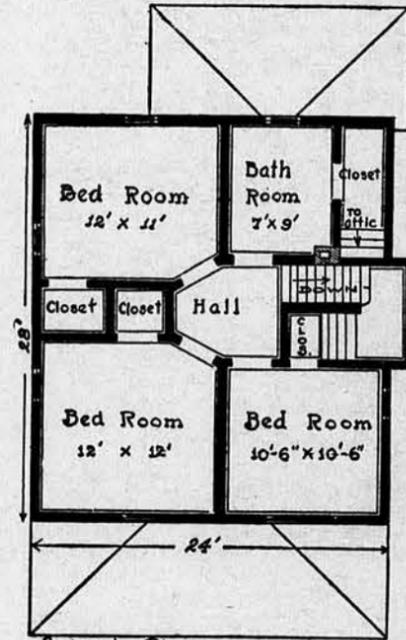
Study the floor plan arrangement shown here, especially the back part of the house. Such a large and roomy screen enclosed porch would make any farmer's wife happy. This ought to be called an 8-room house, as this rear porch is used for more purposes than any other part of the house. It is enclosed with storm windows during the cold winter. It is here that the workmen wash and get ready for their meals and then walk directly into the dining room without going through the kitchen.

This kitchen, about 11 by 13 feet, is a step-saver. Everything is handy. Sink, cupboards, worktable and range are all within a few steps. Three good sized windows and an outside door make this place breezy during the hot summer. To go downstairs into the basement one finds a very convenient and comfortable stair built under the main second floor stair. As one descends to the grade line platform and the grade line door, the stair turns and takes one directly into the well lighted basement. Furnace room, fuel bins, vegetable cellar and laundry room are found here. The grade line door entrance to the basement or the first floor in the kitchen is a very economical arrangement. It saves the old outside cellar stair and is far more convenient.

Upstairs are three bedrooms, each equipped with a closet of standard size. There is plenty of light and fresh air in these sleeping quarters. Notice first the upstairs hall. It is well lighted by the windows in the stair landing, which is built out in a two-foot projection. Large and roomy halls for the second floor are always wasted space, but on this plan one could hardly improve. Every square inch is planned

for actual service. In that way the home builder gets the most and the best house for every dollar invested. With the bathroom over the kitchen, the plumbing is simplified considerably. It is off the bathroom closet that one goes up to the attic of this house.

Taking it all in all, this 24 by 28 foot house, with 16-foot studding up to the eaves, two full stories, is a valuable house to build. It could be made as cheerful and comfortable as a house costing twice as much. With such improvements, almost all home necessities, as running water, electric lights and a sewage disposal system, the farmer's wife and the whole family need not be deprived of any of the advantages of the city. The cost is reasonable, especially when building and loan societies are numerous in every state. Indeed



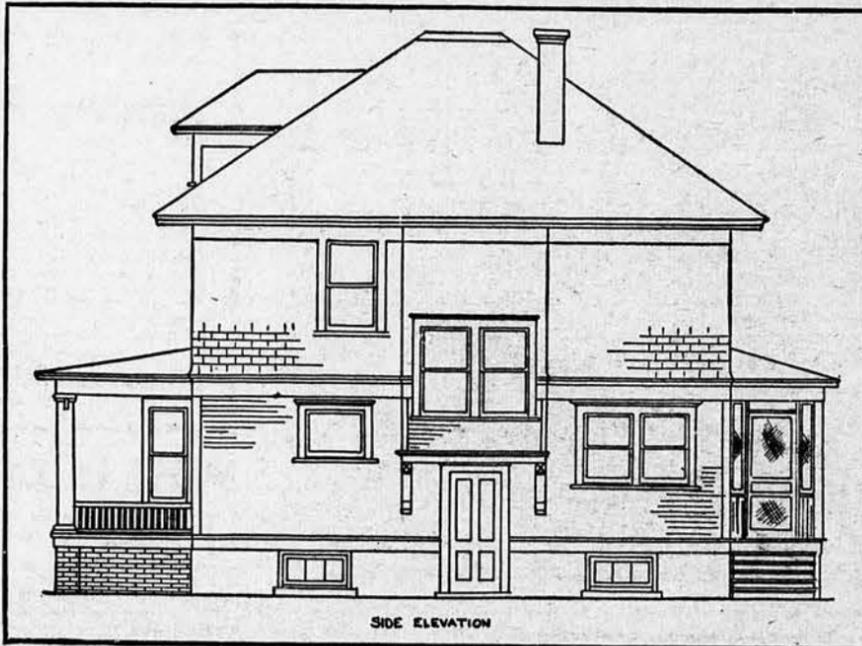
Second Floor

tive farmer can well afford to consider. This plan also may give some mighty helpful ideas to those who plan to remodel the old farm home. Farm homes are rapidly taking on new and modern conveniences and such truly are the essential forerunners to a contented farmer and a permanent agriculture.

Lumber may be high priced in your town, or you may think it is, but remember that this should not keep you from building if you really intend to build. Lumber will never be much cheaper. Builders everywhere believe this. Naturally, then, if you decide to take the leap, you want a home in which you will get the most for your money.

Walking through this \$3,000 house and inspecting the economical arrangement one is quite surprised at the large rooms

for a 24 by 28 foot house. The rear door of a farm home is used the most but the front door of this house leading in from a wide porch will give the visitor at a first glance a very cozy and homelike picture. Off the vestibule is a small closet for wraps. The small hallway contains the partly open stair with a small seat built under the stairway. The living room, about 15 feet square, is well lighted. A large bay in the front wall gives a view for miles in nearly all di-



SIDE ELEVATION

no man with a job should be a renter these days. Credit is within the reach of any man who works and deserves credit.

But you don't need to spend \$3,000 and you don't need to live in a rented flat just because you haven't that much money or because you don't care to go so deeply in debt. You can get an artistic and comfortable home for less. The chief thing is to study the question carefully; consider plans; watch the building articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and then watch the lumber market for yourself. If you have to trust every detail to others you may not get along very well.

Scarcely anything in married life will give you and your wife more pleasure than planning a house. Provided you can discuss such things without a rousing the neighbors. Eugene Field, the "Children's Poet" long gone to his rest, wrote a book which every married man should read to his wife. It is called "The House." The Fields built their house many times—in their minds—changing it as their circumstances changed. Try it. It's a fine plan.

Austria has arranged to supply prisoners of war for farm work on the larger estates to take the places of peasants drafted into the army.

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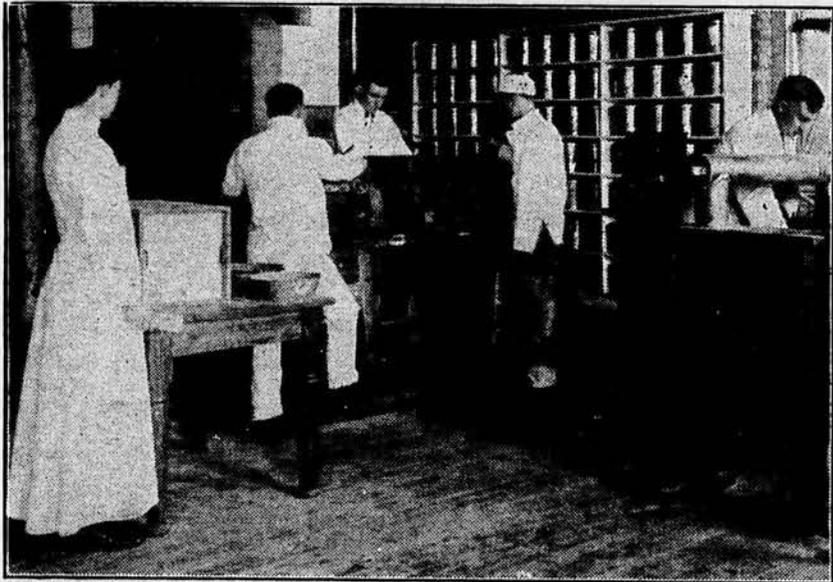
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For More Grain Profits

Kansas Has a Milling School for the Study of the Problems of Production

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor



IT IS especially appropriate that Kansas, the greatest wheat state, with a production of 180 million bushels this year, should carry on complete investigations on this crop. The milling department of the Kansas Agricultural college, with L. A. Fitz as professor, is doing more experimental work, perhaps, than any other department in the world on the raising and milling of wheat. More than this, a complete four-year course in the milling industry has been established, and it is possible for a Kansas boy to get a degree in this work. In addition, extensive co-operative work is being carried on with Kansas millers.

The college mill is one of the largest and most completely equipped plants connected with any college in the country. It is making flour for the trade, although the purpose has not been to keep it running more than is necessary to give instruction to the future millers of the state. The plant has a capacity of 75 barrels a day. It consists of Wolf milling machinery and Prinz & Rau cleaning equipment. The equipment is as complete as can be found in the modern commercial plants, so complete instruction can be given in every phase of milling with which the students will come in contact.

Most of the flour made in this mill in the short time the plant has been running has been sold to the local trade. However, a carload was shipped to Chicago, and it probably will be necessary to make more shipments of this kind from time to time as the demand for instruction increases, for more students will be provided for by increasing the length of time the mill is run.

There were 42 students who took the work in grain products last year, which is a course designed largely for the needs of the boys in the agricultural courses who are going back to the farm. Seven students took the regular milling work. Then, in addition, a short course in milling is offered to the millers of Kansas, and 15 men came in for two weeks of this special instruction.

"The very kindly way in which the course in milling industry has been received has come largely because of the fact that there is a real need for this training," said Professor Fitz. "Kansas has a large and increasingly important milling business, which is offering good rewards for well trained men. This business is a fearfully complex thing, and it is becoming more so every year. These facts are certain to increase the rewards for men who are well trained in milling work, so they can handle the work efficiently."

Complete baking and chemical tests on wheats are carried on in connection with the milling work. These tests have been made largely with the agronomy department, and they have been mostly on wheat grown on variety, soil fertility and seedbed preparation tests. In addition,

many samples are received from the millers of the state,

"What is all this work planned to bring about?" was asked of Professor Fitz by a visitor a few days ago. "What are the great needs in Kansas wheat growing? How should the farmers of this state change their wheat growing methods to increase the yields and profits?"

"Two important needs are better seed and better methods of handling the wheat after it is harvested," said Professor Fitz. "There is a great loss in yield and quality with much of the wheat crop of Kansas by the planting of inferior seed. Many varieties are degenerated, and many are badly mixed with the different strains of wheat and with wheat weeds and rye. The ideal should be to plant pure wheat seed of a high yielding strain that has good milling and baking values. We are determining these values in the experimental work here."

"Much loss is coming from damage to wheat after it is harvested—especially is this true in the soft wheat sections. Wheat cut with a binder should be shocked promptly, and these shocks should be well capped with at least two bundles. For it pays to cap wheat—and it pays well. When the crop is handled in this way, the ripening goes on in a fairly normal manner. If careless methods of shocking are used the ripening process cannot be carried on so well, and there may be considerable bleaching, especially if the shocks are not capped. A big loss comes every year from delayed shock threshing—when the wheat is ready to stack one had better go to work and stack it, without waiting for the promised machine."

Considerable experimental work is being done on the milling and baking values

of low grade and damaged wheat; the idea being to find out just how much difference in value there is between the different grades. This will aid in the campaign which is being made to get the local elevator men to buy wheat with more regard for the quality. There is not the difference in price at most buying points that there ought to be in the wheat produced on the different farms, and as a result there has not been the encouragement to produce good wheat that there ought to be. Elevator men are paying more attention to the quality of the individual loads every year, however, for it has been realized that it is nothing more than justice to do this.

Professor Fitz also has charge of the feeding stuffs control over the state, and two inspectors are kept on the road on this work. This inspection is designed to protect Kansas farmers from misbranded feeds and fake livestock remedies. Care also is taken that the weights are maintained. Many violations of the feeding stuffs law have been found, and several prosecutions have been made.

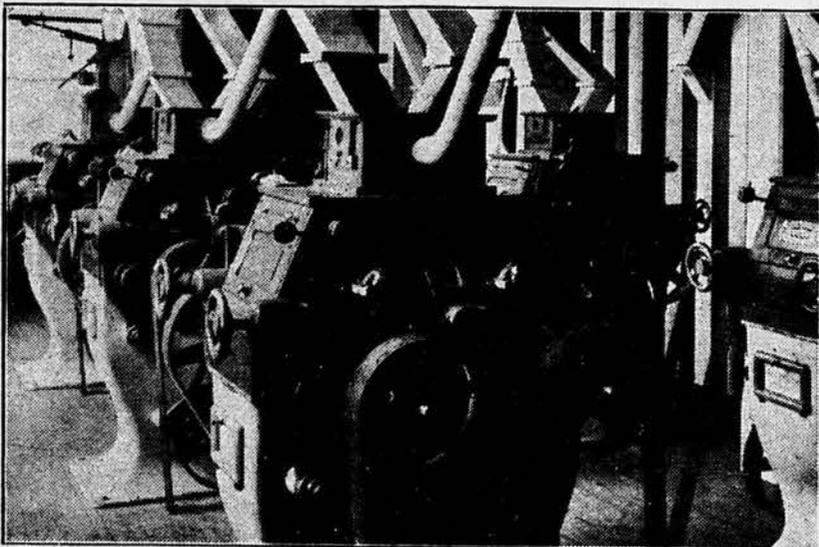
Efficiency in all phases of wheat investigation and work is the aim of the milling department. It is believed by Professor Fitz and also by President H. J. Waters that Kansas should take the lead in the fundamental and practical work to make wheat growing more profitable. This is the final aim of all the work that is being carried on in this department. The ideal is to be of service to the Kansas producers.

Farmers With Governor Capper

We farmers have all read your special message to the legislature, and we all stand behind you. Extravagant appropriations to the state educational institutions must be checked. As for the state senate, it should be abolished. They are not the servants of the voters who elect them, but dictators.

Give a farmer's boy a common school education and he will stay on the farm. Give him a college education and he will leave the farm. As a result the population in the cities has increased and that in the country decreased. It is no use to grumble about the cost of living if the same conditions continue.

I am satisfied that Governor Hodges went down to defeat because he did not veto as he should have done. When the people's party ran the state, senate and house of representatives, our state tax was 4 mills on one-third valuation; now we have 12 mills on a full valuation. And when we take into consideration the fact that Kansas is a state subject to drought and crop failures, these taxes are entirely too high. Time and time again I have urged farmers not to vote for lawyers, as we do not have our share of representation. Stand your ground, Mr. Capper. We are all with you. Chanute, Kan. Adolph Anderson.



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The picture shows a completed silo at the right and one at the left in process of completion. Simplest silo in the world to put up.

Light For Farm Homes

Dependable Lighting Systems Can Be Installed At Low Cost

BY JOHN K. RODGERS

THERE are several efficient lighting systems within reach of every farmer. The farm home should be well lighted. It is a matter of personal choice with the owner regarding the lighting system he uses.

Kerosene lamps fitted with the center draft, incandescent kerosene mantle burner wick, give a powerful, cheap light. This style burner is greatly superior to the old style burner and common wick, and the lamp is simple to operate. All the user has to do is to fill and light it. There are no complicated parts. Old style kerosene lamps cannot begin to compare with the incandescent burner type in brilliancy and candle power.

When the ceiling of a room is high enough to permit their use, hanging lamps give a satisfactory light. The advantage of using hanging lamps is generally understood. The light falls from above instead of coming from one corner or side of the room as is the case when table lamps are used. The hanging lamp furnishes the best light for the reading table. The light falls directly upon the book or paper which the occupant of the library is reading, and does not cause eye strain. Hanging lamps can be purchased in a variety of styles.

The common table lamp is used more extensively than any other style. A table lamp fitted with the incandescent kerosene mantle burner gives a satisfactory light for reading, writing, and sewing.

Gasoline lighting systems are a success. Gasoline produces a soft, powerful, diffusive light. Strictly speaking there are two types of gasoline lighting systems. Gasoline lamps, complete, can be purchased. These lamps are simple to operate and are safe and durable. The gasoline is fed by means of the gravity system. Lamps of this type are economical to operate. They give a steady, white light. Gasoline chandeliers can also be purchased.

Hollow Wire System Is Cheap.

Hollow wire gasoline lighting systems are used by many property owners. These systems can be purchased in any size which the property owner requires. A hollow wire gasoline lighting system consists of the necessary number of lamps, tank, pump and gauge, the proper length of hollow wire and auxiliary fittings. In purchasing one of these systems the purchaser can select a variety of different style lamps. Wall bracket lamps, and chandeliers can be used with the same lighting system. A hollow wire gasoline lighting system is cheaper to install than an acetylene system.

Acetylene gas plants are efficient, safe, not overly expensive, and are recognized all over the country as one of the most satisfactory lighting systems possible to secure. The material used for making acetylene gas is carbide. Carbide is composed of lime and coke which are fused together in an electric furnace. Acetylene gas is made from carbide by bringing carbide and water into contact. There are two methods of manufacturing acetylene gas. The most successful process is where small quantities of carbide are allowed to drop into large bodies of water. Until it comes into contact with water carbide is not dangerous; but the acetylene gas which is formed when carbide and water come in contact is combustible. When installed properly and ordinary care is used there is no danger connected with the acetylene lighting system. If gas were allowed to escape from a gas jet for a sufficient length of time an explosion might result if a lighted lamp were carried into the room; but acetylene gas has an odor of its own and if any should escape from a jet the fact will be quickly noticed.

Acetylene Plants Are Popular.

When the generator is located away from the buildings any gas which might escape will be quickly carried away by the air currents. There is no mystery connected with the acetylene generator. There is an outer jacket which contains the water, an inner jacket on which the carbide container rests, a magazine where the carbide is stored, and a gas bell which is held up by the gas generated from the carbide dropped into the water. When the carbide magazine is filled with carbide and the machine is half filled

with water, it is ready for business. The carbide valve is opened by the gas bell which presses down upon it. A small quantity of carbide drops into the water, and is immediately changed into acetylene gas. The machine regulates itself; as soon as part of the acetylene gas is used, more carbide drops into the water. When one supply of carbide is used, the machine is recharged. This is a simple process. The residue is cleaned out and the magazine is refilled with carbide. After one of these lighting systems are installed they are easy to care for.

Electricity Most Convenient.

Electricity is extensively used for farm lighting. A complete lighting plant can be had on the farm by the purchase of a gasoline engine, generator, switchboard and storage battery. Many farmers own gasoline engines; so they will not have to include this item in the estimate. The electric lighting system possesses all the features which commend a lighting system to the farmer. A feature which is especially appealing is the fact that after the outfit is installed the owner can make his own electricity at a nominal expense. The electric light system is clean and convenient. It produces a high grade light and is simple to operate. The electrical power can also be utilized for operating electric irons, fan motors, and electric washers.

Electric lighting has the advantage of being instantly at one's command. The snapping of a switch turns the light on or off. Electric lights are the safest of any lights for use in the barn. The farmer and his helpers can work much faster early in the morning or late at night if they have the barns fitted with electric lights. The electric motor is easily controlled and is as fool proof as any piece of machinery manufactured. The size of the motor is determined by the greatest amount of power it is expected to furnish at one time. When electricity for lighting purposes only is required, the motor does not need to be so large as when other work is expected of it.

When the farmer purchases an electric lighting outfit he should select one large enough to meet his needs. He should investigate the statements regarding the power of the outfit. He should know the power of the light referred to, when the generator is described as a 15 light machine, etc. The capacity of the generator depends upon the number of watts capacity, not the number of lights. The watt is nothing more or less than the electrical unit of power. This fact is mentioned because some property owners have been disappointed in their lighting outfit because it did not deliver the power required. They forgot when they made the purchase that a generator which will light 20 small lamps may not furnish enough electricity for the same number of larger lamps. If permanent satisfaction is expected from the outfit, it should be purchased with judgment. The dealer can give information regarding the different questions which may arise.

It is a good plan to have the agent install the plant, then test it thoroughly before paying for it. Load the generator up to its full capacity. If the engine and generator are properly rated there should be no trouble in maintaining this full load indefinitely. The generator should not heat up unduly after running under this load for several hours. The engine speed should not slow down. If the outfit will not stand this test it probably will always be unsatisfactory.

No Time Lost

Olaf Larson, working in a warehouse, backed into an elevator shaft and fell down five stories with a load of boxes. Horror-stricken, the other employes rushed down the stairs, only to find him picking himself unharmed out of the rubbish.

"Ess de boss mad?" he whispered cautiously. "Tal 'em Ay had to come down for nails anyway."

For lack of writing materials Russian soldiers at the front have used leather, linen and small boards on which to write letters to their families.

Rain and Snow and Mud

The Mail Carrier Is Not a Happy Man, These Days

BY HARLEY HATCH

WHEN it isn't raining these days it is trying to rain. During the last week fully 3 inches of moisture has fallen and as a consequence feed lots are in bad condition. There are no red hogs now; all belong to the dark haired breeds. If mud is bad for lice, the lot of the average louse is certainly not one to be envied during the last days of February. The roads are more than commonly muddy, and the mail carrier is not a happy man.

The hens were shelling out eggs at a great rate and the average farm in this neighborhood was producing from 60 to 150 eggs a day when snow came the evening of Washington's birthday. That shut the supply off at least 50 per cent within two days. It is queer how a little thing like this can shut off a hen so suddenly. One would think she would have to keep on laying for a few days at least but not so; a snow will dry up a hen in 24 hours. Dark, rainy days are little better than snow as an inducer of eggs and it will be several days before the hens are producing regularly again.

If the weather is almost too bad to do the chores in, it is not too bad to attend public sales. A number have been held this week in this locality and all were well attended even in days of pouring rain. Livestock is selling well and farm machinery brings a fair price, but hay in the stack and fodder in the field are almost unsalable. In fact, at a number of the sales no bid could be got for stacked prairie hay and at one sale the corn fodder could not be sold. Not a bid was made on it. The auctioneer, who has held 35 sales in Lyon county and vicinity since the beginning of the year, says it has been very difficult to sell rough feed of any kind. Farmers seem to be fully supplied with rough feed. Alfalfa hay sells, but not for what it is really worth. Some stacked alfalfa at a neighbor's sale this week brought less than \$4 a ton.

A large amount of prairie hay is still held here for shipment. Most of it was bought last fall by speculators who paid part of the purchase price down, so they will be obliged to take the hay but unless the market improves they will lose money in every case. The roads are so bad now that hay could not be hauled; at this writing, 20 bales of prairie hay would be more than a team ought to haul. In addition to this, the Missouri Pacific, which has a siding not far away, has an embargo on hay at this writing and although there are plenty of cars on the siding the company will not allow them to be loaded with hay. The Santa Fe has had an embargo on hay for some time but it is off now, and we understand that it will again accept hay shipments. In spite of these shipping retarders, receipts at Kansas City have been running close to 900 cars a week of late and there seems to be enough hay in the country to keep coming at that rate. Under such circumstances we can scarcely look for higher prices.

While there is but the remotest chance that the foot and mouth disease will get here the fact that it is in the state and so close as Butler county makes the cattle market not what it should be. The buyers of cattle seem to fear more the effect of a quarantine at Kansas City than they fear the actual disease itself. There is no doubt that buyers in the big markets have used the bug-bear of disease to force down prices. The actual loss suffered by this scaling of prices probably is four times greater than the actual loss from the disease itself. We have read lately that the germ of the foot and mouth disease cannot live when the temperature rises above 85; if this be so, Kansas need not fear it much longer.

A friend writes from Arkansas City to say that he does not think a rural mail carrier need keep four horses to make the route and cites the carrier on his home route who has three small mules with which he has made his route every day. He uses mules altogether, and never has kept more than three and sometimes has only two and he has never missed a day with the mail since

the route was laid out, ten years ago. This carrier feeds grain only twice a day but the mules have all the hay they can eat from the time they get in off the route, which usually is about 2:30 p. m., until they go out again the next morning. One of the mules this carrier has had on the route ten years while another has had five years of service and has been shod only once. The third mule has been on the route for three years. All these mules are in good condition and travel a good gait clear 'round the route. Their average weight is about 700 pounds. Our friend argues from this that small mules are the animals for rural route carries to have. There is something to this, but the condition of the roads has more to do with the matter than anything else. No carrier can make the roads of eastern Kansas with less than four horses and it would wear them out now to make the full trip by taking all day for it.

There is a part of both Kansas and Oklahoma which is favored above all other sections of the country in the matter of good natural roads. All that part of Kansas lying west of the Flint hills has good natural roads except perhaps a few river bottom roads in the eastern part of that territory. These roads are hard even in a wet time and are not sandy enough to be bad when the weather is dry. This section misses the tremendous snow banks that the carriers of Nebraska have to wade through at times and it also misses the mud of eastern Kansas and Nebraska. For this reason mail can probably be carried easier and more cheaply there than in any other section of natural roads in the United States. The carriers here have good teams and some of them have mules on the same order of those of the Arkansas City carrier. Yet in such weather as we have been having they find it almost impossible to cover their entire route between sun and sun. We have been told that Mr. Watkins, one of the Burlington carriers, was only half way 'round his route in the middle of the afternoon yesterday, and he was out walking beside his wagon. He has a mighty good little team of mules at that.

From the inquiries we have been getting and from the offers made us of seed corn of various varieties it would seem to us that some farmer grower could do a good business by inserting an advertisement in the "Farmers Classified Page" of this paper. That is the best place to offer seed for sale and that is where we advise our inquirers to look before writing to find where certain seed can be procured. For instance, we have had a dozen inquiries as to where Sweet clover seed could be had, and at the same time a number of offers of this same seed at a reasonable price could be found right in this paper on the page mentioned. There seems to be considerable call for "Golden Beauty" seed corn. We raised 8 acres of this corn last year and it did well for us, but the seed is somewhat mixed with a larger corn more suited to bottom land. For this reason we do not care to sell it as "Golden Beauty," although we bought it for that.

It will pay all farmers to make a judicious selection of seed corn for their different fields. For instance, it will not pay to plant a small variety or an early variety on bottom land, and it will not pay to plant a large, late maturing variety on higher, poorer soil. On this farm we are intending to plant on the creek bottom and on the lower slopes a white corn which we have been raising for about ten years. It is something on the order of "Boone County White" and is too large a corn for our higher ground. For the second bottom land we shall plant "Golden Beauty" and were it the true seed we should go to the top of the hill with it but it has too much of a mixture of a larger variety of corn for this. So for the last 5 acres on top of the hill we shall plant "Iowa Silver Mine," which has been raised in Kansas two years from seed brought from Iowa. We have learned that it will not do to plant the larger varieties of corn on our upland.



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It is just as good as it was the day I bought it.

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Caledonia, N. Y.

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—and doesn't it also prove that it pays to buy the best?

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Suppose you buy a Studebaker Wagon today — and it costs you a little more — but lasts a lifetime — isn't it, after all, the cheapest wagon you can buy?

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3. The large wheels of these plows reduce the draught on the plow, give a big extra clearance to prevent clogging with trash, and are oiled by means of large outside oil cups.
4. The spring hitch protects the plow from damage when striking an obstacle. Each beam is connected to the platform by a strong spring. When any bottom strikes a rock the spring lets it hold back, the gauge wheel is thus pulled forward, raising bottom over the obstruction.
5. Our spring dodge takes care of obstacles which strike the bottom on the end of share. This side tension spring permits the bottom to swing out of line and pass to either side of an obstruction. The bottom then instantly drops back into line when the obstacle has been passed.
6. The cast break pin does not crush or change its shape as does a wooden pin, which thus allows the bottom to run loose—dip down too far.
7. The CASE-RACINE beams are protected against springing or twisting by extra strength and weight, and by special reinforcing.
8. The gauge wheel is placed midway between the bottom and the beam so that it carries the weight evenly. The bottoms therefore take the ground quicker and lift quicker than others.
9. Our CASE-RACINE breaker bottoms win in every contest because of their splendid design. No other bottom will lay a furrow so accurately. Different types of bottoms for any soil are furnished.
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The Right Way to Plaster

By F. H. Sweet

IF YOU are going to plaster your house one of your friends probably has told you that three-coat work is the only satisfactory method.

The truth is that on fine work, where cornices, moldings or covers are to be run, good workmen can do a far better job with three coats than with two, but unless you have an experienced and conscientious superintendent, you are likely to get a two-coat job where three coats are specified. The reason is that plasterers are getting into the habit of flushing the finished surface while the second coat is still wet, thus making practically a two-coat job. An experienced architect tells me that on straight work, where there are no elaborate moldings, he specifies two coats with patent plaster. If he asked for three-coat work he would get a higher estimate and the same sort of job. If the walls of the house have been built particularly straight and true, two coats of plaster are just as good as three. The walls are not likely to be true, however, and then the plastering will be so uneven that the baseboard and casings will not fit against it closely.

Probably the most frequent cause of unsatisfactory plastering is insufficient slaking of the lime. Before all the little particles have been reached by the water, the hair and sand are thrown in and the mixture is slapped on the laths. For weeks and months afterwards little lumps of lime continue to absorb water and explode, causing small cracks or blisters and throwing off little chips from the surface. When the big library in Boston was built, it is said that the lime for plastering was slaked one whole year before mixing. Allow at least a week for this chemical action, keeping the lime in a tight box outside.

Hair is mixed with plaster to give it tenacity. Watch the next mixer you see. He probably will turn the hose on some dry lime, hoe it back and forth for a few minutes, then hoe in the hair and mix the two. The hair is so burned that it retains no more of its tenacity than does a toothless bulldog. It is far more difficult to distribute the hair evenly throughout a mass of lime putty than when there is free water to help break the lumps. Nevertheless, for the sake of a good job see that the hair does not go in for 24 hours at least after slaking, and a week would be better. Long ox hair is best; goats hair is not so strong; short cattle hair and horse hair are of the least value. Chopped manila fiber is largely used also. River sand is best for plaster. Pit sand is liable to contain clay.

Here are the proportions and best

methods of applying three-coat plaster: Scratch coat: For every cask of lime use 5½ barrels of screened sand, 2½ barrels to 100 pounds of lime, where the lime is sold by weight. Use 1½ bushels of long ox hair for each cask of lime. Apply 3-16 inch to ¼ inch thick over lath, pressing in with trowel to get a good clinch. When this coat has begun to harden, in two or three days, scratch it both ways to about half its depth with a comb made of a row of nails in a stick.

Brown coat: This should be applied only when the scratch coat is thoroughly dry. All intelligent plasterers admit this, but as it involves extra labor in moving the staging, it is almost never done unless insisted upon. Same proportion of lime and sand, but with ½ bushel of hair to each cask of lime. Apply ¼ inch to ⅜ inch thick, bringing all surfaces to a true plane.

Finishing coat: There are two kinds, known as "skim coat" and "white coat." The first is made of week-old lime putty mixed with fine white sand. It is put on with a trowel, floated down, then worked to a hard polished surface with a brush and small trowel. In most localities, however, the "white coat" is used. It is a mixture of 90 pounds of plaster of Paris, and 50 pounds of marble dust, which covers about 100 square yards. The plaster of Paris and marble dust are mixed with lime putty in small quantities just before using.

A sand-finish plaster surface is obtained by applying to the brown coat, before it is quite dry, a mixture of lime putty and sand, as coarse as desired. Float with a soft-pine or cork-faced float.

For 100 square yards of three-coat plaster work you will require 3 casks of lime, 3 one-horse loads of sand, 1½ bushels of hair, and 2,000 laths.

A thoroughly satisfactory job may be obtained in the manner described, but there are so many chances of getting a poor one that ready-mixed and patent hard wall plasters are now being extensively used. There are two kinds, those made from natural cement found in Kansas and Texas, and the patent chemical plasters made from gypsum, to which something is added to retard the setting. The cement plasters are slow setting, not reaching normal strength for from 30 to 60 days, but they stick firmly to brick, stone or wood without adding hair. You can buy the patent plasters ready to add water and apply. They are put up in 100-pound bags mixed with sand and fiber for the scratch coat, and with sand for the finishing coat.

Good Luck to Peter Robidoux

BY CHARLES DILLON.

If in your travels you have chanced to linger for an hour or a day at Wallace, you know the man whose name appears at the top of this piece. If such has been your good fortune you will, then, be glad to know that Mr. Robidoux has just celebrated his 67th birthday anniversary. It was March 5. This event is heralded to the world in a letter which Peter has thoughtfully addressed to the editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This is the letter:

"Please allow me this fine opportunity of giving your numerous readers the good news that I will be 67 years old day after tomorrow (Friday). I have been in Wallace county 47 years next August, and in that time I never have seen more prosperous times, a nicer winter or better prospects for this section of Kansas. The winter has been fine, stock wintered good and cheaply; lots of feed on hand. For the last week a warm, gentle snow has fallen and covered every foot of ground to a depth of 8 inches. This means, 'Roll up your sleeves, wipe off your chin, and get to work when spring begins.' No stock disease. God is with us. He has been, all along, and we didn't know it. Best wishes to all."

There isn't any better philosophy than Peter's: "God is with us," he says, not as if he was hoping only for the next crop. That isn't Peter's way. "He's been with us right along," this pioneer declares, "with us all the time

and we weren't smart enough to know it. We didn't take advantage of all the chances He has given us," or words to that effect.

That's the philosophy, the religion of a strong man—the kind of men who put Kansas on the map. No other kind could live through 47 years in Wallace county, where it hasn't always been easy to trace God's kindnesses to their source. But Peter Robidoux knows. He has always been faithful to his belief that what fell to his lot was intended for him by the Lord, whose wonders, Peter knows, are oftentimes worked out in a mysterious way.

When Peter saw his trade as a merchant dwindling to nothing because of some reason not now remembered, Peter didn't moan. He didn't drag himself about the town and through his prairie home scattering gloom where he went. No, sir; not Peter Robidoux. That store, he decided, was not in God's plan for Wallace; so he closed it. There was no sale, no fire, no bargain days. The store, just as it stood, stock and fixtures, was locked one night and Peter went home vowing it never should be opened again. And it never has been opened. If you go up that way some time you can see the old place, rotting and decrepit, just as Peter left it ever so long ago. And Peter has been happy ever since.

Doesn't that seem to prove that he was right? Isn't it possible that Providence had no use for that little store in Wallace? Anyway, Peter is satisfied, and he was 67 last week.

Have a Tile Floored Porch

By F. H. Sweet

WE LIVE much in the open air these days. Even in those sections of the country where the winter is most severe, there are few months in the summer during which the climate does not invite an open air existence. Much of our outdoor life, which formerly was merely a matter of choice, is now encouraged as a method of retaining good health. This condition has made the porch, or veranda an important feature in American domestic architecture. The porch is now regarded as a living-room, situated at different parts of the house, so as to give both sunshine and shade; often supplied with wire screens and awnings for summer, and with glass protection against the cold air of fall and winter. In country and suburban homes the front porch frequently takes the place of the reception-hall and the dining-room; while the porches of the upper stories are often used as summer sleeping apartments.

The porch is a much used and also a much abused part of the house. It is subjected to all the rigors of our changing climate. Its wooden floor is consequently the first part of the house to show evidences of wear and tear. The general devastation of our forests, with the resulting high price of timber, and the popular appreciation of the dangers of fire and of the extravagance of perishable building materials, are some of the causes that are discouraging the use of wood in building and have given such an impetus to the brick, stone, marble, and especially concrete industry. The old-time board walk has given way to the brick or cement sidewalk, and is now almost as much of a curiosity in this country as in Europe. The old rail fence, so common in the country districts, is being replaced by wire. Even the telegraph poles, fence posts and lamp posts are being made of iron or concrete.

As a floor covering the baked clay tile is replacing wood in many parts of buildings, both private and public, that are subjected to rough usage, due either to constant traffic as in the halls or corridors of public buildings, or to constant splashing of water or other liquids containing organic matter that is likely to be absorbed by wood and cause it to decay, as in bathrooms and kitchens. There is no place in the house where tiling is more appropriate from the standpoint both of its permanence and of its general attractiveness than on

the floor of the porch. The clay tile is baked so hard that even the steel nails of the shoe, which are the most destructive agents of wooden floors, cannot scratch it. The vitrified or the ordinary unglazed floor tile does not absorb moisture and consequently a tiled porch is not injured by rain. If properly set, a tiled porch is virtually everlasting.

Knocks and blows incident to moving furniture and baggage to and from the house, and to the moving about of chairs and tables, make no impression upon the hard clay tile. Liquids of any kind spilled from the table upon which afternoon or evening refreshments are served often make unsightly stains upon a wooden porch floor, but cannot injure one that is made of tile. Burning cigar ashes or lighted matches cannot scorch tile, although they often mar a wooden floor. Instead of being the first place to need repairs, as is the case with a wooden floor, the tiled porch will be the last part of the house to show signs of wear and tear. In addition to its extreme durability, the tiled porch is likewise attractive in appearance. Through the use of different colored clays and by the addition of metallic oxides to the white clay, the tiles may be baked in an almost endless variety of color and shade. As a plastic material the damp clay dust, out of which the tiles are made, can be pressed into moulds of almost any shape, although the usual dies are made up of about twenty-five patterns. This great latitude in the color and shape enables the tile setter to work out almost any color design that the architect or decorator may conceive.

The narrowness of the porch is emphasized and aggravated by the long narrow cracks between the boards of a wooden floor, but can readily be corrected by a suitably designed border or by a panel treatment in tile. In addition to its decorative effect, the tiled porch has a substantial and rich appearance. A tiled porch is easy to keep clean by simply flushing it off with a hose. The non-absorbent character of the clay tile forces all dirt spilled upon it to remain on the surface, whence it is easily removed. In country districts, where the roads and sidewalks often are unpaved, the tiled porch has another advantage over the wooden. Muddy foot-prints show on a clean wooden floor, while they are hardly perceptible upon the colored design of tiles.

Away With Drug Plants

The cessation of the harvesting and shipping of many crude drugs because of hostilities in Europe has caused a sharp advance in their market price. As a result many persons and firms have written the United States Department of Agriculture inquiring about the possibilities of the American farmer growing drug plants profitably. The department's specialist in charge of drug-plant investigations has written a number of these correspondents that, although it is probable that a number of important drug plants could be grown profitably here if the present high prices continue, nevertheless there is a possibility of the early restoration of shipping facilities, and in any event the inexperienced grower of drug plants would be more liable to meet with failure than with success.

Some medicinal plants, says the Department's specialist, may be grown as easily as ordinary garden crops; others, however, require the special knowledge and skill of a practiced gardener. There are many varying factors in the commercial production of drug plants. The constituents of many of them vary in quantity according to the time of gathering and method of drying, and a knowledge of proper methods of harvesting and curing is absolutely essential for the production of drugs of high quality.

Unkindest Cut

Mrs. Cronan heard her little granddaughter Margaret crying as if in great pain and hastened to the child. "Why, dear, what is the matter?" in-

quired Mrs. Cronan. "Did you meet with an accident?" "No-no, grandma!" sobbed Margaret. "It w-wasn't an accident! M-mother did it on p-purpose!"

STRENGTH

Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

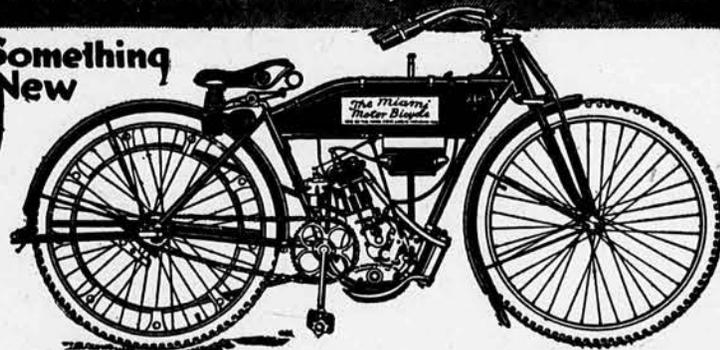
"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

66 "100 MILES for 10 cents"

Something New



It's not a Motorcycle

as motorcycles are known today. Its light weight, low cost and ease of handling mark the difference between it and the present day motorcycle. Neither is it a bicycle with a motor attachment—

It is a Real Motor Bicycle,

carefully and completely designed as such, with all the skill and experience of twenty-one years in the manufacture of high-grade bicycles and motorcycles built into it.



