

Seventy-Two Pages

Price Five Cents

The
FARMERS MAIL
AND BREEZE

Agricultural Reading Com.

Vol. 46

February 5, 1916

No. 6



CHARLES WILSON

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

Old Abe Looms Large Among the Tractor Stars

Farmers are wanting to know which tractor leads, and which is going to dominate the field. It is a reasonable enough desire, because there are now 152 tractors desiring a place, and new companies are being organized.

The best way to find out which tractor is bound to lead is to investigate the companies' histories. Naturally enough, those which are oldest, best financed and most experienced will outlive others.

The interesting story of Case tells of its history since 1842, how it has developed tractors and spent hundreds of thousands since 1892 in experiments, how Case tractors today are produced with all experiments previously completed by us, and many other vital facts you want to know. No progressive farmer can afford to miss facts like these. So watch for Case advertisements.

Where Case Stands

Here are five reasons why Case tractors are bound to lead. Five reasons why farmers should choose Case tractors. These five reasons are:

1. All Case machinery is made at the Case plant, by Case trained workmen.
2. All Case experimenting is done by US, at our expense, not yours.
3. For 74 years Case has served successfully farmers everywhere.
4. Our first gas tractor was built 24 years ago—not one year ago.
5. Case tractors will not become orphans. 9,000 dealers mean nearby Case service.

Any farmer who will first consider these features, then ask questions and compare the answers to the above, will hardly make a mistake in choosing a tractor. One leading agricultural expert says that "all the good tractors can be counted on the fingers of one hand." Case comes first—then the others. We do not want to scare farmers or make them think that the day of good tractors is not here now, but we do believe it is in keeping with our faith with them, by pointing out vital facts about how to select a good tractor. For the day of practical tractors is *actually here*, and the farmers who are wisest are freeing themselves from all the drawbacks of scarce help and costly upkeep of horses. But we don't want our old friends disappointed.

Inner and Outer Simplicity

Study the Case 10-20. See how simple it is. The motor is enclosed—like an automobile. Yet we insist on accessibility to all working parts. This is a feature found only in the Case and a few others—not in all tractors. So there is no time wasted in the busiest season for the slightest adjustment. Case gas tractors also come in three other sizes: 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60. Like simplicity is also evident.

Case—a Standard Concern

"The Middle West has seen literally hundreds of minor concerns start, experiment and quit, perhaps lasting long enough to sell a few engines at an attractive price and include the customers in the final disappointment," says the Scientific American. Then other magazines like The Country Gentleman and Farmers' Mail and Breeze, caution farmers from investing in tractors not made by well-established concerns, or from firms which have not been successful in making tractors. The J. I. Case stands this test.

There is little possibility of your Case tractor ever becoming an orphan. You need never fear being handicapped in the busiest season, for there are 9,000 Case dealers in the United States alone, and 44 branch houses distributed in every section. What if your nearest automobile service station was at the factory?

Not Too Small, Too Light, Too Cheap

Whichever size of Case tractors is suitable for your farm, you can bank on its being the best of its kind in the market, made honestly and conscientiously, to uphold our name and fame. In its class, each Case tractor is a masterpiece, embodying all the best features and eliminating the troublesome features. Why be satisfied, then, with lesser quality? Why choose as your investment a tractor that has fewer years of experience behind it? Case has been in business 74 years. You would not buy an experimental automobile. Then why buy a tractor except from a company long engaged in making agricultural machinery? To do otherwise is to take an unnecessary risk.

Investigate the CASE!

There are many Case superiorities. Remember these five mechanical features about the Case 10-20, and make comparisons:

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

Leaders in Other Lines of Agricultural Machinery

Case steam engines, Case threshing machines, Case road machinery, Case automobiles, and every Case product is each a dominant factor in its own field. Write today for our complete Case Catalog. It is an album of information that should be under the reading lamp in every farm sitting room. It is beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in color. No farmer should miss having it. Especially when it costs you only one penny for a postal card to get it. Merely write, "Send me your general machinery catalog." IT IS FREE! (356)

SEND
TO DAY
For the
CASE Catalog
Your Name on a
Postal Will Do

Read What This Farmer Has to Say

"I take this means of advising you that the CASE 10-20 tractor purchased from you early in the summer has proven very satisfactory. It has an abundance of power to handle three fourteen-inch plows, my plowing all being done in very wet ground which pulls very heavy.

"More courteous treatment than I have received from J. I. Case T. M. Co. would hardly be possible, and anyone figuring on buying a tractor should without fail figure with J. I. Case T. M. Co. before buying."

(Name on request.)

Huteninson, Kan., Aug. 20, 1915.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc. (Founded 1842) 710 Erie St., Racine, Wis.



**Model L, 12-20 H. P.
and
Emerson Power-Lift Plow**

The Emerson

An Ideal One-Man Tractor for Small or Large Farms

THE EMERSON Model L Farm Tractor establishes a new standard for simplicity of design, construction and operation. Can be easily run by anyone. In the Emerson you get the full benefit of our extensive experience in tractor manufacture, and our thorough knowledge of farming requirements.

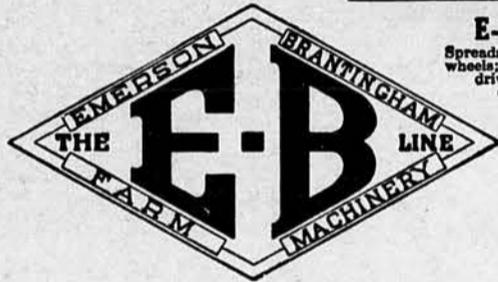


Emerson Foot-Lift Plow
Is lighter draft, easier to handle, equipped with Quick-Detachable Shares, removable in three seconds and replaced in five seconds with no tools—simply the hands.



E-B Manure Spreader
Spreads evenly 6 inches wider than the wheels; always a clean track; apron drive, worm gear; light draft; low down; turns short; most durable all-steel spreader on the market.

12 horsepower on draw-bar—20 on belt. 4 cylinders—2 speeds. Perfect lubrication and thorough protection from dust for all working parts. Cut steel gears run in dust-proof oil bath. Hyatt Roller Bearings. Light weight—economical in upkeep.



E-B Grain Drill
Combination double run and fluted feed; extension spring pressure; closed delivery opener; insures accurate deposit of seed and always in bottom of furrow, resulting in even germination.

*Write Today
for
Free Folder
Illustrated in
Colors*

The E-B Line

FOR over sixty years the E-B line of farm implements has been standard. This long experience, and the high mark which we set for the quality of our products, mean much to the farmer of today.

When he selects implements to save money, lighten labor or speed up work on the farm, he can turn to those bearing the E-B trade-mark with every assurance of unusual satisfaction.

We will be glad to send you literature on E-B products. Fill in coupon, mail today

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.

Good Farm Machinery Established 1852
391 So. Iron Street Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.



Newton Wagon Light running and durable. Has many exclusive features, such as drop hounds, seamless skains, angle steel grain cleat, special reinforced box bottom, etc.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Inc.
391 So. Iron Street, Rockford, Illinois

Please send literature on articles checked.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Big Four | <input type="checkbox"/> Planters | <input type="checkbox"/> Manure Spreaders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plows | <input type="checkbox"/> Mowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Wagons |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivators | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Loaders | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Trailers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engines | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Presses | <input type="checkbox"/> Road Rollers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saw Mills | <input type="checkbox"/> Clover Hullers | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Traction Engines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threshers | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Shellers | |

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. Route.....State.....

REO



*The New
Reo the Fifth
"The Incomparable Four"*

\$875

This Is Reo Year

EVERYTHING POINTS to that—everything indicates not only that the coming year will be the greatest Reo has ever known, but that the Reo policy and product will exert a greater influence on the automobile industry than ever before.

ALREADY YOU'VE NOTICED the tendency to emulate Reo in many features of design and construction—the "Sheerline" body of the New Reo Six is the acknowledged fashion plate, while Reo cantilever springs, Reo control and countless other mechanical features are being imitated as nearly as may be.

BUT AS THE YEAR PASSES you'll see more evidence of Reo influence on the trade generally.

FOR EXAMPLE, there's a greater divergence of engineering ideas this year than ever before. There's more types of motors and of cars—and no one dominant type.

OUT OF THAT CONFUSION—that babel of tongues arguing about and disputing over countless new and radical ideas—will come the decision that most or all of them are only engineering fallacies.

REO HAS BEEN CRITICISED for what some term our ultra-conservatism.

WE DON'T MIND—that has been the chief factor in the splendid Reo success. We don't change easily or often so we make less mistakes than others.

WE DON'T EXPLOIT our friends—so we keep them. We hold as sacred the confidence of Reo buyers—and as a result, this industry knows nothing that quite equals the loyalty of the Reo clientele.

AND SO WE SAY that this year of radicalism; this year of wild experimenting; this year of confusion will prove to be the Reo Year—because it will vindicate as no other year ever has, the Reo policy.

IF YOU ARE of an inventive or an adventurous turn, this is a great year to gratify your propensity for experimenting.

BUT IF YOU ARE one of those more serious minded persons who want value for your every dollar; who buy an automobile for service, not for the stunts it will perform:—

AND ABOVE ALL if you'd be certain when you draw your check that you are getting the best there is to be had in Simon pure automobile value and the lowest in maintenance cost—then come along with us—for this is Reo Year.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan

117-(c)

\$1250
f.o.b. Lansing, Mich.

The New **REO "SIX"**





THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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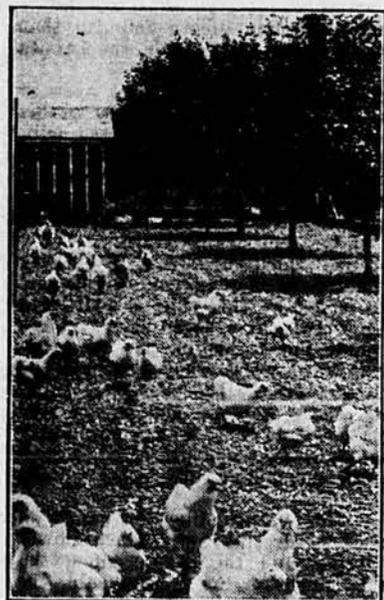
A City Man on Hens

Is It True Country Raised Flocks are Better? Here is One Man Who Has His Doubts

BY E. W. RANKIN
President American Light Brahma Club

I AM NOT a farmer, though I am a poultry raiser in a small way, a back yard poultry raiser. Like a good many city dwellers I think I know something about farming, though I am not puffed up about my knowledge. What I know about farming was chiefly acquired by experience during more than a half dozen summer vacations on good farms, on which I did about every kind of farm work, and liked it.

Livestock always has appealed to me. Living on a city lot I haven't much room for livestock operations,



and so confine my efforts to raising a few chickens. I try to have good ones. I am in a mild way a chicken crank. I confess that I don't raise poultry chiefly for business reasons, but because I enjoy seeing a few good ones daily. I don't know whether I make any money out of them, but in that I suppose I am not different from nearly all poultry raisers who live on farms. You

see that while I do not say that I know all about poultry, I am conceited enough to think I know as much about it as most farmers. I admit that some farmers know more about it than I do. I believe also that some of them know less.

I have seen poultry in all parts of the country, in poultry shows, little and big, and on farms and city lots. I have judged poultry at America's greatest poultry show, in Madison Square Garden, New York, and I have judged at Chicago several times. Some of the best birds in these two shows, and in others, were raised on real farms. Some of them were not. My observation has been that most of the best ones never saw a farm. On the other hand some of the most successful exhibitors at the shows in our great cities are farmers. A distinction often is made between the farmer and the fancier. The distinction is a false one.

My reason in writing this is to give point to some lessons I have learned from personal experiences. I should like to raise more chicks every year than I have the facilities to raise in my own back yard. I used to cherish a fond hope that I could get some raised for me in the country. They say that hope "springs eternal," but not this particular kind of hope. It is dead.

You often read about the superiority of farm raised birds over those raised in town, because of the more natural conditions, wider range and greater variety of food. These all are undoubted advantages.

The farm is of course the best place for poultry culture. I feel sure that on a farm I could do much better in getting size and vigor into my birds than in town. But I may be wrong.

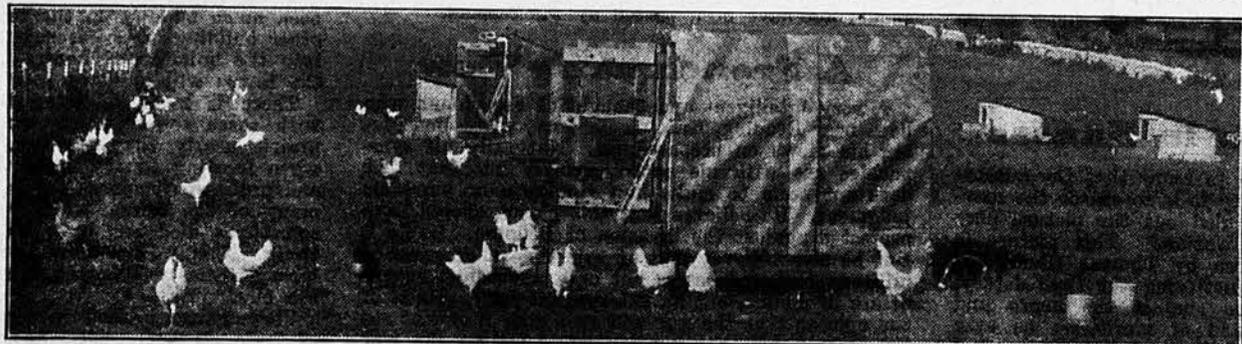
At any rate my experience in getting chicks raised in the country may be instructive. It has been instructive to me at least. It may all be summed up in a sentence. I never yet have been successful in getting birds raised successfully in this way.