It's as simple and clean to run as a bicycle, and as quiet as a sewing machine. It appeals to all classes—professional and business men, clerks, mechanics, salesmen, farmers, students, boys and girls—to anybody who desires economical travel without exertion—exhilarating recreation without fatigue—healthful exercise without effort—and a practical conveyance without inconvenience.

You can use it for a quick run to town and back for repairs for the farm machinery—a trip over into the next county on your holidays—in a hundred ways that will bring your neighbors and the town closer to you, with the least trouble and effort.

For those who object to the expense, speed and heavy weight of the present day motorcycle, the MIAMI MOTOR BICYCLE is the ideal mount.

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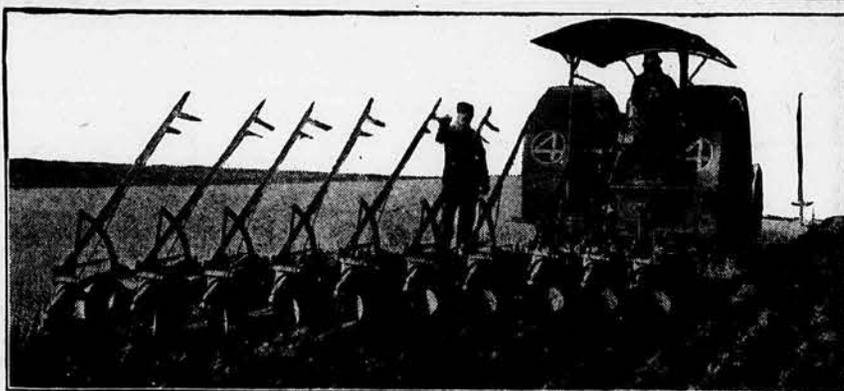
telling all about the MIAMI MOTOR BICYCLE and its many uses. You can purchase one from your dealer or direct from our factory.

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"America's Greatest Cycle Makers"

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bearings and cut steel hardened gears, all running in an oil bath. Uses kerosene or gasoline. Has self-steering device. Send for illustrated catalog showing Big Four "30" in action, and letters from enthusiastic users.

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Has no equal for simplicity, strength, durability, ease of operation and scope of service. Takes the place of high-priced spraying machines for trees, gardens and stock; washing windows, buggies, automobiles and poultry houses; used to spread white-wash, or instantly changeable to a veterinary pump—costs little—made to last a life-time. Write for free pump and free trial offer. Big profit to agents, easy to sell. PRESCOTT SALES CO., 101 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BUY IT NOW

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

Colors You Put in Your Home

Don't Paper the Living Room Red If You Have "Nerves"

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

"YOU were going to talk to me about colors, you know." The Little Bride was leaning back comfortably in the Helpful Lady's big willow rocker as she spoke. "Your talk the other day did wonders for me. Henry and I got out the step ladder after supper that night and hung all our pictures. I never would have dreamed they could look so well against that awful white plaster. You see, Henry and I thought we couldn't afford to paper the house till after harvest. It takes so much to get started, you know, and we agreed it is nicer to have something to look forward to than to get everything at once, anyway."

"Sensible creatures!" cried the Helpful Lady approvingly from her armchair by the big sunny south window. "Doing without things together is part of the fun of beginning a home. I've never been happier in my life than when we had only six chairs and George had to bring in the wash bench every time company came." She smiled reminiscently as she spoke, and gave a caressing little pat to the blue work shirt she was patching. Then she added briskly, "But you didn't come to hear about an old woman's honeymoon. Every young bride thinks her own is the only interesting one that ever happened; and you want to know about houses, not husbands."

"Oh please," cried the Little Bride, laughing, "I like to hear about both, but my husband is already furnished for me, and my house isn't, so that is more important just at present. You told me all about line and mass and proportion the other time. What are the things to look out for today?"

"Harmony and subordination," answered the Helpful Lady; "both very appropriate subjects for lectures to brides. But first let me tell you a little about color in general. Of course you know the only place where we can find pure, unmixed color is in the rainbow or the spectrum, where light is broken into different rays. These colors are six in number—every child knows them—and we call them hues. In nature they are combined together in all sorts of ways and it is much more common to see a reddish blue or a greenish blue, or a bluish violet or a reddish violet than a pure blue or a pure violet such as is found in the rainbow. If you feel yourself lacking in color sense, you will find it a wonderful help to stop and analyze colors wherever you see them in flowers, trees, sky, houses, pictures, and store windows and decide just what particular hues are combined to make the green or red you see. It would help us acquire color sense if we learned to name colors this way instead of using the meaningless names we so often do now. Take coral, for instance. Isn't it easier to match it or tell what will harmonize with it if we call it a 'light yellow red'?"

"Why, I hadn't thought of colors as something one could analyze that way," said the Little Bride thoughtfully. "I always supposed one matched them by inspiration instead of definite scientific principles."

Soft Colors Are Restful.

"The next things to learn about colors," continued the Helpful Lady, as she took another needleful of thread, "are value and chroma, and it may be a bit hard to explain them. Value is the light or dark of a color, the light tones being tints and the dark tones shades. Chroma is the brilliance of the color. The difference between red and pink is a difference in value, but the difference between a lovely soft rosebud pink and a bright, harsh 'loud' pink is

a difference in chroma. The first pink is softened by having gray mixed in it and the second is the pure color made weaker than its original red by the addition of light. Bright colors are too stimulating to be comfortable if one had to live with them constantly. The soft grayed colors are the most restful ones to put on our walls, for they do not force themselves on our attention, and hence the wall keeps its proper place as a background for the pictures and furniture of the room and as the frame, if you like, for the picture of the life you are living in the room. Liven the room up a bit by a note of bright color in a picture, cushions, a bit of pottery, or a growing plant. Only do not have too many different colors in your room or the effect will not be harmonious."

"Oh, you have come to harmony now," the Little Bride cried with interest. "I've been watching for that. Are there definite principles to follow there, to?"

"Yes, indeed. Artists have found there are four ways to get harmony in colors. The first is by using a combination of one hue, with black or white or gray and is called contrasted harmony. In the next, you combine several different values of one hue, as, for instance a dark blue with two lighter blues, and since there is one predominating hue for the entire color combination, it is called dominant harmony. If you like more variety you can put together two or three different colors with a common basal color. Thus, if you took yellow for your basal hue you could put together a yellowish red, a yellowish green and a yellowish tan very nicely, but if you tried to put a bluish green with a yellowish red you would have a bad discord instead of a harmony. This third combination is called an analogous harmony. The last kind of harmony is formed by using a color with tints or shades of its complement; the complementary pairs of colors being red and green, orange and blue, and yellow and violet. Always remember it is easier to obtain a pleasing harmony by using soft, grayed colors of the same degree of brilliance than by using two very bright colors. When the bit of bright color is used for accent, it is used in very small amounts."

The Different Rooms.

"Now you have all the principles of putting colors together. Let us see what colors to use for different rooms. Any color that has red or yellow in it is a warm color and must be used in a room with little sunlight. Colors containing blue are cool colors. A green may be either warm or cool according as to whether it is a yellowish green or a bluish green. Cool colors should go in sunny rooms. They are much more restful than warm colors. Nervous women should choose cool, soothing colors. Many cases of 'nerves' are due to red wall paper. The grayed, or neutral colors are best for the living room. Tan or gray or a soft green is good. Bedrooms look best in dainty colors grayed enough to be restful. White woodwork and white furniture could not be improved on for sleeping rooms. It is not enough to make each room harmonious in itself; it must harmonize with the rooms opening into it."

"But how can one choose a color scheme for her rooms?" asked the Little Bride. "We may be able to tell what is good when we see it and yet not be able to invent color combinations for ourselves."

The Helpful Lady folded the mended shirt neatly and laid it on the sewing table before she answered. "Choose a

picture that has a specially pleasing combination of colors and furnish to it. Let your rug repeat the darker tones, your cushions, perhaps, the lighter, with your walls the neutral tint of the background, and the picture itself, or a bit of pottery to furnish the bright note for contrast. Many magazines have colored illustrations that will furnish the color scheme you are seeking. If you see a picture signed by Jules Guerin, Maxfield Parrish, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Howard Pyle or Edwin Abbey you may know that the harmony of colors is good and will be safe to copy in your room. If you have an especially beautiful view from a window, furnish to that, letting the various parts of the furnishing repeat shades you see in the landscape. Your window curtains will be the frame of the picture, and the effect will be decorative enough that you will need no other picture for that particular wall."

"Isn't that what you meant a while ago when you spoke of subordination?" asked the Little Bride. "Having no pictures on that wall so the window with its view will be the one thing you notice first and most, I mean."

Rooms Need An Accent.

"You have the idea exactly. That is why a room with big roses all over the carpet, large figured wall paper, white lace curtains of a pronounced pattern, 'tidies' on the chairs, dollies hanging down from the piano and mantel shelf, and lots and lots of pictures and wall pockets, is bad. Everything in it calls out for attention at once and the effect is crowded and confused. Choose one or two things of real beauty, either in color or design, to attract attention—for accent, we say—and subordinate the others. If you like figured wall paper, then have that for your accent; do not put any pictures on the walls and have a plain rug and plain curtains. If you wish to place the accent on pictures have plain paper and only a few well hung pictures. If you have a plain wall you may have figured curtains—this is especially good in bed rooms where cretonnes or chintzes are used for overhangings at the windows—and your rug may have a good conventional design. Having few pictures, vases and other ornaments saves dusting and is much easier on the housekeeper as well as being more artistic."

The Little Bride rose regretfully, as the Helpful Lady finished speaking. "I hate dreadfully to run away while all you are telling me is so interesting," she said, "but that clock yonder has been making faces at me for the last quarter of an hour. I'm going to study colors all the way home. I'm coming again real soon, too, so you can tell me about floors and furniture and all that. I'm still 'green' about house furnishings, you see, but I'm not going to let myself be a 'blue green' any more. I'm going to be a nice warm, 'yellow green'; it's so much more sunny and cheery, and better harmony for houses and husbands both, don't you think?"

Why Carnations Are Green

The Emerald Isle is green, as every Irishman knows; therefore, whenever an Irishman or anyone else wants to honor old Ireland he does it by the wearin' o' the green. On St. Patrick's day everybody wears a shamrock, if he can get it; if not he wears a carnation.

Now, on ordinary days carnations are red, or pink, or white. But on St. Patrick's day they are green; you'd think the old one himself had got in them. Green carnations are no prettier than red ones; if they were the Almighty probably would have made some green. It's just the city florist that does the trick. He takes some of the green dyes that are made for Easter eggs, dissolves it in water, and sets the white flowers in it—not the blossoms themselves, but only the stems. Before long there's a tinge of green at the center of the flowers. It spreads out to the edges of the petals, running through every tiny vein, until the whole flower is green, with a darker line running around the edge.

In coloring carnations the florist takes advantage of the fact that the stem of the flower is full of a multitude of very small tubes, which conduct the sap up the stem and connect with the veins of the leaves and petals. The dye runs through these same tiny tubes. The cut flowers stand in the dye until the petals have taken on the desired tint, then they are put into fresh water.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for girls' apron 6870 is cut in five sizes, 4 to 12 years. Shirtwaist 7098, made with long or short sleeves, is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. No. 7104, one of the new circular skirts made with either the raised or regula-



tion waist line, is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Ladies' apron and cap 7105 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

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

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:
Pattern No..... Size.....
Pattern No..... Size.....
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Postoffice

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Buy Dried Fruits Now

To be sure of having dried fruits free from worms buy your currants and raisins during cold weather. Wash them and dry thoroughly in the oven, letting the heat rise high enough to scald, then put in glass cans and screw lids down tight. No rubbers are needed. This will keep out flies and insure sound fruit all summer for cakes and puddings. Dried peaches, apples, and all other dried fruit may be saved the same way.
Mrs. Frances F. Spangler.
R. 5, Pittsburg, Kan.

No Wonder

No wonder woman gets the blues,
Her life is just a round of cares;
While paw goes out and airs his views,
Poor maw stays home and views her heirs.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chicago jurists are trying to find some interpretation of the election law which will relieve women voters of having to tell their age when registering.

Women Organize For Peace

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

One day in January 3,000 women gathered in Washington, D. C., and organized themselves into the Woman's Peace party, the first in the world. They adopted a platform radical, sound, statesmanlike, constructive. The organization is strictly non-political. Their declaration of principles, and their platform, are as follows:

Declaration Of Principles.

We, women of the United States, assembled in behalf of world peace, grateful for the security of our own country, but sorrowing for the misery of all involved in the present struggle among warring nations, do hereby band ourselves together to demand that war should be abolished.

Equally with men pacifists, we understand that planned-for, legalized, wholesale human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies. As women, we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war.

As women, we are especially the custodians of the life of the ages. We will not longer consent to its reckless destruction. As women, we are particularly charged with the future of childhood and with the care of the helpless and unfortunate. We will not longer accept without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty stricken widows and orphans which war places upon us.

As women, we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundation of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure without protest, which must be heard and heeded by men, that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social structure that centuries of toil have reared.

As women, we are called upon to start each generation onward toward a better humanity. We will not longer tolerate without determined opposition that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today renders impotent the idealism of the race.

Therefore, as human beings and the mother half of humanity, we demand that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals but of nations be recognized and respected.

We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate; within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the state.

So protesting, and so demanding, we hereby form ourselves into a national organization to be called the Woman's Peace party.

The Platform.

The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following is adopted as our platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.
2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.
3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.
4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace.
5. Democratic control of foreign policies.
6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.
7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power."
8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute Law for War.
9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.
10. Removal of the economic causes of war.
11. The appointment by our government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

The conference further adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we denounce with all the earnestness of which we are capable the concerted attempt now being made to force this country into still further preparedness for war. We desire to make a solemn appeal to the higher attributes of our common humanity to help us unmask this menace to our civilization.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, was elected chairman. All women who wish to ally themselves with this woman's movement for peace should correspond with Juliet Barrett Rublee, 1105 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Want To Go To College?

A scholarship worth \$300 a year has just been offered to the Kansas Agricultural college by L. M. Crawford of Topeka, who desires that a young woman be the first to use it. This scholarship is to be offered in the division of general science. The donor desires that when a young woman holds the scholarship she take her elective courses largely in home economics, and that a young man holding the scholarship pursue work chiefly in agriculture.

Mr. Crawford offers the scholarship to begin with the fall term of 1915 and suggests that the same person hold it from the time of its award until graduation. Applications for the scholarship may be sent to Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the college.

Stress of war conditions is compelling some of the warring European nations to try to buy butter from America.

Putting Up the School Lunch

BY MRS. G. A. SMITH.

To the mother who has lunch to prepare for from one to five or six children five mornings out of the seven the subject of what to put in it is of great importance. After the first lunch of the morning the noon meal will not be sufficient unless much thought has been expended on the contents of the pail.

The first requisite is extreme neatness, for most children are quick to notice an attractively packed lunch. Especially in the spring it is necessary sometimes to coax the appetite, when cold lunches are growing monotonous, and there does not seem to be much of a variety from which to choose. Save all white wrapping paper and the inner paper from cracker boxes and cut—do not tear—into convenient size to use in the pails, so the contents may not come in direct contact with the tin. The white crepe paper napkins are excellent for packing lunches and just the right size for most pails. In the four pails I must fill each morning, I arrange to have a sandwich on top, so the hasty bite at recess may be a substantial one and not the bit of cake or sweet that should finish off the noon lunch.

If we would have the children avoid headaches, constipation and kindred ills we must see that they do not have too much cake and cookies, but form the habit of eating plenty of bread, either white or graham. If the bread is light and sweet and the butter fresh, any healthy child will eat heartily of it. The graham bread is of course to be preferred to the white, but I find my little folks like both together, using only butter for the graham, and various sandwich fillings with the white—fruit or meat. Peanut butter is the favorite filling for our pails and is more economical than most, besides being very nutritious. For some fruits and for puddings and custards, a glass with a screw top is necessary; but whenever possible I prefer to use the fruit in sandwiches, first spreading the bread lightly with butter so the juice will not soak through, as in this way one is sure the bread will be eaten.

Meat prepared in various ways is a good addition to the pail, but here again, I strongly advocate the sandwiches, as it takes much less meat and bread must be eaten with every bite. Nearly all children are fond of meat and will eat more than they ought if allowed to take what they want. When pieces of chicken are put into the pail they should be wrapped in paper first and put below the sandwiches. When using hard boiled eggs remove the shells, cut in two lengthways, sprinkle each half with salt and pepper, and fasten together with toothpicks, then wrap in soft paper. This saves putting in the little packet of loose salt which is so likely to spill over the other contents, if it is not forgotten altogether.

Cucumber pickles should be used sparingly, but they are a welcome addition to the lunch, especially in spring. They should be wiped carefully and wrapped in a rather heavy paper to keep the vinegar from touching the other contents. Individual pies are much easier to handle than a single wedge of pie and are easily made in gem tins. When a single wedge is used always slip a square of heavy paper underneath so it may be lifted out easily should the juice soak the crust. Apples and all kinds of fresh fruit should be used whenever possible, as they are very healthful.

Out In the Fields

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the seas,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.
The foolish fears of what might come—
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Saving the Poor Horse

At the railway station a nice old lady left the train and got into a cab. The cabman said, "Gimme your bag, lady, I'll put it on top o' the cab."
"No, indeed!" answered the dear old lady, "that poor hoss has enough to pull. I'll jist hol' it on my lap."



32 Different Styles
High Shoes
Low Shoes
Button Shoes
Lace Shoes
All Solid Comfort

Don't be Defrauded — get the Genuine.

Take no substitute—there's only one real comfort shoe that gives perfect foot-ease and lasting wear—the genuine

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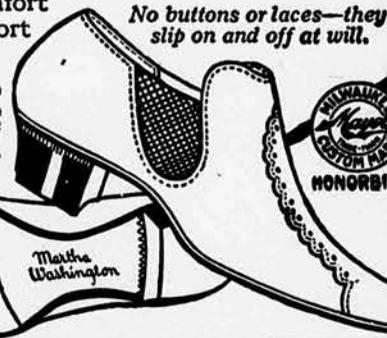
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These wonderful shoes afford positive relief for aching, tired, sensitive, itching, burning feet. Martha Washington Comfort Shoes will give you genuine comfort and a perfect fit.

WARNING:— Always look for the name Martha Washington and the Mayer trade mark on the sole. If dealer cannot supply you, write us.

We make Honorblit shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dry Sox with weather shoes; Yerma Cushion Shoes.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE COMPANY
Milwaukee



No buttons or laces—they slip on and off at will.



This Handsome \$25 Blue Serge Suit \$15

Boys Suit Special
A real tailor-made suit, made by our bench tailors in off season from short pieces of highest grade wools. Nifty Style, as illustrated, 2 pairs pants, \$8.00 value, special for only \$5.75. With one pair of pants \$4.65. Send for catalogue

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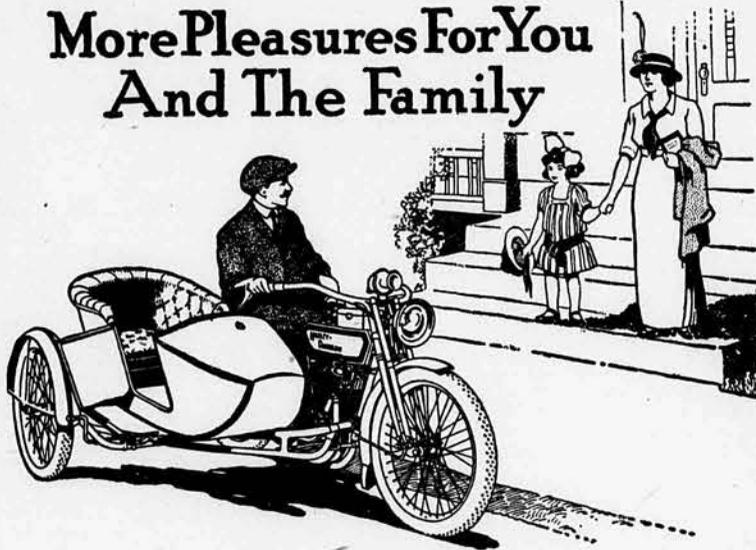
Why pay \$20 to \$25 for merely ordinary ready made clothes—when you can get this guaranteed all pure wool blue serge suit—the greatest value ever offered—tailored to your measure for only \$15—and especially when to secure your first order we will line it with a regular

\$4.00 Satin Lining FREE and pay all shipping charges. We take all the risk—we guarantee to please you in materials, fit, style and workmanship or you don't pay us one cent. Send today for our

Big Catalogue—70 Samples also lowest prices on men's high grade furnishings, hats and shoes—our system of selling direct through no agents, stores or dealers **Saves You Big Money.** Write to Dept. D83
BERNARD-HEWITT & CO. 564 W. MONROE CHICAGO



More Pleasures For You And The Family



FOR hurry up trips to town you can detach the sidecar in a few minutes and ride the motorcycle alone, but by far the majority of your trips will be family trips with the sidecar—the family will see to that.

The Harley-Davidson sidecar rides more comfortably than the finest of carriages. Its springs will float "her", or "mother and the baby", over the rough places whether you are driving three or thirty miles an hour. And an hour's daily outing after work will keep the family refreshed and contented. The

1915 Harley-Davidson

Three-Speed model was designed for sidecar use. The gear ratios of the three-speeds are such that you can drive for miles in intermediate gear if the going is bad, without overheating the motor. The mechanism of the Harley-Davidson is simple, understandable and efficient. The motor is guaranteed to deliver eleven actual horse power.

Ridden alone the motorcycle will climb a 60 per cent grade, twice as steep as most hills found on a public highway. With sidecar and passenger it will travel up a 45 per cent grade. The cost of up-keep and operation is decidedly low, about one-fifth that of other popular methods of travel. Complete descriptive catalog will gladly be sent on request.

MORE DEALERS FOR 1915

Additions to the Harley-Davidson factories enable us to add more dealers for 1915. If, as a dealer, you are situated in a locality where we are not represented and feel qualified to represent the Harley-Davidson in keeping with the Harley-Davidson name and reputation, get in touch with us at once.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

1053 A St. Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Nearly Fourteen Years Milwaukee, Wis.

Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square	No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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Lincoln Paint and Color Company

Paint Made Especially for Your Climate



YOUR buildings should have a paint made and mixed especially for the climate in which they stand. You insure yourself the most years of paint service—the greatest paint economy—by using the

LINCOLN Climatic Paint

scientifically adapted to the climate of your locality. Lincoln Climatic Paint is made in four formulas. Each meets a particular climatic condition — damp, medium, dry or very dry. The symbol on the can shows you which formula you should use in your climate. Write us for our Paint Book — FREE — telling how climate has everything to do with the durability of paint. Ask your dealer for Lincoln Climatic Paints, Lincoln Enamels, Lincoln Carriage and Automobile Paints. Write today.

There's a Lincoln Paint, Varnish, Stain, Enamel or Finish for every surface—new or old—indoors or outdoors

Lincoln Paint and Color Co.
Dept. 25, Lincoln, Neb.

Factories: Lincoln, Neb., and Dallas, Tex.

Engines Pay in Road Work

A Tractor Has Plenty of Power Available For Pulling a Grader Through Tough Sod or Soil

An increasing use of engines in road making is noticeable in the older farming sections of the country, and in some parts of Kansas. Even under the best conditions, work on a grader is difficult for horses, and under many conditions it is especially trying. More than this, the proper use of an engine has lowered the construction costs in road making in many cases.

Illinois has made, perhaps, the most progress in the use of engines for road building. Among the leaders in this is Belmont township in Platt county. In that township the road commissioners have an outfit which includes a 60 brake horse power Hart-Parr Oil tractor, an Austin grader with a side hitch for making drains, a Monroe "Jumbo" 35-foot leveler with a float, a 6-ton steam roller and the necessary small tools.

With this equipment Belmont township has constructed some of the finest dirt roads in the state. G. L. Burgess, one of the township road commissioners, says that the tractor is both satisfactory and economical. It can be used to haul grading machines all day, with only two men, one on the tractor and one operating the grader and leveler.

Use a Special Hitch.

In operation, the grader first is used to cut the gutters and throw the dirt up into the center of the road. The tractor, with the aid of the side hitch, is kept on the level portion of the road

We cut the ditches on an average of 20 to 24 inches deep. This raises the grade about 20 inches. We use two graders all the time, one a large Austin-Western engine grader and the other a Road King, and at no time do we use all the power we have in the engine. We have graded in all 40 miles, traveling on an average of 20 miles a day. The engine gears show practically no wear."

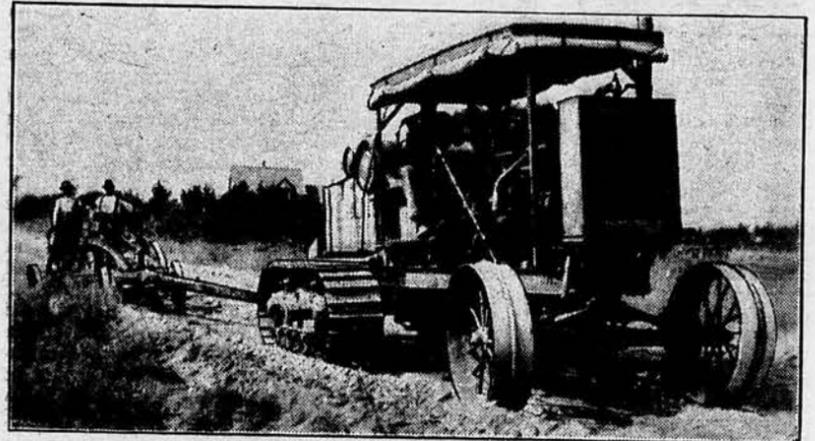
A good tractor in charge of an efficient man is a good source of power in road building. It does the work rapidly and efficiently. It can be used profitably to an increasing extent in road building in Kansas.

Good Hands Are Needed

BY W. T. McDONALD.

Men who have the greatest difficulty in keeping hired help usually are those who will not pay the price that a first-class hired man can command, but will take chances on employing a person whom they know nothing about because he will work more cheaply. The consequences are that both the employer and employe will be dissatisfied. This ebb and flow of would-be farm hands is composed of general misfits, who stop only long enough in a place to make enough to float them on to some other job.

It is almost impossible to interest these men in the higher ideals of farming, for they are not farmers. They



A Creeping Grip Tractor at Work on a Road; It Is Doing the Work More Rapidly and at a Lower Cost Than Horses.

and the grader is used 10 feet to either side. The road then is leveled with the Monroe leveler and float. This operation not only levels the surface, but draws the dirt toward the center of the road from a distance of about 17½ feet on either side. This leaves the road crowned in such a way that when compacted with the roller it will shed water and dry out quickly. Working over the road from gutter to gutter, it is possible to cover 16 to 20 miles of road a day with the leveler.

The fuel used is coal oil, gasoline at first being used to warm up. During the heaviest work the tractor never uses more than 40 gallons of coal oil for a 10-hour day. Here is a table showing the average daily cost of operating with the tractor. This average is taken from the compiled figures covering a six months' run:

Kerosene, 40 gallons at 6c.....	\$2.40
Gasoline, 3 gallons at 11c.....	.33
Lubricant, 2 gallons at 18c.....	.36
Labor of 2 men at \$1.50 each.....	3.00
Horse to take men to and from work..	1.00
Total average cost a day.....	\$7.09

John W. Henry of Farmersville, Ill., president of the board of commissioners of Bois D'Arc township, in speaking of his results with the use of an engine in road grading, said:

What Five Miles Cost.

"For making and grading five miles I have kept an account of just what it cost us, which I give below:

12 gallons gasoline at 13 cents.....	\$ 1.56
210 gallons kerosene at 10 cents.....	21.00
2 gallons lubricating oil at 50 cents....	4.50
6 days engineer's service at \$3.....	18.00
6 days grader man's service at \$3.....	18.00
6 days grader man's service at \$2.50..	15.00

"In explanation of the services of two grader men, we wish to say that we pull two graders at the same time.

are merely hunting for the snap that is always just ahead. This class of help is more expensive in the long run and is the main factor in reducing the income of the employer to the point where he makes little more than the man he hires.

Good farm hands are difficult to find because they do not work for other men very long until they accumulate enough to begin farming for themselves. They intend to make farmers of themselves and are anxious to get the ideas of successful men; for the ability to manage work successfully appeals to this class of hired men as being a good quality for an employer. An ideal employer will have good teams and tools to work with and a well-kept farm, and the hours for his employes to work will be consistent with other classes of labor. These are some of the things that appeal to the average farm hand and tend to make him satisfied with his job.

Dissatisfaction also frequently is caused by the inharmonious home life of the employer. When a stranger is taken into the privacy of a home it requires a great deal of tact to adjust one's way of living to accord with that of another. The whole question resolves itself into the fact that if the employer can manage his affairs well, he can also direct his hired men well. The average hired man likes to be around a man who is making a success of his work and whose ideas will be of value to him when he starts out for himself.

When the farrowing takes place during cold weather, place the pigs as they come in a barrel of straw containing a couple of hot bricks at the bottom and covered with an old blanket or gunny sack.

If a horse could talk—or a sheep

"Thank you boss, I feel fine after that hair cut"

Clip Before the Spring Work Begins

Horses and Mules will be healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. If you want to sell them they will bring a higher price. The best and most generally used clipper is

The Stewart
Ball Bearing
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send \$2.50 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Money and shipping charges back if not satisfied.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
215 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois

Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free.

Price \$7.50

"I've just had more wool off me than ever before"

Get All The Wool
and a longer, better grade that will bring the highest price. You can easily net from 15 to 20 percent more on every sheep you shear with a

Stewart No. 9
Shearing Machine

It is the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality \$13.50. Get one from your dealer, or send \$5 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price \$13.50

The Greatest Farm Tractor Ever Offered—Stop! Read! Act!

NOW ONLY \$995.00

The big demand has increased our output, reduced selling cost. The farmer gets the profit, a clear saving of over \$400. The high-grade quality of material is the same, the same careful construction, more improvements than ever, the same power, sold on same guarantee. If you want a tractor that's not a freak, a tractor that's no experiment, a tractor that's tried and tested for years and giving satisfaction on hundreds of farms, run any machinery on the farm, this is your Golden Opportunity to get the famous, efficient, successful

HEIDER TRACTOR

It's a real one man tractor. It takes the place of eight horses and one extra man. Will do any kind of field or belt work at the lowest possible cost. Has a

4-Cylinder Heavy Duty Motor

The Heider Tractor is the pioneer light tractor. Sells at a price which every farmer can afford. Don't spend money on experiments. Let us prove that the Heider is the best. Write today.

Heider Manufacturing Co.
455 Main Street Carroll, Iowa

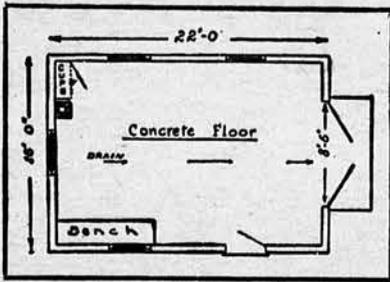
Save 50% of your farm operating expenses

Here's a Neat Garage For \$375

It Is Well Built, Convenient, and Attractive in Design

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

THESE designs show a neat little garage that will conveniently house the automobile and also leave plenty of room on both sides of the machine. The outside dimensions are 16 by 22 feet. It is planned to have the lower half of the walls shingled, and the upper half, including the gable ends, made of stucco or pebble dashed.



Showing Floor Plan.

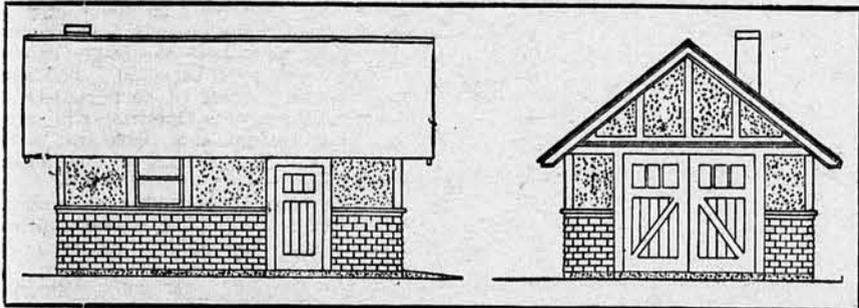
Large doors on heavy iron hinges form the driving entrance which is 8 1/2 feet wide. There is also a small side door entrance. This is handy in several ways and makes it possible to fasten the large doors from the inside. Besides the glass in the doors there are three other windows which provide a generous supply of sunlight for the interior of the garage. The building is concrete floored.

A chimney is built in so that a stove

or small heater may be set up and used in cold weather. A cupboard for the tools and supplies of grease and oils is almost a necessity. Provision is made for this in the space between the chimney and the wall. A good sized work bench is needed too, if the machine

owner intends to do any of his repair work. It goes without saying that it will pay any man to keep his car in good running order, and to do this troubles must be looked after as they occur.

An attractive garage of this design and measurement, has recently been built for \$375. It makes a good looking outbuilding that will add considerably to the appearance of the place, and it is as handy and convenient as it is attractive. It will pay you to keep these plans until you are ready to build.



Side View Of Garage.

Front View Showing Doors.

Work That Must Be Undone

BY WALTER GRAHAM.

The loss on bridges and culverts in a relocated and graded road generally is heavy. Most constructions, even if found in fairly good condition, are destroyed by removal. A conspicuous exception is the corrugated iron pipe. When made from high purity iron, these culverts are but slightly affected by rust, and can thus rightfully be classed as permanent improvements; but they are also ideal for a temporary location, as they suffer no damage in being dug out and relaid. Brick, stone or concrete should be employed only where the location is fixed, and where also an absolutely rigid foundation can be assured.

In America, we do a vast deal of work which has to be undone a few years later. We want results, and want them quick; as a nation we have the energy and the folly of youth. It is highly interesting to note the vast amount of labor on the farm, the highway and in stores and factories which has to be performed as a result of earlier errors and miscalculations. We build barns and silos and establish a milk route and two years later decide that our circumstances or our inclinations are better adapted to fruit raising, and an expensive dairy plant becomes idle and useless. The storekeeper stocks up on a line which his customers don't want and can't use, and the goods encumber the shelves until they are sold at a sacrifice. The manufacturer buys machinery and employs experts to effect a minor improvement in his product, and the next year finds the article displaced in the market by some totally different and superior device. In several directions, however, indications may be observed of the rule of a maturer judgment. We are learning to conserve still more valuable things than lumber and water-power. The waste of time and of labor is beginning to be understood as a sacrifice of human life.

Will Corn Be High?

The chances are that corn will be high priced next July and August, believes C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college. He believes that many farmers in eastern Kansas, where the corn crop was short in 1914, will

find the planting of a few acres of early corn profitable this season.

Growing a quick maturing variety of corn for early feed is sometimes a good practice. The farmer who is out of grain and has to buy high priced corn may cut down expenses by growing a few acres of early corn. An early variety planted as soon as seasonable conditions will permit will produce feeding corn from three to five weeks before the heavy yielding varieties of corn are ready to feed.

The larger growing, later maturing varieties of corn normally grown, usually outyield the small-growing, quick maturing ones because of the longer growing period of the former varieties. A considerable increase in yield must be obtained to make the growing of early corn under these conditions less profitable than planting the entire corn acreage to the varieties usually grown.

Ordinarily in eastern Kansas a standard variety of Kansas corn which matures in 115 to 125 days will outyield a 90 to 95 day corn ten or more bushels an acre and on the average the growing of the larger varieties pays best because of the larger yield. It is only when the July or August price of corn is abnormally high and the following crop large causing a decrease in price, that the early corn planting practice is recommended.

The usual practice in obtaining seed of early corn is to get it from the northern states. Early corn has to be grown in northern states because of the short season. In western Kansas a quick maturing variety of corn is necessary because of the low annual rainfall. Acclimated varieties of corn grown in western Kansas are hardy and vigorous growing. The indications are that these early varieties of western Kansas corn are better suited to eastern Kansas conditions than varieties similar in size and maturity from further north.

It took 8,000 men two years to turn a strip of sandy shore along San Francisco Bay into the beautiful Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

Up to February 1 the United States cruiser Tennessee had taken more than 8,000 destitute refugees from Asia Minor and landed them at Alexandria.

On account of the war Marconi's interesting experiments in transoceanic telephony have been stopped.

Quality Compare Prices

THE old Olympic Game promoters were great for what we call "form."

Symmetry, proportion, soundness and proper balance out-bid bulging muscles for favor—yes, and out-won, too, just as they will today.

Mere bulk never was synonymous with endurance—and the truth of this statement drives home with a bang, when you apply it to tires.

IF thick, heavy tires were the last word in tire construction, we could wipe out of existence a Goodrich Research and Test Department employing seventy people. We would take off the road a battalion of ten automobiles, that run twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year, grinding tires of all makes to pieces, just for the sake of information to us and eventual economy to the user of Goodrich Tires.

There is where we learn to cut out of a tire the material which gets the user nothing.

Of course, when we stripped tire price lists of their padding—fictitious values—we expected rivals to say we had stripped our tires.

The Goodrich Tire, like the trained athlete, is all brawn and muscle—no fat

IT was their only "come-back." They had to say that, in stripping down prices to the point where they were fair to dealer and consumer and left no room for injurious price-cutting tactics, we had stripped our tires of some quality, too.

THE Goodrich Tire, like the trained athlete, is all brawn and muscle—no fat. It represents an achievement—the ability to cut out the extra costs of manufacture, the extra costs of labor, of extra, needless material, and to give you the best, long-mileage, high-standard tire in the world.

There are padded tires as well as padded price lists.

Don't pay for padding. Now don't forget this—we are talking in the main about Goodrich Safety Tread Tires, for they represent ninety per cent of our factory output for resale.

Furthermore, while we have put the padded prices on smooth tread tires on the run, the evil of padded prices on non-skid tires still is in evidence, as shown in table below:

Note the following table of comparative prices on non-skid tires. Columns headed "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four highly-advertized tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	\$ 9.45	\$10.55	\$10.95	\$16.35	\$18.10
30x3 1/2	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3 1/2	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4 1/2	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

If you are charged less for any other make than Goodrich, they are taking it out of the tire; if you are charged more, they are taking it out of you.



This is the Famous Goodrich Safety Tread standard by which all other non-skids are judged

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

GOODRICH Fair-Listed TIRES

Polarine

You Always Have That Film of Oil

Lubrication begins the instant the motor starts if you use POLARINE.

POLARINE flows at zero, and maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

Last year (1914) American motorists used 6,926,614 gallons of POLARINE—2309 carloads! Conclusive evidence that drivers get service and save motoring trouble by using POLARINE.

Buy it in half barrels and cut down up-keep cost. You can make a big saving.

POLARINE is made by the Standard Oil Company, the great service organization.

Sold Everywhere

Standard Oil Company
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
Chicago, U. S. A.



Delicious Honey

Buy Direct from Producers
Pure Extracted Honey—superior quality—fine to eat on pancakes, hot biscuits, cornbread, etc., almost as cheap as sugar. By freight, one case, two 5 gal. cans (120 lbs. net) \$10.80; one 5 gal. can, \$5.60 f. o. b. Denver. By express charges prepaid to points west of Mississippi River, 10 lb. net \$1.76. Cash with orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS ASSN., 1440 Market Street, Denver, Colorado.

Save 1/4 The Grain

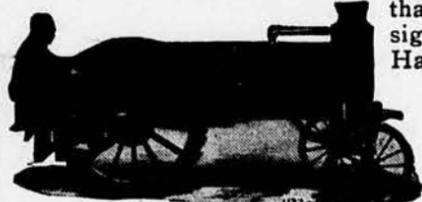
NO MEDICINES. NO STOCK FOODS No Veterinary Bills. Just a Feed Box
The Economy Feed Box is guaranteed to save 1-4 the grain—horse cannot bolt food, thus preventing colic and all kindred diseases—All wood—no metal—adjusted in 10 seconds—sanitary, portable. Positively Guaranteed. 30 Days' Free Trial. Send No Money. Write Today. Economy Feed Box Co., 115-119 Madison Av., North Vernon, Ind.

The "LITTLE DEVIL" And "Old Reliable"



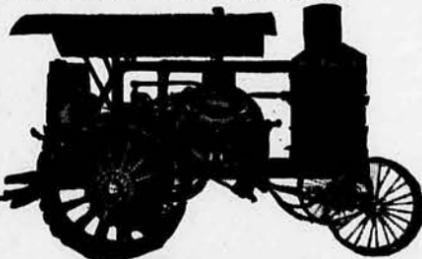
C. W. HART

He gave to mankind the first successful gas tractor and followed this history-making achievement with one equally notable—that of designing the first real oil tractor capable of burning cheapest kerosene and other low grade fuels successfully and economically.



"LITTLE DEVIL"

A sturdy, dependable, small tractor. Furnishes 8 times the power of a good horse. Does all the horse and belt work. Cultivates growing crops. Valveless motor with two horizontal twin cylinders. Positive fuel feed. Uses kerosene or gasoline. Magneto and auxiliary battery ignition. Force feed lubricator. Non-freezing cooling system. Only 7 all-steel gears to get two speeds forward and two reverse. Gears run in oil. Single, skeleton type driver with famous "Hold-Fast" lugs.



"OLD RELIABLE"

A strong, powerful, general purpose outfit especially good for threshing and plowing. Equivalent to 25 horses. Motor has two horizontal twin cylinders. Positive fuel feed, no pump. Uses kerosene or gasoline. Magneto and auxiliary battery ignition. Force feed lubricator. Powerful, massive, 11 spur traction gears. One speed forward and one reverse. Runs 300 R. P. M. Belt pulley 40 in. diameter x 12 in. face.

Belong to the same sturdy, dependable tractor family. The "Little Devil 20" is the baby, and "Old Reliable 60" the patriarch. These with the husky 27, 35 and 40 B.H.P. sizes comprise the famous Hart-Parr Oil Tractor family.

Each is the skillful creation of that master mind of tractor designers and builders—C. W. Hart. He blazed the trail and set the standard. Others have since followed, but Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are always a step in advance.

They did not just merely happen. They are a scientific evolution from the first comparatively crude design of 13 years ago to the thoroly dependable, highly developed outfits of today. They mark the achievement of a cherished ideal—that of giving to the farmers of the world a positive, reliable, economical power which replaces the slow moving, wasteful, inefficient horse for every kind of farm work.

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors now dot the earth—proof that they serve man faithfully and well. No matter how large or small your farm there is a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor that will exactly fit your power requirements. Write today for bulletin of the size you are interested in.

HART-PARR COMPANY

234 Lawler Street OIL TRACTOR SPECIALISTS Charles City, Iowa

Hog Cost Must Be Cut Down

Right Methods of Production and Selling Are Needed

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

THE problem hog growers will have to solve this year is to raise hogs more cheaply. While a few men made money on their hogs last year, the price paid by packers for most hogs did not equal the average cost of production. One of the remedies for existing unbalanced conditions is not to go out of the hog business, as many are doing, but to produce pork at the lowest possible cost and market it at the least expense. It is true that with the present prices of grain farmers will have to obtain a higher selling price or they cannot afford to raise many hogs. The price is fixed by the packer and the butcher, and if our system of marketing livestock and distributing meat is wrong it is the business of the producer and the consumer to regulate or change the system.

It is estimated that more than 25 per cent of the pigs farrowed every year die before they are old enough to wean. Every pig lost out of a litter increases the first cost of those that are left. The difference in the cost of maintaining a sow which weans three or four pigs and one which weans six or seven is not very great, but the difference in the profits obtained from each litter amounts to considerable. We hear a great deal of argument about what is the best number of pigs to raise in a litter. My observation has been that a sow which raises a litter of seven or more pigs always is more profitable than one which raises fewer pigs. More money has been lost by raising small litters than ever has been lost by raising large ones.

The size of the litter weaned depends on the breeding qualities inherited by the sow and the feed and care that is given to her and her litter. It is too late to select the mothers of the pigs which will be raised this spring or to make much change in the method of handling them before the pigs are born, but it is not too late to avoid a large part of the loss which generally occurs between farrowing and weaning time. Sows which are left to find a bed where they may, and to rustle for themselves and their pigs seldom raise large litters.

Heed Good Advice.

Hundreds of articles on the care of the brood sow and her litter are written every year. Most hog growers are familiar with these, and the methods employed by those who are most successful; but many fail to adapt the accepted rules to their own conditions. Quiet handling, care when needed, a judicious amount of clean, wholesome feed which provides growth-producing materials, and warm, dry beds and plenty of exercise are essential for the production of large, thrifty litters. Elaborate farrowing houses and sheds are not necessary. Many large, profitable litters have been raised in ordinary cots and sheds. Comfort, cleanliness, warmth, dryness and exposure to sunshine are the important factors. The man who succeeds in raising a large percentage of the spring pigs will stay with them during the critical period and not overlook or neglect the smallest detail.

The use of cheap feed, and obtaining the greatest gain possible from the feed used is the next factor in reducing the cost of production. The value of balanced rations and forage crops has been demonstrated many times in actual farm practice and experiment station work. Pigs cannot be expected to make cheap growth when fed entirely on feeds such as corn, kafir, milo, and feterita, which do not provide growth materials. The thrifty farmer will not try to pro-

duce hogs under strict dry lot conditions. The use of pasture or forage crops will reduce the cost of gains 15 to 30 per cent. The average of the results obtained in several tests conducted at the Kansas Experiment station shows that hogs fed on pasture made 24 per cent more gain at 14 per cent less cost for every 100 pounds than similar hogs fed in dry lots. Similar results were obtained at the Wisconsin Experiment station. The Iowa Experiment station found after conducting several tests that an acre of rape, clover, or alfalfa produced \$30 to \$50 worth of pork during the season when hogs sold for \$6 a hundred. A good grain ration was fed the hogs while they were on pasture. The amount of gain produced on pasture in excess of that produced from the same amount of grain fed in dry lots was credited to the pasture. A farmer in Kansas wrote me, a few days ago, that he raised 125 pigs last spring and that he had \$700 to pay him for his pasture and work when they were sold.

The Best Feeds.

The legumes, alfalfa and clover, make the best hog pasture in those sections where they thrive. Soy beans and cowpeas also make good pastures for late summer and fall use. Rape is one of the best emergency crops which can be sown. Almost as rapid gains will be produced on rape as on alfalfa, but a slightly larger area will be required for the same amount of gain. Rape is a heavy feeder and requires a rich, moist soil. Dwarf Essex is the only variety to use. Rape grown in the winter feed lots will renovate the soil, take the place of unsightly weeds, and provide a large amount of good feed. Cane can be used in those sections where other crops do not thrive. The greatest advantage of cane is that it grows in comparatively dry soils and produces a heavy yield of forage. Wheat and rye make good pastures for late fall and early spring use. Any pasture which provides a succulent feed is better than dry lot feeding.

The amount of grain to feed will depend on the kind of pasture available and the gains desired. The object, this year, probably will be to keep the pigs growing and save as much grain as possible during the summer, and finish them on cheaper grain in the fall. Two pounds of grain a day for every 100 pounds live weight generally will give satisfactory results. More grain will be needed with the nonleguminous than with the leguminous pastures. A small amount of concentrated protein feed, such as tankage or meat meal fed in connection with the corn, kafir, or milo will give good results. If corn is the only concentrated feed used the pigs probably will not grow enough during the summer to make the most rapid gains in the fall. It will be a good plan on most farms to plant a few acres to a quick-maturing corn for early fall use. The fall finishing period is but a continuation of the growing period, with the exception that a heavier grain ration is fed. It is just as important to feed some growth-producing feed in connection with the corn during this period as it is in summer.

The amount on deposit in German savings-banks in 1914 increased 250 million dollars over the record of the previous year.

The male bird with the layers in no way influences the number of eggs. Fertile eggs do not keep so long as infertile eggs, however.

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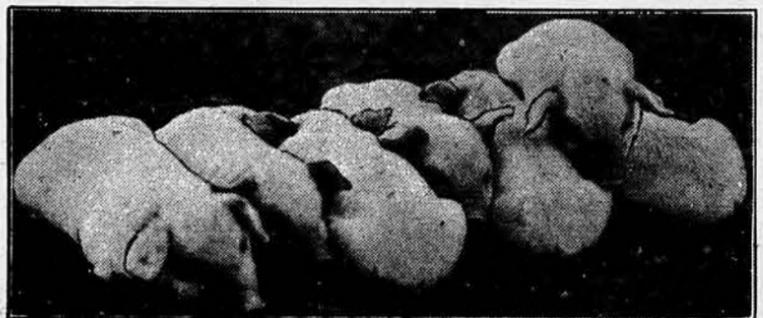
Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK,
125 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Canadian Government Agent.



Movable House For One Sow

The Design Shown in These Plans Is Handy and Inexpensive

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

THIS 6 by 8 foot colony hog house has proved its value where it has been used. It is an A shaped house with both sides hinged at the top so as to be opened for shade and airing. Lumber, hardware and paint for this house need not cost more than \$15.

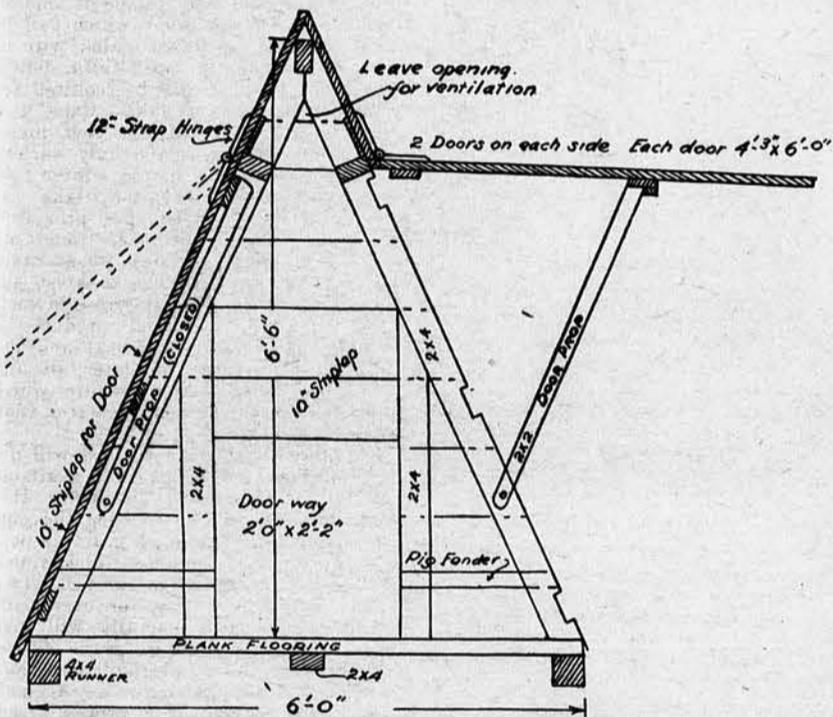
Build the plank floor first. Timbers 4 inches square for the outside make excellent runners, and a 2 by 4 in the center acts as a stiffener. Next comes the framing work which is made of 2 by 4 lumber. Three pieces on a side, cut at an angle so that it will measure 6½ feet to the top of the ridge. Spike these 2 by 4 rafters securely, at the floor end and also at the top. There will be six in all, three on each side and each will be 7 feet long.

Put the cross support about 1 foot down from the top so as to form a solid foundation for the hinged doors. The frame work for this house is then completed with the exception of the 2 by 4 uprights on both sides on the end doorways. At one end there is to be left a 2 foot by 2 foot doorway, while at the rear end there will be a small gable door hinged at the bottom to be opened or closed for ventilation purposes. It is a good plan before putting on the ship

lap siding to put in the pig fenders or guards. These are only two by fours placed six or eight inches up from the floor and are found only at the ends of the house. The old restless sow then will not be apt to crush her little ones up against the walls.

Eight or 10 inch ship lap does well for the outside of this house. In siding up the ends, leave a small opening at the top for ventilation. The hog uses about twice as much air as a cow or horse in comparison to its weight. There are two doors on each side and each door is 4 feet 3 inches by 6 feet. Build the doors solid if you wish this house to last. Nail battens under the hinges and use two 12 inch stop hinges for each door. Props 2 inches square are bolted to the frame, to hold the doors open and a hook of some sort fastens them to the door when open. Keep these doors closed in windy or stormy weather or they may be blown from the hinges. Give the house a coat of paint and the job is finished.

Material List.	
1 4 by 4, 16 foot.....	\$ 1.10
4 2 by 12, 12 foot.....	3.00
80 ft. 2 by 4.....	2.25
100 ft. shiplap.....	5.00
Hardware and paint.....	3.50
Total material cost	\$14.85



Fresh Air and Sunlight and Clean Succulent Pastures Make For a Winning Combination in Greater Hog Profits.

To Cure Distemper

Can you tell me how to treat a horse which has distemper? It does not eat but drinks considerable water. H. F. K. Marion County, Kansas.

Treatment of distemper consists of opening the abscesses when they develop. They usually come under the jaw. The hair should be clipped short and the pus should be liberated by means of a sharp knife. The cavities should be washed out every day thereafter with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The animal usually improves very much without further treatment, after the pus has escaped.

If the animal does not improve I recommend this treatment: Mix 1 ounce of quinine sulphate, ½ ounce of powdered nux vomica, and 4 ounces of bicarbonate of soda and divide the mixture into eight powders. The animal should be given a powder every morning and evening. The powders as a rule must be mixed with a little water and given as a drench.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

History of Herefords Free

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association has just issued a 40-page booklet entitled "Herefords; A Short Story of Their Early History." Numerous requests have been received by the association from breeders, instructors, and students in agricultural colleges, public school teachers, county

agents, and farm demonstrators for a condensed history of the Hereford breed. This booklet was prepared to meet these requests. The booklet contains in addition to a history of the breed from its origin until it was firmly established in this country, a chapter on Herefords from Farmers' Bulletin No. 612, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture; a review of the four-year breeding and feeding experiment with the beef breeds conducted by the Kansas Experiment station at Hays, Kan., and the official score card for Herefords adopted by the association. Copies of the booklet will be sent free on application to the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Mare May Have Bad Teeth

I have a 2-year-old mare which has been getting thin for two or three weeks. She froths at the mouth and stands around with her head down. She does not eat to do any good. Can you tell what the trouble is and give a remedy for it? S. B. Morton County, Kansas.

I recommend that you have the mare's teeth examined. Give her a tonic powder composed of 1 dram of powdered nux vomica, 2 grains of trioxide of arsenic, 1 dram of powdered sulphate of iron, and 2 drams of bicarbonate of soda. These ingredients should be mixed and the animal should be given the powder twice every day. Have 20 powders prepared.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Send Your Address

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works anywhere—in the barn yard or feed lot. It is not an experiment but has been on the market two years, and I have sold it from Texas to Minnesota. I get letters like this one about every day:

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140 Chick Brooder

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies) BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use! Why not own an Ironclad—the incubator that has for two years in succession won in the greatest hatching contests ever held. In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2000 machines were entered, including practically every make, style and price. With 140 egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder, freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

140-EGG Ironclad Incubator
Don't class this big, all metal covered, depend-able hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclad is covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and painted like some go to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclad is shipped in the 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 specialties: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron nesting trays, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler—self repeller. Try our "harmless" egg in door and many other special advantages fully explained in free literature. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

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Made of Galvanized Steel

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Most Sanitary Nest on the Market

Eliminates the mites which are responsible for 95 per cent of chicken losses. Built round so chickens cannot roost on top. Increases your profits 25 to 100 per cent in the saving of chickens and eggs. Write for full particulars and testimonials—one year money-back guarantee and special offer to first customer from each town. LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

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

Build a Chicken Income

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Old Trusty provides an assured income with big average hatches the whole year around. Write for low price made by big output this year. We pay freight East of Rockies—give 30 to 90 days' trial—10 year guarantee.

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RAYO Incubators produce higher average hatches because center heat insures even temperature. Hinged glass top puts eggs, thermometer and all in plain sight—saving labor. Oil tank needs but one filling for entire hatch. Flame regulator saves 3 to 4 gals. oil every hatch. Hatching chart and money making book on request. Write for them and new catalog.

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Keep your hens happy, get more eggs, big profits, by keeping them free from lice and mites with **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests**. These wonderful, sanitary, patented nests (not a trap nest) can't get out of order—last a life time and earn their cost many times over. Regular price \$3.00, set 5 nests—special introductory price \$2.50; 3 sets (18 nests.) \$10. Write for our free catalog, Gal. Steel Brood Cans, Runs, Chicken Feeders, Trap nests, etc. **KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 622 St. Joseph, Mo.**

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Stop Wasting Eggs—Stop Losing Chicks

With cheap incubators, the extra chicks the Queen will hatch soon pays for it. Alfred Cramer, Morrison, Mo., says: "I have operated about ten other incubators and your Queen is superior to any of them." S. L. Todd, Green Forest, Ark., says: "I have tried six other machines, high and low priced, and will say the Queen is the best incubator I ever saw." Ask for free book that tells how the Queen is built to hatch without trouble.

Queen Incubator Co., 121 Bryn Ave., Lincoln, Neb.

Some Feeds That Make Eggs

Beef Scrap, Skimmilk, Mangels and Cabbage Are Desirable—Don't Overfeed Poultry in Winter

"THE whole philosophy of successful feeding for eggs," says William A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, "consists in the substitution of something which will take the place of the bugs and worms of the spring and summer and of the green food which is available then. Either commercial beef scrap or skimmilk may be substituted for the bugs and worms. "Commercial beef scrap is a product cooked from the trimmings of the packing houses," continued Professor Lippincott. "It can be purchased at from \$50 to \$60 a ton.

Milk Should Be Sour.

"Skimmilk should always be fed sour, as the milk sugar contained in sweet milk cannot be digested by chickens. After this sugar has been changed to lactic acid, however—which is the case when milk sours—it is then available for food. Besides furnishing protein for the birds, sour milk acts as a corrective and helps to keep the digestive tract in good tone.

"Nothing seems fully to take the place of actual green feed for the hens. Where possible, sprouted oats, mangels or cabbage should be fed during the cold months. If this cannot be done, among the best substitutes are silage, leaves of alfalfa hay cured green, or steamed cut alfalfa. Once a day the birds should be given all the green feed that they will clean up in a half hour."

Mash for Laying Hens.

Mr. Lippincott recommends for laying hens a mash to be kept in hoppers

placed in the hen house, the hoppers being opened at noon so that the hens will have access to them during the afternoon. The mash consists of 60 pounds of corn meal, 60 pounds of wheat middlings or shorts, 50 pounds of meat scraps, 30 pounds of wheat bran, 10 pounds of linseed oil meal, 10 pounds of milled alfalfa, and 1 pound of salt.

This mash is to be fed in connection with a scratching feed consisting of 2 parts of wheat, 2 parts of corn, and 1 part of oats, all by weight. A small handful of this feed should be scattered in the litter in the morning for six birds in the pen. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the dry mash hoppers should be closed and twice as much grain should be scattered in the litter as in the morning.

Grit, oyster shell, and charcoal should be kept before the hens at all times. The grit is necessary to the grinding of the food in the gizzard, the charcoal keeps the system in good condition, and the oyster shell supplies the necessary lime for making the egg shell. In cold weather lukewarm water should be given to the chickens in preference to cold water.

If the birds are kept busy scratching all the time and care is taken that they are not being overfed, you will be sure to get eggs during the winter months. Watch the fowls closely, advises Professor Lippincott. If they do not run to meet you when you come to feed them it is a sure sign that they are being overfed. Cut down on the feed immediately and await results.



This Pen of Silver Spangled Hamburgs Enjoy a Daily Feed of Sour Milk. They Are Hearty, Energetic, and Lay Well.

Flock Averages 175 Eggs

I think that I was quite successful with my flock of single comb Brown Leghorns last year. I bought 36 pure-bred birds, February 24 last year, from a flock that has a reputation for large production of eggs. They were shipped to me in a severe storm, but I got 15 eggs the first day. They laid from 15 to 28 eggs a day the first month I had them. My records show that my 36 Brown Leghorn hens have averaged 175 eggs for the year.

I set 520 eggs, hatched 430 chickens and raised 300 to maturity. I culled my flock very closely, and I now have 75 pullets and 18 old hens.

My plan this year is to raise at least 200 pullets. I began hatching in February this year, so as to have my chickens hatched before I begin to get orders for day-old chicks and eggs.

L. B. Herndon.
Valley Center, Kan.

We find them to be nearer in shape to the Rhode Island Reds than any other breed. They are better layers and far easier to breed true to color. The head is of medium size, neck of medium length, with a broad, deep and lengthy body. The eyes are red, large and oval; the ear lobes are bright red; the legs and beak yellow, and the plumage a beautiful snow white, lying thick and compact, making them excellent winter layers.

The standard weight for a cock is 8½ pounds, cockerel 7½, hens 6½ and pullets 5 pounds. We have hens that weigh 8½ pounds and cocks nearly 10 pounds.

In rapid growth the Rhode Island Whites are unexcelled. They have a good coat of feathers at 8 weeks. They mature earlier than any of the breeds in the American class.

Col. Warren Russell.

Mrs. Herron Buries the Hatchet

Dear Sir: It has frequently occurred to me that readers interested in poultry raising could help one another very much by giving their experiences through these columns. We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars' worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L.2, Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and for White Diarrhea among little chicks it just can't be beat. It makes chicks stronger and grow faster. If more people knew about it, they wouldn't lose half their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea. Mrs. Nellie Herron, Eagleville, Mo.—Advertisement.

He Likes This Breed of Hens

The Rhode Island Whites are a cross between the Partridge Cochins, White Wyandotte and rose comb White Leghorns. They were originated more than 20 years ago through careful experimenting by J. A. Jacoy on a commercial poultry plant at Wakefield, Rhode Island. Utility qualifications alone were sought, and attained, making them primarily a business bird, that pays dividends whether bred for eggs or the market. They were first offered to the public in 1903.

The breed is very hardy and stands forcing exceptionally well. The fowl has a full rounded breast, bulky thigh and rich golden skin. These qualities, combined with early maturity, make it a most desirable variety for producing early broilers, which command the top price on the market.

What a Blind Girl Has Done

Helen Keller Learned Her Lessons With Her Fingers

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

HELEN Keller was in Topeka not very long ago and I saw her. Maybe you boys and girls can see her yourselves some day, but she can never see you, not even if you stand as close to her as this paper is to your eyes now. Maybe you can hear her talk some day, but she can never hear you, not even if you shout in her ear as loud as ever you can. She can't even hear her own voice, for Helen Keller is blind and deaf, you know, and until she was a girl older than some of you are, she was dumb too.

Shut your eyes, all of you. Screw them up tight as tight can be. Then plug your ears with cotton so you can't hear the tiniest sound, and "play like" you have never known how to talk at all, and then you'll know a little bit how it feels to be like Helen Keller, only you can remember what the sky and the trees and the flowers look like, and you know what the sound of the bird's singing is like, and Helen Keller doesn't remember any of these things. She doesn't even know what her own dear mother's face is like except as she has felt it with her fingers. Now shut your eyes again and see how much of your arithmetic and geography lessons you can get that way. Yet Helen Keller has studied all those things and she has been all the way through a big college, besides, and she writes stories for papers and magazines on her typewriter and goes out over the country and gives lectures as she did here in Topeka. Isn't it wonderful how she does it?

Her Fingers Learn To Talk.

You remember now you have heard about Helen Keller before, don't you? Maybe mother or teacher has told you how little Helen had a dreadful illness that took away her sight and her hearing when she was a tiny baby, and how she couldn't talk as she grew older because there was no way for her to hear or see any words so she could learn. She could shake her head for no, and nod it for yes, and point to her mouth when she was hungry or thirsty, and she could walk around her own home by herself, but that was all she could do even when she was a big girl 6 years old. You've heard too, of the wonderful teacher who came to show the little deaf and dumb and blind girl how to talk with her hands, and maybe you've heard that the first word Helen learned was "doll." Would you like to know how she learned it?

Helen was in the new teacher's room watching her unpack her trunk and put things away—not watching with her eyes, you know, but with her fingers. She would feel everything that came out of the trunk, and she even tried on her teacher's hat, and opened her handbag, and when she came to the doll in the trunk she seemed to know it was meant for her. The teacher took little Helen's hand and touched the doll and then made her fingers spell d-o-l-l. Then Helen did it herself, though she really didn't know just why. After a while Helen dropped the doll and the teacher decided not to give it back till Helen spelled doll for her, but Helen wouldn't spell for a long time, though she wanted the doll. Then the teacher went and got a piece of cake and made Helen spell c-a-k-e as she gave it to her, but Helen didn't like to spell and grew very cross and would not come near the teacher all the rest of the day. After that, the teacher never gave her anything without making her hand spell it first, and Helen learned to spell at first because she found she got cake and candy and dolls and other things much quicker when she spelled for them than when she didn't try to spell.

How Helen Played.

Helen loved her dollies just as you girls love yours. She liked very much to dress and undress them and play they were sick, and do with them just what her mother did with her baby sister. She used to spank them lots of times, too. Once Helen was in the yard watching with her fingers while her mother set out some plants and when Helen understood the plants were put in the ground and watered so they would grow and make other plants, she

took her dolls and put them down in the ground and watered them well so they would grow. Wasn't she funny? Helen used to like pets, too, just as you folks do, and she thought it was great fun for her father to put her on his big, gentle old horse and let her ride around the yard.

After a while Helen seemed to find out that other folks didn't have to talk to each other on their hands. Perhaps she had had her fingers on her mother's face some time while she was talking and felt her mother's lips move. Then Helen told her teacher she wanted to talk "with her mouth too." The teacher thought at first she couldn't possibly learn, but Helen wouldn't give up. She felt her teacher's lips and her throat and even put her fingers in her teacher's mouth to feel her tongue as she talked, and she practiced and practiced till she could make the sounds herself. She can read what people say to her by putting her fingers on their lips and throat, but it has taken her 20 years to talk and hear this way. When her teacher reads to her she does it by putting her hand in Helen's and spelling all the words on her fingers. That is the way she learned her lessons in all her four long years of college. Helen Keller can read some books for herself, but they are written in a special kind of letters called Braille. Look in the big dictionary at school for Braille and you will see what the letters look like. Then make some pinpricks in a sheet of paper, shut your eyes and run your fingertips over the rough side and you will see what the letters feel like to blind people. Would you like to read all your story books that way?

Can You Guess What She Said?

When Helen Keller—she's grown up now, you know—talked to the people here in Topeka, her teacher had to lead her out on the platform and show her where to stand. Afterwards, folks asked questions and the teacher repeated them to Miss Keller while she stood with her hand on her teacher's lips to read them. Then Miss Keller answered the questions. When they asked her if she could hear the people clap their hands after she talked, she answered, "Yes, I hear them with my feet." Someone else asked if she could play any musical instrument and at first Helen Keller said "No." Then, quick as a flash, she held out that wonderful little white hand that hears and talks both for her and said, "Yes, I play the hand organ."

Now, I'm sure you've been wondering all this while what Helen Keller talked to us about, and I'm sure you never can guess. She talked to us about happiness and how happy she is all the time. She told us, too, that the only way to be happy is to think about other folks and do kind things for them, and the smile on her dear, blind face, as she said it, was the sweetest I've ever seen.

Who Likes To Make Garden?

Who's going to have a garden this year? Hands up, please. It doesn't matter whether it's a whole one-fortieth acre in tomatoes or just one bed in father's big garden, or a little row of pansies on the east side of the house. If you plant it yourself and keep the plants watered and the weeds pulled it will be your garden, and the other Mail and Breeze boys and girls will be interested in hearing all about it. You haven't begun to work out of doors yet, of course, but maybe you've begun to plan the things you will plant when you can get out in your garden with your rake and hoe. Write to The Children's Page of The Farmers Mail and Breeze and tell us how big a garden you are going to have and what kinds of vegetables and flowers you are going to plant and what you are going to do with them—whether you are going to take them to town to sell, or give them to mother for dinner. If you are a girl maybe you are going to try to can some this summer. It's lots of fun to make plans, and it's fun to tell other folks about them. There'll be 50 cents for the boy or girl who writes the most in-

teresting letter before April 1, and packages of postcards for the next five letters.

Trix Is a Ball Player

I am a little boy 7 years old. I live on a farm and have lots of pets. My dog is a little fox terrier named Trix. She is cute and smart. She sits up and begs, catches food in her mouth, and she will speak for food and water. She plays ball and hide and seek with me. She watches for the postman every morning, even on Sundays, and when she sees him she barks till we open the door so she can go to meet him. She is a fine rat dog and she will catch a chicken for us and hold it till we come. Once she was helping drive the horses and one of them kicked her on the nose



This is Donald With Cute and Trix.

and broke it. Papa took her to the doctor and he set it so it is straight now. She likes to play with me with a rope and will hold on to the rope so tight I can whirl her around with her feet off the ground.

I bought my pony with the money I got when I sold my steer. Papa paid half for my little brother. My pony's name is Cute. She is nearly 3 years old and is 43 inches high and is black and white. I broke her to ride myself and ride to school on her every day. Kneeling down is her only trick. I wish every child had as nice a pony. Wilsey, Kan. Donald Love.

Ideas for an Acre Egg Plant

For starting a 100-hen poultry plant on an acre or two, have a house for roosting and laying purposes about 8 by 12 feet. The roosts should be in one end and the nests for laying in the other end. I prefer roosts that can be moved.

I should want another room 8 feet wide and 20 feet long, fronting the south if possible, with several windows in the south and one in the east and west to let in plenty of sunlight. There should be an opening between the rooms just large enough for the hens to pass through from one room to the other so that they need not be outside at all in bad weather. The floor of this room should be kept well covered with clean straw. Scatter small grain over the floor so the hens will have to scratch, as they do better if kept busy.

I do not use an incubator unless I am in a hurry for early chicks, as I have better luck with the hen-hatched chicks. I prefer to keep the little chicks with hens in small coops, with 25 to 30 chicks to each hen. I have raised chickens for 22 years and I make good money with them.

Lucas, Kan. Mrs. W. E. Bretz.

Break up all broody hens as soon as discovered, by placing in a coop for the purpose, and feeding a well balanced laying ration.

Tells why chicks die

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

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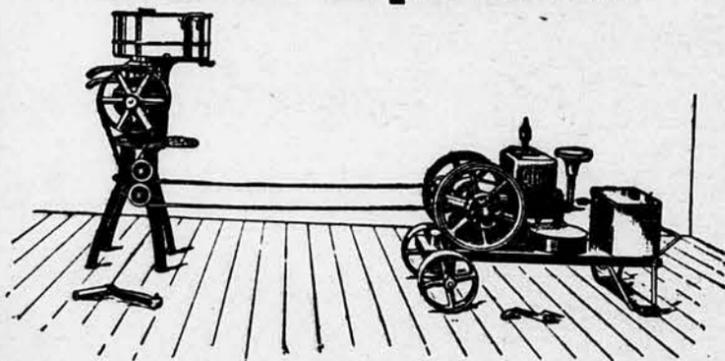
Send in your name and get our big folder which shows how the Maynard Separator is made and tells why it is ten years ahead of the next best cream separator. You must act quick. This special offer is absolutely limited to our Early Spring Sale—after it is over you cannot buy at the special prices. Tear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

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International Harvester Cream Separators



PICTURE to yourself the difference in the amount of actual work done, between setting milk in any of the old-time ways and skimming it with an IHC cream separator. What a job it is to wash the pans or crocks. How many handlings they need. What a lot of time it takes to fill them and set them away, to protect them from dirt, to do the actual skimming, to dispose of the cold skim milk, to purify the crocks or pans.

Now note the difference. With an IHC separator the milk is skimmed while still warm from the cows, the separator is washed in a few minutes and everything is ready for the next milking.

You want the separator that will help you most. There are other things than the saving of work to be considered. There is saving of cream, value of the machine, service in case of accident, and many other things to be thought of before you buy a separator.

Take time enough to buy a cream separator. The more carefully you go about it, the more comparisons you make, the more clearly you will see that one of the International Harvester separators—a Dairymaid, Primrose, or Lily, will serve you best. See the IHC dealer. Get catalogues from him or write to us for them.

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Don't Neglect Dairy Cows

In too many instances cattle emerge from the winter in dull, listless, emaciated condition, their vitality sapped by living under conditions that are incompatible with the development of milk-giving propensities.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the feeding of dairy cows. Each cow will be found to differ from her neighbor in surplus vitality over what is needed to assure normal bodily functions and a good average in milk production, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. By careful observation it can be determined which cows are below standard and a diet composed more largely of fat-forming foods will be found to bring them rapidly out of the decline.

Just before a cow comes in, the diet should receive particular attention. Subjecting her to cold draughts or permitting her to drink quantities of ice water should be avoided. Such attention is just as necessary before coming in as after.

Care also should be taken to keep bulls in good condition if successful service is desired from them. The practice of keeping the bull in a narrow, dark, dirty stall at the far end of the barn usually results in the animal becoming dispirited and dull, lacking in the necessary vitality. He should have as good a place in the barn as the best cow and he should be exercised regularly and kept clean.

Choose the Sire Carefully

The sire is at least half of the dairy herd. He should be purebred and registered, and represent well the dairy breed that you prefer. His heifers should produce more milk, and perhaps higher testing milk, than their dams. Selecting just a registered bull will not do this. Determine the sire's qualifications by knowing the test and production records of his dam and granddams. These records should be better than those of your best cows if you are to increase the production of your herd. Be sure, too, that the constitution and breeding vitality of his dam was such as you wish established in your herd.

Size and constitution can be obtained with quality and dairy temperament. Look for a masculine head, a strong crest and fairly sharp shoulders. He should have great depth and breadth of chest, a strong, straight top line supporting a deep and long barrel.

The only satisfactory system of judging a sire is by his offspring. Many sires have been sent to the block which should have been kept. The true value of a sire cannot be determined until he is 4 or 5 years old, or until his offspring begin to produce. When the sire is found to be filling the qualifications of breeding, type, and best of all, producing improved offspring, he should be continued in service as long as possible. Inbreeding oftentimes can be avoided by exchanging service of sires with a neighbor. By keeping year after year calves from a proved sire, a herd is soon established carrying at least 50 per cent of his blood and having uniformity not only in high production but also in type.

A. C. O.

Handle the Heifer Calves

The calf is the future cow in the process of making. Her temperament later on will depend a great deal upon the handling she receives as a calf and as a yearling. It may seem foolish to spend time petting and handling calves, but many stockmen make a mistake by neglecting to do so. They let the calves run almost wild until they are fully grown. Then they have difficulty in controlling them, and in "breaking" them at the time of freshening.

F. M. S. Brown County, Kansas.

Heat Will Kill the Germs

The fact that the foot-and-mouth disease may be communicated to cattle, sheep and swine, through the milk of infected cows, makes it important at this time for cattle growers to make certain that the skimmed milk they obtain from creameries has been pasteurized. Even if there is no foot-and-mouth disease in the neighborhood, it is well to see that the creamery skimmed milk has been pasteurized, as tuberculosis can be communicated through raw skimmed milk. So serious is the communication of tuberculosis

through milk to swine that the meat packers discriminate against the hogs in certain dairying districts.

If a creamery does not pasteurize the milk, or if a farmer obtains skimmed milk from other farms for feeding to his hogs, he can make certain that he does not carry the foot-and-mouth germs or spread tuberculosis by heating the skimmed milk to the boiling point before bringing it to the farm. Boiling does not lessen its feeding value, although pasteurization at 145 degrees for 30 minutes is the better practice.

Cow May Have Tuberculosis

Will you tell me what affects my cow? She has coughed considerably for two years. She is in good condition, eats well, and gives a fair amount of milk.

Shawnee County, Kansas. A. H. A.

Your cow probably is affected with tuberculosis. I suggest that you have the tuberculin test applied by a competent, graduate veterinarian.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dairy Cows Need Rich Food

Cows that give milk rich in butterfat should receive more grain than those that give thin milk. Often the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable cow is that one is fed well and the other does not have a proper ration. A hard-working dairy cow should have from six to eight weeks of rest between lactation periods. During this time her ration should not be cut down, for she should be given an opportunity to get into proper physical condition for her next lactation period.

A. C. O.

Obstruction in Cow's Teat

I have a cow which has about quit giving milk from one teat. The quarter seems full but I cannot get very much milk from it. Is there a remedy for this condition?

Seward County, Kansas. C. C. B.

It is possible that there is an obstruction in your cow's teat. I suggest that the teat be opened with a teat splitter or a teat dilator. Unusual antiseptic precautions must be observed during the operation or you will start an infection which may have serious results.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Heifer May Be Foundered

We have a Holstein heifer which is about 1 year old. She began to show signs of stiffness, when she walked, about four months ago. She has been getting worse since. Her ankles turn over and she almost falls if she tries to walk. She does not stand on her feet sometimes for two weeks. She turns her head as if she were suffering from pain. She cannot get her head to the ground to eat. We feed her corn chop, oats, bran, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay.

Washington County, Kansas. C. S.

I am satisfied there is something the matter with your heifer's feet. She has an inflammation between the claws, is foundered, or has developed a painful condition in that region. You should examine the feet carefully for the presence of abscesses. If they are present they must be opened and the wound treated with a 2 per cent carbolic acid wash. If there are no abscesses you should keep the feet cool by packing them in cotton and bandages and keeping the cotton moist with water. I believe as soon as you get the feet in shape the other symptoms will disappear.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Cow Has Lump Jaw

I have a cow which has two lumps on her head. One of the lumps is just under the ear and the other is lower down, or on the throat. They have been there about four weeks and are hard and not attached to the bone.

Marion County, Kansas. G. W. K.

It is possible that your cow is affected with the condition known as "wooden tongue," which means the animal has actinomyces of the tongue, or it is what is commonly termed "lumpy jaw"; though instead of locating in the jaw it is located in the tongue.

The treatment of this condition consists in the internal administration of 2 drams of iodide of potash twice every day for a period of six weeks. This will produce a cure in 75 per cent of the cases treated.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Too often when a man says he enjoys religion his neighbors know he enjoys neither that nor anything else.

Make Good Quality Butter

Proper Care of Cream Is the First Consideration—Rules That the Best Dairymen Follow

CONSERVATIVE estimates class only about 10 per cent of the butter produced today as fancy table butter. Ninety per cent ranges from medium to very poor in quality. A gradual tendency toward this condition has been noticed since the advent of the hand separator, but it is only in recent years that its serious aspect has become evident. Close students of dairying are considerably alarmed over present-day conditions and feel that all those interested in dairying, whether as producer, manufacturer, or merchant, should co-operate fully and unselfishly to remedy conditions that are causing poor quality.

The buttermakers of today, as a whole, are much more capable of manufacturing first-class butter than were those of a decade or more ago, according to the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Modern methods and machinery and the results of years of experience and investigation have made it possible to manufacture good butter providing good cream is available. It is impossible for the best buttermakers to make a sweet, wholesome product from a defective cream. Do you realize that old unclean cream not only ferments but often decomposes in a way very similar to meat decomposition? How many housewives can prepare meat that is partially decayed so that it will be sweet, palatable, and wholesome when served on the table? And yet many buttermakers are criticised because they have not been able to make, from old and unclean cream, butter that will pass as extra quality on the market.

Much of the responsibility for the poor quality of butter today rests on the producer of cream. He alone is answerable for the quality of cream that is furnished buttermakers. Strong competition between creameries, making the creameryman fearful of criticising his patron's product, has been responsible for much of the poor cream of today. The creamery patron is confronted, however, with the fact that in the future he will be the loser if he continues to dispose of defective cream through the creamery. The butter markets, the basis of the creamery industry, are becoming so unsettled because of the influx of poor butter that farmers need not be surprised if they are forced to receive a lower price.

All the conditions governing the quality of cream are under the control of the producer. Very little effort is required to improve ordinary conditions so that a cream of the best quality may be produced at all times. It soon will become evident to dairymen that the little effort used in producing good cream is very profitable from a financial standpoint. Following will be found some directions that will aid in assisting the patron to better the quality of cream he is delivering to the creamery.