I breed birds of the largest of all varieties. If they do not have superior size they are valueless to me. One year a farmer took some of my eggs. He hatched and raised a few chicks. He told me frequently, in all sincerity, how well they were doing, that they were rapidly outgrowing his own chicks. I had visions of some really valuable farm raised birds. Well, in the fall the farmer brought them to me according to agreement. I didn't have the heart to tell him what I thought of them. They found their way into the pot as early as possible. What the trouble was in this case I do not know. But what was evident at first glance was that the birds were about half as large as they ought to have been, and about half as large as birds I raised in a small yard at home, hatched at the same time.

In another instance, I visited a farmer who had taken some of my eggs. He took them with enthusiasm. He told me how successful a poultry raiser he was. I visited his place when the birds were about 5 months old, thinking to pick out a few good ones. They weighed about 3 pounds each, whereas they should have weighed 5 or 6 pounds. He fed them while I was there, and the difficulty was at once apparent. The chicks had, I think, never had a full feed in their short lives. This farmer had the notion that farm raised chickens should pick up nearly all their living from the farm. I have no doubt these chicks had had plenty of good, healthful exercise. I do not doubt either that their muscles were hard as nails. But as Light Brahmas they were absolutely without value.

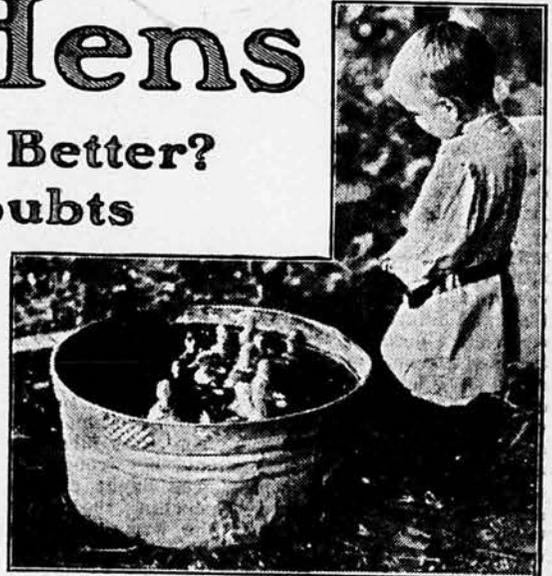
I paid another visit to a farm where some chicks were raised from some of my stock. When I saw them I thought I knew what the trouble was. I picked one of them up, and looked for lice. My search was instantly rewarded. No chicks could make a decent growth so infested with lice as these were.

Now I am not saying that such experiences are not just as common in town. I know that poultry will "get along" with less care on the farm than on the city lot. I believe this, however, that in town, the poultry keeper often gets better results because it is apparent to him that care on a city lot is absolutely necessary if any sort of satisfactory re-



sults are to be achieved. He knows that feed for poultry costs money, and he knows what it costs. I get a bill every month from a feed store. I know what it costs to keep poultry. Under these circumstances the poultry raiser is spurred on often to get some returns for his money.

It is not always so on the farm. The farmer doesn't count much on his chickens anyway. The poultry raiser keeps chickens because he likes them.



The farmer keeps them often simply because he is on a farm. He doesn't know what his fowls are costing him, and so he lets the poultry department of the farm practically run itself. Most of the exceptions result from the fact that there is on the farm a woman who likes poultry and who endeavors to compel the fowls to add to the net income of the farm. If I cared for my fowls in town as some farm fowls are cared for they would not live at all. I am convinced that on the farm it will pay to give proper care to poultry. I am perfectly sure that on farms where fair care is not given the fowls are not profitable. It costs money to keep poultry on the farm, though not so much as in town. It is true that no livestock on the farm responds more readily and more satisfactorily to proper feeding and care than poultry.

Poultry keeping is simple, but you have to work at it every day. And you have to like it reasonably well to make a success of it. The general principles of poultry keeping are so simple that we all know what they are. Success with fowls requires proper and abundant feed, sanitary surroundings, clean water, and freedom from lice and mites. It is more difficult to supply these requirements to an equal number of fowls in town than in the country.

Good range on the farm will not supply all that is needed for feed, of course. I believe in feeding well. I believe in strong feeding, even. Few fowls, young or old, are overfed. On the farm, as in town, I should feed growing chicks, especially, all they will eat. Of course they will not require so much, nor eat so much, if they have good range. We are told that a cow gives milk through her mouth. So does a hen lay eggs chiefly on account of what she eats. It will pay in dollars and cents on the farm to feed poultry liberally. And of course that doesn't mean just throwing the flock some corn. Corn is good food, about as good as any. It should form an important part of the ration. I believe wheat to be the one best food for poultry. Oats also are good. There is nothing better for promoting size in fowls than oats.

If you feed liberally the fowls will not cover so much range, it is true, but covering a large amount of territory is not the main object for which you keep poultry on the farm. I rarely am able to buy in the city markets what I call a really good table fowl. I explain it by the fact that the fowls so purchased have been over exercised and underfed.

A good house for poultry should be provided on the farm. By that I do not mean an expensive house or houses. I mean a good, simple house, well arranged, and easily cleaned. And the cleaning out process should be done thoroughly at least twice a week. The work will require a few moments only.

Good water, frequently renewed, is as important as any other item in poultry keeping. There is no

(Continued on Page 15.)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Dailings.....Harley Hatch
Mgr. Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

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SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an agate line.

110,000 circulation guaranteed.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves
Dairying.....V. V. Detwiler
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal**The Army to Georgia?**

The Senate of the United States has been the scene of violent debate within the last two weeks over the Mexican question. Nineteen citizens of the United States were murdered while on Mexican soil, by bandits. It was cruel murder and the mind of every right thinking American citizen revolts at the outrage. Whole pages of senatorial oratory were poured out demanding that the government assert itself and defend the rights of its citizens. At least one senator declared that if he were at the head of the government he would immediately order the troops of this country across the border in pursuit of the brigands. Several senators declared that it was the most sacred duty of our government to protect our citizens no matter where they might be on foreign soil and if they should be wronged in either person or property that the might of this nation should be exercised in compelling the nation which permitted or sanctioned the wrong to make reparation.

Most of us will sanction that doctrine to the extent that we insist that the just rights of United States citizens shall be protected no matter where they may be. At the same time that the walls of the senate chamber were resounding with the indignant oratory of senators all of whom will permit somebody else to do the avenging if any is done, a mob was hanging five poor, ignorant and defenseless negroes in Georgia. Every one of them was a citizen of the United States as well as a citizen of Georgia, and although black and poor were entitled to the protection of the law of their own state and the protection of the general government, as much as the 19 citizens who were murdered by Mexican bandits.

But nothing will be done to punish the members of the mob which murdered these negroes and deprived them of their right of trial by a jury. The crime will not even be denounced in the press except by a few papers, and they located far from the scene of the murder. When a mob hanged a white man who had been tried and convicted of a horrible crime, although the proof of his guilt was not clear and convincing to the minds of a great many people who read the gist of the evidence at the trial, the act of the mob was denounced by a majority of the papers both North and South as a blot on the fair name of Georgia.

It was a blot, and the criticism was just, but why the silence now? Is it true that in this land of boasted freedom a man whose skin happens to be black is not entitled to protection from his state or government? Admit, if you please, that on the average he stands lower in the scale of intelligence, education and morals than the white race, that fact supplies the greater reason why he should be protected in his rights under the law.

To whom much is given from him much is required. There is less excuse for members of the white race being criminals than there is for members of the black race, for the reason that their opportunities for knowing the right are greater. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia grows red in the face as he denounces the British government for interfering with the profits of exporters of cotton, but utters never a word of criticism of the authorities of his own state for permitting the murder of its citizens who happen to be black.

Not to Show in Kansas

It is some gratification to know that the authorities of Kansas whose duty it is to censor the moving picture films, have ruled out the picture play called "The Birth of a Nation." This picture is based on the book written by Thomas Dixon, for the express purpose of justifying the Confederacy, intensifying the prejudice against the negro and glorifying as cruel a band of murderers as ever cursed any country by their presence. Dixon has done more to create race prejudice and spread the doctrine of hatred and contempt for the black man than has any other man or dozen men in the United States. Indeed the declared purpose of Dixon's book was to put the black man in what Dixon, an extreme fire-eating Southerner, deemed his place, which was in a condition of practical slavery. The other purpose of the Dixon book was to glorify treason and create the impression that the North was the aggressor

in the war of the Rebellion and the people of the South the gallant defenders of a just cause.

The cause for which they fought was the perpetuation of human slavery by the establishing of a great slave oligarchy. The official records at Washington contain the report of the senate committee appointed to investigate the doings of the Ku Klux Klan. That report shows that this klan which Dixon glorifies in his book and which is represented as a band of patriotic heroes in the picture play, murdered several thousands of helpless blacks. Not less than a thousand were murdered in Louisiana alone and many hundreds in each of the other states in which the klan operated.

The great war of the Rebellion has been ended more than 50 years. It is time the animosities created by that war should be forgotten and forgiven. Lapse of time however does not make a bad cause good. The purpose for which the South seceded is just as wrong now as it was in 1861, more so in fact, for the wrong of human slavery is acknowledged now among all civilized nations and the book or play which defends and glorifies the slave holders' rebellion now is less deserving of toleration than it would have been in 1861.

Even the war in Europe has not made murder respectable and the hellish cruelties of the infamous Ku Klux Klan are no more entitled to excuse or glorification than when the hands of its masked members dripped with the blood of defenseless black men and women nearly 50 years ago.

Cut Out War Pictures

The board of censors has passed favorably on the moving pictures sent out by the so-called "Defense League." The purpose of this picture is to create in the minds of the people a panic of fear in order that congress may be persuaded to make vast appropriations for a greatly enlarged army and navy, and a little later introduce universal military conscription in this country. While the picture does not pretend to show any possible pretext for the invasion, it creates the impression that just as soon as the present war in Europe is ended a vast fleet and vast army will be transported to our shores. Our fleet, although the records show that it is the second in strength in the world, will according to this moving picture be entirely wiped out after a very brief and most disastrous battle. Then the enemy fleet, practically without opposition, will proceed to bombard our coast cities and lay waste our land. It is significant that according to the picture these well trained soldiers immediately on landing proceed to acts of the most fiendish cruelty and brutality. They assault helpless women and shoot down in cold blood defenseless noncombatants.

The logic of this picture then is that to train men for military service makes them brutal assaulters of women and murderers of the defenseless: for it cannot be said that the young men of the foreign nations are naturally more brutal than the young men of this nation, and if the effect of military training is to make them what this war picture represents them to be, it provides one of the most powerful arguments against military preparedness. That picture in my judgment will have a bad effect and should not have been passed by the censors.

A Frenchman's View

A very intelligent and thoughtful Frenchman who lives near Reading, Kan., L. deSaure, writes me giving his views on preparedness. Naturally his sympathies are with his native country but that fact does not seem to make him vindictive or blind his judgment. He believes that this nation should have protested against the invasion of Belgium. So do I. But he also believes that at this time a program of military preparedness is not only a needless expenditure of money, but an extravagant folly. He is of the opinion that the war will soon end. I cannot see the ground for that prediction. I believe the war is likely to last at least another year.

If the allies win it is his judgment that there will be a general disarmament in Europe and if Germany should win it will mean a restoration of the anti-bellum statu quo, in other words the various nations would occupy the same relative positions they occupied before the war and would immediately begin with all their might to prepare for the next war. In either event he sees no particular danger for the

United States. If the allies win and a general disarmament follows then of course there would be no call for this country increasing its army and navy. If on the other hand Germany should win to the extent that all hands would agree to quit and go back to their places then they would be too busy watching one another to want to bother the United States. And does not the reasoning of Mr. deSaure seem plausible?

The Prosperous Southwest

When a community has gotten along without a railroad for 25 or 30 years and finally an engine comes puffing in drawing a train of cars, the people are not disposed to be critical. It may not be much of a railroad nor much of an engine, nor very luxurious cars, and the train may not make so very much better time than a right spry pair of mules, but it is a railroad and it connects that community with the rest of the world.

There are a few people who just naturally want to be away from everybody else. They hanker for the wilderness and sparsely settled frontier and when civilization finally catches up with them, they move on, moved by the same inborn impulse that moves the creature of the world to shun the haunts of civilized men.

But these people are the exception. The average man is gregarious. He longs for the society of his fellows. He likes to feel that he is connected with the great, busy world and there is nothing that makes him feel that way so much as a railroad. If he has been located away from a railroad for a good while he gets hungry to see the smoke of an engine and hear the roar of an approaching train.

The Santa Fe branch which runs from Dodge City to Elkhart away down in the extreme southwest corner of the state is not at this time a swift and luxurious line. We were nearly seven hours in going 87 miles. It made me think of the road described by Artemus Ward where they fastened the cow catcher on the rear end of the passenger train, on the theory that there was no danger of the train's overtaking a cow but there was a possibility if the rear of the train was not protected, a cow might stroll into the coach and bite some of the passengers.

But the trains on this branch, like the hands on the face of the clock of destiny, may move slowly but they finally arrive, and the people along the line do not grumble much for, as I have said, the railroad is the link which connects them with the great, busy, outside world. In passing it may be said that there is every indication that the branch is doing a most prosperous business, for this is the banner year in southwest Kansas. I doubt if there is another section of country where there is as much prosperity and as little complaining in proportion to the population as in southwest Kansas. It is so common to hear of a farmer who has just sold from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of some crop he has raised the past season that it no longer excites remark. Neither is the crop wheat in all cases. No matter what the southwest Kansas farmer planted last year he reaped a good harvest.

The towns are feeling the effects in the way of increased business but up to this time there has not been much building in the towns. The lumber and other building materials sold in the towns is going into the building of houses and barns. No doubt the towns will build up later.

There is much of interesting history connected with these towns which were located out on the prairie nearly 30 years ago. That was the time when locating county seats was the most exciting and profitable business out in this country. A good many of the towns which were fought over and sometimes died for, have faded from the map entirely. The wonder now is that men should ever have striven and fought over these town sites on the bleak prairie.