Clean, well-flavored milk is a prime requisite of good cream. To produce clean well-flavored milk the following conditions are necessary:

- Clean, well-ventilated barn.
- Clean, healthy cow.
- Clean, well-drained barnyard.

Clean, healthy milk.

Clean utensils, free from rust.

The cream separator should be thoroughly washed and sterilized after using. Particles of milk or cream in the separator act as a "starter" to hasten the souring of the cream.

The richness of the cream is a very important factor; for best results cream should contain from 30 to 33 per cent of butterfat. Thin cream sours much more quickly than thick cream. There is also less bulk to deliver to the creamery, more skim milk for feeding purposes, and the cream is in better shape for the buttermaker to handle, if it is not made too thin.

The temperature of the cream for holding should be not more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Cream sours very rapidly at temperatures above 60 degrees, hence it should be held at a temperature below this. Creamery patrons should have an ice supply, where practicable, to assist them in this respect.

The mixing of warm, fresh cream with cold cream is very inadvisable, as the whole mass is warmed thereby and souring will follow more quickly. Always cool the newly separated cream before adding it to the cream on hand.

Stirring of cream should be practiced in order that lumps may not form. If the cream is thoroughly stirred every time newly separated cream is added to

I recommend and urge upon the legislature that it appoint immediately a joint committee on efficiency and economy. After a thorough analysis of the present organization of the state, county and township governments. . . . This committee to present at this session a plan of reorganization which shall abolish needless offices, boards and commissions, concentrate and center responsibilities, eliminate duplication of authority and reduce the public business to a compact and smoothly-working unit.—Governor Capper's Message to the Kansas Legislature.

that on hand no lumps will form. The formation of lumps prevents proper sampling of cream for testing and the patron is the loser thereby. Stirring also helps to keep the cream at an even temperature throughout, thus preventing parts of it from fermenting.

Cream should be kept in a clean, well-ventilated place in order that objectionable odors may not be taken up by it.

The protection of cream cans during hot weather is very important. During delivery in the summer the cans should be protected from the sun by covering with blankets in order that the temperature of the cream may not be raised more than necessary.

The intervals between deliveries of cream depend upon the season of the year. Cream should be delivered at least twice a week in winter and three times in summer.



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NO other machine or implement used on the farm receives anywhere near such constant use, nor is there any other farm machine or equipment with which quality of work means so much and first cost means so little.

If the separator runs hard, gets out of order or isn't easy to wash, it's a constant bother, and it only takes a very little loss of cream at each separation, when multiplied 730 times, to run into a good deal of money, very soon more than the original cost of the machine. But no matter how small the loss, it is too big a handicap for any cow owner to try to work with.

As a matter of fact, the men who know most about cream separators, the creamerymen, long ago came to the conclusion that the De Laval was the only machine they could afford to use. That's why 98% of the cream separators used in creameries and milk plants the world over are De Laval's.

All the more reason why you should buy a DE LAVAL

No matter where you go you will find the biggest and best dairymen almost invariably are De Laval users. Experience has taught them that it is the best and most economical cream separator.

You don't have to experiment with cream separators any more because the men who are best able to judge as to the merits of the cream separator have already done that for you, and the result of their conclusion is evidenced by the practically exclusive use of the De Laval in creameries and milk plants and the fact that over 1,750,000 farm and dairy size De Laval's—more than all other makes combined—are in daily use.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and arrange for payment of same as is most convenient. If you don't know the local De Laval agent simply address the nearest main office as given below.

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Queen Juliana Dirkje, the Mother of the Sire of Sir Juliana Grace's De Kols. She Has an Official Year's Record of 1022 Pounds of Butter.

Poke Root Not a Vaccine

How do you prepare poke root to vaccinate cattle for blackleg?
Pratt County, Kansas.

G. B.

I do not know how poke root is prepared for the vaccination of cattle against blackleg. I will say treatment with poke root is absolutely valueless

as the only known method of preventing blackleg is by means of repeated vaccination with blackleg vaccine.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

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COOPER & ROGERS, Box "E", Winfield, Kansas.

Allen County Needs Legumes

BY W. E. WATKINS,
County Agent.

The low yields in Allen county for a series of years, as shown by the records of the state board of agriculture, are proof that the fertility of the soil has been greatly reduced. One of the chief reasons for this is the general custom of continuous grain cropping without the use of leguminous crops in a good rotation system. As the soils of the county are of limestone and shale formation, continuous cropping to grains has reduced the organic matter in the soil and has tended to destroy their texture, making them more susceptible to washing and packing by hard rains. The addition of more humus, the growing of more legumes, the production of more livestock and the proper utilization of the manure are the best known means of improving the soils of the county and keeping them in a high state of fertility.

With a total crop area of 140,000 acres in the county, there were less than 6,000 acres devoted to legumes in 1913. As a consequence, the growing of more leguminous crops is being given considerable attention by the farm bureau. At pres-



An Alfalfa Field in Allen.

ent 42 farmers are co-operating with the agricultural agent in growing alfalfa, using various methods of putting in the crop, the method depending upon the conditions of the individual farm. In fact, alfalfa is now being tested out on every type of soil in the county. The majority of the farmers trying alfalfa are manuring all or a part of the alfalfa plot; 21 farmers are using fertilizers to determine their value and 35 men are using or intending to use ground limestone to correct the acidity of sour or acid soil.

Seven carloads of limestone have been used in the past year on alfalfa and clover fields by members of the bureau, and the limed fields will serve as demonstrations in the future, since they are located in every part of the county where sour soils are found. The lack of inoculation with proper bacteria often is the cause of alfalfa failures on sweet soils, and therefore demonstrations in proper inoculation are being carried on on 14 farms in the county. Fall and spring seeding, with and without a nurse crop, and different methods of soil preparation are also being tried with alfalfa.

Some of the land in the county is not ideal alfalfa soil, and therefore many of the farmers have become interested in Sweet clover as a substitute for alfalfa. About 2,500 acres of this crop was seeded in Allen county last spring.

There should be at least 30,000 acres of legumes such as alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover and cowpeas grown in Allen county to keep up the nitrogen content of the soil.

Canadian Peas For Kansas

I have some land that I should like to sow to oats and peas and then to alfalfa. It was well plowed in the spring of 1913 and planted to corn, but it did not produce much of a crop. It was then planted to wheat, and it produced a good crop last year. How should the land be managed? Is a mixture of 2 1/2 bushels of oats and 1/2 bushel of Canadian field peas good? Dwight, Kan. C. H. TITUS.

Your mixture of 2 1/2 bushels of oats and 1/2 bushel of peas would be satisfactory. It is our opinion that from the standpoint of hay production a bushel

of peas and 2 to 2 1/2 bushels of oats will make a little better mixture, although the cost for seed is considerably increased. I believe, however, that the better quality of hay will more than offset the difference in cost of the extra half-bushel of peas.

After the oats and peas are harvested for hay, I would plow the ground just deep enough to cover the stubble well. I believe that it will be necessary in order to do a good job to plow between 4 and 5 inches deep. After the plowing is done, the ground should be harrowed and disked frequently, to keep down weed growth and to prepare a firm seed-bed. The alfalfa should be seeded some time between the middle and the last of August, choosing a time when weather conditions are favorable. If the plowing is done as soon as possible after the oat and pea crop is removed, it will not be necessary to roll the seedbed, as the rains that normally fall through this season, and the cultivation of the ground that will be necessary to keep down the weeds will produce a sufficiently firm seedbed.

It is beneficial to precede a crop of alfalfa with peas, even if the peas are seeded very lightly. The small amount of nitrogen that accumulates in the roots of the peas is beneficial in supplying plant food for the young alfalfa plants. Manhattan, Kan. L. E. Call.

Farmers Need Cheaper Capital

BY D. F. HOUSTON.

Closely related to the production and distribution of farm products is the securing of capital by farmers on better terms. This problem has attracted the profound attention of the country and still awaits a full solution. The difficulties arise partly from the diffusion and sparseness of the rural population, partly from the failure of proper business adjustment, and partly from the inadequacy of the security which part of the farming population normally can offer for loans. The problem is one of extending the banking machinery and facilities more intimately into the country districts for the convenience and the assistance of the rural population and of the effective mobilization and utilization of the resources of the country people themselves.

The chief difference of opinion arises over whether there should be special aid furnished by the government. There seems to be no emergency which requires or justifies government assistance

"Seven months ago I went to Kansas to see if I could get away from whisky. I never touched a drop while there, held profitable employment and my own self respect. A few days ago I came back to Kansas City with money in my pockets, good clothing, clean and decent. In two days I woke up in the police station without a cent, no overcoat and no clean linen. I came to Independence and have been trying to make a stake. I have been urged to drink at every turn and the Hell inside me has been fighting for that drink. For God's sake give me enough money to get back to Kansas."—Interview With an Unfortunate, from the Independence Examiner.

to the farmers directly through the use of the government cash or the government's credit. The American farmers are sturdy, independent, and self-reliant. As a class they are certainly as prosperous as any other great section of the people; as prosperous as the merchants, the teachers, the clerks, or the mechanics. It is necessary only that the government, so far as geographic and physical conditions permit, provide machinery for the benefit of the agricultural classes as satisfactory as that provided for any other class, and this the government has attempted and is attempting to do.

It is the judgment of the best students of economic conditions here that there is needed to supplement existing agencies a proper land-mortgage banking system operating through private funds, just as other banking institutions operate, and this judgment is shared by the leaders of economic thought abroad.

The biggest fool: One who violates the laws of health.

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Soils Must Have Humus

BY L. E. CALL.

The problem of maintaining the supply of organic matter in the soil is a serious one. Organic matter is constantly decaying in a cultivated soil, and, unless applied in some form, it soon becomes so deficient that low crop yields result. Organic matter enables the soil to hold water, keeps it in good tilth, and in decaying makes the plant food available. The depletion of organic matter may cause decreased crop production, not because the essential plant food elements have been exhausted, but because the fresh organic matter, which is the most potent force in releasing plant food from the soil has been depleted to such an extent that plant food is no longer made available.

Barnyard manure is one of the best forms in which to supply organic matter. As large a quantity as possible should be produced on every farm, and the manure produced should be carefully saved and applied to the soil. Fresh manure supplies the largest amount of organic matter. Therefore, whenever possible, manure should be applied in a fresh condition. If manure is stored, it decays rapidly, and organic matter as well as plant food is lost. One of the greatest wastes of plant food on the average farm results from the leaching and fermentation of manure. This waste goes on in every barnyard. Half the value of manure is lost when it is allowed to lie in the barnyard from spring until late summer. It is, therefore, the

ever, often be used to advantage and will supply a large amount of rapidly decaying organic matter when plowed under green.

How to Improve Wheat

BY CLYDE E. LEIGHTY.

Many farmers are doubtless growing inferior varieties of wheat. The first concern of every grower should be to determine by test or otherwise the variety best suited to his conditions. Having determined this point, he should then begin and faithfully continue systematic efforts to improve this variety for the conditions of his farm. The method of improvement to be adopted should depend upon the importance of the wheat crop on the farm and the time and facilities at the disposal of the farmer. Every farmer should at least use clean, plump, heavy seed and should also be on the lookout for striking variations, or sports, which probably occur rarely in a field of wheat, but which may occur at any time. Several of our most valuable varieties have originated from single plants, slightly different from others about them, which have been found, preserved, and propagated by careful observant farmers.

Another method of wheat improvement is by the selection of good heads or good plants from the general field and growing the seed from each individual head or plant in separate rows. At harvest time the best rows are threshed and preserved separately and each lot thus obtained is sown again in separate



Plowing Under a Crop of Cowpeas for Green Manure on September 24; the Seed Was Sown After Wheat.

best policy, whenever conditions permit, to apply manure to the field as fast as made.

The feed lots should be cleaned out in the early spring and never left for the manure to be leached by the rains of spring and summer. Manure can be applied with the best results to crops like alfalfa, corn or kafir. It should be applied in small quantities and spread evenly over a large area. Twenty tons of manure will have greater value upon 2 acres than upon 1 acre. Manure also can be used with profit as a top dressing upon wheat, providing it is distributed evenly. When used on wheat it should be applied in the fall or early winter, where it will serve as a protection to the wheat during a severe freeze, and as a mulch to prevent evaporation during the following spring and summer.

Organic matter is supplied by any kind of plant material. Cornstalks and straw are useful for supplying organic matter. When they cannot be utilized for feed or made into manure, they should be worked into the soil. Such material should never be burned, for when burned the organic matter is destroyed.

Upon many farms it is impossible to maintain the supply of organic matter by means of barnyard manure, and even the return of all straw and cornstalks to the soil is not sufficient to replace the organic matter as rapidly as it is destroyed. On such farms it will be necessary to grow crops for plowing under as green manure. Cowpeas, clover, rye, Soybeans, Sweet clover, and sorghum crops may be used for this purpose. Rye and sorghum crops are inferior to the others, for they are nonleguminous and do not add nitrogen. They can, how-

rows of suitable length. This is continued year after year until a few superior strains are obtained, which may be rapidly increased in larger plots.

The method of most general application, however, is one which may be called "mass selection." No great amount of time or extra labor is required by this method to secure satisfactory results. In applying it, a field of wheat is examined at harvest time and enough good heads are selected to make a bushel or more of seed. This is threshed separately and sown in the ordinary way in a field or plot of good fertility. It may be sown in a marked portion of a general wheat field. At harvest time the best heads are picked from the plot sown with the special seed, just as they were picked from the general field the year before, and these heads are handled and sown as were those selected the previous year. The remainder of the plot is cut and threshed separately, and the grain thus obtained is used as seed for the general crop. This method of selection should be continued year after year as a means of providing good seed for the general wheat crop on the farm.

A Different Case

Fred, 6 years old, and his sister, Katie, were dining with an aunt. When Fred helped himself to the second piece of cake his sister whispered:

"Fred, you know mamma never allows you to eat more than one piece of cake." "Oh, she won't care this time," replied Fred, confidentially, "this isn't her cake."

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those fields only that were passed and certified to by the Inspectors of the Experiment Station last season, and harvested in absolute conformity with all conditions laid down. Under the standards we have adopted, all seed of Class 4 and Class 5, which are grades below that of pure seed, were rejected. All seed sold by the Association goes out under a warranty of purity, and each bag bears the name of the grower and the report of the inspection committee. Mr. Victor L. Cory, Superintendent of Sub-Station No. 8, situated in Lubbock County, certifies to this.

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

Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

Author of "Ranching for Sylvia," "By Right of Purchase," "Winston of the Prairie," "Alton of Somasco," and Other Stories.

(Copyright Frederick A. Stokes Co., N. Y.)
THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

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



RESENTLY the surgeon came down. "I can do little for him," he said. "There are internal injuries—I needn't describe them—which practically leave no hope of recovery. You can't get a trained woman nurse for love or money, and it rests between yourselves and a Chinaman. I fancy that he would prefer you. I don't know how he stood the journey."

"We did our best, and he was very patient," I said. And the surgeon answered:

"I have no doubt you did, and it speaks well for your comrade's fortitude. You need not blame yourselves, however, for from the first he could not have got better."

"I'll take first watch," said Harry, when, after giving us full instructions, the surgeon departed. "Miss Carrington has already insisted on helping. I've sampled Wilson's wardrobe, but his things would split up if you tried to get into them. Go out and borrow or buy some anywhere. You can't expect to meet Miss Carrington in that most fantastic disarray. I've taken quarters at the Burrard House, and it's not your turn until tomorrow. The Colonel has graciously signified his approval of our arrangements."

When my watch began the next day Ormond seemed pleased to see me, and Grace, who was spreading southern flowers in the room, withdrew. Then Calvert and Colonel Carrington came in with a lawyer, and I raised Ormond so that he could see them. Outside, and not far below the window, bright sunlight beat down upon the sparkling inlet, and across it the mountains rose in a giant wall. Ormond glanced at them and sighed. Then he said with slow distinctness:

"Put it down in your own fashion. This is the gist of it: I, Geoffrey Ormond, being now at least perfectly sound in mind, bequeath my gray horse at Day Spring, all my guns and rifles, with my silver harness and two pedigree hunters at Carrington, to Ralph Lorimer, in token of friendship and gratitude for a courageous attempt at my rescue when by accident I fell from a rock. I especially desire this inserted, Mr. Solicitor. You quite understand what I am saying, Colonel Carrington?"

There was a significant smile in his eyes as they met mine, and something rose in my throat threatening to choke me when he added aside: "You will accept these things as a memento of our last march, I hope? With this exception, I bequeath my property in stocks and lands of all and every kind—I do not enumerate, or appoint other executor—to Colonel Carrington of Carrington Manor, the balance remaining after his death to revert to his daughter, Grace. Set it all out in due form, and give me the paper to sign."

Remembering what Grace once told me I fancied that an expression of utterable relief smoothed out the wrinkles of anxiety on the legate's brow, but I may have been mistaken in this. There was a curious look in Ormond's face, and I understood the depth of his loyalty to Grace. It struck me with a shock that Ormond, in spite of his apparent carelessness, realized how far matters had drifted, and hoped to spare her the painful discovery. Then he lay back struggling for breath, when, after the will was signed, at a signal from the doctor the others withdrew. Perhaps an hour

passed while I kept watch alone before he spoke again, saying very faintly:

"It's strange, Lorimer, that circumstances should constitute you my protector. It's not the usual ending of a very old story. A rich man and a poor man loved the same woman, and—this is where the strangeness happens, perhaps because of all women she was most worthy to be loved—she looked kindly upon the poorer man. The other had all that fortune could give him save what he most desired, and being older he waited patiently, trusting her heart would turn toward him, and when at last he learned the truth he had not courage to give her up, but waited still, hoping, he hardly knew for what, against hope. Then circumstances held them closer together in a bond that even for her sake he dare not break, until at last the knot was cut. Lorimer, we fought it out fairly, you and I. Now you have won, and I am dying. I only ask you to be good to her."

I turned my head aside, for I could say nothing appropriate, and he added:

"I should like you to keep those rifles, and when some day Grace receives the reversion she will find it but little. We made some heavy losses in joint ventures, her father and I—you will tell her to remember that. I think now all is settled. God bless her!"

He slept or lay quite still for some time, and once more, knowing what I knew, I wondered at the greatness of his nature, for it was evident that, realizing that his love was hopeless, he had stood by her father only to serve her. Then he said feebly:

"Lift me a little, Lorimer, so that I can see the moon-rise on the snow. Before another nightfall I shall have followed your partner on the unknown trail."

I raised him on the pillows, and then sat by the window, from which—because the lamp that tired his eyes had been turned very low—I could see the shimmer of stars on the dark breast of the inlet, which was wrapped in shadow, and a broad band of silver radiance grow wider across the heights of snow, until Grace came in softly with more blossoms from sunny Mexico.

Ormond saw her, and he had probably forgotten me, for there was a great longing in his voice as he said huskily: "Will you kiss me, Grace, for the first and last time since we were innocent children?"

She bent over him a compassionate figure, etherealized by the pale light that touched her through the eastern window, and I went out and waited on the stairway until, after the surgeon went in, she passed me, sobbing, and stilled an expression of sympathy with a lifted hand. That was the last I saw of Geoffrey Ormond in this life, for when next I looked at him he lay very white and still with the seal of death upon him, and I knew that a very clean and chivalrous soul had gone to its resting place. I touched his cold forehead reverently, and then turned away, mourning him, heaven knows, sincerely, and feeling thankful that when tempted sorely I had kept my promise that day in the bush as I remembered his words, "We have fought it out fairly."

THE TRIAL.

GEOFFREY ORMOND was duly laid to rest in Canadian soil, and it was long before the disastrous expedition was mentioned among us. After all, its painful record was not an unusual one, for even today, when wagon roads have been driven into the mountain-walled forests where only the bear and wood-deer roamed before, all who go out on the gold trail do not come home. I was eager to return to Fairmead, so that as soon as decency permitted I called on Colonel Carrington, and though I longed to challenge what he had said to Calvert, I contented myself with formally renewing my previous request.

He listened with cold patience, but I did not like his very quietness, and, though I believe that he sincerely regretted Ormond's death, I fancied that he was looking more hopeful.

"I am afraid that you are again asking too much, and your request is characterized rather by assurance than by common sense," he said. "I need not recapitulate my former reasons, but, in addition to them, I wonder whether you have read this. As you do not allude to it, you probably have not."

He produced a clipping from a Winnipeg paper, and because Western journalism is conducted in a refreshingly

frank style of its own, I read with growing resentment the following paragraph, which, the cutting being still in my possession, is quoted verbatim. It commenced with the heading, "The prosecutor skipped by the light of the moon," and continued: "In connection with the recent arrest of three cattle thieves we have on good authority a romantic story. The case is meanwhile hanging fire and won't go off because of the mysterious absence of the prosecutor, one Lorimer of Fairmead, who has vanished and probably will not appear again. Circumstances point to his being one of the frolicsome Lotharios who occasionally find the old country sultry, and he apparently developed a tenderness for the wife of one of the prisoners. As a result, there were complications, and she left her home. The husband went to seek her on the wide prairie, and some bad man, after trying to shoot him, threw him into a sloop. We don't know whether this was the prosecutor, but should think so. Then the husband swore vengeance, and it is supposed posted the cattle thieves so that they could clean out the wicked betrayer's stock. Now the lawyers are awaiting their witness, sorrowing, and can't find him, while the boys are saying that if he doesn't reappear the accused will get off."

"That is hardly a desirable certificate of character for my daughter's suitor," said Colonel Carrington.

"Do you believe this infamous libel?" I asked fiercely. "And his thin lips curled as he answered:

"Frankly, I do not—that is to say, not the whole of it. But there are others who will; and I can hardly congratulate you on your generally accepted reputation. That alone would be a sufficient barrier to an alliance with my family."

"But you almost made a conditional promise," I said, mastering my wrath. And the Colonel answered lightly:

"I merely said that we would discuss the affair again; and we have done so. Several things have transpired in the meantime, unfortunately for you."

"Then there is nothing but open defiance," I said. "I made you a certain promise in return, and I kept it. But I warn you now that I will marry Miss Carrington in spite of you. As to that clipping, the prosecutor will be found, and if there is a law in Canada a full apology will be printed in the journal. I have nothing more to say."

"You have said sufficient, and I think you are foolish. Any legal action will only make a hole in your scanty exchequer. I wish you good morning," and Colonel Carrington held the door wide open, while, boiling over with fury, I took myself away.

I have often since then pondered over that interview, and could only guess at the reason for the Colonel's evident change of front. I do not think it was due to the paragraph; but if he had some fresh scheme in contemplation we never learned it, and Colonel Carrington is past all explanations now.

When I had partly recovered I showed Harry the paper, and he frowned as he said: "I always expected something like this; but of course the present is not the time to tell you so. It rose out of the cattle deal; and you will take whatever steps you think best at our joint expense. In any case, we have only the one purse between us. The sooner you go back the better."

It was good advice, and I proceeded to act on it by telegraphing up the line for a messenger to ride to Harry's camp and send down any letters that might be waiting, after which I sought an interview with Grace. She seemed filled with a wholly unusual bitterness against her father, but made me promise with some reluctance to wait a few months longer before deciding on anything definite.

Harry returned forthwith to his post, but I waited until the mail brought me several letters, reforwarded from Fairmead. One was a request to call on the police authorities, on a date already passed, in connection with the cattle thieves' trial, and there were two from the Winnipeg solicitor, in the latter of which he said: "I cannot understand your reticence, and must state that your mysterious absence tends to confirm unpleasant rumors about your character. It may also involve you in legal difficulties, and I trust you will at once communicate with me."

I ran to the telegraph office, and, after sending a message, "Expect me by first express," I found Martin Lorimer, to whom I had given an account of my interview with the Colonel, waiting in my quarters. He, too, possessed a copy of the wretched paper, and, flinging it down before me, said, "Hast seen this, lad? A lie, you needn't tell me—it's a black lie. But there's folks that will believe it, for the same story once deceived me. You'll go straight back and sue them. I'm coming too. We'll make them retract it or break them, if there's justice in the land."

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Alice has gone south to California with a big railroad man's wife, and I'm longing for something to do. There's another matter. Ralph, I've seen the Colonel."

"Seen Colonel Carrington?" I said with dismay. And Martin Lorimer answered dryly:

"Ay, I've seen him, and had a plain talk with him. Nay, I'm not going to tell thee now what I said; but it bit, and he didn't like it. Ralph, lad—and he nodded toward me with a chuckle—"his daughter's worth the winning. My own girl says so; and thou shalt have her."

Martin Lorimer was hard to turn aside from any object on which he had set his mind—but so, as everybody knew, was Colonel Carrington—and I fear that I abused him inwardly for a meddling fool, and reflected on the necessity for deliverance from the blunders of well-meaning friends. The harm was done, however; and it was useless to attempt to draw particulars as to his intentions from my uncle, so I tried to forget the matter. All he would say was, "Wait and thee will see," or, again, with a wise shake of his head in the broad mill parlance, "Thou never knows."

We boarded the next train for Winnipeg, and, after calling on the solicitor and the police authorities, who eventually accepted my explanations, the former accompanied us to the newspaper offices. The chief of the staff seemed surprised when the solicitor introduced me.

"This is Mr. Ralph Lorimer to whom you referred in a recently published paragraph," he said. "The other gentleman is his uncle, a British capitalist; and after he has given his version of the affair I have something to say. Will you state the main facts briefly, Mr. Lorimer?"

I did so, and the newspaper man—who, I think, was an American by birth—made notes.

Then, before the solicitor could intervene, Martin Lorimer, drawing down his bushy eyebrows, said, in the unaccented English he used when in a deliberately dangerous mood, "You have given out a false impression of an honest man's character. Now you're going to publish a true one, with a full apology, or we intend to make you suffer. There is law in Canada, I suppose; and if it costs me sufficient to buy up three papers, we'll carry the case on until we get our damages or smash you. Understand, I'm for liberty of the press, and in my young days I helped to fight for it; but this is libel; and I think you know my friend yonder."

"I guess I do," said the other. "One of the smartest lawyers in the West. Oh, yes, I know him! See here, we're not great on libel actions in this country. It's mighty hard to get damages for that; and we like our news tasty. No, all things considered, you would make nothing of it if you did sue me. Why?"—and he smiled on the old man, who looked as if he were eager to assault him—"lots of the boys would take that kind of paragraph as a compliment. It would tickle their vanity. We admit the raciness—we are proud of it; but we stand for fair play too. Would you mind telling me what you expect to do?"

"It doesn't appeal to my client," said the solicitor. "He has, as you would put it, British prejudices. I don't intend to display all our program, but it includes a visit to your rivals and the men who finance you. Still, though you sometimes lay the paint on too thick, I have hitherto found you well-informed and square; and we should rather you did the right thing of your own accord."

The man, I thought, looked honest, and with a shrewd smile he said, "Now you're talking the right talk. This paper casts its egis over the innocent. It's the friend of the oppressed, besides all the other good things set down in the New Year's article. But I shouldn't like those other fellows to get hold of that story before we've done with it. The citizens are interested, and we haven't your superstitious fear of commenting on cases sub judice. No, sir, we're afraid of nothing, and don't let British capitalists walk over us with nails in their boots. Now I'm going to make reparation and tell that tale in style, showing up all your client's fine qualities. Want to revise the item? You couldn't do it for ten thousand dollars. We're 'way beyond dictation, and pride ourselves on knowing how our readers like their news."

At a hint from the solicitor I contented myself with a more definite promise to do me justice. Then as we left the office, Martin Lorimer turned to the editor.

"Keep a hand on your imagination," he said grimly, "or you'll see me here again."

"Always glad to meet an interesting Britisher," the man of the pen answered with cheerfulness. "Come in peace, and we'll regale you on our special cigars; otherwise, my assistant



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37 x 5	35.55	39.80	5.95	6.70

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will stand by with the politicians' club."

"And that's the creature who libeled us!" said Martin Lorimer when we reached the street. "I've a good mind to go back and show him whether I'm an interesting Britisher—confound him!" whereupon the lawyer laughed heartily.

"They're not all like him," he said. "This particular journal depends on its raciness, and he has to maintain the character. After all, he is an honest man, and he'll do you justice, though the item may contain specimens of what passes for local humor."

This was apparently the case, for when we read it together Martin Lorimer grew very red in the face, and at first I was divided between vexation and amusement. It ran as follows: "We have unwittingly cast suspicion on an innocent man, and for once an unprincipled informant has fooled us. The cattle-thief prosecutor has appeared, and will shortly present himself blushing before the public gaze. We have seen him, and can testify that instead of a Don Juan he is a Joseph, for there is an air of ingenuous innocence about him which makes it certain that he would crawl into a badger-hole if he met a pretty woman on the prairie. If further proof were wanted, he goes about in charge of a highly respectable British Croesus, one of the full-cruised elderly models of virtue they raise in Lancashire. The class is not obsolete. We have seen one."

Then, with whimsical directness, the following lines set forth the true state of the case, and I felt on the conclusion that the writer had not unskillfully reversed his previous unfavorable version. Martin Lorimer, however, signally failed to appreciate it, for the words obsolete and full-cruised stuck in his throat, and I had some difficulty in restraining him from returning forthwith to the newspaper offices. The journal eventually languished, and succumbed after some friction with the authorities when the editor left it to seek in the great republic a wider field for his talents, but before this happened he paid us several friendly visits at Fairmead.

The trial, which excited public interest at the time, took place shortly afterward. It transpired that there were other charges of fraud against the pair of thieves, whose case was hopeless from the beginning, but the prosecution experienced some difficulty in obtaining evidence to connect Fletcher definitely with them, though several facts suggested that he had for some time acted as a tool in their hands. The court was crammed, and looking down on the sea of faces I could recognize a number of my neighbors from the Fairmead district and Carrington, and was not overjoyed to see them. An attempt to steal a large draft of cattle was an important event on the prairie. I should not have testified at all, could this have been avoided, which, however, was not the case, and I awaited with much anxiety the cross-examination for the defense, because my solicitor had warned me that as more latitude was generally allowed than in England an attempt would be made to arouse popular sympathy on behalf of Fletcher and shake my evidence by casting doubts on my character.

"Have you any animus against the prisoner Fletcher?" was the first question.

"No," I answered. "Indeed, I was always anxious to befriend him until he robbed and slandered me."

"Or his wife?" added the inquisitor. "I think you knew her in England. Is it not true that you took her from the service of a railroad hotel and found a house for her on the prairie?"

There was a murmur in the court, and objection was taken to this question by the prosecution, but I was directed to answer it, so I said as coolly as I could: "I did know her in England. She was clerk in my uncle's mill, where Thomas Fletcher assisted the cashier. He was not married then. I took her from the service of the railroad hotel."

"It is a damaging admission," said my persecutor, and would have continued before I could finish the answer, but that there was a commotion below, which I hastened to profit by, adding, "But I brought her husband to meet her, and found him a situation in a creamery."

"It is true, every word of it!" a shrill voice rose up, and the murmuring grew louder in the body of the court, while it pleased me to see that the riders of Carrington vied with our humbler neighbors in this sign of approval. Then some one sternly called "Silence!" and the examination commenced again.

"I must protest against friends of the witness coming here to create a disturbance," said the barrister. "They are all owners of cattle, and accordingly filled with prejudice. This is a court of justice, and not a cow-boy's tribunal under the laws of Lynch."

"That is my province," interposed the judge, "and if the disturbance is re-

peated I shall know how to deal with it."

The barrister bowed as he rearranged his papers, and I felt murderously inclined toward him when, leaning on the rail in an impressive attitude, he continued: "I must next ask the witness whether Mrs. Fletcher did or did not visit him alone at his house, and remain for some time there? Also, when her husband most naturally came to inquire for her, whether he was not threatened with violence, and driven away at the muzzle of a loaded rifle? I want a direct answer. Yes or no."

The prosecution challenged the necessity for such a question, but after some verbal fencing between the lawyers and the judge it was allowed.

"In the first case I was not alone," I said, looking straight at my adversary. "In the second I was absent, and did not threaten him."

"He was to your knowledge threatened?"

"Yes."

"Do you know that shortly after leaving your house he was murderously assaulted as a result of his visit?"

"I believe that some one flung him into a muddy sloop, and I was not sorry to hear it."

"That is sufficient," said the examiner, with a significant smile toward the jury. "He was threatened with a loaded rifle for inquiring as to his wife's whereabouts; then murderously assaulted. Next you work up this charge against him. You may sit down."

I understood that the judge made some comments here, but I was too savage to hear clearly, and scarcely caught what followed next, until Jasper was placed on the witness stand, and stated that he had given no authority to any one except myself to sell the cattle, which he swore to, with other details which were not particularly interesting. There was no doubt that Fletcher was at least obstinately defended, for the lawyer once more strove skillfully to twist out answers confirming the theory that his client had no direct connection with the affair, and sought to show on my part a deliberate intention to ruin him. He may even have believed the romantic story, which was particularly calculated to appeal to a Western jury.

Jasper's replies did not, however, help him much, for when, returning to the subject, he asked, "Did you not on several occasions drive the witness Lorimer over to Fletcher's dwelling with presents for his wife?" Jasper answered boldly, "I did, and I guess Mrs. Fletcher would have gone hungry if we hadn't. Fletcher's a low-grade wastrel, and anyway he ate most of them presents. Yes, sir; they were fowls and potatoes, and Lorimer never went over but Fletcher was there."

There was a great laugh from the riders of Carrington, and the defendant's lawyer frowned.

"Are you a friend of the witness Lorimer?"

"I hope so," Jasper answered simply. "If I ever meet you on the prairie I'll endeavor to convince you."

"Were you a friend of Thomas Fletcher's?"

The answer was emphatic. "No. I guess the sight of the insect makes me sick."

Again the lawyer, smiled toward the jury, and the judge, censuring the witness, directed him to refrain from unnecessary details. The next question came:

"Was it because you were a friend of Lorimer's, or had such a bitter dislike to Fletcher, that one night you attempted to murder him? Let me remind you that Fletcher, as has been admitted, came to bring back his wife from Fairmead, and was threatened with a rifle there. Then you rode after him, and overtook him on the prairie where it was lonely."

"It was for neither reason," Jasper answered, straightening his burly form as he glared at his adversary. "A young girl bluffed off Fletcher and the other ruffian there, the prisoner Gorst. She was alone, but she scared the pair of them with an empty rifle. Suppose you left your sister alone, and came back to find a half-drunk hobo trying to murder her?"

The lawyer, I fancied, had now heard rather more than he knew before, and it struck me that the prisoner's cunning had overreached itself in not posting him better, for he glanced at his papers before continuing:

"Did you make a violent attack upon him?"

"I did," said Jasper, cheerfully. "Oh, yes, and I'm coming to it in my own way. I rode right after him, took Fletcher out of the wagon, asked the other man if he felt inclined to assist him, and, when he didn't, laid into Fletcher with the whip and just hove him into the sloop. Why did I do it—It's a poor conundrum. For the credit of the prairie. We've no room for woman-beaters, cattle thieves, slanderers, and dishonest lawyers down to our district. Bring along more questions

—you hear me; I've lots more to say."

The judge cut short his eloquence, but he had said enough, and there was wild approval from the prairie contingent, in which some of the citizens joined, and through it Jasper towered before the assembly, a stalwart figure, shaking a great fist and ejaculating something in the direction of his annoy. The tumult was quelled with difficulty, and an official told me that never before had he seen so much excitement shown. It was due, he added, to the presence of those mad young riders of Carrington. I sat down breathing more easily, for I felt that as yet my honor was clear, and whether Fletcher escaped or not was of minor importance. From the beginning the main efforts of the other side had been directed toward saving him, while as the case proceeded I listened with decreasing interest, until at last the prosecutor said:

"My opponent has done his utmost, even overstepping limits, to prove that the witness Lorimer has ended a long course of injury by supporting a false charge against the prisoner Fletcher. This is after all a side issue, but I think the jury will agree that he has furnished most reliable testimony, and that the prisoner mentioned took an unprincipled advantage of his perfectly well-intentioned kindness."

There was considerably more which did not affect me, and another speech, though I woke to eager interest again when the judge, in making his final comments, said:

"As regards the witness Lorimer, I entirely agree with the view taken by the prosecution. He has evidently suffered by well-meant efforts to aid the prisoner, and, though that is not connected with the case except in so far as it covers the reliability of his testimony, he has been shown to be an individual of unblemished character. We can accordingly accept his evidence."

Again there was applause, which the judge checked severely, and proceeded: "You will notice that, while the prisoner Fletcher's record does not seem to be a creditable one, the evidence falls in some degree to connect him with the other two prisoners as an active participator in the robbery. I refer to—" and so on.

The jury retired for a considerable time, and when the foreman reappeared he announced that they found two of the prisoners guilty, and Thomas Fletcher not guilty, the latter in a very doubtful tone. He also appeared desirous of adding some explanation, which was not permitted; while, as the court broke up, I noticed the detective watching Fletcher much as a cat watches a momentarily liberated mouse. Then I was surrounded by the men from the prairie, who insisted on escorting us to our hotel, and when I asked for Jasper somebody said he had seen him loitering beside one of the court-house doors. We found him partly hidden by a wagon, watching it intently.

"Are you getting up another speech, or trying to freeze there?" one of the Carrington party asked.

"No! I guess I'm laying for that lawyer. Couldn't get at him inside there for a barrier. Am I a low-grade perjurer—and my friend what he was working round to show? If you'll stand by for just two minutes I'll convince the insect—the blamed, vermillion, mosquito!"

"You're too late," said the man from Carrington. "He went out the other way some time ago. Mr. Lorimer, one or two of us were at first—appearances were strongly against you, you know—inclined to doubt you, and we feel considerably ashamed of ourselves. We want you and your worthy uncle to join us at dinner. Got together the best company we could to meet you."

It was honestly said, and we accepted with willingness while I think my worthy uncle enjoyed himself even more than I did. He was a jealous insular Briton, and the sight of those sturdy handsome young Englishmen who well maintained the credit of the old land in the new delighted him. The appreciation seemed to be mutual. He complained of a headache the next morning; but that dinner had conferred on the Radical cotton-spinner the freedom of aristocratic Carrington, and an indefinite but valuable intimation that the colony had set its special endorsement upon his nephew.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Make Believe World

"Harold, you mustn't eat all of those peanuts, even if you are pretending to be a monkey. You must give your sister some."

"But, mother, I'm pretending she's some kind of animal wot doesn't eat peanuts."—Life.

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This new design, 6 H.P. engine built from the highest quality of material, mechanically perfect in design, smooth, easy running and well balanced, absolutely supreme in power, design and simplicity, not overtaxed, nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service made in our own great factory by the thousands on automatic machinery, all the parts standardized alike, sold to you direct from factory.

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Let me tell you about its special patented features: about its light draft, its all steel gear and how it is built of heavy channel steel, trussed like a steel bridge, superior in every way to the new-fangled franks of heavy draft that eat you up for repairs.

The above money-saving catalog fully describes the complete line of Galloway Specialties and will be mailed to you the day we receive your request. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO. 47 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

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"While others are claiming Quality we are guaranteeing it."

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CORSETS, Stylish and Healthful Send for Agents Wanted. DR. F. FEENEY, 1889 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treating Hogs for Worms

Will you give me a good remedy for worms in pigs? I have lost 17 pigs, which weighed 25 to 35 pounds in the last 50 days. Their intestines were filled with round worms 8 or 8 inches long. I have fed them lye for three or four weeks and have given them turpentine in their feed. I also gave them a weak solution of dip. I tried feeding them coppers in their slop but they did not drink the slop. My pigs were infested with worms last fall but as they were larger and had better appetites they drank the slop with the coppers and were free of worms in a short time. None of the remedies seem to work this year. I am feeding corn, kafir, milo, and feterita, with ground milo heads mixed with skimmilk for a slop.

E. L. M.

Canadian County, Oklahoma.