Stevens county had rather more than its share of these border feuds and tragedies. The rival towns here were Hugoton and Woodsdale. The latter was founded by that restless and remarkable man, Col. Sam Wood. The strife culminated finally in a wholesale killing at what was known as "Hay Meadow" of several Woodsdale men by partisans of Hugoton.

Then followed the arrest of several Hugoton men accused of being participants in the massacre, the long and sensational trial of the accused at Paris,

Texas, the conviction of some of them who were sentenced to be hanged but who finally were granted a new trial by the highest court, are matters of frontier history. The cases never again came to trial and so ended the first chapter.

The next chapter opened with the assassination of Col. Wood by Jim Brennan near the court house door in Hugoton and ended with the failure of the prosecution of the murderer because in the sparsely settled county it was impossible to secure a jury competent to try the case.

Woodsdale is now only a memory. More than a year ago the title to the town site was quieted by a decree of court and barring perhaps a few gashes in the sod which mark the places where basements were made for business houses and residences, there is nothing to indicate that a town ever existed there.

Hugoton has long held the undisputed title to the seat of county government. The railroad came and helped to establish the permanency of the place. It is a prosperous little village with bright prospects and fitted with an intelligent, enterprising and law abiding people.

As I have remarked before, southwest Kansas is prosperous. Its banks are full of money and its people perhaps more nearly free from debt than the people in any other part of the state. This pleasant condition may be because, until recently it was pretty hard for them to borrow money and now they do not need to borrow.

Taxpayers Association

A. C. Miles of Sedgwick, Kan., sends me the following preamble and demands of the Taxpayers' association of that locality which follow: There are several of these demands which I do not agree with at all. For instance the demand that all deputy officers, which I presume includes all clerks and other subordinates, shall be elected by the people, is in my judgment not only impracticable but utterly nonsensical, as is the demand for a flat reduction of 50 per cent in the salaries of all state and county officials. There are some salaries which should be reduced. There are others which should not be reduced. The same thing may be said of the demand that 40 per cent of the salary drawers (I presume the writer of the resolutions meant those who are drawing salaries as public officers but he does not say so) be preemptorily discharged.

But with all the criticism that can justly be made of these resolutions they are written in a breezy cocksure style which makes them interesting and therefore I give them space. I might say in passing that there seems to me to be some inconsistency in these demands for economy. For example one demand is that there be a "50 per cent reduction in all state appropriations for state institutions which are of no practical use to the farmer and laborer." Now if these institutions are "of no practical use" why waste any appropriations on them?

The Taxpayers' Protective association is a farmers' and laborers' organization, doing business under a charter issued by the secretary of the state of Kansas. It is not Republican, Democratic, Bull Moose nor Socialistic. Believing in the adage that "God helps them who help themselves," the Taxpayers' Protective association makes demand of no political party. We are simply rent payers, interest payers, freight payers, taxpayers, salary payers. We are laborers, farmers, and wealth producers of all political complexions banded together to protect ourselves, our families and our homes from the insatiable Greed of the professional politicians.

The land being the source of all wealth, and the heritage of man, it should not be subject to ruinous valuations, nor excessive taxation. The people are being driven off the land and into cities and towns. Over 50 per cent of our farmers are tenants. Therefore, we ask you as fellow laborers and farmers to help us to obtain the law making branch of the government of the state of Kansas, in order that the following may be enacted into statute laws and be enforced:

Article 1—We demand that forty per cent of the salary drawers now infesting Kansas be discharged.

Article 2—A 50 per cent reduction in all salaries of all state and county officials.

Article 3—A 50 per cent reduction in all state appropriations for state institutions that are of no practical use to the farmer and laborer.

Article 4—We are opposed as laborers, farmers and taxpayers, to being compelled to support seven agricultural colleges, and swarms of salaried farm advisers, who ride on horseback, in automobiles and motorcycles, distributing hot air to the man who earns his bread by sweat of his face.

Article 5—We are opposed to political patronage. All officers and deputies should be elected by the people, and no man should be clothed with the authority to appoint his political helpers to office of honor, trust or profit.

Article 6—As law abiding citizens and taxpayers, laborers, farmers and wealth producers, we stand for the best interests of Kansas, the betterment of all public institutions, a full and square deal, and justice to all mankind. We call on all who believe in the greatest good to the greatest numbers; we earnestly ask the help of God and the assistance of all fair-minded men and women.

Article 7—Eligibility of Membership—All persons who reside on and cultivate the soil, owner or tenant, and all persons who perform manual labor for their living. This includes railroad men, mechanics, miners, laborers of all kinds, clerks, teachers, ministers, etc.

Article 8—All those mentioned may become members by pledging themselves to support the platform and subscribing for the official state paper. All federations are earnestly solicited to send in articles on salaries, rents, interest and suggestions for the betterment of the organization will be thankfully received and always welcomed; for in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Brother, don't get scared and shy at our demands. This state and this government is always safe in the hands of its friends, and we belong to the class who pay the tax, produce the wealth,

and fight the battles when there are wars and battles to be fought. We can do no worse than the bunch which has been drawing salaries and getting rich while we are poor, indeed.

Our public officers are our public servants, for when you are elected as a Democrat or a Republican, we care not which, you pledge yourself to do what we tell you, no more, no less. We will tell you what we want done—you will perform your duty, because behind our instructions we can deliver the punch to cause you to act within our instructions.

Lease Money

A owns a farm and leases the land to an oil company. He then sells the land to B but fails to mention the lease and continues to collect the lease money. Can B collect this money or what can he do in regard to the lease?

SUBSCRIBER.

The lease rights would pass with the land and B may collect either from the former owner of the land or the lessee if the deed was recorded which conveyed the title from A to B.

A Sweeping Program

L. W. Still, who evidently is a Socialist, writes at considerable length from Mount Ida, Kan., outlining his plan for running things. He is in favor of preparedness for defense only but he would have all munition plants owned and operated by the government. He would also have the government own and operate the railroads, banks, telegraph and telephone lines, packing houses, grain elevators and warehouses and all the land. He would have the industries and lands taken either by right of eminent domain or paid for in non-interest bearing bonds. He would put the recall into operation so that unfaithful public servants could be yanked from their places with prompt dispatch.

This is a decidedly voluminous and far-reaching program but there is no doubt the present trend of the public mind is toward a much larger government ownership of industries than at present.

The Meaning of "Jack"

What is jack ore and its use? Is any found in Kansas, if so give the locality. Some say it is a nickname for zinc ore found near Joplin, Mo. Does it lie in solid beds of itself or is it found in rock that has to be crushed? Give the color of it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Holton, Kan.

"Jack" is a common name given to a zinc blende. It probably is a corruption of the term black-jack, a name given to a zinc blende by English miners. It is, generally, yellowish and is found disseminated in rock, sometimes sandstone rock and sometimes limestone rock. It is the term commonly used to designate zinc deposits in Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri and I presume in other zinc producing districts.

Little Faith in the Board

I advised a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently who has not been able to persuade the railroad company which has a line running through his farm, to make suitable crossings as the law requires, to take his troubles to the public utilities commission. Mr. Shoemaker of Centralia scoffs at the utilities commission. I have never had occasion to bring a case before this commission but my opinion is that the members of it desire to see so far as their power extends that justice is done by corporations to the people. At any rate I trust that Mr. McKee will bring his crossing case before the commission and give the members a chance to consider it.

Force Him to Sell?

A, B and C own equal but undivided interests in 160 acres of land. If A and B wish to sell and C does not, can they force him to sign a deed, or could C hold 1/3 of the land?

Concordia, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

They could not force C either to sell his undivided interest or to sign a deed. They might bring an action asking the court to order a partition of the land.

Government Land

Am writing you for information in regard to the government land that was opened for settlement November 1, 1915, near Dodge City, known as the National forest reserve. Has any of it been taken and is it worth consideration? How many acres can a man take as a homestead in that tract?

Emporia, Kan.

The land included in this formerly national forest reserve is mostly sand land and in my opinion not very desirable for farming purposes. The settler can take a half section as a homestead. Some of the land has been taken since the opening, but I do not know how much. You should write for definite information to the government land office at Dodge City.

Tax Deeds and Mortgages

I should like to know what the laws are in regard to tax deeds, all the particulars as to such deeds.

How long does it take a mortgage on real estate to become outlawed where interest has not been paid?

Flagler, Colo.

SUBSCRIBER.

Where land is sold for taxes and is not redeemed for three years after date of sale by the owner his heirs or assigns a tax deed is issued. The deed may

be attacked for any irregularity in the proceedings prior to the sale and issuing of the deed. If there be minor heirs at the time of issuing the tax deed they would have a year after reaching maturity to redeem the land. There has been a great deal of litigation over tax deeds, and to give all the rulings of the courts would require a volume. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that courts do not look with favor as a general thing on tax deeds, and require that each step in the levying of the tax, the collection of it, the original sale for taxes and the proceedings leading up to and including the issuing of the deed, must be strictly according to the statute or the deed will be set aside.

A mortgage outlaws in five years from the date of maturity, provided, of course, that no payments have been made on the interest or principal of the note for which the mortgage is security and that no judgment has been taken or asked for against the mortgagor.

Truthful James

"It is really wonderful," remarked Truthful, "what these scientific surgeons can do. I presume mebbly you never heard of the case of Luke Bashford. Luke was one of the toughest fellers physically speakin' that I ever saw. If it hadn't been for that of course he wouldn't have lived through what he did, no matter what the surgeons did to him.

"Well, one day Luke was projectin' 'round the railroad yards where as a matter of fact he didn't really have any business to be, and a switch engine backed a freight car or two over him. Well, when they picked Luke up he certainly was about the worst messed up man who ever breathed the breath of life. The cars hadn't exactly cut off his legs. The wheels had passed over him so as to mash the bones of both legs between the knee and the thigh. They had also dislocated and mashed up his internal machinery for the most part. Incidentally his lower jaw was gone and one ear sliced off. His nose was mashed and both eyes gouged out and one side of his head so badly bunged up that the brains was oozin' out of it, and anybody who ever was acquainted with Luke knows that he really hadn't any brains to spare. Of course everybody supposed when they picked him out from under the car that all there was left was to give him as decent a burial as his widow could afford to pay for, out of his life insurance, but when the doctor made an examination he discovered that Luke's heart was still beatin' though rather faintly. 'While there's life there's hope,' said the doc. 'We will just try an experiment on this man. We can't worse it any and we may possibly get him pieced up.' So they took what there was left of him to the hospital and the doc commenced experimentin'.

"There was a Mexican just about to be hung for something or other and doc asked the sheriff if he would mind if he appropriated the greaser's legs as soon as he was swung off. The sheriff said it was agreeable to him. If the Mexican's legs were off there would be that much less of him to bury and it wouldn't take so much coffin. The sheriff was a practical sort of cuss. Well, jest as soon as the trap was sprung the doc was there with his knives and sawed off the Mexican's legs before he had a chance to kick. Then he took off them mashed up legs of Luke's and grafted on the underpinnin' of the Mexican bandit in their place. An investigation showed that Luke's internal organs were so torn that they never could be sewed together, so the surgeon annexed the intestines and also the liver of a William goat and put them in place of Luke's. Luke's left lung was badly lacerated, so the surgeon slipped in the lung of a two-year-old steer in place of that. In place of one of Luke's eyes that was missing he put in the eye of a tom cat and in place of the other eye he inserted the optic of a large, low browed bull dog. Luke's brain was so badly damaged that the surgeon had to remove the left lobe and put in place of it a lobe of the brain of an orang-outang from the zoo.

"Well, Luke got well but there were times when I was of the opinion that it would have been better if they had let him go. He was the worst mixed up man after he got well that you ever saw. All his ideas about things were as much mixed up as his frame. For instance he insisted on staying out nights and part of the time was hunting for rats and part of the time trying to chase himself up a tree. He always had been a man before who attended strictly to his own business but after he had the goat interior he wanted to butt into everything he saw. When the human half of his brain was doing business he talked like a man and laid his plans with some intelligence but when the monkey half was working he just monkeyed round. And there were times when the cat's eye, the dog's eye, the monkey brain, the goat interior and the calf lung all got in their work at once and then Luke's speech was a wonder. He would start in on a sentence, then bark a few barks, then yowl and then chatter and wind up by bawling like a calf. He said himself that he never knew when he sat down to eat whether he wanted dog meat, roasted chestnuts, newly washed laundry, chile-concerni or alfalfa hay. The more he thought about it the more peeved he got and finally told me that he had a good mind to sue the doggoned surgeon for damages. One day he met the doctor when he wasn't feeling right well and went for him. He clawed the doctor's face, bit him on the calf of the leg and butted him off the sidewalk. And I say he did right. A surgeon hasn't any right to experiment with a man that way."

Make the Hen a Partner

Yesterlaid Farm Has Proved that there is Profit in Producing Better Eggs

By Leo J. Brosmer

ONCE upon a time, as the fairy stories and some of the true ones go, there lived up in north Missouri a boy who showed unmistakable signs of fever—chicken fever. This boy delivered



papers early every morning and most of the paper money went for chicken coops, sitings of fine eggs and breeding stock. His first investment happened this way:

One morning while traveling his 2½ mile paper route which passed the village poultry yards where all colors, sizes, and shapes of chickens could be seen, he noticed a little brown-red bantam rooster hardly bigger than a pouter pigeon.

With the rooster was a little white bantam hen with a beautiful crimson breast. That crimson breast was a source of wonderment to the boy. It was unlike anything he had ever seen on a chicken and he solemnly resolved that he would own that bantam pair. He bought them for 50 cents each, and nothing was said about that beautiful crimson breast. Not until the hen molted did the boy learn that the little bantam hen had set upon a nest of eggs in front of which hung a piece of bunting. During a rain one night the bunting became wet and the color ran down on the little white hen—which accounted for the crimson breast.