I suggest that you pen your pigs for awhile, putting about 10 pigs in a bunch. Do not give them any feed for 24 hours. Let them get hungry. Then give them, preferably in the morning, 6 grains of santolin and 4 grains of calomel for every 100 pounds live weight. Give the medicine in a thin slop made of wheat shorts. Be sure there are no dry lumps in the slop and that the medicine is mixed with it well. Do not give more than about a half feed of slop. Give the pigs a light feed of wheat bran about 6 hours after you give them the medicine. Keep them in the pens until there are no worms in the feces. The santolin kills the worms, the calomel acts as a physic, and the bran flushes out the worms.

Clean up all your yards, feed pens, and other buildings to which the hogs have access, in the meantime. Haul all manure and litter to a field which will not be used for hogs for several months. Disinfect all the sheds, cots, and barns, after they are cleaned, with a strong solution of a standard coal-tar dip. Sprinkle them with lime after they are disinfected. Sprinkle the yards around the houses and the places where the hogs are fed with lime also.

Turn the hogs in the clean yards and pens when you are sure no more worms are passing with the feces. Burn all the feces that pass after giving the medicine, or disinfect it thoroughly and haul it out to the field; and disinfect the pens and sprinkle them with lime. The eggs of the female worms pass out with the feces and are picked up by the hogs. It does not do much good to kill the worms and let the hogs eat the eggs, and start another crop. It is a good plan to remove the feces from the pens two or three times while the hogs are being treated. Cleaning up the pens and yards at the same time you kill the worms is the only way to get rid of them. You probably will find it necessary to repeat the treatment in two or three weeks. This will insure a complete cleanup of the premises.

You also should give the medicine to the older hogs when you give it to the pigs. Do not, however, treat pregnant sows as it likely will cause abortion. It also is not a good plan to give santolin to sucking pigs. Keep the sows which have not farrowed and the sows which have pigs in clean quarters away from the shots you have treated. If you will clean the quarters, used by the sows and their pigs, every week or two it will lessen the chance of the pigs becoming infested with worms before they are old enough to wean. These sows and pigs should be treated for worms soon after the pigs are weaned.

I suggest also that you keep a mixture consisting of 3 parts glauber salts, 3 parts sal soda, 3 parts coppers, 3 parts common salt, and 1 part sulphur where all your hogs can have free access to it at all times. The ingredients should be pulverized and mixed thoroughly. The mixture should be put in troughs or boxes and placed where it will keep dry.

I do not believe you are feeding enough growth-producing feed with the corn, kafir, milo, and feterita. I do not know exactly how much skimmilk you are feeding. If you are not feeding 2 or 3 pounds of the milk to every pound of grain you should add a little tankage, linseed meal, or shorts to the ration. The pigs should have free access to alfalfa hay if it is available. Thrifty pigs resist the attacks of worms better than unthrifty ones do.

Turner Wright.

California fruit-canning companies are using moving pictures for advertising purposes.

Many Jews living in Turkey are accepting the newly accorded privilege of Turkish citizenship.

In the health of the people lies the strength of the nation.

"HOG-JOY GRO-FAST" For Brood Sows and Growing Pigs

World's Greatest Discovery in Hog Feeding

Experts state that the two great discoveries of the generation in hog raising are Hog Cholera Serum—and Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST," the new mineral food. The Serum is the only thing that will save hogs from Cholera. And Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" is the only single mineral product that will properly balance the hog's feed. Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" is a natural mineral containing Potash, Phosphorus, Iron, Magnesia, Lime, etc. It is a pure

mineral food, not a medicine, and it makes hogs keep healthier, grow bigger and faster, and put on flesh at a much lower cost. *The Iron in it is guaranteed to expel worms.* Feed it to brood sows and the pigs will come fatter, stronger and with bigger bone. Keep it before the growing and fattening pigs and they will keep healthy and often reach market a month earlier. *Every pound of Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" is worth 30 pounds of corn.*

**A Food—
Not a Medicine**

"HOG-JOY GRO-FAST"

**Contains No Salt
or Other Filler**

The New Mineral Food

Nothing like Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" has ever been known before. It takes the place of limestone, phosphate, charcoal, ashes, coal, bluestone, etc., and entirely does away with medicated salt and "dope." Expels worms, keeps stomach sweet and bowels in order, and furnishes every scrap of mineral food needed by hogs of all ages, except salt. *All authorities*

recommend that salt be fed separately. When mixed with drugs, the hogs either eat too much "dope" or too little salt. Healthy hogs don't need medicine any more than healthy people. Why force it on them? Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" is a natural mineral food which makes medicines unnecessary. I add nothing to it.

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Don't buy without investigating. I know that I would not, and I don't expect you to. If you tell me how many hogs you have I will send you enough Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" to feed them 30 days. You owe me nothing if it is not satisfactory.

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I don't want you to even let me send you Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" on free trial, until you know all about what it is and what it will do. If you will mail the coupon I will send my great Hog Book, which tells the whole story of "GRO-FAST" and all the other

Hog-Joy products. It contains pictures and descriptions of every known breed of hogs in their natural colors. Written by the best hog experts in the country. I have one waiting for you. Ask for it—it's FREE to hog raisers only.

Make More Money on Every Hog

Users of Hog-Joy "GRO-FAST" find it easy to make many extra dollars on hogs they raise on "GRO-FAST." For they are born bigger and stronger; they digest their food better; they keep absolutely free from worms; they make more pounds of pork from a bushel of corn; and they get to market as much as a month sooner, when fed by the Hog-Joy System. (43)

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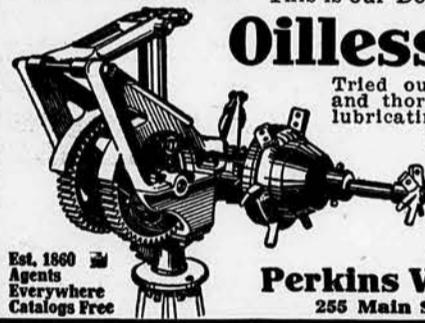
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The sales department of Farmers Mail and Breeze offers an exceptional proposition on a salary and commission basis to men in Kansas who are anxious to increase their earning capacity. Previous selling experience is not essential. With our offer an income is assured for anyone, size of the income commensurate with the effort expended. We are anxious to explain our proposition to responsible men.

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Preparing Corn For Planting

BY C. P. HARTLEY.

In general, better seed corn is now being used than was planted years ago. Experience is teaching the importance of good seed selection and proper care. Every spring there is a scarcity of good seed corn in some sections of the United States, and often the deficiency cannot be supplied from other sections because the seed is not suitable. This scarcity of good seed corn can be prevented if farmers will properly save enough seed for several years' planting. When the crop is good and the corn matures perfectly, sufficient seed for two or three years' planting should be saved.

Seed selected from standing stalks as soon as it is matured and then promptly dried and kept dry, usually will germinate all right. Test 50 or 100 ears, however. Use the rag-doll method, a box of damp sawdust or sand, or any of the methods that have been so often described. The testing can be done in the kitchen. It is merely necessary to keep the seed moist and warm for about six days. During the day the kernels should be fully as warm as a comfortable living room. It is not necessary to keep them at a uniform tem-



Always Shell Seed Corn By Hand.

perature, but they should not be allowed to become heated or to freeze. If the selected ears all germinate well the remainder of the supply that has been equally well cared for need not be tested.

No farmer can afford to plant an ear that is weak. It will produce weak, unproductive, and unprofitable stalks.

Seed corn cannot be successfully graded by the ordinary fanning mill or seed grader. It can, however, be successfully graded before the kernels are removed from the ears. All farmers realize the advantage of a uniform stand of stalks. No corn planter will drop the same number of kernels in every hill unless they are uniform in size and shape. Before shelling, the ears should be divided into two classes—those having medium-sized kernels and those having large-sized kernels.

The members of the staff of the office of corn investigations have used shellers of many makes, sizes, and patterns, and are agreed that it is advisable and profitable to shell seed corn by hand. The first operation consists in removing from the ears and discarding all kernels of poor size, shape, or appearance. The small, partially developed kernels from the tips of ears produce small, unproductive, and barren stalks.

An ear is then shelled into a sieve, thus separating the chaff from the kernels. By this means the kernels from each ear can be inspected, and if in any way objectionable they can all be easily discarded. This opportunity is lost if ears are run through a sheller, and shellers usually break or crack some of the kernels.

Corn kernels are larger some seasons than others. The proper planter plates should be chosen, tested, and tied to the sack containing the kind of kernels which they drop satisfactorily. It is important to have these preliminaries well attended to early, so that delays will not occur when the soil is in good condition for planting.

Not Their Fault

At a recent social affair the talk turned to sentimentalism, when Congressman Edward Gilmore, of Massachu-

setts, was reminded of a story about Uncle Josh.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"Josh," softly remarked the good woman, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Ye don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corn-cob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"Say, Maria," impressively demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island Red chickens for what happened 25 years ago?"

Farming Is Getting Brighter

BY D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

More attention and more intelligent thinking are being directed today to the study of the fundamental problems in agriculture and in rural life than ever before. The last two years have been fruitful of significant state and federal legislative and administrative measures designed to foster agriculture, to improve the distribution of agricultural products and to better rural life. The people of the nation, urban and rural alike, are keenly interested in efforts to increase the supply of the necessities of life, and recognize the supreme importance not only of making agriculture efficient and profitable, but also of making rural life comfortable, healthful, pleasurable, and attractive.

Agriculture has made marked progress in a number of directions, but as an industry it has not kept pace with the other activities of the country. Relatively speaking, there has been a neglect of rural life by the nation. This neglect has perhaps not been conscious or willful. We have been so bent on building up great industrial centers, on rivaling nations of the world in manufacturing and commerce, fostering these by every natural and artificial device we could think of, so busy in the race for populous municipal centers, that we have overlooked the very foundations of our industrial existence. It has been assumed that we have a natural monopoly in agriculture—that it could take care of itself—and for the most part we have cheerfully left it to do so.

The direction and emphasis of the national thought is changing, and we are witnessing the marshaling of many forces in the struggle for greater prosperity and for better conditions of living in the rural districts.

Manure Helps the Alfalfa

A very careful test has been made by the Kansas Experiment station on alfalfa yields under different treatments. Five 1-10 acre plats have been taken—the yields from these for the first cutting last year are shown by the engraving. This alfalfa was seeded in the fall of 1909. Plat 1 has received no manure or fertilizer; it gave an average acre yield of 640 pounds for the first cutting last year and a season yield of 1060 pounds. Plat 2 has received an annual application of 5 tons of barnyard manure a year; the acre yield for the first cutting was 2,360 pounds, and the season



Yields From the One-tenth Acre Alfalfa Plats For the First Cutting in 1914 On the College Farm.

yield was 4,475 pounds. Plat 3 has received an annual application of 2½ tons of barnyard manure an acre; the yield for the first cutting was 1,800 pounds, and the total crop was 3,785 pounds. Plat 4 has received 2½ tons of barnyard manure and 380 pounds of rock phosphate a year; the yield for the first cutting was 2,140 pounds, and the season yield was 3,967 pounds. Plat 5 is a

check plat with no name; the yield for the first cutting was 860 pounds. These yields indicate the importance of applications of manure to alfalfa fields.

Better Seeds Are Needed

If there are two dodder seeds in an ounce of alfalfa seed which the farmer plants, there is enough dodder planted to take the alfalfa field. A warning has been issued by the seed testing laboratory in the Kansas Experiment station to watch out for adulterated seed and seed which has low germinating powers. Seed can be sent to the laboratory to be tested.

A sample of meadow fescue which was recently tested at the college contained 99.1 per cent of cheat. Cheat is one of the most dangerous weeds that can be planted. Out of 50 samples of meadow fescue that had been tested in the laboratory, recently, 48 contained cheat.

The reliable seed merchants are co-operating with the seed control station to reduce the percentage of bad seed sold in the state. A dealer in southern Kansas recently shipped in from outside the state two carloads of kafir. Upon being tested by the college, it was found that 80 per cent would not germinate. This seed kafir was then sold by the dealer for chicken feed.

A farmer had ordered feterita seed which was worth \$7.50 a bushel, last spring, and when the seed arrived he found he had bought low grade kafir which was worth \$2 a bushel. Sweet clover is often adulterated; in some cases the sample has been composed almost entirely of alfalfa seed.

The seed control station has analyzed about 1,500 samples of seed for seed dealers and farmers in the past year.

Rear Thrifty Bucket Calves

The systems of calf feeding adopted by farmers are much the same. They differ only in the details of the work, and on these details depends the success or failure to bring the calf to its proper development.

There are several objects to be considered in raising calves by hand, and the one which appeals to us the most is the economy. We may take the high priced butterfat from the milk and substitute cheaper ingredients that answer the purpose almost as well.

Another thing to be considered is the time and labor saved by the operation. The disposition of the cows is at stake also, and especially the young animals. The cows soon learn to expect the calves to suck, if they are not raised by hand. I have raised calves that never were allowed to suck, but I prefer that they run with the cows for the first few days, or until the soreness is well out of the udder.

After taking the calf away from the cow, put it in a dry and rather dark place for a few days. I give it about all it wants at first of whole milk. After the first week feed 3 quarts whole milk and 1 to 2 quarts skim milk. Gradually decrease the whole milk and increase the skim milk until when the calf is 4 weeks old you are giving it 6 quarts of skim milk at a feed. Now you should begin to add a little shorts and oil meal to the milk, but be careful not to give too much.

Keep the feed buckets clean, and don't feed several calves out of the same



bucket unless you rinse the bucket thoroughly after each calf has been fed. The saliva one leaves in the bucket will be taken in by the other and may cause trouble. I never have had a case of scours in my calf pens. I do believe that keeping the feed buckets clean helped me avoid it. O. Curd, Lawrence, Kan.



The Fowler Packing Co.
Now Co-Operating With Farmers and Hog Raisers to Prevent
Cholera Loss

Cholera is our common enemy. The man who raises hogs and the man who slaughters hogs must combine forces.

Working together along practical lines we can go at this thing on a big scale using methods that will be successful.

We must prevent another \$73,000,000 Cholera Loss.

This company, first of all, is most interested in your having hogs to market. Selling your serum is simply a means to an end. It is our protection, as well as protection to you to know that serum you buy of us is pure and potent—will actually prevent cholera.

This company, with its enormous resources—with its success so dependent on your success—stands ready to co-operate with you and with all other men raising hogs; to prevent a recurrence of the 1913 disaster, and in time to completely eradicate cholera.

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Fowler Packing Co.
Serum Dept. Kansas City, U. S. A.



Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way *The Jayhawk*



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

Reasons Why You Should Investigate the **SANDOW** Kerosene Stationary ENGINE

It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle forward—topper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 3 to 30 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition gives you one-half cent off first engine sold in your county. (1915)

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Buy Direct From Factory! No salesmen, no agents, no salaries, no big commissions. Farmers now buy paint from us and save this huge extra profit. Even the mail order houses can't give you such high quality paint or such low prices.

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BUY IT NOW

The suffering of thousands of families this Winter will be stopped if we farmers will buy, now, instead of waiting 'till Spring.

Keeping Pigs Thrifty

BY H. L. HEALON.

The pig's chief characteristic is his appetite. If he is poorly bred, as is too often the case, it is his principal asset. If the pig loses his appetite, you will very likely lose your pig, for appetite in the pig means health and life. The first requisite in feeding pigs from the time they are weaned until they are ready to fatten is to keep them in a thrifty condition.

Most farmers and stockmen know something of feeding a balanced ration. A balanced ration is simply a variety of feeds mixed and fed so that the animal can digest and assimilate every ounce of nourishment they contain. A surplus of any material does the pig no good because his system doesn't need it, consequently it is a loss to the feeder.

Milk is nature's perfect food for the little pig and it is just as good for him after he has been weaned. If milk cannot be had in sufficient quantities to feed a large bunch of pigs, shorts and bran or ground wheat wet to a thick slop and fed sweet every day, is a good substitute and a good appetizer. Green, succulent food should be supplied during the summer. Alfalfa makes the best pasture but if it is not available, clover or rape can be used instead. Barley, wheat, rye, and sorghum pastures also are good.

Pumpkins, turnips, carrots and beets will be relished in the winter months. Soft alfalfa hay, cured green, should be fed in a rack to which the shotes have access at all times in winter. Alfalfa contains ash and protein, both food substances that are craved by the growing pig. The object should be to grow the pig and not fatten it until it has made its growth. Charcoal, wood ashes and salt tone up the system and aid digestion. Oil meal, tankage and meat meal are desirable and usually can be fed with a profit. Corn, milo, or kafir should be fed at all times but in limited quantities. Corn alone ruins the pig's digestion and appetite.

Did you ever notice a bunch of shotes that were confined to a diet of corn and water? If you did, you noticed that they were always rooting. That was their way of telling you they wanted something you were not giving them. I visited a farm, not long ago, on which there were about 300 hogs. About 30 of these were pigs that had been weaned only a few weeks. These pigs, evidently, were given an occasional feed of shorts and all the soapy swill from the kitchen, which should never be fed. A number of them were actually starving to death with an abundance of corn before them. A pig weaned at 6 weeks old and fed in a close pen on an exclusive diet of corn and water will never make a hog.

This is the way I fed the most growthy and profitable bunch of pigs I ever raised. There were 90 April pigs, all purebreds, in the bunch. They were weaned June 1. I fed these pigs some fresh cut green alfalfa, dry shelled corn, and a slop made from ground wheat twice every day for two weeks. They were then turned in an alfalfa field, watered by a small creek. I fed grain consisting of one part wheat, one part corn, and two parts barley, soaked 12 hours before feeding twice every day. I used two small tanks so that one could be empty, dry and sweet all the time. A sour stomach is the worm's happy hunting ground, and the worm is the pig's only real enemy. The feeding was done in troughs in a tight pen, the doors of which swung in. The pigs were fastened out of the pen until the feed was distributed in the troughs. They were always ready for their feed, made rapid growth, and the profits made were most satisfactory.

The Same Source

A teacher engaged in social settlement work was chatting one afternoon with a number of her small Polish and Hebrew charges when one youngster proudly announced:

"We gotta new brudder to our house today!"

"You have!" exclaimed the teacher. "Where did you get him?"

"Oh, Dr. Goldberg fetched him," was the answer.

At this juncture a Polish lad (one of a family of ten) eagerly broke into the conversation. "Teacher!" he cried, "we take of him, too!"



Look for the Red Steer on every sack. It is your guarantee of highest possible quality.

President Wilson Says "Grow Bigger Crops"

"THERE is a shortage of food in the world now. That shortage will be more serious a few months from now than it is now.

"It is necessary that we should plant a great deal more. It is necessary that our land should yield more per acre than it does now. It is necessary that there should not be a plow or a spade idle in this country if the world is to be fed."—President Wilson.

To secure the highest corn yields in official State Corn Contests is something to be proud of. The men and boys who secured the highest corn yields in Ohio and Indiana during 1914 used Swift's Fertilizers.

Prize Winners Use Swift's Fertilizers Blood, Bone and Tankage Always Win

What Swift's Fertilizers have done in increasing corn yields they will do in increasing the yields of all crops. Get the full benefit of war time grain prices—make every acre produce its maximum by using Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food.)

Men's Five Acre Contest.

Name	Location	Average per Acre Shelled Corn
Norris McHenry	Elizabethtown, Ind.	112.13 bus. Highest in State
G. W. Thompson	Letts, Ind.	104.22 bus.
Paul Patram	Columbus, Ind.	100.2 bus.
David Dunn	Columbus, Ind.	98.03 bus.

Boys' One Acre Contest.

Name	Location	Yield per Acre Shelled Corn
Arnett Rose	Alger, Ohio, (Ohio Champion)	153.90 bus.
Harold Doster	Mayfield, O. (Champion Cuyahoga Co.)	92.6 bus.
Roy N. Friedersdorf	Elizabethtown, Ind.	128.8 bus. Highest in State
Sherman Magaw	Edinburg, Ind.	103.45 bus.
Russell Corya	Hope, Ind.	99.68 bus.
Gorden Reap	Elizabethtown, Ind.	97.45 bus.

How You Can Make a Record Profit This Season

Proper Tillage, Good Seed, Crop Rotation, (which includes a legume) Barn Manure and Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food) enables you to increase your yields from year to year and add to the fertility content of your soil.

Small increases will pay for Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food) at present grain prices. 4 to 7 bus. of corn pays for 200 to 400 lbs.; 2 to 3 bus. of wheat or 5 to 8 bus. of oats pays for 200 to 300 lbs. The extra yield is all clear profit.

Ask the farmers who have used Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food). They will tell you they are obtaining regularly increased yields of 20 to 40 bushels of corn, 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, 20 to 40 bushels of oats per acre.

Profit by the experience of others—use Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food) and greatly increase your profits.

Top Dress Your Wheat The wheat you put in last Fall should be top dressed this Spring. The fertilizer may be drilled or broadcasted. If broadcasted, it should be worked into the soil by harrowing. If you use a drill, lift the disks so the wheat will not be injured. Apply up to the time wheat is 4 inches high. The choice of the right fertilizer is of absolutely vital importance. Swift's Fertilizers drill perfectly. They do not leach away, but become a part of the soil.

102 Bushels of Oats per Acre W. A. Beebe, Tipton, Michigan, produced 102 bushels of oats per acre by using Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food). Others are producing 80 to 100 bushels of oats per acre by using Swift's Fertilizers.

Swift's Fertilizers (Available Plant Food) give big returns on oats and enable you to get a good stand of clover or alfalfa. The available ammonia produces a quick start and continuous vigorous growth. The available potash stiffens the straw; the available phosphoric acid makes heavy plump grain and matures the crop before the hot dry weather. Balance up so-called "rich" soils by using Swift's Fertilizers and your oats will not lodge.

If you cannot buy Swift's Fertilizer's from your local agent, write us direct. PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.

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Tone That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent

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Such fidelity of tone was unknown before the advent of the Victrola—the first cabinet style talking-machine; and this pure and life-like tone is exclusively a Victrola feature.

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"Goose-neck" sound-box tube—the flexible metal connection between the sound-box and tapering tone arm, which enables the Victor Needle to follow the record grooves with unerring accuracy.

Concealed sounding-boards and amplifying compartment of wood—provide the very limit of area of vibrating surface and sound amplifying compartment, so absolutely essential to an exact and pure tone reproduction.

Modifying doors—may be opened wide thereby giving the tone in its fullest volume; or doors may be set at any degree graduating the volume of tone to exactly suit every requirement. Closed tight the volume is reduced to the minimum and when not in use the interior is fully protected.

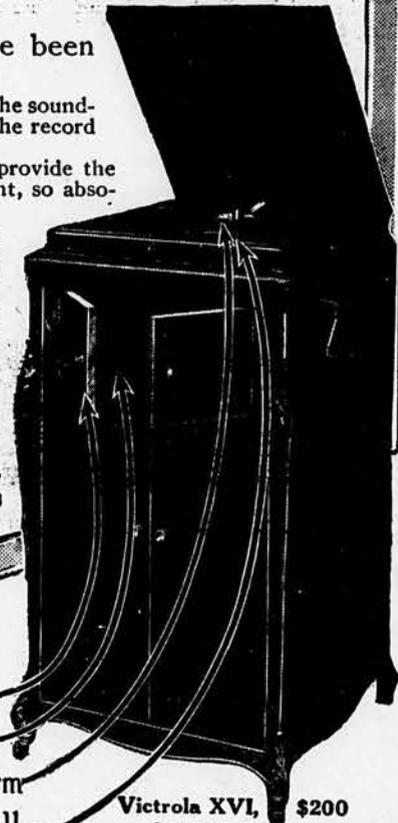
Victor system of changeable needles—a perfect reproduction is possible only with a perfect point—therefore a new needle for each record is the only positive assurance of a perfect point. You also have your choice of full tone, half tone or further modification with the fibre needle.

It is the perfection of every part, and its perfect combination with all other parts, that gives the Victrola its superior tone—that makes the Victrola the greatest of all musical instruments.

There are Victrolas in great variety from \$15 to \$200 and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them and play any music you wish to hear. Write to us for illustrated catalogs.

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Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victrolas with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victrola tone.



Modifying doors
Sounding boards
'Goose-neck' tube and tone arm
System of changeable needles

Victrola XVI, \$200 Oak or mahogany

Foot and Mouth Disease

BY TURNER WRIGHT

The foot and mouth disease situation in Kansas was as good as could be expected the first of the week considering the amount of exposure there had been. The discovery of the infection in another herd of cattle in Butler county, last week, emphasizes the importance of close co-operation with the quarantine authorities on the part of stockmen, and immediate action in disposing of infected herds to prevent the spread of the disease. Some of the best herds of stock in the state are in the infected territory but it is hoped they will escape the infection.

It is too soon to try to make a guess as to when normal shipping conditions will be restored. Other outbreaks may occur before the state is free of infection. All stock owners should be very careful, in the meantime, about bringing stock to their farms. The complete history of every animal purchased should be known. No stock from infected territory or which must pass through infected territory should be brought into the state. It may be safe to ship in stock cattle from states where there has been no outbreak of the disease, in clean cars; and to ship breeding stock from uninfected territory in new crates by express, but all other shipments except stock to market for immediate slaughter should be prohibited. The disease was brought into the state by cattle which passed through infected territory and this should not be repeated. The state livestock commissioner should declare a quarantine against such shipments.

The situation in other states was much better last week than it has been for some time. Almost all infected herds had been slaughtered and the premises disinfected. State payment for slaughtered animals practically was assured in Illinois and most of the resistance to the work of eradication seemed to have been overcome. There are likely to be new outbreaks but complete eradication seems assured.

There has been considerable criticism of the slaughter method of controlling the disease. This is due to the fact that the disease is fatal to only a small percent of the animals affected, in most instances. Some of the daily papers have printed articles in which stockmen have been advised to let their stock get well and that the disease will "wear itself out." Experiences in countries where the slaughter method is not practiced are cited often. It is true that the disease has been "wearing out" in Europe for a good many years. It is more prevalent in some years than in others, but with every recurrence the losses sustained are heavier than before.

A report made recently by Dr. A. D. Melvin and Dr. J. R. Mohler of the Bureau of Animal Industry shows the spread of the disease in Germany and its estimated damage to the livestock industry. "In order to demonstrate the extent of the spread of this disease in Germany, and to demonstrate the advisability of controlling the disease by the slaughter of the infected herds in connection with sanitary and quarantine measures, authentic statistical data are given below:

"The outbreak which appeared in Germany in 1888 reached its height in 1892, when 1,904,299 cattle, 2,193,187 sheep and 4,238,262 hogs were affected with the disease. It gradually diminished after this time, but again reached very great proportions in 1899, when 1,885,774 cattle, 1,505,830 sheep and 814,862 hogs were affected. After that time the disease gradually diminished, although it continued to exist to a greater or less extent. In 1910 it appeared to gain in virulence, and in 1911 the affection was more widely spread than ever before in the history of that country. In that year 3,306,369 cattle, 1,602,627 sheep, 53,647 goats and 2,555,371 hogs were affected with the disease. Similar statistics could be cited from other European countries in which the policy adopted consisted in endeavors to control the disease by quarantine measures.

"Various authorities have tried to establish the depreciation in value of an animal after an attack of foot-and-mouth disease. An English practitioner

of wide experience states that it is none too high to place the loss on every animal that becomes affected and that ultimately recovers at \$20 when milk cows or feeding cattle that are nearly finished are under consideration. Other eminent authorities state that the deterioration will amount to from 20 to 30 per cent of the value of animals. In Denmark it is figured that the depreciation in value would amount to \$8 a head, in Germany \$7, and in Holland \$10. Allowing the smallest figures to stand as the average, and considering that there are in the United States about 58 million cattle, of which only 50 per cent might become infected, the losses sustained for cattle alone would amount to more than 200 million dollars, to make no allowance for injury done to swine, sheep, goats and other susceptible animals."

While the expense of eradicating the disease completely will be heavy, it is small when compared with the loss which would be suffered by the livestock industry of this country if it were allowed to go unchecked. The statement that the disease was prevalent in England for many years is true but England has adopted the slaughter method of control. Doctor Cope, in reference to the situation in England in 1899, said: "We have now been free from the disease since 1894 and I can assert that at the present time foot and mouth disease is more dreaded by farmers and stock owners of Great Britain than cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, and they are willing to put up with whatever restrictions of however drastic a character considered necessary by the central department to stamp it out." John Duthie Webster of Aberdeenshire, writing to the Breeders' Gazette not long ago, said: "We are sorry to hear of your trouble with foot and mouth. You should preach to your people to throttle the trouble at once. Take warning in good time."

The thing that is needed now is not argument about the best method of control but co-operation and quick action to stamp out the infection in the state, and a quarantine which will keep the infection from being carried in, in the future. Stockmen also should remember that it is better to be safe than sorry and not buy stock from sections which have been infected, too soon after the quarantines have been lifted.

Kansas is Building a Railroad

Kansas is doing about the only railroad building in the West this year, and almost the only work of this kind in the world. War has come, and credit may be tight, and financial clouds of all kinds appear, but it takes more than that to stop the railroad construction work in this state. Men who have money believe that an investment in a railroad through a good Kansas farming section is a good proposition at any time.

Construction work is in progress on the Anthony and Northern railroad north from Pratt. This road is being built largely by Hutchinson capital, and O. P. Byers of that city is president and manager. Regular train service has been established north from Pratt to Iuka and Strickler. The track laying gang is at work west of Strickler, and it is expected that the line will be completed to near the northwest corner of Pratt county by winter.

This railroad is being built largely to handle the farm products in the territory north and northwest from Pratt. Except in a few places where the soil is a little too sandy, this land is very

fertile, and especially good wheat crops are raised. Some of the producers however, had to haul their grain 20 miles or more to market before the railroad came which greatly reduces the profits, as the hauling charge on grain for this distance over country roads is very high.

To show the enthusiasm with which the farmers in that section have greeted the coming of the railroad, take the case of Strickler. This is a new town—it was laid out this year in a wheat field. But before the railroad was finished two elevators were built, and so far this year 82 cars of wheat have been hauled to market from that town. The formal opening was held August 18.

This railroad has greatly reduced the charge for hauling, and has thus made the land in its territory more valuable. The purpose is to extend the road next year to Larned or Kinsley.

Efficient Agriculture

It has been shown that one-third or more of our farmers operate their farms at a loss. Another third or one-half obtain a relatively small income—one which is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of business management. One-sixth or about 14 per cent, pay themselves a fair rate of interest on their investment and a fair labor income for their year's work.

The great problem of agriculture is the development of at least a fair degree of efficiency in the farm operations. Men do not operate the farm business on an unprofitable basis because they wish to or because it is pleasant. All men desire prosperity for themselves and their families. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated time and time again that it is possible to increase the efficiency of the individual and of the agricultural community. Inefficiency on the farm and in the store or factory is not a problem that is unsolvable.

Cause of "No Profits"

BY THOMAS F. COOPER

The conclusions drawn from a careful study of the farm business indicate that the "unprofitable" farmer fails to make a profit because of the neglect of a few simple principles. The difference between the successful and the unsuccessful farm is largely a question of applied efficiency in production, and organization of the farm business. A recent publication covering investigations in the corn belt as to causes of profits or losses on the farm states that the farmer fails to make a profit "through neglect of work, low crop yields, inefficient stock, poor farm organization and unused capital. His expenses are practically the same an acre as the good farmer's. His receipts are the weak point. His neighbors succeed, not by spending less but by taking in more."

There is no reason to believe that the conclusions as obtained from groups of farms are not applicable to every agricultural community. They may be even more prominent in the region in which many of us are interested. In this area particularly, the difference between the continuously profitable farm and the unprofitable one is dependent not only on the factors named but on a diversification and organization which will enable the owner to obtain a sufficient income to cover operating expenses in even the dry years.

Keep your feet warm and your head cool.

An open window is better than an open grave.



Opening Day at Strickler, When Traffic on the New Railroad Was Formally Started.



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One Design built in Four Sizes—15, 20, 30 and 40 H P draw bar rating.

Our small tractor pulls Four Flows—does double the work of a two plow outfit—requires no more help—costs but little more—and offers the best investment.

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BUY IT NOW

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

Sudan Grass Did Well

BY VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER

One of the largest acreages of Sudan grass was raised this year by C. H. and R. E. Thompson of Stillwater, Okla. They harvested a seed crop worth \$4,000 off 50 acres. Part of this field, however, was ravaged by the chinch bugs, and only yielded a hay crop in October. The average yield of hay on the best part of the field in creek bottom was 4 tons an acre. There was a drouth during the greater part of June, July and August, but the crop held its own. Even where chinch bugs ate it clean to the ground it recovered, and made almost 2 tons of hay an acre.

Mr. Thompson listed the land from April 15 to 25 and attached to the lister was a seed drill planting the Sudan grass seed. The rows were 40 inches apart. Part of the field was seeded at the rate of 2 pounds an acre and the rest at the rate of 4 pounds. The heavier seeding was the best. Part of the field extended up one side of an alkali hill, and while the stand was thinner there, Sudan grass yielded a much larger tonnage of hay than did kafir or cane. Because of the chinch bug damage it is impossible to estimate correctly the total yield of hay an acre, but when the bugs started their work the crop stood 8 feet high and was held to yield at the rate of 2 tons an acre.

When the Sudan grass was up 4 inches Mr. Thompson harrowed it lightly to keep the weeds down. It was cultivated every 6 days for 2 months. The season was very dry, and kafir on some hill land was scarcely worth gathering for fodder. It made no heads. Feterita waited till the drouth was past and then barely yielded 10 to 12 bushels an acre on bottom land. The Sudan grass yielded from 150 to 200 pounds of seed an acre. The straw was fed to milk cows and horses with good results. They were fed alone on Sudan grass straw and also in combination with cottonseed meal. In every combination they responded well.

The Thompsons have been growing Sudan grass for the last 2 years. The best yield in 1913 was 2 tons an acre on the first cutting about May 28, and 1 ton an acre the second cutting on July 5. The third cutting yielded another ton August 25. After this the field was pastured by horses and cows until November 1, when frost killed the stand. The Thompsons believe that for pasture purposes it is best to seed two fields equal in size and rotate them. They intend to do so next season. They are enthusiastic over the possibilities of Sudan grass, and say it has no equal in Oklahoma for hay.

Methods Count in Farming

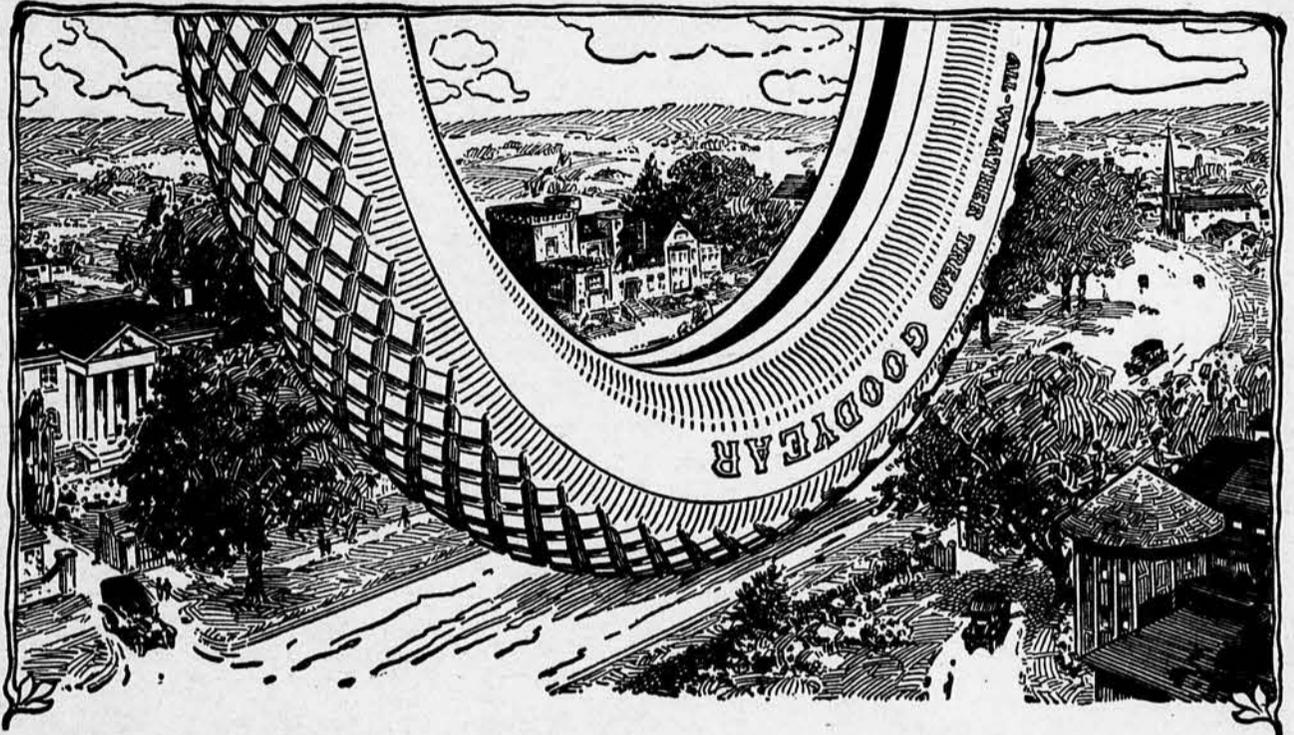
Farmers with a high-school education make nearly double the average income of those with merely a common school education, and those who start earliest make the most profits, according to the Department of Agriculture's investigators. The Department's Office of Farm Management has been conducting a series of investigations in the corn-belt, which have brought out many details that should be of practical value to all agriculturists. These results have just been published in a new bulletin.

Under average conditions the farm, according to this bulletin, is no place for the weak or for those unable to direct work. The man who intends to spend his working life in the country should start early, for success is not gained in a moment but by many years of persistent effort. It is true that some farmers have made small fortunes in a short time, but this is usually through a phenomenal rise in land values. Few men have become rich from the real profits of the land. Those who have done so usually needed a lifetime in which to work. Through skill in management and by hard labor a comfortable living and moderate profits may be expected. Those persons who are turning to the farm with the idea of reaping large incomes are doomed to severe disappointment.

Those making the poorest incomes were 28 years of age when they started farming and were past 30 when they became owners. On the average the oldest men are making the least profits.

If the dogfish chased the catfish would that make the codfish ball?

The real progressive is one who keeps going after the offices are safe.



Goodyears Average Best
That's Why They Dominate Every Road and Street

Some hundred makers now build tires. Yet Goodyear made about one-fourth of all tires used last year.

We sold 1,479,883—about one tire for every car in use. And for years these tires have far outsold any other tire that's made.

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Today there isn't a reason why every motorist can not have Goodyear tires. There are these reasons why he should:

These 5 Reasons

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We combat loose treads by forming in each tire hundreds of large rubber rivets.

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Those things mean sturdy, trouble-saving tires. Each is found in Goodyear tires alone. In these ways, at least, Goodyear Fortified Tires

excel all other makes. Do you know one way in which others excel Goodyear?

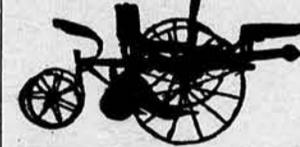
We urge you to prove these tires. Once do so and you'll never give them up. Any dealer will supply you.

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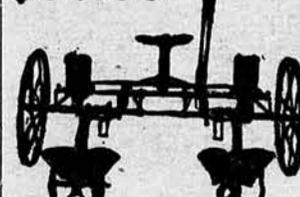
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Is the only lister equipped with a Screw Adjustment Shaft which adjusts the pitch of the mould board to suit the soil in any locality, thus insuring perfect work and light draft. The drop is perfect, you can see the corn as it goes into the ground. Can be used with 3 or 4 horses, with or without tongue. Sold and Shipped DIRECT TO YOU FROM OUR FACTORY equipped with 3 or 4 horse evener, adjustable disc covers, relling coulter. If tongue is wanted add \$1.50. **\$33.00**

"SWANSON NEW-COMER" ground. Can be used with 3 or 4 horses, with or without tongue. Sold and Shipped DIRECT TO YOU FROM OUR FACTORY equipped with 3 or 4 horse evener, adjustable disc covers, relling coulter. If tongue is wanted add \$1.50. **\$33.00**

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Sold and Shipped Direct to the Farmer from Our Factory on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. All our farm implements are fully GUARANTEED. This lister is simple and strong in construction, equipped with the most reliable dropping device made: no chains to slip, break or wear out.