Being the right kind of an embryo poultryman the boy was not daunted and the next investment was a much larger one. Five dollars was paid for 45 eggs and from these eggs a prize winning pen of White Plymouth Rocks was reared. The birds were beauties for meat purposes but even at that early date the boy could not figure out how he could make much money raising chickens merely for their meat value. It looked to him like building a fine house and then selling it for fire wood. Much of his spare time was spent in reading about big chicken farms in the East, farms that had as many as 500 hens, all of one kind. Finally he decided that he would make the poultry business his life occupation, so he went to Cornell university, the only college that was teaching poultry raising at that time. He spent several years as a student at Cornell and several years in teaching.

While teaching he visited a number of poultry farms in the East, getting acquainted with the poultrymen's methods and forming definite ideas of his own. As soon as he felt sure of his plans he gave up teaching in the university and came back to Missouri to put into practice his ideas, observations and training—to form a partnership with the Missouri hen.

Introducing Rolla C. Lawry.

The boy I have been telling you about is R. C. Lawry, manager of Yesterlaid Egg Farms, an institution that today stands supreme as a specialty producer

of vigorous, heavy laying, money making White Leghorns by the thousands. The big idea at Yesterlaid is to raise the best laying hen that can be bred, and to make them lay early, long and with profit. Then, too, the birds must be standard bred and have quality that will enable them to win for the amateur breeder. How well Mr. Lawry has succeeded in producing this ideal is shown by the fact that 18 agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States have sent to him for stock or eggs.

The farm has been christened "Yesterlaid." It comprises 50 acres of wooded land, about 3 miles from the rural town of Pacific, Missouri. Pacific is on the Frisco railroad and about 36 miles south of St. Louis.

Yesterlaid farm did not put Pacific on the map. The town was there first. Yet the time will come when every loyal citizen of Pacific will thank Yesterlaid for introducing the town to the whole country. Eventually Yesterlaid will prove to be the greatest "press agent" that little town of 1,400 inhabitants ever has had. More than one New Yorker has learned of Pacific through the medium of Yesterlaid fancy fresh eggs.

"Who is Lawry?" someone asked. Lawry is the architect who planned; the builder who directed the construction; the man who now manages affairs at Yesterlaid. His former pupils at Cornell knew him as Professor Lawry, able instructor, original thinker, inventor of useful appliances, brilliant talker, artful mixer. Today he is known to the poultry fraternity as Rolla C. Lawry, manager of Yesterlaid, a man whose unsupported word may be taken on any proposition.

What is Lawry's best performer? The hendwel, we believe. A hendwel is a large, open, light, airy hen house. A hendwel provides comfort for hens, saves labor for the attendant; decreases the cost of operation, increases the efficiency of production and embodies in its construction the conveniences of a continuous house, along with the health-providing features of a colony unit with free range. A hendwel is bright and sunny, dry in winter and cool in summer.

Hendwels are illustrated in these columns. They are each 30 by 60 feet, two stories high with attic. They are provided with cement floors, each 30 feet square. The height of each story is 7 feet, or 14 feet to the eaves. They are double boarded and insulated and contain 12 double-sashed windows placed at the four corners and center of the long sides down-stairs. The remaining openings are one-half size. These windows provide plenty of light and ventilation. One noticeable feature is that there are no small exit doors in the hendwels through which the hens might pass in and out. These small doors customary in poultry houses of other designs, are not used because they cause drafts on the floors and allow litter to be scratched outside. When the hens range out of doors, they pass in and out of the large windows near the corners of the hendwels.

The equipment and arrangement of the interior is quite novel, making each hendwel a complete egg factory under one roof. A large hopper located in the center of the building and extending from the ground floor to the second story forms a part of the partition between the two pens. It has a capacity of 10 tons so that one filling will last many weeks. It is filled from the second floor, the loaded feed wagon being brought up under the door on the second floor prior to filling the hopper. In the partition at the end of the large hopper, holes have been cut to accommodate a large galvanized iron watering tank. A support is nailed on each side of the partition to hold the pan. In this way, both pens are watered from the same pan, half of the pan on one side and half on the other. The pan is filled from a hydrant located inside the building and protected from the frost so that water is on hand at all times.

The floor is covered with 10 inches of clean straw. The litter is kept dry because there is no chance for moisture to get to it. The concrete floor on which it is scattered has a 6 inch sub-base of cinders. This raises the floor off the

direction only is that the hen working with her head toward the light constantly scratches the litter toward the back of the house where it becomes piled up to such an extent that it must be raked to the front of the house every day in order to keep the floor evenly covered," says Mr. Lawry. In the hendwel this objection is done away with and it never has been found necessary to stir the litter in any way or to even it up by moving it from one part of the room to another. The light is so uniform that the hens can work equally well in any part of the house or when facing in any direction.

The hens roost in the second story. There are no nest boxes nor furniture of any kind upstairs. The hens get to their sleeping quarters by means of a runway leading to the second story. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after the last feeding, the folding stairway is let down and the fowls go up to the second story to roost. Mr. Lawry said: "It has been interesting to observe that if, for some reason, the attendant is delayed lowering the folding stairway in a given room 15 or 20 minutes from the accustomed time, the hens were aware



ground. The floors of the hendwels are as dry as burned bone and never are covered with a thin film of moisture that we find in many houses where the concrete floors are laid on the earth without a sub-structure of broken stone or coarse cinders.

The nests are fastened to the walls on three sides about 3 feet from the floor and are so arranged that the hens can be shut out of them after the last eggs are collected in the afternoon. This prevents the nests being soiled by the hens roosting in them. The bottoms of these nests are made of wire netting with 1 inch mesh, so that instead of it being necessary to clean them from time to time, this end is accomplished by adding clean, new straw. The straw falls away before it is soiled.

Hens That Kick.

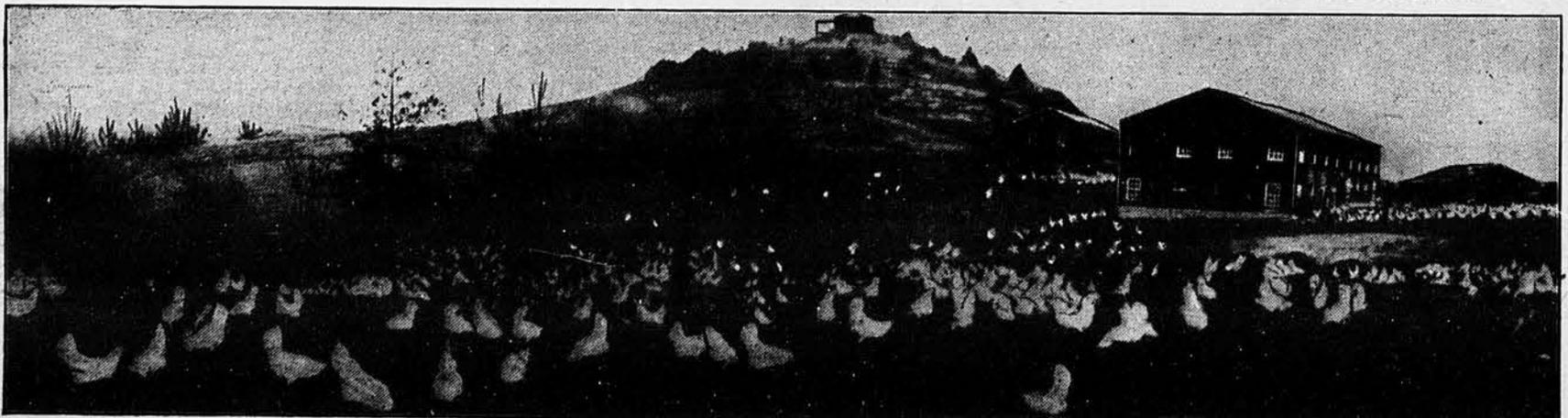
The windows are so arranged that the light is uniformly distributed over the floor. The scratch food can be scattered broadcast in the litter, and the hens scratch for the last kernel. "A common objection to the long continuous house with the light coming from one

of the delay and would fairly tumble over one another in getting up stairs to roost. When the stairway is lowered at the schedule time, they go up decorously and in good form, with no crowding whatever."

No birds are allowed upstairs during the daytime because the runway is hinged to the bottom of the second story and pulled up to the ceiling when not in use. Early each morning the attendant enters the roosting room, lowers the runway to the pen below and walks around the passage outside the roost clapping his hands. At this signal the hens file down the passageway into the scratching room below. Then the runway is raised until it is time for the hens to go to roost.

The second story is divided into two rooms and a central hallway. In the two large rooms corresponding in size to the pens below, are wooden horses 3 feet high upon which are laid 2 by 4s with rounded edges for perches. They are placed 2 feet apart and are merely laid on the trestles so they can be moved aside for cleaning.

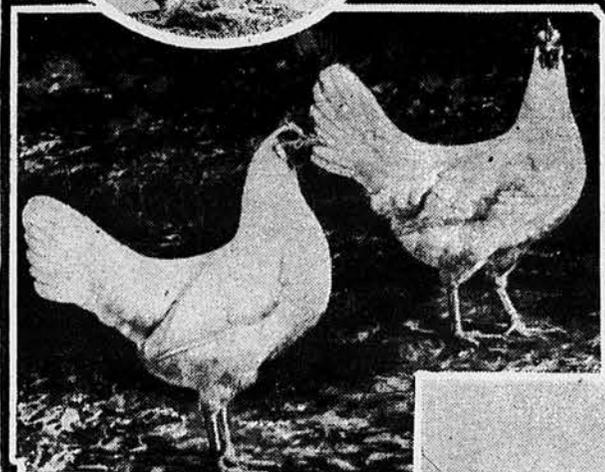
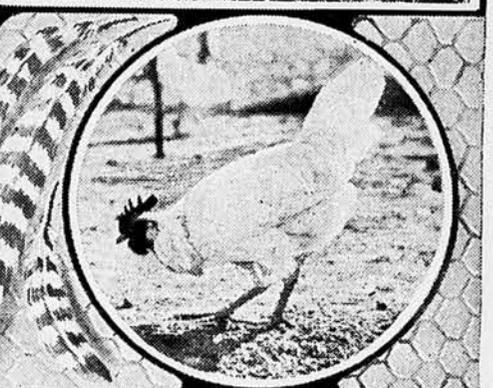
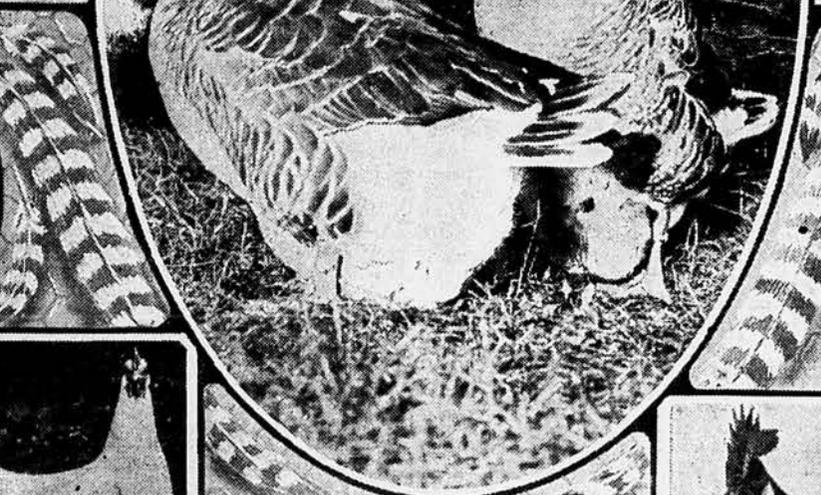
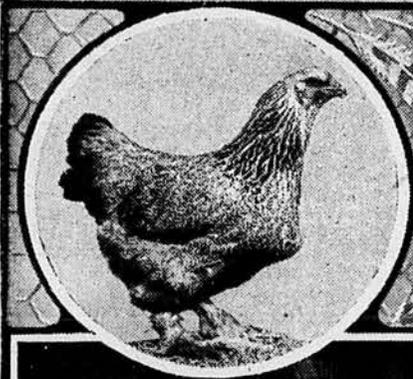
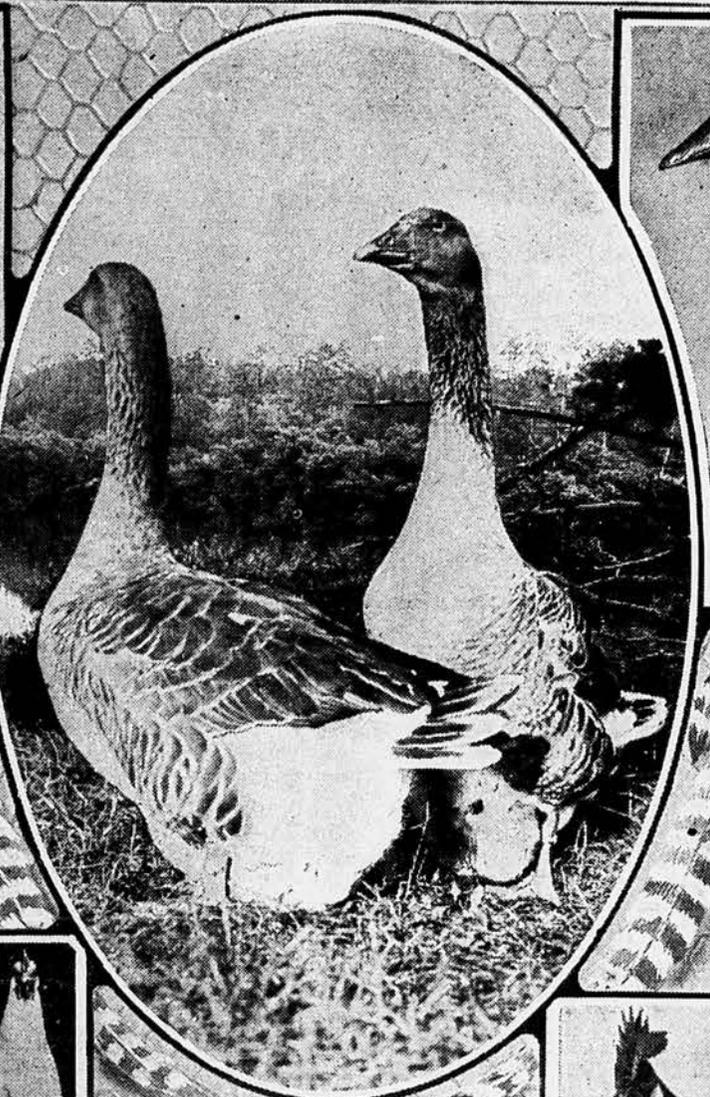
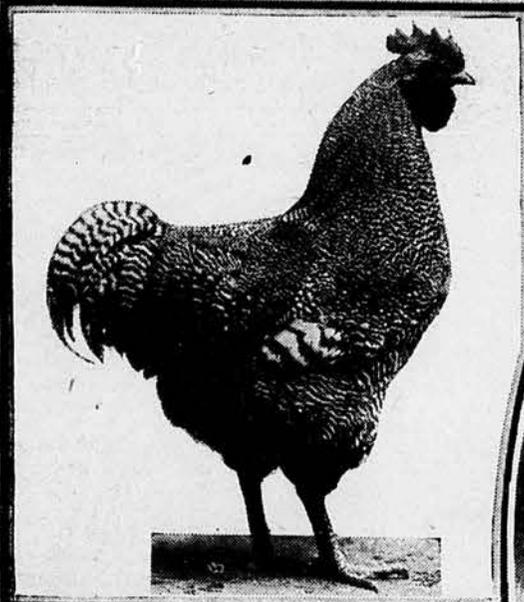
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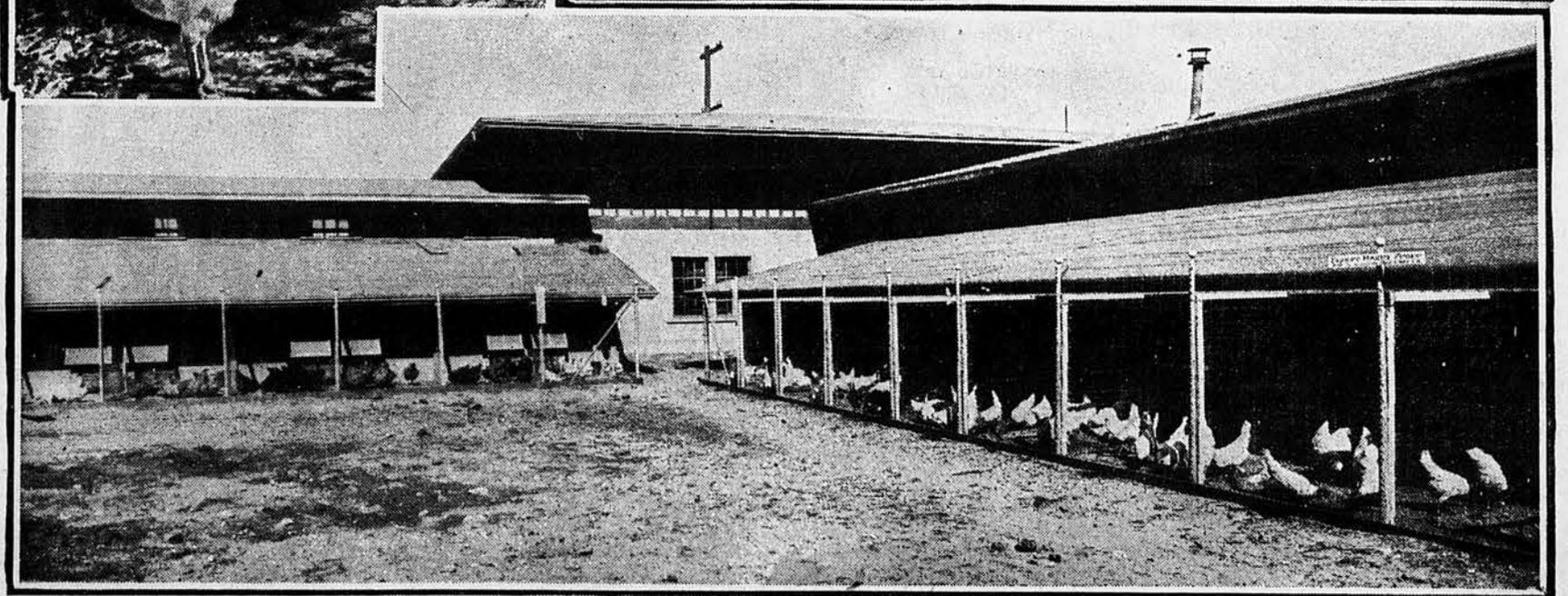
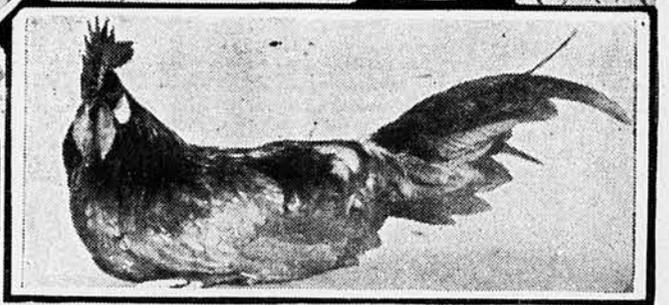