Equipped with either Disc Lister without Drill \$65.85
or Scove' covers, 6-horse With Drill and Scovel Covers, 75.00
Evener and Neck-yoke With Drill and Disc Covers 74.50

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50 lbs. herring, 25 lbs. trout, 15 lbs. whitefish. Just think—6½¢ per pound for fine select fish— "Cheaper than Meat" and every fish guaranteed. Notice keg in which "Satisfaction Brand" fish are shipped. Trade mark on keg is your protection for good fish. Send us

P. O. Money Order for a special assortment and write for our prices on other fish. Remember, we guarantee every shipment of fish to be perfectly satisfactory or money refunded. **JOHNSON & CARR, 615 Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Minn.**

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

When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Lawns For Farm Homes

BY JOHN W. BOLTE

One reason so many new lawns fail is because the soil which is taken out in excavating for the new house is spread over the lot, covering up the old surface soil. The deep or subsoil is worthless for growing anything at first. Action of frost, air, sunlight and bacteria, must take place before the plants can live in it. If this excavated soil must be used for grading purposes, cover it with three inches of good loam or black earth if you want grass to grow there.

Given ordinary surface soil to start with, the first step is to plow or spade it about six inches deep. At this time turn under a good cover of stable manure and then work the soil to a fine seedbed, just as for a garden. Level the surface, fill in the hollows and then broadcast a commercial fertilizer, if possible, using about 1/4 pound to the square yard.

Now roll the ground to make it firm and form a good passage up for the water in the subsoil. Just as soon as the soil has been rolled it should be raked, or harrowed with a fine tooth harrow, the seed should be sown broadcast, and the soil should be raked or harrowed crossways, to cover the seed lightly. Do this the same day you roll the ground or it will dry out too much.

Your seedsman can furnish you with excellent mixtures of lawn seed or you can make an ideal seed mixture by using 45 per cent each of Kentucky bluegrass and red top, with 10 per cent white clover seed by weight. Sow it by hand on a still day, while the surface of the soil is damp. Sow on the basis of a handful of seed to the square yard.

If the sowing has to be done late in the spring or during a very hot, dry period, it will be well to give the soil a light mulch of straw or strawy manure.

A cover crop such as oats or rye is often used, but is not particularly advantageous except for shade and it uses up a great deal of water and plant food.

Keep the new lawn well watered during the growing season and cover it with fine stable manure during the first winter.

Red Clover In Kansas

F. B. N.

Red clover is popular with many farmers in eastern Kansas, and it is grown by some men in the central part of the state. It will grow where alfalfa will fail. Clover also is much better than alfalfa as a rotation crop, for there are few men who have the nerve to plow up a good stand of alfalfa just to keep the rotation going.

It is true, however, that alfalfa will give the greatest return on soils that are well adapted to growing the crop, and for that reason it always will be the greatest Kansas leguminous crop. There are many soils and conditions to which it is not adapted, however, so there is a big and an increasingly important place for red clover in Kansas farming. A considerable increase in the acreage of red clover has resulted from the discovery that it will grow on most hardpan fields if the soil is properly prepared. Until five years ago there were men in Allen, Woodson and surrounding counties who believed that the crop would succeed only on creek bottom soils. That idea has proved to be wrong.

Red clover has a great range of soil adaptations. In southeastern Kansas, where the soil types may change in a hundred feet from land formed by the decay of sandstone to "buck" hardpan, the crop can be found growing well on both types. It is true that red clover was killed on many of the fields there by the drouth of last summer, but it wasn't the only crop that died. There is a place for an immense extension in the acreage of red clover in that section.

After one gets as far north as the Kansas valley, the choice of alfalfa or red clover mostly depends on the way they fit into the rotation. There is but little soil in northeastern Kansas that will not grow alfalfa if it is properly prepared. As red clover is such an excellent rotation crop there is a considerable acreage grown there, and there always will be. Especially have the fruit growers along the Missouri river taken up the growing of the crop recently, mostly for fertilizing purposes. Red clover and cowpeas are very important

aids to the fruit farmers in eastern Kansas.

When clover is planted without a nurse crop it does best on fall-plowed land. It is best to make an effort to get the soil plowed before hard freezing weather sets in, so it will be left rough over the winter. If this is done, the ground usually can be placed in good condition in the spring without a great deal of work, and the physical condition of the land will be favorable for the crop. It is important that there should be plenty of plant food in the soil within easy reach of the clover roots, for the clover seed is so small that it doesn't contain enough food to keep the plant going very long.

A large part of the clover grown in Kansas ten years ago was sown "on the last snow," and the freezing and thawing worked the seed into the soil and covered it—if it was covered. Like many other things, this plan works all right when it works, but too often a warm period comes in March, starts the clover and gets it up nicely, and then a freeze kills it. There have been many fine stands of clover lost in Kansas in just that way. That is the reason why there is an increasing tendency to sow the seed from the first to the middle of April, and harrow it in.

The larger proportion of the clover sown in Kansas is in combination with timothy. There are two main reasons for this. One is that it makes a more balanced feed with a higher yield than one can get from clover alone, and the

No war was ever more than half just. If one side was right, the other was wrong, and often both were wholly or partly wrong. No war could be "holy" or "righteous" any more than an apple rotten on one side could be "good." Victory has nothing to do with justice. It is untrue that "conquer we must when our cause is just." War is to be condemned because its makers do not aim to secure impartial justice, but merely prove which side is the stronger.

other is that the timothy holds up the clover plants, and tends to prevent them from falling down on the richer ground. In the hardpan section, with the amazing changes in soil types which one will find, the timothy usually will hold up the clover on all but the richest of the creek bottom lands.

The main thing that usually is wrong when clover refuses to grow on a soil after it has been sown right is soil acidity. When there is acid in a field this may easily be corrected by the application of ground limestone. Some splendid results have been obtained in Montgomery county in the application of this material. The use of a few thousand cars of ground limestone is one of the most needed things on the fields in southeastern Kansas.

A Successful Alfalfa Grower

F. C. Crocker of Filley, Neb., is one of the more successful alfalfa growers in the Middle West. His farm is just a few miles from the Kansas line, so his conditions are the same as those in northern Kansas. Mr. Crocker has about reached the point where he is just as certain of getting a stand of alfalfa in a normal year as he is with any other crop. He has had extremely good results with alfalfa. He sows the crop in the fall, and gives a great deal of attention to the preparation of the soil.

The preparation of the seedbed depends just a little on the conditions. The aim is to produce a seedbed that is rather fine and firm, with the capillary attraction well restored, so the seed can use the water in the subsoil. All the moisture that falls on the land after the spring grain crop is cut, and before the seed is sown, is conserved by keeping the crust broken, for in an ordinary season one doesn't have any moisture to waste. If he wishes the alfalfa to do well it is best for one to make all the water available for it that is possible. Sometimes the land is disked and sometimes it is plowed.

"Perhaps the best stand of alfalfa that I ever obtained was sown on land that was disked," said Mr. Crocker. "The land was in oats in the spring,

and it had been deeply plowed in preparation for this crop. We double disked the soil just after the binder, so the loss of water from the soil was stopped about a half minute after the grain was cut. Then the land was disked again after the oats shocks were removed from the field, and it was worked from time to time through the summer to keep the surface broken. The land was in remarkably good condition when the seed was sown. A roller was run over the land just after seeding, which tends to press the soil around the seeds, and to restore the capillary attraction between the seeds and the subsoil. If the fall is extremely dry we do not sow the alfalfa; I believe that it is essential to have enough water in the soil to germinate the seed and to give the alfalfa a good start.

"Another thing, I do not believe in using a great deal of seed; 10 pounds to the acre is all that we usually use. I know that this seems very small, and that some farmers use two or three times this much, but more is not needed if the seedbed is well prepared, and if good seed is used. If you use 10 pounds of seed to the acre you will put from 50 to 75 seeds on every square foot of land, which is more than is needed to produce a good stand if they have a chance to get established. You see the main thing in getting a stand of alfalfa is to prepare the soil right, and you cannot make up deficient seedbed preparation by the addition of a little more seed."

The alfalfa crops are cut promptly when the second growth is just starting from the crowns of the plants, which is much earlier than most farmers do the cutting. This is before the bloom has started as a rule; sometimes a few blooms are to be seen here and there over the field as the cutting is started.

Hogtight Fences for the Farm

BY J. O. SHROYER.

This probably is an old topic to thousands of farmers, yet there are other farmers numbering thousands, who have not fenced the entire farm hogtight. They find this year, it would have saved much money to have the farm in condition to turn out the hogs and allow them to forage over the fields at will. They will root and travel far every day, over clean ground, while, if confined to smaller areas they are compelled to live upon the same dirty ground all their lives. Along the borders of the fields you will find many a square rod of good grass. Volunteer wheat is a little too thick in some places. If the fields are large, the hogs will not injure the drilled wheat, and while grazing about they are gaining health and bone and preparing for rapid fattening.

On most farms there is a cattle fence. By adding a 36-inch or even a 26-inch woven wire fence, you have a hogtight farm.

If you are preparing to raise 50 pigs next year but have not the whole farm fenced, prepare to raise 75 and make the extra 25 hogs buy the wire round the farm. You will be money ahead at the end of the season.

Even in this short crop year we believe it will pay the average farmer to buy the fencing and prepare to use up every bit of the feed even to the farthest corner.

Tremendous Value For 15 Cents

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. 15 cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, Box 69, Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Advertisement.

Don't keep your horse in the barn

or on pasture just because he has galls and sore shoulders. No need of it. Restore him to prime condition—completely cure him of galls and sore shoulders (this we guarantee) without taking him from his work. Apply let him wear, in place of his regular collar,



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HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Made of the finest white all duck and neatly trimmed by extra heavy leather. Collar and pad combined. Stuffed with pure cotton—keeps the wound cool, prevents irritation. Fits any shaped neck. Distributes load evenly. Easy to put on or remove. Always soft and pliable. A sure preventive. Will not swell. Get one for every horse you own. Prices \$1.25 and up. Ask your dealer.

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G. H. Powers Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Ia.

Dr. F. L. Holland's ESTABLISHED 1895

Guaranteed Veterinary Remedies

18 Preparations for the successful home treatment of all live stock. Expert investigation warrants the statement that 90 per cent of all live stock are wormy unless specially treated, and regulated, Dr. Holland's Condition and Worm Powders will start your stock to thriving from the very start and positively rid them of Stomach Worms and Pin Worms. Increase their weight 10 per cent. Improve their condition 50 per cent. Let us prove it. A GUARANTEED TREATMENT \$1.50.

If you have a Heavy horse or one with Chronic cough send for DR. HOLLAND'S SPECIFIC HEAVE REMEDY. Price \$2.00 per bottle. REMEDY we absolutely GUARANTEE.

Let us help you. Write us your Horse and Cattle troubles. Our consulting department is at your service and will advise you what to do absolutely Free, saving you time, trouble and money. Address: Dr. F. L. Holland & Co., 628 Dudley St., Boston, Mass. Upland's Corner, D. C. Agents wanted in every locality. Write us for our Proposition.



JOINTINE

Is a Positive Cure for Joint and Navel Disease in Foals

also for blood poison and leakage at the navel and blood poison in distemper.

"JOINTINE" is Guaranteed to Cure or Your Money Refunded

It may also be used as a preventive. Why permit your foals to die with Navel and Joint disease when "JOINTINE" will prevent and save this great loss? Perfect satisfaction in the use of this medicine guaranteed. Descriptive pamphlet, testimonials and guarantee on application. Easily administered. Money-back guarantee. Price \$3 a box.

T. B. BOWMAN, Boone, Nebr.

FREE COWBOY Watch Fob

Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colt, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2 1/4 in. long. Holster 2 1/2 in. long, genuine leather, tan color.

Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-months trial subscription to our big home and farm magazine, the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address: The Household, Dept. Fob-272, Topeka, Kan.



THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE

This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe.

When closed, as shown in picture the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 3 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound frame and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

Our Offer!! We will send these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

Mail and Breeze
Eighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.





We Must Study Marketing

BY H. L. RUSSELL.

The Agricultural Experiment stations, as organized in America, were founded with the definite object of promoting agricultural science and practice.

But it is the function of the experiment station to study all the forces which influence the farmers' activities. Besides the physical and biological factors which have properly received great attention are the economic forces which influence the farmer in determining when and how to market his produce.

Among the present day problems, which must command attention on the part of our agricultural workers are those relating to marketing and distributing. Economy in transferring products from the producer to the consumer and a fair division of the proceeds among those who produce, store, or transfer the article, constitute the problems of this field.

Agriculture must of necessity be judged by the profits obtained from its operation. It is, therefore, incumbent on the experiment station to undertake the studies which are necessary to understand thoroughly the economic forces concerned in the problems of distribution.

Live a Simple Life

On every side a person hears the remark, "My, doesn't it cost a great deal to live?" The remark is very appropriate. It does cost considerable to live; but it costs some people much more to live than it does others.

In traveling over the country, as I do a large part of the time, says a writer in the Pacific Homestead, it is quite noticeable that the cafes, show houses, and saloons are well patronized. Are these people spending their money for the necessities of life? Emphatically no!

Is it any wonder that it costs a great deal to live, when we are so eager to see, do, and have the same things enjoyed by the millionaires? Very few fortunes were made in a day, week, or year. Most fortunes were accumulated by hard workers who saved and invested.

There are too many people who want to take life easy. Yes, there are! You

will hear a father or mother say, "I want John to be a doctor." Yes, that's right, advise him to be a physician, when he wants to be a stock raiser or farmer. Let him go among the other doctors and struggle for an existence for five or ten years before he can make a comfortable living for his family.

"High cost of living" always will be a subject for discussion among a certain class of people. The wise person will learn to live within his income; he will be a producer as well as a consumer, and use his sense as well as his cents.

Glanders Vaccine Not Effective

Glanders vaccine is not effective in rendering horses immune from this dangerous disease. This is the conclusion drawn from extensive experiments, conducted with horses and other animals, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 17 horses used in the experiments were stabled under conditions in which vaccinated and unvaccinated horses could be brought in contact with a good discharging case of glanders. Mallein and eye tests were used carefully to determine the results. Of 13 immunized animals nine contracted the disease from natural exposure.

It seems advisable at present not to immunize horses by this method as the practice may do more harm than good. The owners of so called immunized horses naturally become careless and a better opportunity is offered for the spread of the disease.

Buy It Now

If every person living on the farm in this country would spend an extra \$10 with the merchants and manufacturers in their home towns and in the cities nearby during the next thirty days, it would put thousands of idle men to work and bring joy to thousands of homes.

You are planning to spend some of your extra profits from your grain and livestock. You are going to buy new clothes or build an addition to your house, or buy new rugs or build a new barn or a new fence or buy new machinery. You will keep the money moving and it will soon come back to you in better prices for farm products.

If each of the 1,000,000 subscribers taking the Capper publications were to spend only \$50 each in the next month it would put a mighty sum of money into circulation.

If you owe someone \$50 pay it or part of it. The man you owe will pay some other man and so on to good times.

You're getting \$1.25 or more for your wheat and you intend to buy a motor car or a gas engine or a patent self-acting churn or non-tangling clothes line—but whatever it is buy it NOW. Don't wait. Buy with cash.

The worst enemy to good times is the man who hoards his money. Such a man is not accepted in financial circles as safe.

Do your buying now. Narrow minds are seldom deep.

JENKINS-Victrola Special Outfit Suggestions With Our Prices and Terms

Advertisement for Jenkins-Victrola Special Outfit Suggestions. Includes a grid of outfit options with prices and terms, such as 'Jenkins Outfit 4-A' for \$19.50 and 'Jenkins Outfit 16-A' for \$207.50. Each outfit includes a specific number of records and a cabinet or model.

Write to us today and learn more about the wonderful Victrola. It will provide more pleasure, amusement and entertainment for your family than anything you have ever had in your home. Write today.

Advertisement for J.W. Jenkins Sons' Music Co. featuring a '1915 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free' offer. Includes details about the rifle's features and contact information for the company in Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for 'FETERITA' stock-feeding crop. Features a large illustration of the crop and text stating 'The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP "FETERITA" 50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!'.

This is a new crop. The editors of Farmers Mail and Breeze, as our readers know, are not claiming everything for it. It has not yet been sufficiently tested as to its feeding value, nor as to its adaptability to our territory. It is certain that it has great drowth-resisting qualities.

Form for Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. FS-10, Topeka, Ks. Includes a coupon for a one-pound free sample of Feterita seed and a section for providing a name and address.

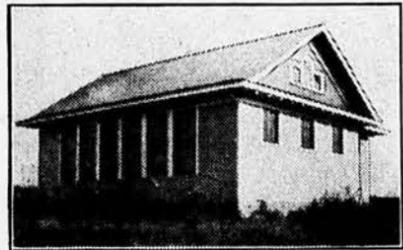
Red Top's New School

Red Top District No. 133, in Cowley county, has a new school. It is 8 miles north of Winfield. Two views of the



Plenty of Light Enters Here.

school have been contributed by C. H. Connor of Winfield. This is the kind of school that boys and girls like to attend. The architecture is pleasing. The



Windows Arranged So the Pupils May See.

windows are so arranged that light is plentiful. The whole structure is cheerful, modern, good to contemplate. Red Top pupils ought to be a happy lot. If the teacher is as modern as the building the district is fortunate.

Take Meat Out of Brine

I am using the recipe for curing meat which was given in the December 6, 1913, issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Can the meat be left in the brine during the summer or is it necessary to take it out and smoke it? G. A. S. Edwards County, Kansas.

It will be necessary to take the meat out of the brine, when it has taken sufficient salt, and dry it. It is not absolutely necessary to smoke it but smoking gives a better flavor. Take the meat out of the brine and let it drip a day or two and then smoke it, following the directions given in the article. Wrap every piece in heavy brown paper, put it in an unwashed flour sack, and hang it in a dry, cool place. If it is not smoked wrap it in the paper and put in the sack as soon as it quits dripping, or when all the brine has drained out. Bacon strips should remain in the brine four to six weeks. Hams and shoulders will require six to eight weeks.

The brine should be watched closely in the spring. It is more likely to spoil then than at any other season. If it appears rosy or does not drip freely from the fingers, at any time, it should be poured off and new brine added, after the meat is washed. A small quantity of baking soda will aid in preventing the brine from spoiling in warm weather. Turner Wright.

How to Save Money

Most farmers sell their hogs to a local buyer, who ships them to market. If farmers in a community will form a club they can save the commission or profit which generally goes to the trader. This form of co-operation is being practiced successfully in many sections of the state. Answers to inquiries show that a very small percentage of the farmers in Atchison county ship their stock to market, while more than half of those in Doniphan county co-operate and save the dealer's profit. There is no reason why the same farmers cannot co-operate in buying feed when it is necessary.

It is only fair for the man who grows livestock to have a reasonable wage for his work and a fair profit on his investment after he has exerted every effort to produce the stock he markets as cheaply as possible. There is no logical reason why the producer should be forced to market his stock at a loss every three or four years, or why there should be such instability in our markets. The prices packers have paid for hogs the last few months have not justified the prices butchers have charged consumers. There has been some reduction in retail prices it is true, but it

has not been in proportion to the reduction in prices for livestock. Retail prices may be one reason why the packers complain of a decrease in the demand for meat. Retail prices seem to have little relation to the demand and, if it is true that the packers have a surplus of meat in storage, to the supply. The fact is that some one, certainly not the producer, is getting a big profit. Government ownership or government regulation of stock yards and packing plants and co-operative packing plants have been suggested as remedies for existing conditions. The co-operative packing plant has been the solution of the problem in Denmark and it may be that the same system will be adopted in this country. Some one has said that the day of the large packing plant is on the wane and that livestock in the future will be slaughtered nearer to the communities where it is produced and consumed. Whatever the solution of the problem may be it will be brought about only through the earnest co-operation of producers and consumers.

Tendons Are Affected

I have a 12-year-old mare which is very sore in her front legs. The tendons are very sore and somewhat enlarged. She can move only with difficulty. Can you give me a remedy? A. S. Hand County, South Dakota.

If the tendons are sore and enlarged the mare probably strained them by violent exercise or by standing continuously. I suggest that you put a layer of cotton, then a layer of ordinary heavy paper, and a bandage around the affected parts. Pour enough cold water to moisten the cotton thoroughly in at the top. The bandages may be left in place a week or 10 days but they must be kept moist. These bandages should extend from the hoof to the knee and they should be tied firmly.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Trim Colt's Feet

I have a colt which weighs about 1300 pounds that has something the matter with his hind legs. He moves with an awkward, side swing. The muscles over the stifle joints tremble when he is worked, and the legs seem to cramp. Can you give me a remedy? P. S. Y. Crawford County, Kansas.

The chances are that if you will feed your colt so it will keep in good condition, exercise it regularly, and keep its feet well trimmed it will outgrow the condition you mention. It frequently is due to weariness, unaccus-

What's Your Best Shortening?

"What do the women of Kansas use for shortening?" asked a man the other day. He really wanted to know, but no one could answer. Women use butter, sometimes, in making a cake. When they make pie crust they sometimes use lard. When they make biscuit and doughnuts and French fried potatoes and corn bread—well, there are several things they might use. What do they use, anyway?

Women readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in Kansas, in Oklahoma and Missouri and all the other states are invited to tell just what they do use, and how they use it. What shortening do you use, and what are some of your recipes? Letters on this subject should be in the office of the Farmers Mail and Breeze by April 1. Each of the writers of the three best letters will receive a book by a standard author for her trouble, selected from the following list. When writing indicate your first and second choice:

- "Josiah Allen on the Woman Question," by Marletta Holley.
- "The Custom of the Country," a story by Edith Wharton.
- "The Moral Problem of the Children," by Mrs. Woodallen Chapman.
- "Biff McCarty, the Eagle Scout," a boys' story by Edwin Puller.
- "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm.

tomed exercise, and sometimes simply to awkwardness on the part of the animal. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

No Change in Plans

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease has not caused any change in the plans for holding the livestock show at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition next fall. The federal and state quarantine authorities will not be asked to do anything which will endanger the health of the livestock in any part of the United States. The competition does not open, however, until late in October and it is expected that the disease will be stamped out long before that time.

Dr. Charles Keane, state veterinarian of California, has made this rule which will govern shipments to the fair: "No cattle, sheep or other ruminants, or swine will be permitted to be shipped for exposition purposes at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition from any of the areas in which foot and mouth disease has been found, or from areas contiguous thereto, until a reasonable length of time has elapsed since such territory has been declared clean by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state livestock sanitary officials." Any negative act by

An international police court with an international force back of it which shall put an end to war on land or sea—is the spontaneous demand of the world's best thought. From every quarter of the globe this one idea has come and it is continually gathering force and momentum. It means that international law shall take the place of international murder, that nations shall maintain only sufficient armed men to keep order within their own boundaries and that the tax burdens of the people, the world over, will in consequence of this policy be reduced one-half, or the money be spent on works of vast public benefit instead of being utterly lost or wasted.

individuals, associations, clubs, or states would be premature at this time. There will be a big livestock show at San Francisco and the wise breeder who contemplates making an exhibit will prepare for it. D. O. Lively, Department of Livestock, San Francisco.

To Cure Collar Galls

It is better to prevent collar galls than to try to cure them. This can be done by giving the horse's shoulders and the harness proper care and by adjusting the harness to suit the horse. The shoulders, however, sometimes become sore even with good care. Dust the sore with powdered sulphur in the morning, at noon, and when the harness is removed at night, when this happens and it will heal quickly. I used this remedy last year with good success. La Harpe, Kan. Louis Larson.

The Lawmakers

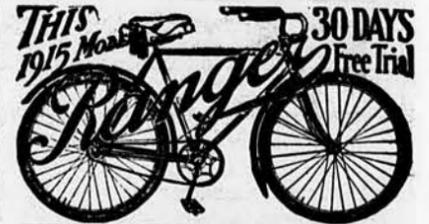
(Continued from Page 6.)

importance. Another road bill by Senator Simpson that was passed authorizes highway organizations to lay out official routes and place markers upon them. The bill provides punishment for defacing the markers or erecting misleading guideposts upon the same roads. The fourth good roads measure of the day was the hedge cutting bill of the senate committee on roads and bridges. It requires the cutting of hedge fences for 50 yards on either sides of railroad grade crossings and road corners, as well as prohibiting high billboards at road corners.

To Aid Blind Students.

The blind tutor bill, providing for tutors to read to blind students attending Kansas colleges, which was introduced into the legislature by LeRoy Hughbanks of Harper, the blind member of the house, was passed by the house.

The unventilated oil stove is a menace to health.



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TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second-hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each.
RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 model Ranger furnished by us.
It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.
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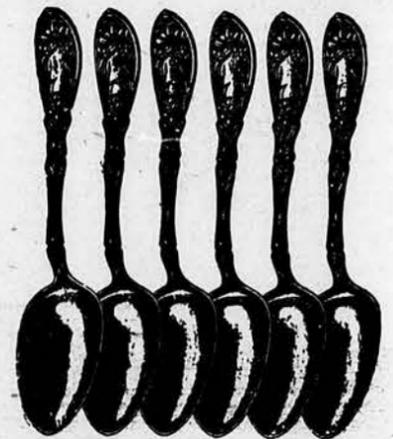
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 When sold return us \$1.20 and receive premium entitled to select from our premium book.
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THE ONLY PRACTICAL FARM ELECTRIC PLANT

Does away with costly storage batteries—provides an ample supply of electricity for lights, fans, washing machines, irons and other household devices.
COSTS LESS—MORE EFFICIENT
 There is an increasing demand for a simple, economical farm electric plant which will actually deliver, without fuss or bother, plenty of electric current every day in the year at very low cost. People living in rural districts are wanting more and more to have their homes equipped with the practical conveniences that mean economy, comfort and lightened housework.
 The "JONES SYSTEM" is different from all other plants. It is compact—requires no more space than a sewing machine, and is almost as noiseless. Dynamo direct-connected to a special type perfected gasoline engine, mounted on one base, 22 by 32 inches—weight 725 pounds. It is the perfection of simplicity. No belts, exposed gears, or flywheels. No storage batteries, or switch-board. Requires no expert to set up—comes ready to run. Runs itself, oils itself, regulates itself.
 Economical in the cost of operation—will light thoroughly the house, barn and outbuildings of average farm for 5c per night, or three nights on one gallon of gasoline. Capacity—thirty 21-candle power Mazda Tungsten lamps. Runs electric irons for 1 1/2c per hour, fans for 1 1/2c per hour, washing machines for 1 1/2c per hour and other devices at equally low costs.
 The first cost of the "JONES SYSTEM" is lower than any other electric plant of even smaller capacity. "JONES SYSTEM" plants have been in successful operation for two years on farms and have proved their efficiency, simplicity, durability and economy, and necessity to modern farm life.
 The "JONES SYSTEM" is manufactured exclusively by the L. B. Jones Company, 3312 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo., who on request will gladly send complete information and prices.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



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

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 110,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation, etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. Ed Fitzpatrick, Geneva, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS, WHITE ROCK. Mrs. Oran Brown, Eureka, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 75C SETTING. \$3.50 100. Mrs. F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 SETTING. Mr. S. J. Runyan, Dearing, Kan.

PURE WHITE, FARM RANGE, EGGS, \$4 100. W. D. Pendleton, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, EGGS \$3.50 HUNDRED. Mrs. R. Challans, Newton, Kan.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT BERMUDA GRASS, write Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE \$1.50 each. J. F. Padget, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, EGGS \$4 PER HUNDRED. Clarence Knight, Osborne, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 30 dollar fifty. Choice, select stock. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00 15. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PURE BRED, EGGS \$3.50 PER 100. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS, HALF PRICE THIS SEASON. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

OKLAHOMA BARRED ROCK FARM, MULHALL, OKLAHOMA. Special. Eggs \$1.00 per setting.

PURE BRED FISHEL WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, BEST BLOOD, PRICES REASONABLE. Mrs. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15; \$4.00 100. Chicks 8 cents. Mrs. Grace Spriggs, Garnett, Kan.

FOR FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINELY MARKED, BEST BLOOD. H. F. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50, \$3.00. Eggs \$3.50 100. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OF QUALITY, EGGS: SETTING \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Starke Farm, Arcadia, Mo.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS; 104 PREMIUMS. Eggs \$3 15, \$5 30. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00, \$3 PER 100. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, Grenola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS ONE DOLLAR PER SETTING. Free mating list. Lee & Son, Elk City, Okla.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Eggs. Circular. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD LAYERS. Four dollars hundred. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

BARRED ROCKS, NO. 1, STOCK, 100 EGGS \$4.00. Pen eggs \$1.00 15. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD BARRED ROCKS, 100 \$4.00, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.25. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS SCORED by Atherton \$2.00 up. Also eggs. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN. 75c per 15; \$4 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

UTILITY BARRED ROCK EGGS, "BERMUDA RANCH" QUALITY. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON EGGS, BARRED ROCKS. 75 cents per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Violet E. Hunt, Coffeyville, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Write for show record and mating list. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kansas.

TWELVE YEARS EXCLUSIVE BREEDING White Rocks. Eggs, \$1.00 15; \$4.00 100. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, FOUR PENS. For particulars write F. C. Hattabaugh, Pratt, Kan., Box 512.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Special matings, five dollars per fifteen. Utility, five dollars per hundred. Fred Botchett, Route 2, Hobart, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

80 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND UP; scored by Atherton. Eggs for sale. W. W. Pressly, Meade, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL STRAIN, EGGS, 15 \$1.25, 50 \$2.75, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan. 15 pullets.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM RANGE. Eggs 15 75 cents; 100 \$8.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS; SIZE AND QUALITY; good egg strain. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PURE BRED STOCK \$1.00 per setting. \$4.00 hundred. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 YEARS. \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 for 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING BARRED ROCKS, FINE DEEP BAR, GOOD POINTS. Eggs and baby chicks. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 15, \$5 100. WON grand champion female. Hutchinson, Jan., 1915. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS THAT WIN, UNEXCELLED FOR UTILITY. Eggs 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.50. W. A. Oakley, Beloit, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS FROM PRIZE WINNERS AND LAYING STRAINS. Eggs 15 75c, 100 \$3.50. G. Schmidt, R. 2, Newton, Kan.

EGGS—FROM PRIZE-WINNING BARRED ROCKS, "Silver Bar" strain, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Mrs. H. Bonner, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM YARDS, \$2.00 PER 15; \$3.50 PER 30. Farm range, \$5.00 per 100. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCKS, EGGS, select, 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.50. Incubator \$6 per 100. Charles Vorles, Wathena, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM TRAP NESTING STOCK. \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$4.00 45; \$6.00 100. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM FIRST PRIZE WINNING STOCK, and utility. Write for prices. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rick, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY STRAIN. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. H. P. Dinger, R. 3, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS AND EGGS. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS—IOWA KING STRAIN. Safe delivery and fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. A. D. Murphy, Essex, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM THE WORLD'S BEST STRAINS. Prices low. Catalogue. H. H. Unruh, Dept. M, Hillsboro, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS, THIRTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL BREEDING. Utility eggs \$2 per fifty; \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

TWO BREEDS—PURE BRED BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets from prize winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, UTILITY EGGS \$4.00 PER HUNDRED. Pen, pullet mating \$5.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FREE RANGE, PURE WHITE, large and vigorous exhibition, bred to lay and do it. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE BRED—200 EGG STRAIN. Size and quality. Eggs \$1.25 15; \$5.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. R. Mahaffa, Neal, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, A FINE LOT OF COCKERELS AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT; \$1.50 TO \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—BIG BONED PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs by the setting or hundred, priced reasonably; hatch guaranteed. Ferris and Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS THAT ARE BARRED. Eggs for hatching. Two to three dollars per setting of sixteen. Charges prepaid. C. V. La Dow, Fredonia, Kansas.

ROYAL BLUE RINGLETS BARRED ROCK COCKERELS two and three dollars. Eggs, fifteen, one and two dollars. North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR HATCHING. Hens and pullets. Won 1-2-3-4 and cocks 2-3. Eggs 2 to 5 dollars. Broadmoor Poultry Farms, Haven, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 225 LAYING AVERAGE; 100 premiums. Fancy matings, 15 \$2.00 to \$7.50. Flock, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$6.00. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY; sixteen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

IVORY WHITE ROCKS—WON GRAND CHAMPION PEN, gold medal for best pen of Whites, 1st hen, 1st cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet at Hutchinson show, Jan., 1915. Also four prizes at Kansas State Fair. Eggs from two pens \$3.00 per 15, or from farm range flock \$6.00 per 100. Minnie C. Clark, Haven, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS AND EGGS for setting. Have some choice cks. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

FARM RANGE BUFF ROCKS, FINE WINTER LAYERS. Heavy boned cockerels. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter G. Squire, Grinnell, Iowa.

WINNERS STATE SHOW AND KAFFIR CARNIVAL; Partridge Wyandottes and Thompson's strain Barred Rocks. Cockerels and eggs. Murdock Chicken Co., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE: FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from stock that wins many prizes, \$2.00 to \$2.00 each, Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan., R. 4.

BARRED ROCKS, 68 PREMIUMS, TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerel mating only. \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Choice cockerels for sale. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, prize winners from \$3 to \$5.00. Pullet matings. Book your order. Eggs from three fancy mated pens. M. P. Thiele, Expert B. R. Fancier, Lucas, Kansas.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, HAVE WON MANY BLUE RIBBONS. Pens now mated. Prices from pens \$3 to \$5 per 15. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Prepaid. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan., Harvey Co.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS BRED FROM STRAIN NOT ONLY NOTED FOR WONDERFUL SHOW RECORD, but trap-nested thereby increasing egg production. 2 pens. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE WHITE, BIG BONED, farm raised cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Baby chicks 25c piece. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

MY BARRED ROCKS TOOK 6 FIRSTS, 4 seconds and 2 thirds at Rogers Co. poultry show. Eggs from this class of birds \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. W. S. Crouch, Claremore, Okla.

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS AT LEADING SHOWS OF OKLAHOMA. We lead; others follow. President of state Barred Rock club. Eggs from pens \$5.00, \$2.50. Outside \$1.50 15, \$6.00 per 100. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning birds; clean, distinct, narrow barring; good layers. Won prize best colored male at last Kansas City poultry show, the premier show of this section, also other prizes. Price \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 PER FIFTEEN. Dr. Newsome, Iola, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER FIFTEEN. R. A. Watson, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND PENS. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 PER 100. R. J. Lindblom, Cleburne, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 75c, 100 for \$4.00. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIGOROUS FARM FLOCK. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND YOUNG STOCK. Mrs. Fred Ballie, Fredonia, Kan.

GERTRUDE GEER'S BUFF ORPINGTON Farm range. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Winfield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EGGS 15 \$1.50, 50 \$4.00. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM IOWA STATE SHOW WINNERS. Harper Hartshorn, Traer, Iowa.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS \$2; EGGS \$1.50 PER FIFTEEN. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE BRED, \$1 FIFTEEN, \$5 HUNDRED. Zephie Ray, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs reasonable. Mrs. J. O. Zorger, Adrian, Mo.

STAFFORD'S PRIZE WINNING BUFF ORPINGTONS. Stock, eggs. Mrs. Grant Stafford, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT THEM. Eggs at honest prices. Sharp, Iola, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 PER SETTING, POSTPAID. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from large range raised birds. \$1.50 per 15. Ray Dyer, Mesa, Colo.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS 20c, 25c and 30c each. Settings \$1, \$2 and \$3. E. Fahl, Medora, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, HIGH SCORING YARDS \$3.00 SETTING. Utility \$5.00 100. 1st prize Bourbon Red turkey eggs. Mrs. Fred Schultz, King City, Mo.

ORPINGTONS.

THOROUGHbred CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$7.50 PER 100. Charles Pfeffer, Riley, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Males English strain. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, KELLERSTRASS COOKE STRAIN, \$2 AND \$3 EACH. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS from prize winners, \$1.50 15, \$7.00 100. Almeda Foster, Burr Oak, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, PURE BRED, \$1.00 SETTING, \$5.00 HUNDRED. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., Route 6.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BEST LAYING STRAIN ON MARKET. Per 15 \$1.25. Rev. H. C. Duckett, Sidney, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FIRST PEN \$2.50, 2nd pen \$1.50, 3rd pen \$1.00 for 15. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON EGGS \$2.00 SETTING; blocky, laying strain; 1st prize winners. Mrs. Geo. Bellman, Hays, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, BABY CHIX AND COCKERELS. Prices right. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00 EACH. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. V. Wilson, Detroit, Kan., R. 2.

WHITE RUNNER AND BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. Pure. White eggers. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCKERELS, hatched from Cook's \$20.00 per setting eggs. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN, BUFF ORPINGTONS. 200 choice cockerels, hens and pullets. Catalogue free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15, \$6.00 PER 100 delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS LAY MORE, grow faster, win. Mating list proves this. \$1.50 per 15. Lewis Weller, Salina, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM KELLERSTRASS' \$30 STOCK AT \$1.75 PER 30 EGGS, \$2.50 PER 50. Mrs. W. L. Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$2 setting, \$7 hundred. Booking orders now. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, DIRECT FROM KELLERSTRASS' \$30 MATINGS, 24 \$1.75 parcel post, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS', \$1.50 EACH. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, GOOD SIZE AND COLOR. Pruitt and Martz strain. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; also stock. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kansas.

FOR SALE, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Grandshire was imported and cost \$150.00 in England. Three to five \$3. Clara B. Barber, Corbin, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3.00 TO \$4.00, big and good. 15 eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00, 100 \$6.00. V. E. McDaniel, 209 N. Martinson, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST BRED Black Orpington roosters. Also booking orders for eggs for setting. Lou Bordenkircher, Vinita, Okla., care R. S. G. Co.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM ALWAYS HEALTHY, vigorous birds bred for years for heavy laying. \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred, express paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, 75c per 15, or \$4.00 per 100, from prize winning and Cook strain. Chicks ten cts. each. Mrs. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—HAVE WON many blue ribbons. Pens now mated. Eggs and baby chicks for sale. Write for mating list. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Ellinwood, Kan.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK POULTRY Farm. Sweepstakes Orpingtons, Buff and Black. Six correctly mated pens. Mating list ready. Prices right. Chas. Luengene, Box M 149, Topeka, Kan.

SPLENDID WINTER LAYING BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, pen \$1.50 15; range \$1 15, \$5 100. Hen-hatched baby chicks 15c each. Pure white Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 setting. Mrs. S. W. Pfister, Hiawatha, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—SIXTY-FIVE EGGS on January ninth from one hundred layers. Few choice utility cockerels left at \$2.50 each. Hens, pullets and eggs for sale. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE, LARGE, FINE COLOR. 1st pen, \$2.00 per fifteen, three settings, five dollars; second pen, \$1.50 per fifteen, three settings \$3.50. Express or parcel post prepaid three hundred miles. Usual guarantee. Red Rose Poultry Farm, 1944 N. Tremont, Kansas City, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. PEN headed by sons of Cook's first Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels, Eggs 15 \$2.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cook's strain. Eggs 30 \$2.25, 100 \$5.50. Parcels paid 3rd zone. This farm for sale. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan. E. D. Hobbs.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. MRS. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. John Waiters, Fall River, Kan.

TWELVE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS dollar each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3 100. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

75 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels \$1.00 up. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. D. W. Young and Franz strains. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, hens and pullets. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

100 EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Baby chicks 12 1/2c. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Pen and range. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (WYCKOFF strain), \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. W. L. Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

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

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. W. A. Willour, Ransom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; FINE layers. \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. E. R. Beedle, Bazaar, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Single Comb females. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING; hundred \$5.00. Cockerels scoring 90 to 95. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

FINE BUFF LEGHORN CKLS. EITHER comb. \$1.50 each. Single Comb pullets \$1.00. Ida Sisac, Mesa, Colo.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs all season \$4.00 hun. Baby chix 12 cts. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from good laying strain \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. STOCK and eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF Leghorn eggs for sale, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS AT \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS—BARRON-Frantz strain. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Violet Hunt, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS; KULP strain. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Mrs. Mary Mlek, Ransom, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kan.

YESTERLAID-FRANTZ LAYING STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP strain; heavy layers. Eggs \$4 per hundred. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM FLOCK WITH STATE egg record. Eggs \$7.50, chicks \$15.00 100. Jas. R. Snyder, Box E, Frazer, Mo.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. High scoring stock. Blue ribbon getters. Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Layers. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Range. Eggs 100 \$3.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

BAKER'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Won at the state show, Wichita, 1915, first pen, second, fourth hen, third pullet, fourth cockerel, all club ribbons but one. Eggs reasonable. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. SILVER cup winners. 100 eggs \$4, 15 eggs .75. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. \$4.00 per hundred; 75c per setting. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.

PURE BLOOD SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CKLS. for sale, six for \$5.00. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

HIGH SCORING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Finest eggs. Cockerels. Mrs. Albert Ray, Specialist, Delavan, Kansas.

PEN SELECTED LAYERS, MATED TO Baron cockerel. Eggs \$2.00 for 13. J. H. Hackley, 705 Beech St., Coffeyville, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS. PRIZE winners. Scored by Atherton. \$1.50 up. Also Eggs. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HIGH scoring, egg bred pen, \$2.50 setting. Choice range, \$3.00 hundred. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won over 100 ribbons. Eggs \$1.00 15; \$5.00 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Young strain. Fancy stock. Dollar fifty for fifteen eggs. Ross McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS. BRED TO lay and win. Finest cockerels \$1. Eggs, chicks. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

SPONG'S SIZE AND QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Hen mating, 100 \$5.00. Pullet mating, 100 \$3.50. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5.00 Delivery guaranteed. Chicks, 100 \$12.00. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (FERRIS & Young strain). Winners and high scoring birds. Closing out of few fawn white ducks. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching from good laying strain. Eggs 200 \$9.00; 100 \$5.00; setting \$1.00. George Nickel, Lebo, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Frantz strain. Winter layers. One hundred guaranteed fertile eggs six dollars. H. C. Harper, Mayetta, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. PURE bred. Hens that lay. pay. Carefully selected eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. G. C. Randall, Village View, Stella, Neb.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY EGGS, 15 \$1.00 and up. First Missouri State Fair, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Circular. Mrs. G. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; Young, Wyckoff and Frantz strains. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kansas.

ACKERMAN-FRANTZ LAYING STRAINS Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$5.00. Baby chicks ten cents each. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Pure bred, heavy laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Guaranteed safe delivery. R. C. Merideth, Kiowa, Kan.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM SINGLE Comb White Leghorns exclusively. \$1.00 for 15, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 100. Let me book your egg order. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS from good laying strain. Eggs, setting \$1.00, 50 \$2.50, 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cents each. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.25 per setting; guarantee fertile. Cocks and cockerels for sale, baby chicks. Crystal White Leghorn Yards, Dunlap, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HENS from America's best laying strains. Mated to Barrons laying contest winning strain cockerels. Eggs \$3.50 per hundred. 75c per 15. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

INGLE'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS WON first pen, first hen at Iowa State Fair. At Des Moines show, second pen, second pullet, third hen. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$3.00; 100 \$5.00. Ous Ingle, Bondurant, Iowa.

GET A START IN THE BEST PAYING strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. I have them. Pedigree males mated to winter layers that lay. Eggs 100 \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; setting \$1.50. E. D. Allen, Inland, Neb.

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BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Lucile Krum, Stafford, Kansas.

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ROSE COMB REDS. 30 EGGS \$1.50. PAUL Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS 75c. T. A. Richard, Clay Center, Kan.

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S. C. REDS. MATING LISTS NOW READY. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

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EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner duck, Buff Leghorn, Partridge Wyandotte, Single Comb Reds and Rhode Island White. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

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THE HOYT STATE BANK OF HOYT, Kan., has 2 fine 1/2 sections of Texas land they will sell at a great bargain. Both well improved and laying side by side. Level. Thousands of water near surface. Every foot of this land can be irrigated. In the noted shallow water belt of Texas. Irrigation a great success here. 3 miles to town and R. R. station. Country settled. No asthma, catarrh or malaria. Irrigated land selling for \$50 to \$70. This can be bought at \$30 per acre. Easy terms. Write Hoyt State Bank, Hoyt, Kansas, or phone 3695 Topeka.

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AUTO TRUCK, THREE TON CAPACITY, in good repair, a bargain. Geo. Masterson, Clay Center, Kan.

BALED ALFALFA, PRAIRIE AND BOTTOM hay, kafir corn and feterita. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

NEW 10 HORSE POWER DISTILLATE ENGINE and American centrifugal pump. C. W. Orth, Richfield, Kan.

SEASONED SPLIT POSTS, MOSTLY WALNUT, 6 1/2 ft. Load Santa Fe or Frisco. M. G. Wells, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 40x80 AVERY TRACTOR. New Garden City feeder, with extension. Box 141, Moundridge, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SPANISH PEANUTS, WELL matured, five cents pound. Large quantities cheaper. John W. Burkes, Aline, Okla.

HOG ARTICHOKE FOR SALE; BIG PRODUCERS. Mammoth White Pearl \$1.00 per bu. F. O. B. cars Wichita. J. O. Rea, Wichita, Kan., Route No. 3.

FOR SALE—DAIRY DOING A FINE BUSINESS. If purchaser does not want to buy the cows I will sell him the milk. M. E. Payton, Ellsworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE in town of twelve hundred. Good surrounding country. Best business in town. J. H. Jarnagin, Humansville, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS HEDGE posts; also two hundred bu. (Orange) cane and feterita seed, \$1.00 sacked F. O. B. Mulvane. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

ALFALFA AND PRAIRIE HAY—ALFALFA hay at from \$8.50 to \$11.50 and prairie hay at \$6.50 to \$8.00 per ton our track. Delivered prices on application. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

SORGHUM FACTORY FOR SALE—Complete outfit consisting of: One 24-inch 3 roller mill, three engines 25, 16 and 8 H. P. respectively, two boilers 30 and 40 H. P., one Fairbanks Morse 15 K. W. dynamo, two boiler feed pumps, three evaporating pans with steam coils and self skimming device. The entire outfit is easily worth \$2,000, but if taken at once will let it go for \$1,000. Train & Train, Lindsborg, Kan.

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN HELPERS WANTED. Farming. Also matron and mason. Model colony. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

BE A DETECTIVE. EARN \$150 TO \$300 per month; travel over the world. Write Supt. Ludwig, 401 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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AGENTS

COUNTY MANAGER FOR A NEW MODEL patented household article selling for \$3.50. Half profit, \$8 to \$12 a day. Life job. Sells over and over again to the same people. Samples loaned. C. Manager, 123 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SILOS

WE WANT AGENTS TO SELL OUR steel silo fixtures. Sixty-ton silo \$75. The original flooring silo. In use in fourteen states. Liberal commissions. Get booklet with testimonials. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

Oat Sowing Delayed by Mud

Silos Are Appreciated Now That It Is Almost Impossible To Haul Feed

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

IT has been a long time since the Kansas subsoil was so well soaked as at present. There is enough water stored in the ground for use next summer that it will take rather a severe drouth to damage crops. The wet weather is rather inconvenient at present, but few farmers are complaining about that. It seems that oat seeding in Kansas may be late because of the condition of the fields. Early oats are coming up in central Oklahoma, and alfalfa is starting nicely.

KANSAS.

Linn County—Twenty inches of snow in two days and two nights. Roads almost impassable. Stock in the county suffered but little, as most of it has been well sheltered. Silos are appreciated.—A. M. Markley, March 6.

Jackson County—Ground covered with 12 inches of snow. Roads almost impassable on account of mud and snow. Farmers cannot move on account of condition of roads. No grain or stock coming to market.—F. O. Grubbs, March 6.

Pratt County—Wheat and rye looked good before the snow came. Ground is soaked and covered with snow. Oat sowing may be late on account of so much snow and rain. Stock doing fairly well. Corn 75c.—J. L. Phelps, March 6.

Clark County—Wheat has made some improvement since the rains. Stock in fine condition with plenty of feed. Public sales plentiful and everything selling high. More breeding stock on farms than for a number of years. Spring crop acreage will be somewhat larger than last year. About 10 per cent of last year's wheat crop still in the farmers' hands. Wheat \$1.25; kafir 60c.—H. C. Jacobs, March 2.

Cherokee County—After 48 hours of rain and snow it has cleared up. Roads very bad. Wheat is all right. Farmers will not be able to get in the fields for two weeks. Hogs \$6.25; corn 80c; eggs 15c; hens 12c.—A. E. Moreland, March 6.

Wabunsee County—Plenty of rain and snow in February. About a foot of snow on March 4. Wheat in good condition. Farmers haven't sown any oats yet, on account of wet weather. Roads almost impassable. Eggs 16c.—Henry Lesline, March 6.

Finney County—Two weeks of rain and snow and some cold weather. Farmers and stockmen busy feeding and caring for stock. Plenty of feed in the country. A great deal of oil cake being fed. A few public sales and everything sells at good prices.—F. S. Coen, March 5.

Pawnee County—Lots of rain and snow and roads are almost impassable. Oat sowing will be late as the ground is too wet to work. Wheat prospects better. Feed will be rather scarce. Stock doing fairly well.—C. E. Chesterman, March 5.

Labette County—Ground thoroughly soaked and covered with about 4 inches of snow. It will be some time before we can sow oats. Farmers getting eager to farm. All the roughness is taking water badly. Wheat \$1.25; oats 38c; corn 75c; butterfat 25c.—Wilbert Hart, March 6.

Douglas County—The biggest snow of the winter and it is fine for the wheat and grass and is just what the land needs. Roads very bad. Some fat cattle and fat hogs sold. A good many sales and all the stock brings good prices. Wheat is lower. Corn 70c; eggs 17c.—O. L. Cox, March 5.

Gray County—Recent warm weather has started the wheat nicely. We have had light showers or snows almost every day for a week which is fine for the wheat as the ground is not frozen. Stock doing well and feed plentiful. Hens are laying well. Eggs 20c.—A. E. Alexander, March 3.

Sumner County—Weather in February was the worst for years and March is starting the same. Roads are very bad. Wheat prospects are fine. Very little snow here. Wheat \$1.30; corn 90c; oats 55c; seed potatoes \$1.25; eating potatoes 70c; eggs 15c; butter fat 27c.—E. L. Stocking, March 6.

Barton County—Weather has been rainy and damp for several days and it is finishing up with a heavy fall of snow. Ground not frozen any and the snow is melting some. Weather has been fine for the wheat lately but is hard on the stock. Roads in bad condition. Wheat \$1.27; corn 75c.—J. A. Johnson, March 5.

Stevens County—Ground is quite wet and wheat is showing up nicely. Late wheat is also doing well. Very little spring grain sown yet. Stock doing fine and very few for sale. Farmers are finding out that silos are the only things, especially since the ground is so muddy. Some horse buyers here and prices are low.—Monroe Traver, March 6.

Brown County—Heavy snow March 4. Roads very bad. Wheat in fine condition. Plenty of moisture this winter. No farm work done. Feed plentiful. Fewer hogs than usual. Cattle scarce and high. Horses plentiful. Wheat \$1.50; corn 67c; oats 45c; hay 14c; hogs \$6.25; potatoes 35c; cream 27c; eggs 16c.—A. C. Dannenburg, March 5.

Hamilton County—Seven days of snow and cold, cloudy weather. Soil is thoroughly soaked. Plenty of feed of all kinds. Not many public sales. No disease among cattle. All the stock healthy. Roads muddy. Wheat in fine condition. Farmers will put out large crops this season. Milk cows worth more than good horses. Wheat \$1.45; eggs 20c; cream 27c; potatoes \$1.50.—W. H. Brown, March 6.

OKLAHOMA.

Canadian County—Plenty of moisture. Ground is wet down 5 feet. Lots of oats to be sown yet. Stock in good condition. Wheat looks fine. Wheat \$1.35; oats 45c; corn 75c; hogs \$6.40.—H. J. Earl, March 6.

Garvin County—Oat sowing is about finished. First oat sowing is already up. Acreage of oats about one-fourth larger than usual. Wheat looking well. Farmers preparing to plant corn, and a larger acreage is talked of. Work horses and mules bring good prices. Eggs 15c and 16c.—H. H. Roller, March 4.

Cleveland County—Continued rains for the last week have stopped all work in the fields. Considerable ground ready for seeding oats. Early oats coming up. Wheat looking well. Rough feed and silage getting scarce. Weather hard on stock. Cattle prices still going down. Corn prices lower. Eggs 28c.—H. J. Dietrich, March 6.

Pottawatomie County—Three days of rain. Lots of potatoes planted. Some oats sowed. Alfalfa growing nicely. Hay plentiful. Corn scarce. Hogs lower in price than for some time and very scarce. A great many mules shipped out of the country. Eggs 20c; seed potatoes \$1.30; corn 80c.—L. J. Devore, March 4.

Ottawa County—Hard rain March 3 and 4 and snow March 5. Oat acreage will be above the average this year. Wheat looking good but is not as large as it was this time last year. Not much winter plowing done for corn. Most of the plowed ground will be put to oats. Stock in good condition. Plenty of feed.—C. R. Jackson, March 6.

Grady County—Continued rains have made the ground very wet and the roads are almost impassable. Oats are nearly all sown and the acreage is much larger than usual. Wheat has made a rapid growth. A great deal of breaking and blank listing has been done. Plenty of hay and feed. Alfalfa \$12; wheat \$1.85; oats 60c; hens 11c; eggs 17c.—Sam C. Hefner, March 4.

Lincoln County—Plenty of rain. Lowlands all under water. Work on farms is at a standstill. Roads almost impassable. About half the oat acreage is sown. Some oats coming up. Wheat and alfalfa are beginning to grow. Weather is hard on livestock. Peach trees beginning to bloom. Eggs 18c; chickens 11c.—J. B. Pomeroy, March 5.

Planet Jr. Harrow-Wheel Hoe

Planet Jr. tools save time, lighten labor, and get bigger, better crops at less cost. Designed by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 40 years' experience. Last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.



Stronger, steadier in action, and cultivates more thoroughly than any other harrow made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Invaluable to the market-gardener, trucker, tobacco or small-fruit grower.



The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light but strong, and can be used by man, woman, or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. Indestructible steel frame.

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All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and 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.

240 A., mostly wheat; 1/2 crop follows. Saline Co. A. Monson, Lindsborg, Kan.

ALLEN CO. FARMS at owners' prices. Write for lists. R. L. Thompson, Iola, Kan.

ALFALFA land, Sedgwick Co. Write for price list. G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.

RIVER bottom farms, Dickinson county. Ask for list. Ray E. Corbin, Enterprise, Kan.

76 A. 2 ml. out; dandy impr. \$100 per a. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

\$2700 for fine 80. enc. \$700, or will trade for Mdse. Bowman Realty Co., Coffeyville, Ks.

LAND in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$30 and up. T.E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas. \$35 to \$125 acre. Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.

IMP. FARM Pottawatomie Co. \$35 per a. Write me. O. H. Martin, Severy, Kansas.

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hoesy Land Co., Columbus, Ks.

A BARGAIN. 480 a. close in; good land, impr. Terms. J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.

FOR SALE. Land in Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties. Cash or easy payments. C. W. Ellsaesser, Liberal, Kan.

IT'S \$6400. Impr. 160 a. bottom, 5 1/2 ml. Mound Valley. Some alfalfa, 120 cult. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

FREE LISTS of Ness County grain, stock and alfalfa land. Fine land at \$10 to \$15 per a. Easy terms. West, Ransom, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

MUST sell three well improved Kansas farms before March 1st. Get descriptions, locations, prices. Melvin Smeltz, Durham, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

160 A. Pottawatomie Co. \$45 a. Cozy home, close to school, 3 ml. town; can raise alfalfa, pigs, chickens, etc. Spring water. Easy terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE—Half section of prairie land five miles out on main traveled road in well settled neighborhood. \$17.50 per acre; terms. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kansas.

EMPORIA, KANSAS; 90 acres, improved, close to school, 25 acres alfalfa, timber and creek; price \$50 per acre; terms. Other good bargains. Write me your wants. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kansas.

WESTERN LANDS, for 31 years my specialty. 160, Pinner Co., shallow well, \$900. 160, shallow water, 100 in alfalfa, \$6,400. I never trade. Buyers read my wheat land folder. Bargain sellers, what have you? E. I. Spencer, 1003 Schweiter Bld., Wichita, Ks.

3120 A. IDEAL RANCH—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 2,000 a. Joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000. terms. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

BARGAIN IN FORD COUNTY wheat farm. 600 acres smooth. 540 in cultivation. 465 acres in wheat, buyer to get one-third. House 6 rooms modern. Good barn. Four and a half miles to town. Raised \$14,700 worth of wheat last year. Price \$40.00. Write quick or come. Address Box 101, Bloom, Kansas.

YOU CAN nearly steal this. 80 acre rich bottom farm, \$3200, half cash. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kan.

160 A. FINE LAND, 3 MI. SALINA. House 28x42, large barn, 100 a. wheat, \$14,500 quick sale. Write Brandt Land Company, Salina, Kansas.

SEDGWICK CO. FARM BARGAINS. 160 a. wheat farm, lays smooth, good land, 12 miles from Wichita. \$45 per a. Buy this, raise \$1.50 wheat. 80 a. farm, 3 miles from Wichita, well improved, good land, \$80 per a. 240 a. farm, near Wichita, good alfalfa land, 40 a. in alfalfa, good house, large barn, 2 silos, \$75 per a. 1,550 a. ranch, improved, well fenced and watered, 4 miles from Eldorado, \$27 per acre. H. E. OSBURN, 227 E. Douglass Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

Cheapest Farm in Kansas

320 acres 4 ml. Bronson, Bourbon Co. Half good smooth farm land; bal. rolling to rough pasture. Good limestone soil. Fair improvements. \$25 an a. buys it. This sure is a snap. Better investigate at once. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

BOTTOM farms on interurban, 20 ml. Wichita. Write Harling Bros., Sedgwick, Kan.

HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. First class land, \$30 to \$45 per acre. Write us now. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

KIOWA COUNTY

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

80 ACRES FOR \$1600

Only 5 ml. Wichita; good black loam; 15 acres alfalfa; good bldgs.; all crops go; possession: \$6000; \$1600 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE

280 stock farm close to town, 125 acres bottom land, part in alfalfa, plenty hardwood timber, good running water. This is one of the good stock farms of Kansas and can be bought right. List your trades with us. We make them anywhere. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

Chase County Farm

160 acres 3 miles from Saffordville and 12 miles from Emporia. 125 acres fine land under cultivation, balance meadow, pasture and some timber, 25 acres in alfalfa. 200 ton silo, 7 room house, stable, etc. Daily mail, telephone. \$11,000.00. Terms on half. No. trade. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Wheat Land Bargains

320 acres 1 1/4 miles from station and elevator, level, large house, fair barn and other improvements, 220 acres growing wheat, all goes, same land last year produced over \$8,000 worth of wheat. Price \$11,200, terms. Also 320 acres 7 miles from good town, all smooth, 210 acres growing wheat, 1/4 goes delivered to elevator, small improvements, price \$8400, good terms. Address J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kansas.

POSSESSION THIS SPRING

154 a. 6 1/2 ml. Ottawa, Kansas, 6-r. house and other improvements, 90 a. native meadow, remainder cultivation. Price \$9240.00, encumbrance \$4000.00 at 5 1/2%. Owner leaving state. 65 a. 4 ml. Ottawa, 30 a. bottom land, 5-r. house, barn 30x40, other improvements. \$5700.00. 120 a. 3 1/2 ml. Ottawa, 6-r. house, large barn, fine shade, 75 a. for crop, 40 a. blue grass pasture. \$10,200.00. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

EIGHT QUARTERS WHEAT LAND

All in one body. Stevens County, Kansas. 12 1/2 miles west of Liberal. Fine proposition for cattle or wheat. Will stand inspection. Price \$15 per acre. Will take some trade if necessary. Write or wire owner. E. J. THAYER, Liberal, Kansas.

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IRRIGATED FARMS and ranches for sale or trade. Most healthful and mild climate. Plenty of pure water. "No trouble to answer questions." Braley & Ball, Fortales, New Mexico.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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80 OR 160 Impr. for mdse. 40 for cash, small payment. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

IMPROVED farms and ranches. City property for ex. Fugate Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

150 A. 1/2 ml. town; good list trades. Southeast Land Exc., R. B. Adams, Thayer, Kan.

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BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

EXCHANGE. Brick store building, town 4000, price \$3000, clear, for western Kansas or S. W. Mo. land, well watered. Weaver & Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY TAKEN as part pay on GOOD FARMS. What have you? Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. 230 acres in Elk County, Kan. Well located, fine improvements, up-to-date, a wonderful bargain. Owner wants town property or smaller farm. Hunter Bros., Independence, Kan.

480 A.; 250 a. wheat, 50 a. alfalfa, to trade for small farm. 400 a. wheat farm, all bottom, joining county seat, to trade for small farm in eastern Kansas. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

200 ACRES of fine land, smooth, well improved, Anderson Co., Kan., well located, raises everything. Price \$50 per acre, would take \$5000 in good property or smaller farm. J. F. Ressel, Owner, Colony, Kan.

ARKANSAS

J. C. PINKERTON, the land man, Green Forest, Ark. Write for information.

ARKANSAS farms, all sizes. Healthy. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

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345 ACRES; 75 acres fenced and 30 in cultivation; two sets of improvements and located in the heart of stock raising district; price \$10 per a. Write for list of bargains. Arkansas Investment Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

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NEW HOME REALTY CO.

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OKLAHOMA

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.

F. M. TARBTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

SOUTHEASTERN OKLA. Farming, pasture, oil lands and leases, \$3 to \$15 per acre, cash. J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

120 A., 65 a. in cultivation, 100 tillable, 2 ml. from R.R. Station, this county, \$15 per a. Good land, guarantee \$1000 loan. Price \$1800. Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this Productive Country and want to know more about it write The Craig-Mayes Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred in cultivation, bal. pasture; four room house, small barn, granaries, fruit, 1/2 mile to school, 3 miles to railroad town. Phone and route. Geo. Morand, Kendrick, Okla.

FOR SALE—1,500 acre improved ranch, 4 miles from railroad, Grady county; plenty water, shade and fine grass. 80 per cent tillable; complete ranch, never offered for sale before; price \$12,500 per acre. Major & Jenkins, Chickasha, Okla.

GOOD FARM for sale; well improved, 80 acres farm; 1 mile from good railroad town. 60 acres in cultivation; good new house, corn crib, hen house, a large shed, out cellar, young bearing orchard. Good dark soil. This farm lays level. Pasture and woods. Good road; telephone line; good well, good water. City school. Price is \$200.00; half down, the balance on easy terms. No trades for other property. Inquire of A. E. Halland, Grove, Oklahoma.

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Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

MISSOURI

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

88 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

40 ACRES 4 miles Lebanon, 30 a. apple orchard; house, 6 rooms. Stable, etc. Price \$1600. Stillwell Land Co., Lebanon, Mo.

FRUIT and timber, clover and bluegrass land, \$10 to \$25. Write for lists. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

700 A. well impr., 640 high state cult. \$30.00. Write for description. Ozark Realty Co., 424 College St., Springfield, Mo.

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Box 36, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

STOCK FARM, Reynolds County. 280 acres, 120 in cultivation; lays ideally; 2 houses; large barn, orchard, fine spring, free range, healthy. Write for full description. \$30 per acre. S. L. Powers, Centerville, Mo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.

184 ACRE FARM, 1 1/2 ml. southeast of Cole Camp, Mo., on rock road, highly improved, 10 acres orchard. 40 acres growing wheat. Must sell before March 1st. Price \$35.00 per acre. Easy terms. J. H. Frederick, Cole Camp, Mo.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

WE WANT more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. Faust Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

HOMESEAKER'S opportunity. We are offering our selected clay loam, cut over hardwood lands any size tract, to actual settlers. In dairy, clover, corn and alfalfa section. Write for free booklet and map giving full particulars. Arphn Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids and Atlanta, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Best dairy and general crop state in the Union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms; ask for booklet on Wisconsin Central land grant; state acres wanted. If interested in fruit lands, ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address, Land Department, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BUY OR TRADE

7 CHOICE imp. farms encumbered; want clear stuff for equity. Tate, Howard, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

For Sale and Exchange

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE

80 acres, nice smooth land, running water, 10 miles from Ellis, Kan. Also 160 acres rolling land 10 miles from Ogallah, Kan. Will trade for anything worth the money. M. L. Stehley, Ellis, Kan.

For Western Land

A well improved 160 acre farm about 30 miles from Wichita, 4 1/2 miles from a good small town with good high school, 6 room house, large barn, all other improvements good; 30 acres alfalfa, 80 a. fenced hog tight. A nice farm home.

H. C. WHALEN

413 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

\$60,000 REAL VALUE

A three story brick business property on

GRAND AVENUE

near Post Office in Kansas City, Mo., to exchange for good Farm or Ranch. Propositions priced above cash values will not be considered. THEODOR C. PELTZER INVESTMENT CO., 484 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Kansas direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. Land Buyers Guide, McKinney, Tex.

YOU CAN OWN A FARM
With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.

COLORADO

TO SETTLERS ONLY—320 acres for \$200. Rich corn, alfalfa and wheat land, no sand. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

FOR SALE, desert and homestead entries, improved, under ditch; near R.R. \$10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

CHOICE farm lands, Elbert County, near Limon, \$8. Direct from owner. MUST SELL. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

WASHINGTON

HOMESTEADS.
Big Indian Reservation To Open. 750,000 acres for settlement; fruit, timber, farm lands; send 25c with this ad to Wenatchee, (Wash.) Daily World, Department 12, for reliable data about this great region.

WYOMING

Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring, if wanted, terms 10 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan, 160 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature. FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners), Dept. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MINNESOTA

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drouth. Ask for descriptions. \$25 to \$75 per acre. Carter Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

\$500 SECURES best 160 a. stock and dairy farm in Minn. Creamery rural det., graded school, R. R. 3 mi. \$15 per a. E. L. easy. Ebert-Walker Co., Colonizers, Duluth, Minn.

FINANCING FARM PURCHASERS on choice Minnesota farm lands, crop payments. Ask for particulars. W. W. Hurd, Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA.
Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfalling, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds on winter wheat and barley. Write for literature. J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA

THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR is bringing thousands of people to the Sacramento Valley. Do not miss seeing our magnificent fruit tracts on the famous Bidwell Ranch. Here is an opportunity to invest in prunes, peaches and almonds, grown on the finest soil, a garden loam. Our land is located within a mile of a city of 18,000 people. Write for literature. Bidwell Orchards, Inc., Chico, California.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 225-F Washington, D. C.

BUY IT NOW

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

Mud Is Heavy in Feed Lots

Thin Stockers Are in Demand to Go on Spring Grass

BY C. W. METSKER

CATTLE prices declined 10 cents Monday and later in the week showed renewed strength, closing with a moderate net advance, and fair urgency in the demand for prime kinds. The 9 cent quotation has been returned in Chicago, and at river markets top prices range around \$8.75, though prime finish is lacking. The offerings are of good quality and an average price is \$7.50 to \$8.50. Buyers show a preference for the handy weight finished kinds, from 800 to 1150 pounds, though there is no disposition to discriminate against extreme weight unless the quality is unusually plain. The season promises to bring few finished heifers and on that account tidy weight steers will meet with an urgent demand. Finishers of baby heaves have limited their operations this year, and prevailing weights during the spring market will be 1100 to 1,250 pounds, and comprise 2 and 3-year-old steers.

Mud Discounts Cattle.

Feed lots now are muddier than they have been in many years past and the condition is general. Nearly all cattle have legs and hindquarters covered with mud. Buyers of course prefer the clean cattle, and owing to weight and unfavorable condition of the hide the muddiest cattle are subjected to a moderate discount. In some cases where water and proper shelter was available at shipping points cattle have been washed, but with unfavorable weather conditions this would entail considerable risk of cattle developing heavy colds. Feeders say that owing to the heavy condition of feed lots cattle are gaining slowly and the next 10 days may develop a heavy movement unless conditions improve.

Big Grass Season Assured.

Cattlemen are predicting the best grass season this year that has been known in many years past. Their prediction is based on the amount of moisture, mostly in undrifted snow, that has fallen in northwest Kansas since the first of the year, and in slow rains that have fallen in the Southwest. The ground now has more reserve moisture than at any time since the spring of 1903. In southern Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, cattle are on the early grass and weed growth.

Want Thin Stockers.

Prevailing demand in stock cattle is for frame. Buyers want the thinnest stockers they can get, as long as quality shows. In buying this kind they are willing to pay a premium, but figure that the total cost is relatively small in proportion to the frame and filling out capacity of the animal. Of course emaciated and sickly looking classes are not considered under this demand. Lower prices for corn would have increased the outlet for feeders had weather and feed lot conditions been right. One Iowa feeder bought 148 feeding steers in Kansas City last week, and some inquiry was received from Illinois for about the same class, but the large eastern feeding area is not buying cattle. In the Southwest range section general activity is reported both in young and aged steers, and some contracts have been placed for unborn calves at \$30 a head, next October delivery.

Veal Calves Scarce.

Most of the light weight veal calves are selling at \$10 to \$11 a hundred pounds and offerings are hardly equal to demand. Western prices are higher than those east of the Mississippi river because shippers are filling orders in the West, and dairy districts keep a fairly large supply moving to Chicago. Veal weight ranges from 100 to 300 pounds.

Pennsylvania Hinders Cattle Shipments.

Pennsylvania refuses to let cattle that are purchased at stock yards east of the Mississippi river and north of Tennessee move through the state. This shuts off much railroad service to the East and probably will result in eastern orders for beef cattle being filled at Missouri river markets for some time to come.

Heavy Hog Receipts From North.

Markets north of the Nebraska-Iowa line received large supplies of hogs last week and packers were able to buy large bunches there and ship to markets farther south at a price advantage. In this they more than offset the competition shippers supplied at lower Missouri river markets. It is the general opinion that in another 30 days the northern run will subside.

Hog Market in a Rut.

Hogs have been selling at \$6.50 to \$6.85 for more than six weeks. The position of light hogs varies in proportion to the urgency in shipping demand, but heavy and mixed packing grades remain practically stationary. Packers say hogs are worth current prices, and are killing out well. In fact, a tendency to lighter supplies will influence prices upward.

Large Stocks Of Cured Meats.

Cellars have more cured meats and lard in them now than at any time since

1909, and a still further increase is indicated before the big runs of hogs subside permanently. Packers show no uneasiness on account of accumulating stocks and they are having no trouble to borrow money on that security. When weight of hogs diminishes stocks of lard will decrease rapidly and cured meats will dwindle during summer demand.

Another Advance In Sheep.

Sheep made new high record for the feeding season last week and for the first week in March, though late March in 1910 developed higher prices than at present. It is reasonable to expect that the advance for this month will continue, and break all former records. Based on actual supplies on feed the market is in a strong position. The entire country is drawing the bulk of its mutton supply from west of the Mississippi river and that supply is diminishing rapidly owing to the high prices being paid. Wool and pelts are valuable and are helping to maintain the sheep market.

Wool At 25 Cents.

The early wool to be clipped in Colorado this year is being sought eagerly at 25 cents a pound by eastern contractors. Some contracts have been made in the Southwest at 22 to 24 cents, but flock owners are slow to sign contracts on clip because they believe still higher prices will prevail. Shearing will start in the extreme Southwest the middle of this month and move northward according to temperature, reaching Wyoming and Montana in June.

The Movement Of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	23,000	62,000	30,500
Chicago	39,800	154,000	59,000
Omaha	18,800	60,800	54,500
St. Louis	13,000	81,000	5,060
St. Joseph	7,250	30,200	13,700

Total	106,850	387,800	162,760
Preceding week	89,825	390,250	174,300
Year ago	117,725	302,040	238,500

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1914:

	1915	1914	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	259,052	258,095	957
Calves	8,241	14,822	6,581
Hogs	608,462	411,657	196,805
Sheep	342,289	330,194	12,095
H. & M.	30,494	22,095	8,399
Cars	20,292	16,970	3,322

Indefinite Peace Rumors Break Wheat.

Rumors that secret negotiations are under way to end the European war, though entirely indefinite and unreliable, keep the wheat market in an excited state with the tendency downward. If the Dardenelles are reduced large supplies will be released for western European use. The status of American winter wheat is promising and no crop scare can be made for another month at least. Traders now seem to see no speculative future in wheat. Since wheat started down prices have declined 27 to 30 cents in domestic markets and only 12 to 14 cents in Liverpool.

Corn is in a weak position though temporary strength may prevail in the next 10 days as country deliveries will be reduced by the impassable condition of roads.

Reduced Movement Of Hay.

Receipts of hay in the last few days have shown a material falling off and car reports indicate continued light receipts until country roads improve. Though no material advance occurred, the market is firm, and further reductions in the receipts will cause an advance.

Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$11.00@12.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.50@11.00
Prairie, No. 2	7.50@9.50
Alfalfa, choice	14.50@16.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00@14.00
Standard	11.50@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	10.00@11.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 2	12.50@14.50
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Clover mixed, choice	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.00@14.50

Feed and Seed Quotations.

Feed—Kafir, \$1.27@1.29; milo maize, \$1.25@1.27; bran, 98c; shorts, 98c@1.10; corn chop, \$1.35; barley, 66c; rye, \$1.14@1.15.
Seeds, per cwt.—Clover, \$13.50@15.00; alfalfa, \$12@14; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; flax seed, \$1.58@1.61; cane seed, \$1.15@1.25; millet, \$1.75@2.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—Quotations follow:
Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 19½c dozen; firsts, 17½c; seconds, 15c.
Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 17c.
Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 18c; broilers, 19c; hens, No. 1, 14½c; young roosters, 10½c; old, 9½c; turkeys, hens, 14c; young toms, 13½c; old toms, 13c; ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Free
The Lamp
of 1000 Uses!

8 1/2 Inches TALL!

Used By

- Storekeepers
- Railroad Men
- Inspectors
- Bank Employees
- Photographers
- Messengers
- Boatmen
- Fishermen
- Policeomen
- Hunters
- Reporters
- Mechanics
- Firemen
- Army Men
- Physicians
- Farmers
- Plumbers
- Autoists
- Garage Owners
- Housekeepers
- Deliverymen

Electricians
Watchmen
Mothers
Nurses
Milkmen
Miners
Switchmen
Conductors
Brakemen
Contractors
Liverymen
Hotels
Schools
Jaritors
Factories
Boys
Girls
EVERYONE



The Famous DELTA Hand Lamp

should be in every home. Not a mere toy, but a light, durable, and handsome ALWAYS READY Electric Hand Lamp. A mere push of the thumb switch floods the darkness with a brilliant, steady white light. The switch need not be held as in the ordinary flash light. The Delta is built for lifetime use in a brilliant black enamel steel case, non-tarnishable, mirror-glass reflector, especially made Tungsten globe, and imported ground and polished lens. It is rapidly displacing the unreliable lantern, lamp, flash light, and candles for every purpose. There is no danger from fire and no matches are needed. It will give a steady, penetrating light in any position. Rain, dust, acids or weather do not affect this lamp, and it is perfectly safe around gasoline, oil, hay, or any inflammable materials. Do not risk fire in your barns or outbuildings, but be on the safe side and use a DELTA. Just the thing for doing the chores on the winter mornings and evenings when the days are short.

Will Burn 40 Hours On One Ordinary Dry Battery

The Delta lamp, on a test, has burned for 40 hours without ceasing on a single dry battery. You do not need a special battery for this lamp; the ordinary No. 6 dry cell which is used for automobiles, gas engines, door bells, telephones, etc., is all that is necessary. Often discarded batteries from automobiles and gas engines will run the light for months. You do not have to bother about ordering a special battery from the factory for this lamp when you need a new one, like you do with the common flash light, but just connect up an ordinary No. 6 dry battery. This gives you the cheapest light you can possibly get, for one 25-cent battery will last for many months under ordinary use.

Mail and Breeze Free Offer

We have purchased direct from the factory a limited quantity of the Delta lamps to distribute among our readers. Although the regular price of the Delta is \$2.00, we will furnish you with one of the lamps carefully packed in an individual carton free and postpaid if you will send us only one 3-year subscription and \$2.50 to pay for same. If you are at present taking the paper extend your subscription for another three years, and if you do not wish to extend your own subscription get one of your friends to subscribe for 3 years at \$2.50. This offer will be made only for a limited time.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
Dept. H. L. 10, Topeka, Kansas

USE THIS COUPON

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE,
Dept. H. L. 10, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$2.50 for one 3-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Delta Electric Hand Lamp free and postpaid as a premium.

Name.....
Town.....
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Premium to be sent to
Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D.....

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 210 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 18th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
March 18—Rudolph Firme, Hastings, Neb., and A. A. Stone, Hanson, Neb.; sale at Hastings.
Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 17—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.
Mar. 31—E. Wiley Caldwell, Fulton, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

Percherons.

March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
Mar. 25—D. C. Burns, Rose Hill, Kan. Sale at Divers Barn, Wichita.
Apr. 7—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 25—D. C. Burns, Rose Hill, Kan. Sale at Divers Barn, Wichita.

Poland Chinas.

May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Mar. 15—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
May 5—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Saunders & Maggard, Hutchinson, Kan., want your name so they can send you one of their private sale Jack catalogs, if you expect to buy a jack this spring. This private sale catalog will go into detail describing every jack they offer. They have a fine assortment yet to sell and they will be priced so you will be interested if you need a good jack. Do not delay but send your name today for this catalog.

Large Type Bred Sows.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., have a nice lot of large type Poland China bred sows and gilts, due to farrow in March and April, that they are pricing worth the prices asked. They carry the blood of Blue Valley Quality, Giant Expansion, Big Orange, Revenue Chief and other large type sires. They are safe in pig to their show boar, Logan Price, and two splendid sons of King of All and out of Lady Jumbo 4th, a daughter of the noted A. Wonder. If you want some of these good sows or gilts, write explaining what you want today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Malone's Jacks and Percherons.

J. P. and M. H. Malone of Chase, Kan., are starting an ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they are offering registered Jacks and Percherons. The Malone Brothers are natural born horsemen, and are farmers and breeders who are never satisfied with anything less than the best. Their horses and Jacks have given a good account of themselves at the state fairs whenever shown. Since they raise a large part of their offerings they make specially low prices on both Percherons and Jacks. Note their ad in this issue and write them if interested. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Herd of Shorthorns For Sale.

Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan., has authorized us to state that while he resides at Winfield, Kan., his Shorthorns are located at Frankfort, Okla., on the Midland Valley railroad and that they have not been in contact with any other cattle and are free from both Kansas and Oklahoma quarantine restrictions. Mr. Eckhardt has raised these cattle and they are in fine condition and will be priced at attractive figures. His change of copy in this issue should be carefully read by every reader of this paper who contemplates adding to his herd of Shorthorns or starting in the Shorthorn business. Read his display advertising and write him for further particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

D. C. Burns, Rose Hill, Kan., will sell at Divers horse barns, one block east of Missouri Pacific depot, Wichita, Kan., Thursday, March 25, 17 head of Jacks, Jennets and registered stallions. The Jacks range in age from 15 months to mature age and include four young Jacks and one 7 years old, an extra good Jack in every way. Of the 10 Jennets in the sale five head are in foal to him. Included will be a splendid Percheron stallion, 8 years old, weighing over 1800 pounds, a line bred Brilliant and registered in the Percheron Society of America. One aged, standard bred stallion also sells, a large handsome driver by Trombone, by Dictator, by Hambletonian 10; dam, Rosa Lee, half sister to Maud S. For particulars write today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Duroc Boars and Gilts.

J. A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., is making special prices on a very choice lot of Duroc-

Jersey fall boars and gilts. They will weigh around 100 pounds and carry the blood of such champions as Defender, Superba, B. & C's Col., Ohio Chief, and Grand Master Col. 2d. He is also booking orders for spring pigs to be delivered at weaning time and representing exactly the same line of breeding as mentioned above. Recently Mr. Reed bought two good sows sired by the champion Golden Model 34th. They were bred to the champion, Long Wonder. The pigs in these two litters will be as full of prize winning blood as it is possible to get them and breeders who want something exceptionally fine for herd stock will do well to keep these two gilts in mind. Write Mr. Reed concerning any of these Duroc-Jerseys and kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Percheron Sale at Wichita.