A Crop Worth 11 Millions

The Poultry Record of Kansas in 1915



A FARMER had a little hen
 That laid an egg a day,
 And every bill the farmer made
 Those eggs were sure to pay.
 They bought the groceries and the coal,
 And 'tis the common knowledge :
 It was those very golden eggs
 That sent his boys to college —M.C.W.



Letters by Our Readers

Some Mighty Good Poultry Raisers Live in Kansas. Read What They Say

By Our Readers

I keep Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, as we have found them to be an excellent all-purpose fowl. I do as much of my hatching as possible during the months of March and April and the rest in May. The early hatched chicks make the high priced fries, and the pullets develop into larger and bet-



ter hens than later hatched chickens. During the summer and fall months when marketing the fries, I sell the roosters and cull out and sell all the pullets that do not measure up to my standards.

Before the frosty nights come I have my flock reduced to about 100 hens and a few late hatched chicks for winter use. I dispose of my old hens just before moulting time, keeping only a few of the best. I find that the old hens are more likely to sit early and they make better mothers for the early chicks, but the early hatched pullets will lay more eggs in winter when prices are high.

I use an incubator for hatching, but nothing else equals old "Biddy" for mothering the chicks. When the flock has been reduced to the capacity of my buildings, the pullets are taught to roost in the house by carrying them in and placing them on the roost several times, and removing the brood coops from their accustomed place. They will then soon learn to go into the house.

My poultry house consists of a shed 10 by 26 feet facing the south and an old fashioned "hen house" is joined up to the west end. This is provided with perches, has windows in the south and is used exclusively as a roosting room. The shed is divided into three rooms. Each end room has a window of glass and the room in the center has an open front covered with poultry netting, but is provided with a large roller door which closes the entire opening, if desired.

In these rooms are the nests and all feeding apparatus. I keep the dirt floor covered about 4 inches deep with clean litter, and into this I scatter all grain fed. At present they are given on leaving the roost 1 quart of kafir, 1 quart of oats and 1 quart of mill sweepings from wheat. Heretofore I have used wheat but this year the price is prohibitive. At noon I feed the potato parings and any scraps of vegetables at hand, also a little grain. Every other day they are fed at noon a warm mash made up of 1 part shorts, 1 part of corn meal and 2 parts of bran. I take about 2½ pounds of "cracklings," the residue left from lard making, boil until soft and mix with the mash, adding enough warm water or milk to moisten the whole. I use what I can mix in a 4 gallon dishpan, for one feed for my 100 hens and feed in flat pans on the floor.

On the day when this is not fed the fowls are given access to a hopper

filled with dry mash made up by above preparations, but instead of the cracklings I add to each bushel basketful, 2 quarts of meat meal and 2 quarts of linseed meal.

Charcoal, grit and oyster shell are kept before them at all times, and plenty of fresh, clean water must be given them. Never allow them to drink ice water and keep them in when there is snow on the ground.

We never find it necessary to make eggless cakes at our house.

During the year 1915 I sold eggs to the amount of \$79.04. We kept no account of those used at home. In addition 87 hens brought \$45.81, 10 roosters brought \$6.02 and 339 young chickens brought \$119.24. Sixty-six young chickens were used on the table. I paid out \$68.51 for feed and aside from this quite a little kafir was fed which was grown here on our farm. No account was kept of this, but we figured that the kafir fed and the eggs and chickens for home consumption balance.

I now have about 85 fine pullets, 20 hens and 7 purebred cockerels, to be used as breeders in 1916.

Myrtle Miller.

Colony, Kan., R. R. 3.

Care of Young Chicks

"Much can be done with a Scotchman provided you get him young enough, but to get him young enough you must go back a generation or two before he was born." This same saying is true in raising chickens. To do much in the way of producing strong, healthy chicks go back a generation or two and from good, healthy, 2-year-old hens, mated to sturdy cockerels of a vigorous strain, procure your eggs for incubation. Keep these eggs in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees and set as soon after being laid as possible.

When the incubator begins to hatch keep the doors closed till the chicks are thoroughly dry, then open by degrees a few inches at a time until the little fellows become used to the change in temperature. After removing the chicks to the brooder your skill and measure of success as a poultryman will be tested. This is a vital period, requiring much care and attention and the application of a considerable amount of common sense. After one has played hen to 300 or 400 senseless chicks he will tip his hat with a great deal of respect to the feathered mother. The newly hatched chick has no sense of location and once outside the hover wanders peeping and crying to the farthest corner of the pen. It takes endless patience to gently herd these stragglers back under the hover until they learn where to go for warmth.

Nature has provided sufficient nourishment in the egg yolk to last the chick 48 hours and no food should be given for that length of time. Teach them to drink fresh water and give them a little sand at which to pick. This will be all that is needed until they are removed to the brooder. To do more would court disaster.

Keep the brooder thermometer at 100 degrees for the first week. Gradually diminish the heat until the chicks are 3 weeks old when it may be as low as 85 degrees. Of course the outside temperature should be taken into consideration and the care-taker must use his judgment about the brooder temperature. In the late spring months, chicks at 6 or 7 weeks of age require no heat except on cold, wet days. The temperature should always be changed gradually, as any sudden change will tend to weaken the vitality of your flock.

As soon as one becomes acquainted with a chick's nature, he will know by the action of the chicks when they have the proper amount of heat, as they are quick to show any discomfort and will huddle up or pant as the degree of heat is not sufficient or too great.

A little chick will not develop properly without exercise. The brooder

should be roomy enough to allow this exercise and avoid the danger of crowding and piling up. A cool compartment strewn with straw where they can scratch and run about freely promotes growth. Another essential is fresh air. The brooder should be built to allow a continuous circulation of pure, fresh air without drafts. Chicks cannot keep warm in a poorly ventilated brooder and will come out in the morning dull and listless, their feathers ruffled from crowding and with little appetite for breakfast. Like human babies they thrive best when their night's rest is comfortable and undisturbed. In fact,



comfort is the key note in maintaining a rapid, steady growth in young chicks. Clean, comfortable quarters with plenty of room for exercise and with good ventilation, but no drafts is needed—a warm place for the chick to creep when he runs out into the wet or cold. A chick responds quickly to care and attention.

Be sure the quarters are clean. Once a week the brooder should be taken apart and disinfected. Kerosene is a good disinfectant, as it dries quickly and causes the chicks no discomfort. Attention to little details in the brooding insures success. Almost anyone can incubate chickens, but it takes patience, untiring care and energy to raise them.

Now as to the feed question: After the first 48 hours give small feeds for the first week or so, five times a day. This feed may consist of dry bread crumbs, oatmeal and small quantities of ground corn. Use the last sparingly, as the digestive organs of the young chick are a little too tender to grind it easily. Do not, if inexperienced, feed infertile eggs, as chicks are so fond of them that they are likely to overeat and there is no easier method of killing young chicks than by overfeeding. Much of the so-called "white diarrhea" is simply a form of indigestion, caused by overfeeding.

Gradually change the ration of bread crumbs and oatflakes to one of bran, shorts, cornmeal and finely sifted beef scrap mixed thoroughly and fed dry in shallow troughs. After the first two weeks, the feeding time may be reduced from five times a day to three times, and, as the chicks grow older the amount of bran may be reduced while the amount of cornmeal and beef scrap is increased. Cracked wheat, corn or kafir scattered in an inch or so of chaff or leaves on the brooder house floor induces exercise.

An occasional feed of wet mash quickens the appetite. Get the little chicks out on the ground as soon as possible. Even when quite cold they enjoy the outdoor air and soon learn to scamper back to the hover when chilly. Once chicks are out on free range there is little danger of overfeeding. Here is a good program for a novice at the work; after the first year you can profit by your own experience and make one of your own to suit conditions: First 48 hours, fresh water, sand or fine grit; next week, feed five times daily with stale bread crumbs, oatflakes and finely ground corn in small quantities; next week, dry mash, consisting of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran, shorts and finely sifted beef scrap; gradually increase the corn chop and add whole wheat; after this reduce the feeding to three times a day and make the mash 1 part of beef scrap, 1 part wheat bran, 2 parts cornmeal and 2 parts shorts. As soon as the chicks are on free range keep this mash

constantly before them in hoppers, feeding corn chop and wheat, equal parts, three times a day, just enough at each feed to leave them a little hungry. Follow the advice given by an eminent dyspeptic specialist: always stop eating when you feel as if you could hold just one more biscuit."

To be successful in brooding and feeding young chicks, one must have a love for the work. Careless inattention to details, haphazard feeding and neglect of sanitation will surely work ruin in the flock. Each morning this sorry sight will meet the would-be poultryman's eyes: Here and there heaps of feathered remains, the little toes turned up so pitifully, seemingly to make this mute appeal: "If I was so soon to be killed, what in the world was I begun for?"

However, the reward is as certain for the person who has given the young stock clean, warm, well-ventilated homes and fed them regularly. On opening his brooder house in the morning, he will be greeted by a pell mell rush of vigorous, happy youngsters that will eagerly attack the food troughs and water pans. Then after a free for all

fight they will scamper off among the grass twittering happily to themselves and making war on the early worms.

Mrs. N. L. Harris.

Manhattan, Kan.

Profit, \$7.30 a Day

In order to receive the greatest profit from poultry I begin before the chick is hatched by using eggs from strong, vigorous, range-raised hens of an established laying strain. I also use the best incubator I can get and give the young chicks plenty of exercise, either by scratching for their food or by letting them run on young oats, or both. When the chicks are large enough to do without artificial heat I put them in a colony house and haul them to the field. I think pullets raised in this way make a better growth and are more vigorous as they get such a variety of feed. I feed them all they will eat in the colony house and give them good clean water. They stay in the colony houses until about September 1 when I bring them in to the laying houses. It is not much trouble to feed and water chickens on the range when we consider the value of a fine, healthy, vigorous lot of pullets.

I always balance the ration according to the prices of grain, using the

(Continued on Page 16.)



More Prize Articles

One Hundred Poultry Letters Will be Printed in This and Early Issues

By Our Readers

WE began saving the best eggs February 1, 1915, for setting. We gathered the eggs four times daily and kept them in a room where they would not chill, but they were not near a stove. We turned these eggs once a day. We brought out our small incubator February 8 and gave it a thorough washing with soap and water, drying it with a clean cloth. While it was still damp we placed a dish containing a live coal and a bit of sulphur in the incubator and closed both doors for a few minutes. We then opened the doors and left the incubator to air. We cleaned the flues by drawing a cloth through them. The lamp burner was cleaned February 9 by boiling it 20 minutes in 1 quart of water with a tablespoonful of baking soda. We filled the lamp two-thirds full of oil, put a new wick in the burner and trimmed it so it would burn true turned high or low. We never fill our lamp full and always put in some oil morning and evening after we have turned the eggs. The operator's hands should be clean for egg turning.

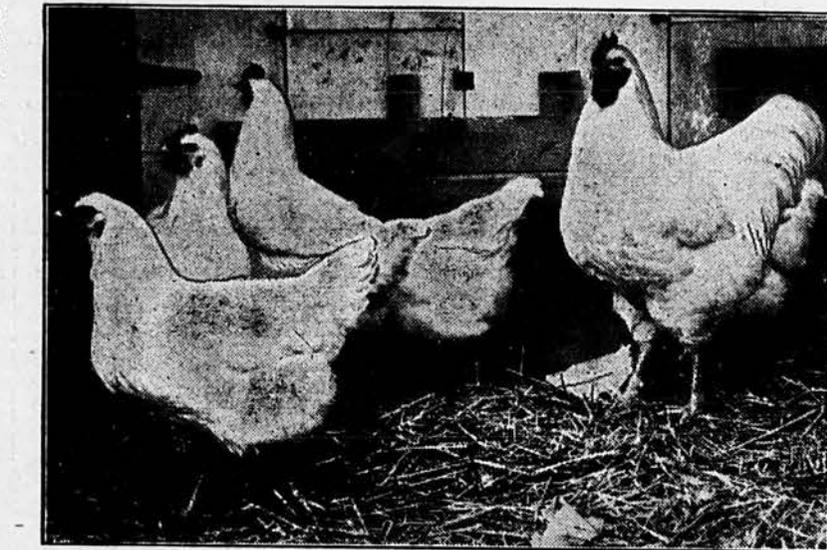
The tank was filled with hot water February 10 and the thermometer was placed on a small box to give it the correct position. We then opened the ventilators, set the regulator and started the lamp. This was our hard day for we went often to look at the thermometer and regulator. We wanted the temperature to run 103 degrees even. We set the regulator the least little bit at a time as very little makes one-half a degree. By 2 o'clock we had the 103 degrees, and when we filled the lamp for the night it was 103 degrees with the regulator working fine. In the morning the thermometer read 102½ degrees so we thought it was about right for the eggs.

We had 73 eggs which we cleaned and marked as we placed them in the tray. We broke one egg in cleaning so we had 72 eggs when we started hatching. The eggs were placed in the incubator in the morning and the lamp was turned low so they would heat slowly. We looked at the thermometer and regulator three times the first day and turned the lamp higher at 2 o'clock so they would be 103 degrees by evening. We did not take the eggs out of the incubator the first day. The eggs were turned in the morning of the second day. We never place the tray on the floor and always leave the incubator doors open when the eggs are out, unless the room is very cold. We turned the tray end for end in the evening, but did not turn the eggs.

All the eggs were turned the third day, morning and evening, and from then on we turned them twice every day, morning and evening, and we always took some eggs from the center of the tray, placing them on the outside and those from the outside we

placed in the center. This heats the eggs evenly and chicks come out in one day and night. We also placed a pan of steaming water under the tray the third, sixth, ninth, twelfth, fifteenth, and eighteenth day. We put the water in at noon, watching the thermometer all the time we steamed the eggs for the steam heats. We also watched the thermometer for a while after we took the water out for the dampness often causes the temperature to rise. We steamed them 2 minutes the first time, then 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 minutes. We began airing the eggs on the fourth day when we turned them in the morning and if the room where the incubator was placed seemed very cold we took them in a warmer room.

They were aired 5 minutes the fourth



day, 7 minutes the fifth day, 9 minutes the sixth day, 10 minutes the seventh day, 12 minutes the eighth day, and 14 minutes the ninth day. We turned the eggs in the morning of the tenth day and in the evening we tested them. This took about 15 minutes so the eggs were aired for that day. We tested out seven eggs which left us 65. We aired the eggs 17 minutes on the morning of the eleventh day, 19 minutes on the twelfth day, 21 minutes on the thirteenth day, 24 minutes on the fourteenth day, 25 minutes on the fifteenth day, 27 minutes on the sixteenth day, 29 minutes on the seventeenth day, and 30 minutes on the eighteenth day. We did not turn the eggs on the nineteenth day, but turned the tray end for end morning and evening. The eggs were pipping on the twentieth day and we opened the incubator three times and with a pen knife we broke the shell at the pipped places, just enough to give the chicks air.

We opened the incubator three or four times on the twenty-first day to take out the shells. This was done as quickly as possible so the chicks would not get chilled. We put a cloth on the floor of the incubator where the chicks fell down and placed a cloth over the glass of the outside door to shut the light out of the incubator. We took 60 chicks off on the twenty-second day. Two of the eggs had live chicks in them and we helped them out but they were



cripples. March was a bad month, cold, cloudy and wet, but we raised 50 of the 60 baby chicks and they had no mother or brooder. We sold 26 of them for 25 cents a pound, and we still have 24 fine hens.

Lydia R. Smyres.
R. 5, Columbus, Kan.

60 Eggs from Two Geese

I prefer the Toulouse geese as they are large, tame and of a good market type. The average weight is from 12 to 15 pounds, and if they are well fed they can be made to weigh more than that. All geese are very easily raised and do not require much feed. Plenty of water, a grass pasture and a little shelter is all that is necessary to keep a goose alive, but if better treatment and

more feed is given them better results will be obtained.

I keep two geese and a gander for breeding purposes. The geese usually will begin to lay about March 1, or a little earlier if the weather is warm. They will lay 10 or 12 eggs and then will want to set if not kept away from the nest. I make a nest of straw in one corner of a shed and put a nest egg in it and the geese always lay in it. My geese began laying last year about March 1 and laid until June 1. They lay every other day for about two weeks, then miss four or five days and then lay again. They will lay several clutches of eggs if not allowed to set.

I have set the eggs under the geese and have had good and bad results. As a rule, though, it is not best to set the geese. I prefer to set the eggs under chicken hens as the geese cannot cover the goslings well enough in cool weather. The geese also run in the damp grass with the goslings and that is not good for them. I turn the geese eggs once a day and do not keep them longer than three weeks before setting them. I keep them in a room at a moderate temperature and cover them at night in cold weather. If they get chilled they will not hatch. I set six eggs under a hen if she is large, but if she is small five is enough. A goose can be set on 10 or 12, according to her size.

It takes from 28 to 30 days for the

eggs to hatch. I always dampen them with warm water three or four days before hatching. Often the goslings have to be helped out of the shell, but they should never be helped until the egg has been chipped about one day, unless they can be heard in the egg and it is more than 28 days since they were set. If that is the case the egg should be chipped.

The goslings should not be fed anything until they are 48 hours old. Then they should be given plenty of water, light bread crumbs, lettuce, grass and cornmeal until they are a week old. Then a little chop may be given. They can be given all the chop they want when they are 2 weeks old. Geese are very fond of lettuce. It is not necessary to feed them very much after they are 3 weeks old, but if they are fed

well they will be heavier at market time.

My two geese laid 60 eggs last year. I sold some of the eggs at 50 cents for six. Almost every egg will hatch if they are given proper care. I had 35 goslings hatch last spring and 25 were raised ready to market.

The young geese were picked twice and about ¼ pound of feathers to the goose was obtained. They are plucked whenever they begin to shed their feathers which is about every six weeks. The old geese should be plucked about four or five times a year. They can be plucked until Thanksgiving, but not later and should not be plucked during the laying season. The feathers can be sold at \$1 a pound.

I always sell my young geese a few days before Thanksgiving. They average about 11 pounds each. I had some last year that weighed 14 pounds, but they always had all the feed they could eat. They received plenty of corn for about two weeks before marketing. I received 10 cents a pound for them last year, which is a good price for geese.

The goslings should not be allowed to get wet until they are 2 weeks old. If they do they get so they can't walk and then they die. Geese seldom have any disease, but if they do there usually is no cure for them.

A. L. M.
Bonner Springs, Kan.

A Start With Purebreds

Every spring there are many farmers' wives who wish to make a start with some breed of purebred fowls. Perhaps they wish to change from one breed to another which they have reasons to believe will suit their purpose better. Frequently the farm woman has become interested in better chickens and wishes to change from the ordinary flock of mongrels to some of the purebreds. The question is how shall the change be made, or in what way can one change to purebred stock with the least expense—for in most farm homes the money question is a vital one—and yet get good results? There are three ways to get a start with blooded chickens; first, by buying a pen of adult fowls, yarding them and setting eggs from them; second, by ordering eggs for hatching; and third, by ordering day-old chicks from a reliable breeder and rearing them.

I have never tried investing in the day-old chicks, but I have ordered both fowls and eggs and think that the most sensible plan under all circumstances is to buy the adult fowls and produce your own eggs for hatching. My experience in ordering eggs has not been satisfactory. Shipping eggs for hatching purposes is uncertain and it makes one feel bad to save up money and pay for purebred eggs and then pay the express charges, which are always high, and then not get half a hatch. One can get a pen of six hens and a rooster of first class utility birds of most any of the popular breeds for \$5 and express charges. Utility fowls are what the ordinary farmers' wives need. There are only a very small number of persons, especially among farmers, who are making a success of breeding and selling fancy poultry at fancy prices.

It takes time, money and experience to make a success in breeding fancy poultry. Hence the best chickens for the ordinary farm are what the breeders advertise as utility birds. From the pen of six hens one should get at least 200 eggs in time for early setting purposes. These eggs will be gathered fresh and we know that they have not been chilled in transit. If properly incubated one should get a good hatch and if the parent stock has been well cared for there should be little difficulty in raising almost, if not all of them. With the original pen of fowls we have a good start for the next season. Experience teaches that yearling hens make better breeders than pullets.

As to breeds it is best to make up your mind what you want from the fowls, meat or eggs. If eggs are the

(Continued on Page 26.)

For Better Hay Crops

Alfalfa Requires a Great Deal of Care and Attention in Saving All the Leaves Properly at Harvest Time

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

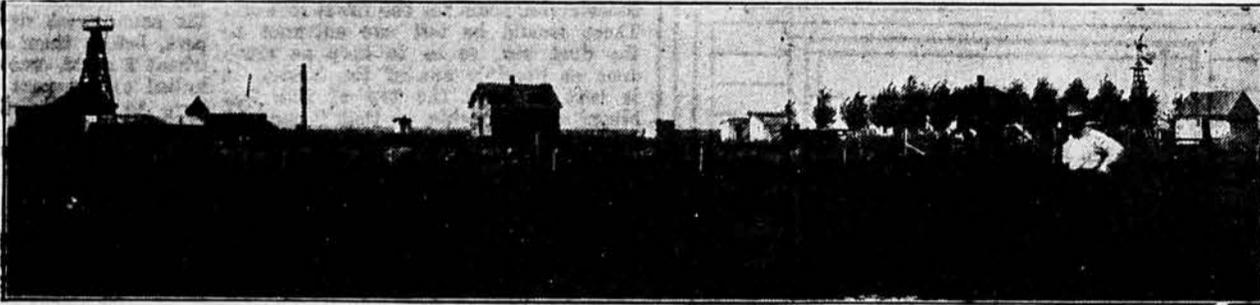
THERE has been a great increase in the care in putting up good alfalfa hay in the last few years in Kansas. This is true in all sections, and it is especially obvious in the eastern part, where it is much harder to cure hay that has good quality than it is farther west. When rains come like they did in 1915, however, it is almost impossible to save very much of the hay in good condition. Rains like that will come from time to time, and the growers have to expect some loss. Millions of dollars' worth of alfalfa hay was lost in Kansas last year because it was not possible to save it. A great many growers in eastern Kansas lost the entire first crop.

Some very encouraging tests on the use of alfalfa silage are being carried on at the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is believed that it will be possible to overcome the objectionable fermentations which take place when alfalfa is put in a silo. It is likely that the experiments will lead to the extensive use of the first crop of alfalfa during wet seasons for silage. If this occurs it will solve a most difficult problem.

When the conditions are favorable for the curing of alfalfa it is not a difficult task in Kansas, if a farmer has a fundamental appreciation of the importance of preventing bleaching and of saving all the leaves. It is especially important that the leaves should be saved, for they contain most of the protein, which is the more valuable part of the hay. If the bleaching is prevented the hay will have a good color as a rule. While it is true that the markets sometimes place an undue value on alfalfa hay with a good color, a producer must respect this if he wishes to get the best price. Most of the buyers for stock food companies and alfalfa mills get their hay in the western part of the state—Garden City and Scott City are two important centers for this business.