C. B. Warkentin and C. F. Molzen, Newton, Kan., with a few consignments from their neighbors held a very successful Percheron sale at Wichita, Thursday, March 4. Thirty-two head including colts sold for \$9,325. The 17 stallions including all ages averaged \$214.65. The 15 fillies and mares averaged \$251.65. Considering the fact that these horses were only in good growing condition and many of them too young for breeding purposes it was a very good sale. The top price for stallions was \$880, paid by S. F. Woods, Kansas City, Mo., for the Belgian stallion, Carlo DeCoy. The top price for mares was \$450 each for Thelma and Metta, bought by G. Curry, Las Animas, Colo. Among the buyers present were W. E. Smith, Burdette, Kan.; I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan.; J. E. Wood, Dodge City, Kan.; Rock Brothers, Hope, Kan.; J. S. Compton, Rozel, Kan., and J. T. Wilcox, Mulvane, Kan.

Erhart's Poland Chinas.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., are offering choice sows, bred to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. They also are offering fall pigs by Orphan Big Gun, Big Hadley Jr., and Big Giant, at \$20 each, three for \$45. Also a few Robidoux fall males at \$25 each. When it comes to the large type Poland Chinas those of our readers who took note of this breed at the fairs last season will recall that Erhart & Sons had the sensational large type herd of the shows and it is even more of a show to visit this great herd at Ness City, Kan. The demand for the kind they raise has made it possible for Erhart & Sons to dispose of at private sale the last year perhaps three times as many hogs as ordinarily sell in a regular hog sale at auction and they are thereby given the opportunity of placing every hog where it will develop future business. Write them your wants, mentioning this paper.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., offer fall and spring gilts bred to their different herd boars. Also some choice May boars to select from. Write them for prices. Let them pick you out a choice May boar.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., offers a few choice Duroc-Jersey spring gilts for sale at attractive prices. Breeding of the best and most popular. Write him for prices today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A. C. Hill, Hope, Kan., is a new Duroc-Jersey advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering tried sows bred, gilts bred or open, and a choice lot of fall pigs of either sex. Write him for prices and descriptions.

J. E. Diffebaugh, Talmage, Kan., is offering choice Hereford bulls, 6 to 23 months old, that are of the best of breeding and eligible to registry. Write him today and mention his advertisement in the Hereford section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., offers Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale. They are of different ages and are reds and roans. Write him for information and prices. If interested go to Abilene and Mr. Taylor will take you out to the farm and show you his herd.

Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kan., is offering Poland China tried sows and spring gilts bred to splendid boars for sale at attractive prices. Also some last September pigs, both sexes. Write him today and mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Will Graner, Lancaster, Kan., offers 17 splendid Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans, that are ready for service. They are big, rugged fellows and bred right. Write Mr. Graner for descriptions and prices. He is also offering some good Percheron stallions of great quality and at attractive prices. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.

John Foley, Oronoque, Kan., (Norton county) is offering 25 choice bred sows and gilts for immediate sale, to farrow in last of March, April and May. Also few boars. He will make special prices to move these sows before they farrow. This is your chance if you want sows. Everything immune. Write today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze, when you write.

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., is offering for sale a splendid stallion that is 9 years old, sound and a sure breeder and a good one. He will be sold at a bargain as Mr. Willson has too much work to do and is anxious to sell him because of this fact. If you are interested write Mr. Willson and he will furnish you proof that he is a good foal getter and all right in every way. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.

Scotch Shorthorn Heifers.

S. B. Amcats, Clay Center, Kan., changes his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering five choice yearling heifers for sale. Three of

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: Recently I ran a small ad for two issues in your paper which brought results that were far above my expectations. I have advertised in many papers but the results as tabulated below are far ahead of anything I ever experienced before. The best part of the returns is that the replies are from good responsible parties and their replies are full and complete. In all I received 213 replies as follows: Kansas, 191; Missouri, 7; Oklahoma, 6; Nebraska, 4; Iowa, 2; Colorado, 2; Arkansas, 2; Indiana, 1; Texas 1; New Mexico, 1 and Florida 1. I am more than pleased with the above result and consider the Farmers Mail and Breeze a sure business getter. Yours truly,
EARL A. KIEFER,
Real Estate Dealer.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We made the deal with the Scott City man, selling him 23 spring gilts and one male at \$35 each, through our ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly,
A. J. ERHART & SONS,
Breeders of Poland Chinas.
Ness City, Kan., Dec. 19, 1914.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and zinc etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogs. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information.
THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

John D. Snyder, Auctioneer, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRA, Stockdale, Kansas. Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer, 911 N. Kansas. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

RUGGELS & SON SALINA, KAN., BEVERLY, KAN. Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Apr. 5th, 1915. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Schwab's Immune Durocs 40 head tried sows, yearlings and gilts At Auction March 16th Bred to four great herd boars. Send bids. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Kentucky Jacks

We have shipped from Poplar Plains, Kentucky, to Hutchinson, Kansas, 20 head of fine registered Jacks. Range in age from three to eight years old, and from 14½ to 16 hands, standard, all good colors, with large, heavy bone and plenty weight. We have been shipping Jacks to the West for years, and this is the best load we have ever shipped, and they are for sale privately. Come and look them over and we will make prices right. For private sale catalog, address.

SAUNDERS & MAGGARD

At Midland Barn. HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROCS tried sows, gilts bred or open and fall pigs. Everything priced RHO. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow to Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Also a few September male pigs. Prices reasonable. GARRETT BROS., STATE CITY, NEB.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Bred gilts sold. Choice fall boars and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Walnut Grove Durocs

Bred gilts, boars, one herd boar; also booking orders for February and March pigs at weaning time at \$10 a piece or trio not related for \$25.00. R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANS.

RICE COUNTY HERD DUROCS

Spring and summer boars, 50 fine gilts and sows bred for March and April farrow. Good Enuff, Colonel, Crimson Wonder, Ohio Chief blood lines. Prices right, herd immune. Write today for prices and descriptions. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E. Nuff Again King and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

For Sale: Tried sows and bred gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Sows bred to Tat-A-Walla and, gilts bred to A. Critic. SEARLE & COTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Hirschler's Durocs

Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tattarrax Chief and E. L.'s Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

Uneda Herd Unexcelled Durocs

March boars of excellent breeding, color and quality. Weight, 175 to 200 pounds and not fat. \$30, \$25 and \$20. Choice Sept. boars \$10 to \$15. The Duroc Bulletin one year with each boar. Tyson Bros., McAllister, Kas.

IMMUNE DUROC SOWS

For Sale Duroc sows guaranteed in farrow and cholera immune. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEB.

\$25. Each \$25. Each \$25. Each

Closing out my choice Duroc-Jersey bred gilts at greatly reduced prices. Bred to farrow the last 10 days in March and April. These gilts carry the blood of Champions on both sides. Bred right, and fed right. Every hog guaranteed to be as represented or your money back. \$25 each. Service boars and pigs cheap. Write today.

Buckeye Stock Farm, Olean, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

I have decided to sell a few more of my spring gilts. Extra choice and out of prize winning sires and dams and bred for spring farrow. Write for prices.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kansas.

Maplewood Farm Durocs

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address, MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAN.

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Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

A few choice fall and spring gilts bred to our herd boars for sale. Also a few choice May boars. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

50 BRED SOWS AT PRIVATE SALE. 50 tried sows 18 to 24 months old, 10 fall gilts and 40 spring gilts. All bred for spring farrow. Dream and Col. heads my herd. A lot of choice spring and fall boars. Close prices on everything. Address, H. H. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan. (Edsworth Co.)

BANCROFT'S IMMUNE DUROCS

We hold no public sales; nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice spring gilts, bred for spring farrow. Customers in all states, satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Howe's Bred Sows and Gilts

Immune spring gilts, fall yearlings and tried sows; extra good breeding. Bred for spring litters to Crimson Hero by Crimson Wonder 4th whose first six were grand champions. Prices reasonable. U. H. HOWE, Route 8, WICHITA, KANSAS

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule Foot Hogs All kinds for sale. Gilts sired by and bred to my first premium winning boars at Ohio and Indiana State fairs of 1913 and 1914. Some fine fall pigs in pairs. Zene G. Hadley, Box C, Wilmington, Ohio

O. I. C. HOGS.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRIED SOWS. HENRY KAMPING, ELSHORE, KANS.

Coon Creek O. I. C. Herd

2 Sept. pigs, both sexes, spring boars and gilts, and choice brood sows for sale. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

Sunny Side Herd O.I.C.

Spring pigs both sex, pairs and trios not related, best of breeding, priced right. W. H. Lynch, Reading, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm

O. I. C. March and April, boars and gilts. Special prices for the next thirty days. ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS

A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O.I.C.'s.

Pigs 4 to 6 months old, \$8.00 to \$15.00. Bred gilts, \$22.50 to \$25.00. Bred sows, \$35.00. 5 per cent off on orders for two or more. Let me book your order for spring pigs now. Barred Plymouth flock eggs, from choice farm run stock, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.50 per 100.

F. J. GREINER, Billings, Missouri

POLAND CHINAS.

Fall Pigs Either sex, by S. P. Sentinel; out of big type dams, 8 and 9 in litter. Herd header prospects. J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan.

Immune Poland Bred Sows

Good ones. Special prices for 30 days. Few boars. J. F. FOLEY, Oroquoque, (Norton Co.), Kansas

POLAND CHINAS

Big type, pedigreed bred sows, boars, fall pigs. Shipped on approval. Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr

I HAVE SOME FALL PIGS

for sale at a bargain. Sired by my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts.

Some choice tried sows, spring gilts and all bred for spring farrow to extra big type boars. Also boars of Sept. 1915 farrow. I want to reduce my herd some. Write for prices. Jas. Arkeil, Junction City, Kansas.

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas

Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

Fairview Herd Poland Chinas

Choice Fall Yearling and Spring Gilts, bred for March and April farrow, offered at prices to sell quickly. Write us for guaranteed descriptions. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SHEEHY'S BIG IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS.

Fine big gilts bred to farrow early; some fine big strictly fall boars and gilts, extra good and priced to sell. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Blough's Big Poland

Big, growthy spring gilts, safe in pig to the splendid sires, Valley Coin or a Great Orphan. And at prices we can both afford. JOHN BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Becker's POLAND CHINAS

Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and sets in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

KING OF KANSAS BOARS.

One last July boar and 15 September boars. All by King of Kansas and out of big mature sows. Write for descriptions and prices. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

ENOS' Big Type POLANDS

25 head of my top sows and gilts for sale, bred to two great boars, Orphan Chief and Mastodon King, a great young boar. Three July boars that are strictly herd headers by Orphan Chief. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kan.

them are pure Scotch and two are Scotch topped. They are reds and extra choice. He is also offering a 9 months old bull for sale. Mr. Amcoats reports several sales recently. A choice pure Scotch bull went to Molyneux Brothers, Palmer, Kan. Also good calves to Wm. Mapes, Waterville, Kan.; Oscar Olson, Brookville, Kan., and D. E. Dimmitt, Goodland, Kan. Also a good one to John M. Elliott, Dunn, Kan. If you can use some choice yearling heifers of the best of breeding at honest prices write Mr. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Graner Makes Good Average.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., held his annual Poland China bred sow sale at his farm near that place last Wednesday. He was selling in the circuit with Groninger and Walter and while the bad roads of Monday and Tuesday made it almost impossible to hold the sales Mr. Graner had added to his difficulties a real blizzard. However he sold in his big barn which had been seated and made very comfortable. His offering was one of the best ever made in northern Kansas and would undoubtedly have been one of the most successful sales of the season with favorable conditions. As it was his average was nearly \$45 on 40 head. The top was \$100, paid by Clayton Scott of Tarkio, Mo., for number one in the catalog which was a March gilt bred to Mabel's Wonder Jr., for a March litter. Mr. Scott also bought number 2 in the catalog at \$70, which was Giantess Again, a very fine 2-year-old sow, bred to Long King's Best, for a March litter. John Bolen and Gus Aaron of Leavenworth were at the sale and were good buyers and helped the sale very much. H. B. Walter of Effingham, E. F. Kemp of Hiawatha and one or two others with Mr. Graner's farmer friends took the entire offering and the sale was a very good sale considering the difficulties under which it was held. The sale was conducted by H. S. Duncan, assisted by C. M. Scott of Hiawatha.

Groninger's Bred Sow Sale.

Herman Groninger & Sons' annual Poland China bred sow sale came off at their farm near Bendena, Kan., last Monday, as advertised. The condition of the roads damaged this sale to a considerable extent but no one will ever know how much. The offering was one of the best ever made in northern Kansas and with the great odds against it made an average of \$45 on 40 head which was considered good under the circumstances. W. E. Webb, Bendena, Kan., topped the sale when he paid \$107.50 for Miss Quality, a splendid fall yearling sow bred to Futurity Rexall, for a March farrow. She was sired by Big Look and was one of the best sows sold this season. T. J. Dawe of Troy, Kan., was a good buyer in the sale and bought several around the top. Clayton Scott, Tarkio, Mo., was a good buyer as was also Walter Hildwein of Fairview, Kan., E. F. Kemp, Hiawatha, Kan., John Coleman, Denison, Kan., and others. A nice lot of farmers managed to get to the sale over the worst roads ever seen in Kansas. Herman Groninger & Sons are well and favorably known as pioneer breeders of strictly big type Poland Chinas. They have never bred anything else but this type which is popular with everyone now. The sale was conducted by Col. "Bob" Harriman of Bunceon, Mo., assisted by Col. Scott of Hiawatha, and Col. Foster, the local auctioneer. They opened the big northeastern Kansas Poland China bred sow sale circuit and H. B. Walter sold the day following, making a very satisfactory average.

Lee Brothers' Great Sale.

Lee Brothers of Harveyville, Kan., held their annual sale of imported and American bred Percherons at the Agricultural college last Tuesday. The sale was attended by what is very likely the largest crowd of horsemen from over Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska ever assembled at a public sale in Kansas. Professor Cochel opened the sale with a short talk about the draft horse industry. The sale was conducted by Carey M. Jones of Chicago, L. R. Brady of Manhattan and John Snyder of Hutchinson and C. M. Crews of Topeka. The average was over \$400 on the entire offering. The top was \$1,250, paid by Wm. Burdett of Centralia, Kan., for the stallion Samuel. Stallions and mares went to Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois and to prominent breeders all over Kansas. Among the well known importers and breeders who attended were W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.; C. W. Lamer, Salina; Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., and several from Oklahoma. Other well known buyers were W. H. Lewis, Smith Center, Kan., who bought a choice span of mares; Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., head of mares; W. D. Reibhoel, Gaylord, Kan.; F. W. Howard, Oakley, Kan.; Wm. Raetz, Garden City, Kan.; M. L. Gould, Jamestown, Kan.; F. O. Clark, Riley, Kan.; A. E. Baker, Dover, Kan.; C. C. Calkins, Burlingame, Kan. The Oklahoma buyers were numerous and bought liberally. The sale was a big success and every animal brought to Manhattan for sale was sold. The big-crowd of prominent horsemen from over several states was a fine compliment to these Kansas boys, who have built up one of the most prominent Percheron businesses in the West. The Blue Ribbon Stock Farm which they own and operate and which is the home of the great Scipion and other great stallions and mares, is located joining Harveyville, Kan., where the Lee boys have lived practically all their lives. Visitors are more than welcome.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Otto Brothers' Quality Jacks.

Otto Brothers of Green Top, Mo., have on hand nine head of jacks from 1 to 4 years old and six jennets for sale. These jacks are strictly first class. One of these jacks was first prize winner at the Missouri State Fair and the highest priced jack of his age they ever bought in Tennessee. They have a 4-year-old Demonstrator, that won first at the Tennessee State Fair two years in succession and also won first at the Missouri State Fair as a 2-year-old. He is good enough for a jennet jack. All of the younger stock is by Pride of Missouri. The others are of the Taxpayer and Starlight families. Not an aged jack on the farm under 15 hands high, up to 15 1/2 standard. The Otto Brothers do not know how long they have been in the jack business. Their father, Michael Otto, has always bred jacks and these men took to the business like ducks to water. Their reputation is the very best. Any bank in the country would vouch for their honesty and responsibility.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI



King of All Wonders.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Bred sows and gilts that carry the blood of Blue Valley Quality, Giant Expansion, Big Orange, Revenue Chief and others of like note and safe in pig to an outstanding son of King of All, out of Lady Jumbo 4th, one of the best daughters of A Wonder. Write today. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

BALDWIN DUROCS

Fall boars \$9. Long, growthy gilts \$30, bred to "Bell The Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at the "Kan. State Fair," the "Penn. State Fair" and the "Interstate Fair." Immune. Rose Comb Rhode Island Bred. Winners at big shows. 19 incubators. Eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks 15c each. Call and see us. R. W. Baldwin, CONWAY, McPherson Co., Kan.

REDS \$2



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., Gano's Pride, Cherry Scion and Graduate Scion head this herd. Bred sows and gilts, also boars, priced to sell. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.



HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion GEENE DOGS AND GEENE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTMONT, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE.

Hazlewood's Berkshires Spring boars, bred gilts—immune; priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

Large English Berkshires 2 outstanding fall boars now ready for service, price \$40.00 and \$50.00 each. 20 head of spring boars, at \$25.00 to \$40.00 each. 50 head of sows and gilts bred for spring litters, price \$35.00 to \$75.00 each. Address H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.

Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, True-type, King's True-type, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 50 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

Sutton Farm Berkshires

The Greatest Winners of 1914

Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri, (Inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000 pound DUKE'S BACON.

Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty. Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

GALLOWAYS.

Registered Galloways 250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnot. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type. G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE high bred registered bulls, from 4 to 18 months old. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Higginbotham's Holsteins Registered Holstein bulls for sale, from a month old up to two years old, many of them from A. R. O. Dams. They are priced so they sell readily. If you need a bull see ours before you buy. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and grandsires. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy a good one from F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Linscott JERSEYS Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE All females able bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

15 head of high grade heifers and young cows; two registered bulls two years old; registered bull calves from a few weeks old to six months of age. One extra fine bull 7 months of age, full blood but cannot be registered. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol, Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,028 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale. SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kan.

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED. Some matured cows and young bulls by Chief Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Penwyn 2d and Flash of Fenmore (A. R. 55). Address ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

GUERNSEYS

I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-months' old bull—very choice. OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

Dispersal Sale

50 head registered Jersey cattle and about 40 head of high grades.

Fulton, Mo. Wed., March 31

E. Wiley Caldwell Owner

A practical working herd of heavy milking cows, heifers and a few well bred bulls. Descendants of GOLDEN FERN'S LAD, OXFORD LAD, PEDRO, TORMENTOR, EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT and other noted sires.

This herd has been maintained as a dairy herd, and some of the cows are milking as high as 48 1/2 lbs. rich milk daily. No culls but a superior lot of RICHLY BRED JERSEYS.

For catalogs address B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr. Palmyra, Missouri Col. I. W. Holman, Auctioneer.

SHORTHORNS.

17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

9 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices **WILL GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.**

Shorthorns Priced to Sell

A nice lot of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 8 to 20 months old; also cows and heifers safe in calf. These cattle can be bought so they will make you a good profit. Do not wait, first come, first served.

H. C. Stephenson
CLEMENTS, (CHASE CO.) KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

Choice Young Herd Bulls 10 to 14 months old. A few Choice Young Heifers. Some Cows close to calving. Everything guaranteed free from tuberculosis, or any other contagious disease. Prices very reasonable.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED HEIFERS

Five yearling heifers, 3 pure Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Extra quality. Also one bull nine months old. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Vallant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Vallant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. Taylor
Abilene, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE

I will sell a choice lot of cows and heifers, some bred and some open. My herd consists of animals of the best breeding, strong in the blood of the Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Bruce Hills, Heatherblooms and Lady Jeans.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kansas

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

We have for sale at this date, Feb. 16th, 8 right good and serviceable bulls, yearlings past; 2 coming yearling bulls; 30 yearling heifers, bred and open. We would either sell or trade the heifers for good registered bulls of serviceable age.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS Route 6, Lawrence, Ks. Bell Phone 8454

FROM WORKMAN
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
DUROC HOGS
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see
CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS
Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.**

HEREFORD BULLS Registered, 6 of 23 months old, for sale. **J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, Talmage, Kansas.**

PUREBRED HORSES.

Percheron Stallion SAMMASETTE 44601, black, 9 years old, a pure bred, sound, priced to sell.
T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.

10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions ranging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in Brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.
WILL GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

They price their jacks to sell. We cordially recommend this firm to any of our readers who want jacks.

Scott's Good Jack Sale.

G. M. Scott of Rea, Mo., held a most successful draft sale of jacks and jennets from the Quiet Glen Jack Farm on March 4. The 24 jacks brought \$14,820, making a general average of \$617. Col. Gross did the selling, with Colonels Gibson, Karrell, Evans, Boyer in the ring. Kansas was very much in evidence in the buying. The great jack, Mammoth Giant, was bought by M. H. Roller of Circleville, Kan., to head his good herd. Five jacks sold at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$440 with very few selling under \$400 and these were mostly colts. This was Mr. Scott's thirty-ninth sale and his good average would indicate that it pays to keep on breeding and selling the right kind. Following is a list of buyers: M. H. Roller, Circleville, Kan.; O. T. Karr, Quitman, Mo.; W. C. Martin, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Thos. Buckner, Foristell, Mo.; A. J. White, Arbela, Mo.; Geo. Marton, Oxford, Kan.; Will Guyette, Burlington Junction, Mo.; S. L. Ashcraft, Little River, Kan.; J. C. Rollison, Barnard, Mo.; C. L. Bigham, Ozawie, Kan.; A. J. Summers, Oregon, Mo.; W. L. Dickering, Preston, Neb., and Herman Correl, Spivey, Kan.

Nebraska

BY **JESSE R. JOHNSON.**

Nothing should prevent Kansas farmers that are in the market for Percheron horses or Shorthorn cattle from attending the big sale to be made by F. A. Egger of Roca, Neb., Wednesday, March 17. The Percheron offering will consist of six stallions ranging in age from 2 to 6 years old, six mature mares all in foal and seven young mares from 1 to 3 years old. The stallions weigh from 1500 to 2200 pounds and have all been examined by the Nebraska stallion registry board and pronounced sound. The mares range in weight according to age from 1400 to 1950. The Shorthorns include nine choice young bulls, 10 to 13 months old; also the herd bull Highland Choice. The females comprise choice young cows, none of them over 5 years old. There will be some extra choice young heifers and all females of breeding age will be in calf to Highland's Choice or Avondale's Gloster. This sale can be reached by Rock Island, Union Pacific or Missouri Pacific or Burlington. The farm is near Roca, Sprague and Martell and Hanlon. Free conveyance from either place.

Good Hogs and Good Neighbors.

Gilbert Johnson of Osceola, Neb., the successful breeder of big type Poland Chinas, held his annual bred sow sale March 3. Snow had been falling for 12 hours and the wind was blowing a gale from the north. The sale was held at the farm a few miles in the country with an attendance of 30 men by actual count. A general call was sent out over the different telephone lines and Mr. Johnson's neighbors showed their splendid confidence in the Johnson type and the man that breeds them. The small crowd was composed almost entirely of farmers wanting good hogs. These buyers, with some mail bids, made an average of \$45 possible, which price was at least \$10 below what it should have been. The offering was an outstanding good one and merited much better prices. The top of the sale, a fall yearling, was the best thing we saw sold this winter. She went to O. E. Mickey of Osceola. Among the best local buyers were O. E. Mickey, Rudolph Swanson, Aug. Pearson, H. F. Westerling, J. W. Tollne, all of Osceola. Purchases made by or for parties at a distance included Edgar Kissinger, Fairfield; A. M. Blitner, Rising City; Lloyd Coates, Venice; C. F. Anderson, Stromsburg; A. J. Reed, Stromsburg; Bob Peters, Ashland; H. H. Olson, Stromsburg; and others. Col. A. W. Thompson of York, Neb., did the selling and fully demonstrated his ability as a high class salesman under adverse conditions.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY **C. H. HAY.**

For \$25 the Buckeye Stock Farm, of Olean, Mo., will ship you one of the best bred gilts in the Buckeye breed. Mr. Taylor says these sows must move soon so he is putting a price on them that will move them quickly. This is certainly a great chance for someone. If you want one or two of these good gilts, write at once. They will sell fast at these prices. Please mention this paper when writing.

The Finley Jack Sale.

W. J. Finley, owner of the Lafayette County Jack Farm, Higginville, Mo., held a very successful sale of jacks and jennets on Tuesday, March 2. The offering included both jacks and jennets ranging in age from colts on the teat to animals of mature age. The jacks ranged in price from \$150 for suckling colts to \$1010 for mature jacks. The jennets ranged in price from \$25 for suckling colts to \$350 for mature stock. There seemed to be more of a demand for good jennets than for the jacks. By far the larger part of the offering stayed in Missouri but buyers were present from Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Col. Gross, assisted by Col. John Logsdon and others did the selling.

Finley Made Fair Average.

Chas. W. Finley, Duroc breeder and showman of Ottumwa, Mo., held his dispersion sale March 2. This sale was well attended by local breeders and some breeders from a distance. The average on the bred sows was \$39.75. The top was Dottie Queen, going to C. J. Neltzer of Syracuse, Mo., at \$125. Mr. Neltzer also bought the champion boar Whiskey and Faith. W. J. Shunk & Son of Fillmore, Mo., were contending bidders on most all the good sows. The champion, Crow's Bell, was among the sows purchased by this firm. Other buyers were McFarland Brothers, Sedalla, Mo.; S. T. Stone, Glenstead, Mo.; H. A. Sanders, Florence, Mo.; A. C. Straten, Ottumwa, Mo.; D. F. Buck, Waverly, Mo.; Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.; T. Long, California, Mo., and C. A. Gearhart, Glenstead, Mo.

Holsteins of Merit.

At Independence, Kan., there has sprung up within the last year, one of the most prominent herds of Holstein cattle in the West. This herd is owned by Shulthiss,

150 Head Shorthorns
Entire Herd

consisting of 25 bulls and 25 heifers 8 to 20 months old, 100 females of breeding age, bred to or with calf at foot by such sires as Satin Royal 377211 and Rosewood Dale 350654, by Avondale.

These Cattle Are At Frankfort, Okla.

25 miles from Winfield and have not been in contact with any other cattle. They are free from Kansas and Oklahoma quarantine. We have raised these cattle and they are in perfect health and good condition and will please and make money at the prices asked.

Buy a Few Good Cows and Heifers

and a bull to mate and you will soon be in the Shorthorn business. Wire, phone or write me when to meet you at Frankfort, Okla. We can deal if you want good Shorthorns. Address

LEVI ECKHARDT, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Ks.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderlo and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

This "Like France" Percheron farm has

the goods, and lots of them. Registered stallions, 1 to 3 yrs. old. Jet blacks, greys. Come where the genuine good ones are. Nobody will tell you that they have Percherons as weighty, heavy-boned, rugged and useful as Fred Chandler's, or as big a bunch to pick from. You, too, will recommend this herd after you have been here. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**



Special Bargains on Stallions

We have twenty big, coming three and four year old Percheron stallions yet and in order to close them out, we are going to sell them at greatly reduced prices. They are the Big, sound fellows and the first twenty stallion buyers here will get twenty Big Bargains. Don't write, but get on the train and come and see the best bunch of big stallions in the U. S. for the money. 20 miles east of Wichita on the Mo. Pac.

Bishop Bros., Box A, Towanda, Kansas

FOR SALE at Normal, Ill.
Forty Head of Percheron Stallions

From yearlings to six year olds, at a very low price. Some are the best of tried sires; all blacks and greys of the big ton kind. Write your wants and come and see us.

A. J. DODSON, W. H. WELCH, Normal, Illinois

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

We Have Just What You Want In The Way of a PERCHERON, BELGIAN OR SHIRE STALLION

They are young, big, drafty, heavy boned, easy moving, finished horses and offered at bargain prices.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS

FOR SALE. Can show buyers more registered stallions and mares than any firm in America. Come and see my horses and mares and visit the best and liveliest horse country in the West. Reference: Any bank in Creston, Iowa.

A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Imp. Stallions and Mares

Percherons, Belgians and Shires 2 to 6 yrs. old, weight, 1900 to over 2100. Paris, Mares and state fair winners. Best guarantee, prices right. Terms to suit reliable parties. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

Joseph Roussele, Seward, Neb. (25 MILES WEST OF LINCOLN)



JACKS AND JENNETS.

BLACK MAMMOTH JACK 15 1/2 hands... W. HUSTED, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

HALEY'S STOCK FARM For Sale: Three splendid jacks in service last season... JAS. B. HALEY, HOPE, KANSAS

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm Registered, big boned, black jacks and Jennets... J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Okla.

Three Kentucky Mammoth Jacks Also registered Percheron Stallion... PRICE BROS., SALINA, KANSAS

Registered Jacks and Percherons A few tried imported black Percheron, ten stallions... P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

HOME OF THE GIANTS 100 HEAD JACKS and JENNETS Head headers and mule Jacks... BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM STOCKTON, KANSAS, (Rooks County) At private sale: 18 mammoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to weanlings... CORNELIUS McNULTY, Stockton, Kan.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM Registered Jacks, bred to meet modern requirements for bone and stamina... R. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.

MAMMOTH JACKS You will find at my barns one of the largest number of best quality registered, big-boned black jacks... A. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.

Jacks and Jennets A good lot of Jacks from which to select, 2 to 6 yrs. old; well broke and quick servers... PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.

Kentucky JACKS and SADDLERS Five Kentucky Mammoth jacks and Jennets... The Cook Farms LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Adair County Jack Farm Big jacks, all ages, Starlight, Jumbo and Topsy ever sired... OTTO BROTHERS, R. R. Box 88, GREEN TOP, MO.

BUY YOUR JACKS OF PRAIRIE VIEW JACK FARM We have shipped jacks for 35 years... ED. ROEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI

35 Years A Breeder For Sale 35 head registered Jacks and Jennets... M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan.

Robinson & Shultz. This firm has exercised great care in the selection of the foundation stock... Address Perkins Windmill and Engine Company, 29 Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Publisher's News Notes

A Good Windmill. We mean the Perkins windmill. It isn't the only good windmill, but it's one of the best... Address Perkins Windmill and Engine Company, 29 Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Electric Light. Many Kansas farmers are putting in electric lighting plants. This is true in various parts of the state... Address Perkins Windmill and Engine Company, 29 Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

A Good Box For Feed. I wonder how much grain fed to livestock is wasted—a good many millions of dollars worth in the whole country... Address Perkins Windmill and Engine Company, 29 Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

First Time in Farm Papers. Although the Acme Harvesting Machine Company of Peoria, Ill., has been making grain and hay tools for the past 50 years... Address Acme Harvesting Machine Company, Station 35, Peoria, Ill.

Getting All the Cream. How to get all the cream is a subject of interest to dairymen and farmers these days... Address Acme Harvesting Machine Company, Station 35, Peoria, Ill.

Dispersion Sale!

Jacks, Jennets and Percheron and Standard Bred Stallion

Diver's Horse Barns, One Block East of Mo. Pac. Depot

Wichita, Kansas

Thursday, March 25th

- 17 Head of Jacks, Jennets and Stallions, consisting of 5 JACKS, including four young jacks, ranging from 15 to 22 months old... 10 JENNETS, five head are in foal to the above good jack... 1 Extra good Percheron stallion, eight years old... 1 Standard bred stallion, 12 years old, large, handsome, well broke to harness...

These animals are being sold for no fault. I need the money so be at Wichita sale day for bargains. Full particulars cheerfully given. Address

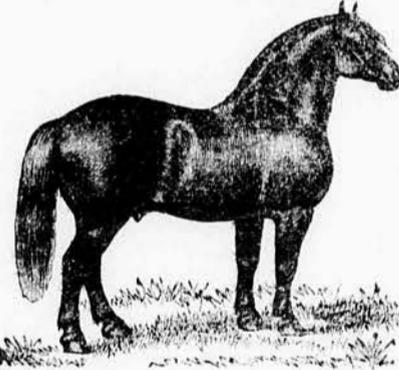
D. C. BURNS, Rose Hill, Kan.

Auctioneer—John D. Snyder. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Harris Bros.' PERCHERONS

50 Head

of Percherons all registered in the Percheron Society of America



Alenve, by Samson, at the head of head, is a wonderful impressive sire, weighing over 2,200 pounds.

If you want Percheron stallions, we want to meet you and show you our assortment of fine young stallions... HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

LAMER

the Percheron man, has just received a car of

Extra Good Stallions

Wire or come to Salina, Kan., at once if you want a good horse.

C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KAN.

Better Engines Now - for Lower Prices - Cash or Easy Terms



Why the WITTE Is So Easy to Operate

Being of few parts, and all parts in plain sight, the WITTE Engine is easy to understand. Even if you know nothing of gas or oil engines, it is an easy matter to learn, in a few minutes, from my plainly written, easy-to-understand book, just how to operate an engine; and to do it as well as any expert. Every WITTE Engine is shipped completely equipped, ready for running. To start up, put fuel into the fuel tank; water into the cooling hopper; lubricating oil into the lubricators and turn them on to feed; move the spark shift to the marked, easy-starting point; open the battery switch, open the fuel throttle to its marked starting point; turn the fly-wheels to move the piston out, thus drawing in a charge of fuel and air; close the battery switch; turn the fly wheels back sharply, moving the piston in onto the fuel charge, and the engine starts. Move the spark shift to the marked regular running-point, and start your machinery. Takes only a jiffy. The many thousands of new WITTE users each year, write that they find the actual operation just as easy to do, as the simple directions are to read.

Note These Latest Direct-From-Factory-To-User WITTE Prices

STATIONARY	
2 H-P.....	\$34.95
4 H-P.....	69.75
6 H-P.....	97.75
8 H-P.....	139.65
12 H-P.....	219.90
16 H-P.....	298.80
22 H-P.....	399.65
PORTABLE	
2 H-P.....	\$40.95
4 H-P.....	82.80
6 H-P.....	139.80
8 H-P.....	190.40
12 H-P.....	279.80
16 H-P.....	378.70
22 H-P.....	483.15
SAW-RIG	
6 H-P.....	\$165.40
8 H-P.....	227.10
12 H-P.....	324.50



16 and 22 H.P.
Portable Mounted on all-steel truck of special heavy design. Engine rests on heavy steel "I" beams, doubly braced to both axles. (Swivel type front axle; bridge type rear axle.) Kerosene or Gasoline.

The most important thing to consider, in the matter of engine quality, is this: What is the engine's work going to cost, after you get the engine into service? Aside from any sentiment that a man may feel in his ownership of an engine, just because it is what it happens to be, there is no value in any engine outside of its dollar-earning value. It ought to be clear that a dollar's worth of engine work that costs only five cents, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense, is worth more than another dollar's worth of engine work that costs from seven cents to ten cents to get it done, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense. The things in an engine that determine the cost of work, are: engine price; fuel cost; handling and repair cost. These are the places in which to look for "quality." An engine's efficiency is determined, first, under actual brake test; second, by its ability to maintain its original efficiency after years of use.

WITTE ENGINES

Kerosene, Distillate, Gasoline and Gas

In buying an engine of any size, you are entitled to know how much it will cost to get its power, as well as to know how much power the engine has. Mere bulk and shape of iron and steel, alone, do not prove power or durability. It is entirely a matter of proper proportion and balance of working parts, as to shape, size, strength, and workability of each part in proper relation to all the other parts. Engines

vary greatly in these respects, and accordingly as they vary, they have varying rates of power-cost in getting power into the belt—the only place where it counts for the power user. Measure WITTE Engine quality by its dollar-earning value—economy with reliability—and you will find WITTE Engines have set a new and lower standard of power-cost from the liquid fuels of today's markets.

Sent Direct From My Factory To User
Cash or Easy Terms
Five Year Guarantee on Efficiency and Durability

Thirty years ago, when the fuel price was not a factor of first importance, the big thing was to get an engine to pull its rated load, for gasoline was a drug on the market at any price. Today, the fuel cost is the factor of first importance. Years ago I foresaw this, and we began working toward a cheaper power cost.

My engines of today are made out of my own 28 years' experience doing only one thing—making WITTE Engines. I have been actively engaged, on my own account, in the gasoline and kerosene engine manufacturing business, longer than any other one man in America. My factory is the only one that has been continuously successful under the same management (my own), through all these years. I have seen engines, and engine factories, come and go by the hundreds, while all the time my factory was getting larger and larger.

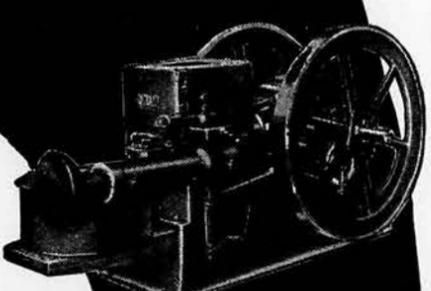
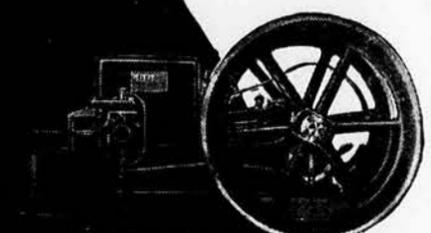
Easy-To-Understand Engine Book FREE

Send me your address, so I can send you free, by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why I use semi-steel castings, where others use common grey iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; vertical valves; four-ring pistons where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shafts; machine cut gears; rocking lever valve operation, instead of the old-style, awkwardly operating punch-lever; and the other features of merit without which no engine is of high-grade quality.

A study of this book will make you competent to judge any engine. If you don't say my book is worth dollars for its reading, I'll pay the postage to get it back. Write me today—letter, postal or the coupon—but, do it now.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co., 1544 Oakland Av., Kansas City, Mo.

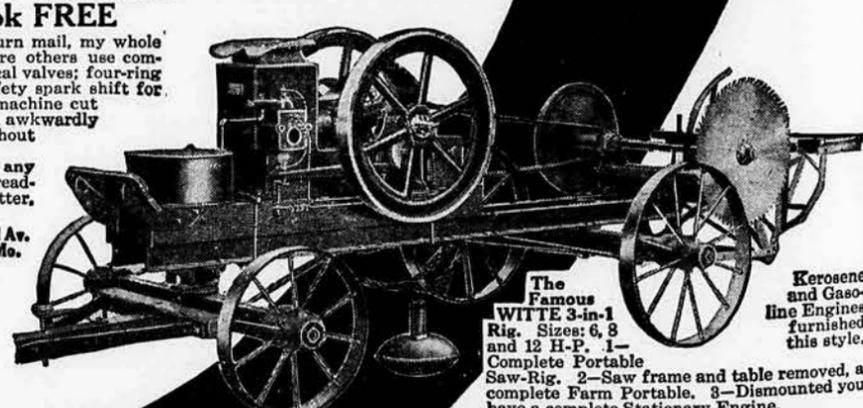
WITTE Gasoline and Naphtha Engine—Stationary. Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Shown mounted on iron sub-base. Portable Gasoline Engines in all sizes given.



WITTE Kerosene Engines—Stationary. Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Burns Kerosene, Distillate, Solar Oil and all fuels of like grades. Also Gasoline, Naphtha and Gas. Portable Kerosene Engines in all above sizes.



WITTE Hand Portable Sizes: 2 and 4 H-P. On substantial, flexible truck, wide metal wheels.



The Famous WITTE 3-in-1 Rig. Sizes: 6, 8 and 12 H-P. 1—Complete Portable Saw-Rig. 2—Saw frame and table removed, a complete Farm Portable. 3—Disassembled you have a complete Stationary Engine.

Kerosene and Gasoline Engines furnished this style.

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Without cost to me, and with no obligation on my part, I should like to receive your latest and finest Engine Book and to investigate your New Liberal Selling Plan.

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