In harvesting the hay the big things are to rake it promptly after it is well wilted, so most of the curing will be done in the shock. This will tend to reduce the loss of the leaves, and it will almost prevent bleaching. The stems and the leaves will cure out together, and most of the leaves will stay with the plant. In speaking of the curing of alfalfa hay recently, A. M. Ten Eyck, former superintendent of the Hays Experiment station, said:

"Alfalfa is no more difficult to cure for hay than a heavy growth of clover. A good plan is to cut it in the forenoon, starting the mower as soon as the dew is off. In the afternoon of the same day, when the alfalfa is well wilted, rake before the leaves become dry and brittle, and put into small cocks or bunches the same afternoon or the next forenoon,



J. W. Lough of Scott City and His Hogs, on an Irrigated Alfalfa Pasture. The Feed of the Animals in Both Winter and Summer Consists Largely of This Legume. They Receive a Light Grain Ration While on the Alfalfa Pasture, on Which They make Excellent Gains.

and allow it to cure until the third day, when the hay should be ready to stack. Bunching with the hay rake will do in case labor and time are lacking to put the hay in cocks.

"In case rain comes when the hay is in the cocks, do not disturb it until fair weather comes. Then, after the hay has dried out somewhat, loosen up the bunches. Turn them over and allow them to dry a few hours before stacking. It is very important not to have moisture on the hay when it is stacked. The natural moisture in hay is not nearly so likely to cause molding and heating in the stack or mow as the moisture on the hay. In a large way alfalfa may be handled with a side delivery rake and hay loader. Rake when well wilted and allow it to cure in the windrows."

Sometimes it is necessary to store alfalfa hay in the barn when it contains considerable moisture. This can be done if care is used. On a farm near Yates Center when it is necessary to put hay, containing much moisture into the barn it often is spread loosely over a large part of the mow, so the air can get to it and dry it out—it is not deep enough to cause heating.

Sometimes it is necessary to pile up the uncured hay, and when this is the case it is piled just as loosely as possible. The hay is dumped on a rack, and mowed away by hand. No hay is dumped on the pile and no one walks on it. In this way the hay can be piled up in a loose manner so it will cure. This method is successful, and it will give hay of good quality. It takes more work than that required with field cured hay of course, and for that reason the curing always is done outside when possible. This method is especially valuable in the spring, and much hay is saved in this way that would otherwise be badly damaged by rain.

When a man wishes to put moist alfalfa hay into the barn it is very important that he should impress on the man who is mowing it away that he

must not jump or drop heavy forkfuls on it. When A. M. Ten Eyck was professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college he cured some green alfalfa hay by this method, and when he came to take out the hay in the winter he found that it had kept fairly well except in one spot, where it had spoiled. When he found this, he sought an interview with the man who had mowed the hay away. This man cheerfully admitted that he had jumped down on the hay on that spot in getting from the platform where the hay was dumped to the door.

When it is necessary to stack the hay the stacks should be covered with coarse grass, to aid in shedding water. The best plan for this field storage of alfalfa is that used in the Elwood community, where the hay is placed in field sheds, and is later baled and hauled to market, as most of the alfalfa grown there is for the market. It would pay the growers to feed more of the alfalfa on their farms, and there is an increasing interest in livestock there.

There are about 150 field sheds in the alfalfa fields near Elwood, most of them being about 20 feet wide and 20 feet high, and from 50 to 60 feet long. Some of the sheds are larger than this, but the opinion of the farmers is that these field sheds should not be too large, for the fire risk is increased with the size of the sheds, and there also is a considerable loss of the alfalfa leaves if the hay is dragged too far by the sweep rakes over the ground. On the other hand, the cost of the space increases as the size of the barns is decreased, so they should not be made too small. A barn 20 feet wide, 20 feet high and 60 feet long will cost about \$400.

Some of the barns have open sides, but most of them are boarded up all the way. Others are boarded up but are arranged so the sides may be opened until the hay has cured. The hay usually is run into the barn with forks in the

usual way—it being delivered to the end of the barn by the sweep rakes—but some of the barns that have been built recently are equipped so sections of the roof can be removed and the hay thrown in with stackers. The hay is handled carefully by most growers, for as a large part of it is sold on the open market it is essential that it should be of good quality. It is raked just as soon as it is well wilted, so that most of the curing may be done in the windrow. Side delivery rakes are used, because they do not pack the hay so badly as the dump rakes and they allow the air to circulate through it better. When there is time, these windrows frequently are turned over with the rake, as this will materially hasten the curing process. As the hay is raked promptly before the leaves are cooked, they continue to pump the water out of the stems, and the whole of the plant dries out together. When this is the case, the hay usually has the desirable green color, and there is not a great loss of leaves.

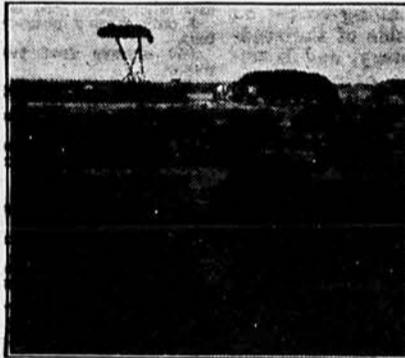
It is possible to put the hay in the barns before it is thoroughly dried out, and this is done some, especially if a rain is coming up. It is not, however, possible to pile alfalfa hay unless it is down to a proper moisture content. The hay is left in the sheds for at least two or three weeks, and it may be baled at any time after that. The balers usually are running in this community for most of the year. None of the baling is done in the field.

Power balers are used for almost all of this work, for they are much more efficient than the old horse power machines. The price for the baling runs from \$1.75 to \$2 a ton, when the owner of the baler supplies everything and piles the bales back in the shed again. Baled hay, of course, takes up much less room than that which is loose, so the owners try to get the crops baled as soon as possible after the hay is in good condition, but they wait until the price is favorable, as a rule, before they sell.

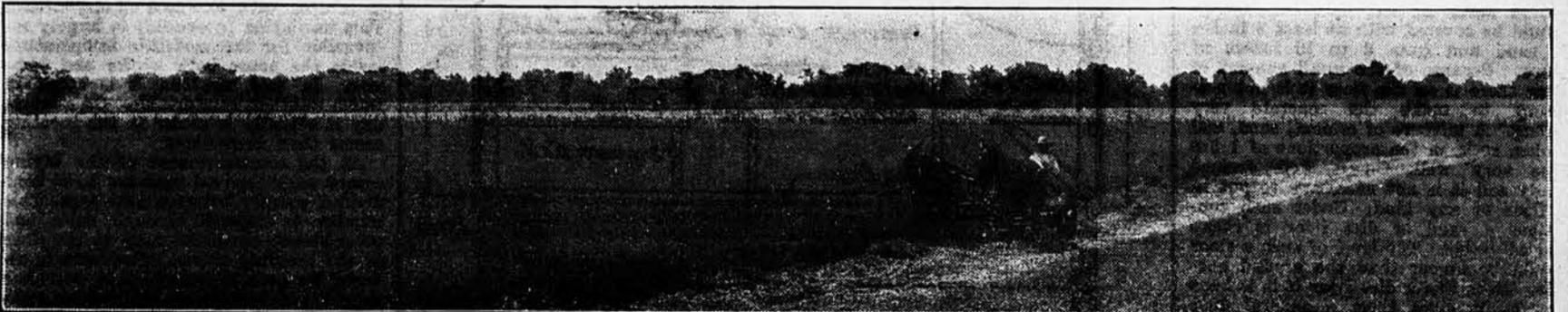
C. W. Ryan, who owns 45 acres of alfalfa near Elwood, in speaking of the sale of the crop, said: "Along about the first of the year is the best time to sell alfalfa. If one waits until well along in the spring, the price frequently goes down, for the buyers are waiting for the new crop. It is not wise to sell too early in the fall, either, for there always are some men who must sell at that time, and they force the price down. It doesn't pay to sell this or any other crop when the bulk of the growers are selling; the important thing is to have as little competition as possible."

While it usually is best to feed the alfalfa on the farm where it is grown, there always will be a considerable amount of this crop grown to sell. When

(Continued on Page 46.)



Stacking the Alfalfa Hay.

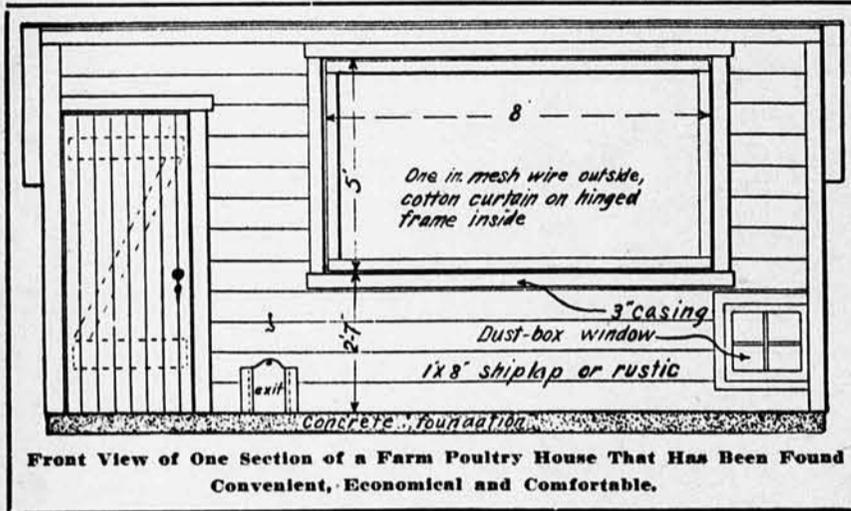


Cutting Alfalfa on a Farm in Central Kansas. The Crop Has Just Started to Bloom, and it is in an Ideal Condition for Harvesting. It Will be Raked as Soon as the Plants are Well Wilted, and Most of the Curing Will be Done in the Shock. This Will Help to Save the Leaves and it Will Almost Prevent Bleaching.

In Building a Hen House

You Can Figure the Estimated Cost From the Bill of Materials Given Here

By Byron Alder



HERE IS a farm poultry house that has given very satisfactory service. The plan shown here is for one section of this house. Other sections the same as that shown may be added at either end as the increase in the size of the flock makes additions necessary. The plan provides for a concrete floor. This is advisable under most conditions, and is necessary if the house is in a damp place. As a rule a cement floor is more desirable than a wooden floor, because it can be kept more sanitary, offers little or no protection to mites or other vermin, and is permanent.

Under average farm conditions the poultry house constructed of matched boards, drop siding or other tight-jointed lumber, or of ordinary boards covered with roofing paper will be found the most satisfactory, according to A. F. Rolf. Galvanized iron, steel or other metals should be avoided, as metals are excellent conductors of heat, and will cause too great a variation in the temperature extremes of the house. A house with metal walls or roof will make a colder house in winter and a warmer house in summer than a similar house constructed of wood.

Cement or concrete are very valuable for the foundations and floors of permanent houses, but never should be used in the walls. Cement walls draw and hold moisture and are much colder than wooden walls.

A great deal depends on the location of the house. There should be good drainage of both soil and air in order that the house may remain dry. If possible the house should be protected from the prevailing winds of the cold season. At least the fronts of the houses should be faced so that the strong winds cannot blow directly on the roosts. A south or southeast slope of the land is desirable, for then the sun will quickly warm and dry the soil. The house should face so that the sun's rays will enter it in the morning and early afternoon.

In case a cement floor is used it should be made reasonably smooth, and level with the top of the foundation so as to make cleaning easy. A cement floor should never be left bare but always should be covered with at least 3 inches of sand and from 6 to 10 inches of straw. Because of the small amount of wear there is on the floor it is not necessary to make the concrete very strong. A mixture of cement, sand, and broken rock, in the proportions of 1:3:8 does very well. On a well drained sandy soil it is not necessary to put in a floor of any kind. Under such conditions a sand or dirt floor is cheap and advisable. The level of such a floor should be higher than the ground outside. Hens like a dirt floor if it is kept dry, as it gives them a natural dust wallow. A dirt floor must be replaced frequently to keep it in a clean, sanitary condition. A concrete floor, however, makes a house easier to clean and

in the long run may save considerable labor and expense.

Under all conditions it is necessary to have a foundation extending at least 6 inches above the surface of the ground, and down far enough so that the frost cannot get under.

The siding should be a good grade of shiplap, and must be lined with building paper. Many old houses were built with rough boards running up and down and the cracks covered with battens. This is undesirable in a place where the winters are severe. The battens work loose and the fowls are subjected to drafts from all sides. A double wall sometimes is made by nailing boards on both the inside and outside of the siding. This is not necessary, and is undesirable because of the extra expense and because the double wall makes an ideal harbor for vermin. The only place that a double wall is needed is above and behind the perches, to protect the fowls when the rear ventilator is open.

It is not advisable to use shingles on a roof as flat as this one. Where prepared roofing, either felt or paper, is used it is not necessary to cover the roof first with building paper. Under no conditions should a poultry house be covered with boards and battens.

The dropping board and nests are made in two sections and held in place by means of a stirrup or hook. They should be made as light as possible without sacrificing needed strength. They must not be shaky. They should be constructed so they can be removed for cleaning and disinfecting. Everything in the building, except the dust box and feed hoppers should be at least

18 inches from the floor. This allows considerable room for the fowls to work. There should be but one entrance to the dust box, so as to keep as much dust as possible out of the house. It is best to have the top of this box hinged or removable, so that it may be taken off when the box is cleaned and refilled.

The door is made of matched flooring, the same as the drop board, and is provided with a good lock. The frames for the wire and muslin should be made of 1 1/4 by 3-inch material, and should have at least one cross brace. The frame on which the wire is nailed need not be hinged, but should be made so that it can be taken out when necessary. Here is a bill of the material needed:

- 23 pieces 1 by 8 by 12 shiplap for ends.
 - 17 pieces 1 by 8 by 16 shiplap for rear and front.
 - 23 pieces 1 by 8 by 18 shiplap for roof.
 - 2 pieces 2 by 6 by 12 wallplate.
 - 2 pieces 2 by 6 by 16 wallplate.
 - 9 pieces 2 by 6 by 14 rafters.
 - 11 pieces 2 by 4 by 16 studding.
 - 44 pieces No. 2 flooring, 3/4 inch by 16 feet, for door, drop boards, and inner wall over perches.
 - 2 pieces 2 by 6 by 16, ripped through center, for perches.
 - 3 pieces 2 by 2 by 16 for drop boards and nest supports.
 - 11 pieces 1 by 3 by 16 for casings on corners, around door and window, and under roof.
 - 2 pieces 1 by 6 by 16 doors for nests and ventilator in rear.
 - 2 pieces 1 by 3 by 16 for platform at back of nests.
 - 2 pieces 1 by 4 by 16 nests.
 - 1 piece 1 by 6 by 16 nest front.
 - 1 piece 1 by 12 by 16 nest bottom.
 - 4 pieces 1 by 6 by 16 frame, window and door.
 - 1 piece 1 by 8 by 16 dust box.
 - 1 window sash, 20 by 20 inches, 4 glass.
 - 3 pieces 1 1/4 by 3 by 16 frames for curtain and wire over front of opening.
 - 2 rolls heavy prepared roofing, 200 square feet.
 - 350 square feet two-ply tarred building paper.
- For the foundation:
- 68 cubic feet of concrete, mixture 1:2 1/2:5.
 - 14 bags of cement.
 - 33 cubic feet of sand.
 - 66 cubic feet of stone or gravel.
- For floor:
- 83 cubic feet coarse gravel or stone for first 6-inch layer.
 - 55 cubic feet of concrete, mixture 1:3:6.
 - 10 bags of cement.
 - 15 cubic feet of sand.
 - 30 cubic feet of stone or gravel.

Raise All of Your Chicks

BY B. F. KAUPP.

Much depends on the feed that little chicks receive. For the first five days they may be fed a mixture of rolled oats 8 parts, bread crumbs or cracker waste 8 parts, sifted beef scrap 2 parts, bone meal 1 part.

This mixture should be moistened with sour skim milk and fed five times

a day. Shredded green food, fine grit and charcoal are scattered over this food.

A mixture of cracked wheat 3 parts, ground corn 2 parts, pinhead oatmeal 1 part, may be given for the next five to 15 days. This mixture should be scattered in light litter morning and evening. In addition to this grain ration, the following is mixed with sour milk and given three times a day: Wheat bran 3 parts, corn meal 3 parts, wheat middlings 3 parts, beef scrap 3 parts, bone meal 1 part.

After the chicks are 30 days old give the moist mash only once a day. Keep the same mash dry, in dry mash hoppers, before them all the time. Whole wheat 3 parts, cracked corn 2 parts, and hulled oats 1 part is an excellent mixture to feed in the litter night and morning to chicks of this age. When the chicks are 6 weeks old they may be given whole wheat and cracked corn in a hopper.

Chicks should be provided with green pasture made by spading up their run and sowing it to oats or rape. Clean water should be kept before them at all times. The pans must be washed thoroughly every day. Avoid damp, foul ground. If brooding is done by a hen keep her confined until the chicks are weaned, and remove to clean fresh ground every week. Disinfect the brooder coop and all feeding utensils frequently with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Make the Hen a Partner

(Continued from Page 8.)

The roosting rooms have windows on three sides in addition to ventilation chutes connecting with the first floor and a 10 inch flue passing up through the roof, where they open, giving perfectly free ventilation. At first glance, it would seem impossible to have the fowls comfortably roosting in a room with so many openings. Mr. Lawry explains that while the fowls are virtually sleeping out of doors and there are constant air currents near the floors of the roosting rooms, the perches upon which the hens roost are just above the level of the window openings, and the air at that point is quiet and pure. The heavy, warm gases given off from the fowls' bodies sink away and are replaced by the pure air from below. When the wind from any quarter is high, and it is snowing or raining, the windows in the roosting rooms facing that direction are closed.

It has never been found necessary to close all the windows on all sides of the henwel. When the prevailing winds are such that it is thought advisable to close the windows in the roosting room, the windows in the lower rooms are left open and the fresh air is taken up into the roosting room through ventilating passages arranged at intervals along the sides.

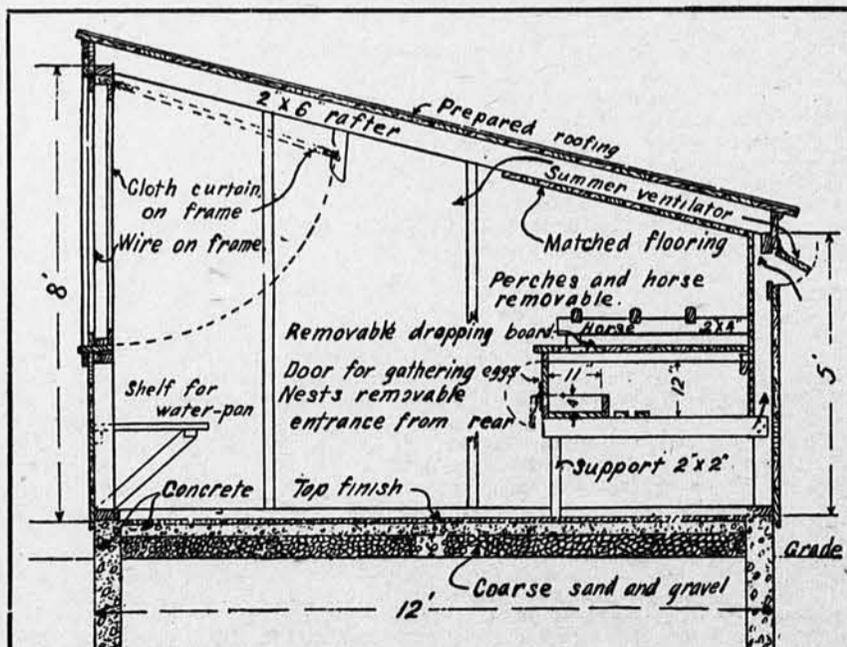
Saving of Labor.

The floor of the roosting room is covered with dry sand and the droppings fall on this. The thorough and continuous circulation of air in these rooms dries out the droppings as fast as they are made and they give off little or no odor. Mr. Lawry says that the excellent ventilation in the roosting rooms is a great saving of labor in a most unlooked for way. "It is unnecessary to remove the droppings oftener than three or four times a year." While the Yesterlaid method does not look so well in print or in actual practice as the method of cleaning the dropboards daily, it makes a big difference in the labor bill. There is no perceptible odor in the roosting room.

Over the roosting room there is a well ventilated attic, the floor of which is covered with one foot of dry straw. This insulation (overhead) is largely responsible for the moderate temperature inside the house both winter and summer. In cold weather, it is cozy; in warm weather, comfortable. On a warm day it actually is cooler in the roosting rooms than downstairs.

At the commencement of the laying season each hendwel contains 1,100 hens divided equally between two pens. This number is reduced through sales and otherwise to about 800 hens at the close of the breeding season. One male is allowed for each 10 hens so that there are over 100 males to each house during the season.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is a good weekly.—J. L. Douglas, Belleville, Kan.



Cross Section of the House Showing Construction of Ventilator, Nest Boxes, Perches, Floor and Foundation.

Selling Graded Eggs

Marketing by Case Count Does Not Give Careful Producers a Square Deal

By W. A. Lippincott

THERE is hardly a point in Kansas where eggs cannot be disposed of any day in the year for cash or trade at a quoted price. These quotations usually are offered on one of the three bases, "case count," "loss off," or "graded."

By the "case count" basis reference is made to the fact that all eggs of whatever quality or condition will be received at the price quoted and no questions asked. These eggs may be good or bad. Anything that has a shell on it is bought.

I want to discuss with you just what the "case count" basis means. Of course, it means first of all that there is no incentive for marketing good eggs, when poor goods which are less trouble to produce will bring just as much money. It means that the farmer or farmer's wife, who has formed the habit of doing all things well, and who takes only those eggs to market which are good size, clean and fresh, gets no more money for them than the shiftless neighbor who markets eggs that are small, dirty, and of uncertain quality. This, of course, is unfair to the careful producer. It means that the price quoted is fixed by guess. All eggs that are moved as staples ultimately are sold on the basis of their real value. This means that sooner or later these eggs are graded. The question before us is, where they should be graded so that the farmer, who is the producer, will obtain the most benefit? The local dealer that is buying eggs on a "case count" basis is under the necessity, like the rest of us, of making a living. He must make a profit on the eggs he buys. In order to be sure that he will do this under the "case count" basis, he must guess at the number of bad eggs and the number of good eggs which he is likely to get, and fix his price accordingly. Being human, he is much more likely to guess on the safe side, and fix a price that will react in his own favor rather than the farmer's. If put in the same place, the man who is now farming would do the same thing.

By way of illustration, let me call attention to figures I obtained from a Kansas dealer. This dealer was paying 14 cents a dozen for eggs, and was taking everything that was brought in without reference to quality. He began quoting on a basis of two grades, which he called "firsts" and "seconds." He paid 15½ cents for the firsts, that is to say, eggs that were of good size, clean, uncracked, and newly laid. He paid 12½ cents for the seconds, by which were meant eggs that were small, dirty, shrunken, or cracked. Rotten eggs were discarded and not paid for at all. On the first day's business on this new basis, his eggs cost him a little more than \$4 more than they would have cost him if they had been purchased on the old "case count" basis, at an average price of 14 cents. This man had been guessing in his own favor at the rate of about \$4 on a Saturday's business.

The "case count" basis also means that in the fall when prices usually may be counted upon to rise, eggs will be held by the farmer, merchant, and in fact by every one between the producer and consumer. Every person who handles them in turn hopes for a rise in price and an increased profit. The result is that the price to the consumer is forced up in order to cover the loss that continually increases as long as the eggs are held, and at the same time gives the consumer a poor product. This has a depressing influence on the egg industry as a whole, because poor products mean poor consumption. Comparatively few city people know what a delicacy a really fresh egg is. There are many weeks in the year when the storage product is superior to the so called "fresh" product which never has been under refrigeration.

Largely because of the pure food laws a new basis of quotation has come into somewhat general, though by no means universal use. It is known as the "loss off" basis, by which reference is



made to the fact that those eggs which are actually unfit for food are discarded and not paid for. This is good as far as it goes. It puts a certain check on the person who has been disposing of rotten eggs for a consideration. Under the laws as administered in most states, a farmer who disposes of eggs for food purposes which are unfit for food is liable to arrest and punishment. The difficulty with these laws, however, is that it is impossible with any police power at the command of the pure food department or the state board of health to enforce them fully.

Nevertheless, the "loss off" basis is gaining ground, and in time will have quite general acceptance. Besides the advantage of partly prohibiting the sale of spoiled eggs, it has the disadvantage of giving dishonest dealers an opportunity to impose upon the farmer. Not infrequently the returns are given on eggs presumably as a result of inspection which never have been candled. The dealer simply states arbitrarily that so many eggs out of a given lot are spoiled, and that, therefore, he will be unable to pay for them. It is not the general practice to return the spoiled eggs, and the farmer has no means of knowing whether the eggs that are reported as discarded were really discarded or whether they found their way into the regular channels of trade. Whether the dealer is honest or dishonest, this method when first used is sure to lead to suspicion and distrust. The dealers should as a matter of self protection make a practice of returning to the farmer all eggs that are discarded as unusable.

In a few places throughout the western states, the "graded" basis has come into use. By "graded" basis reference is made to the fact that eggs are paid for according to quality. Eggs vary in value just as much as coffee, calico, or cigars. Someone has said that the farmer buys at retail, while selling his own products at wholesale. It is equally true that he buys most of his goods on a graded basis, and yet sells most of his products, as he does his eggs on a "flat price" or "average price" basis. The farmer who smokes pays 5 or 10 cents for a cigar according to its quality. The coffee, calico, and the canned goods come in different grades and at different prices, and the goods that go away from the farm should go on the same basis.

Education will do something toward improving the quality of poultry products in general, and of eggs in particular, but the amount of good it can do is very small where "case count" or "loss off" quotations are given, as compared with what may be done if quotations are given on the "graded" or "quality" payment basis. It is only when this basis is used that there is a financial incentive for the producer to market his eggs frequently in warm weather, to keep the male bird away from the laying flock so there will be only infertile eggs to dispose of, or to keep the small or dirty eggs at home.

May I refer again for a moment to the experience of the same dealer whom I quoted a while ago, who changed from the "case count" to the "graded" basis? He took in 917 dozen eggs for which he paid \$134.51 on the basis of 15½ cents for firsts and 12½ cents for seconds. There were 663 dozen firsts, which brought \$102.76. If these had been sold at 14 cents the flat price, he was paying

the day before, they would have brought \$92.82. In other words, the people who brought in these first class eggs took home with them a trifle less than \$10 more than they would have under the old basis. The persons coming in brought about 30 dozen eggs each, which means that each one of them took away about 45 cents more under the new system than they would have under the old system. This is as it should be because at the same time the persons who marketed the 254 dozen of second class eggs at 12½ cents a dozen only took home with them \$31.75 instead of the \$35.56 which they would have received under the old basis. As pointed out previously, the dealer paid a little more than \$4 more for his eggs than he would have under the old basis, but because this particular dealer is a business man rather than a speculator, he expressed himself as satisfied. When he quoted a car of firsts in Boston or a car of seconds for New Mexico, he did not have to guess how many rotten eggs he was going to have to throw out, or how many seconds he would have to buy before he could get the requisite number of firsts. He knew what his eggs were going to cost him, and he was able to quote these at much less hazard than under the old system.

These figures simply represent what occurred the first day that the new basis of quotation went into effect, and before there was any opportunity for the new method to bring about improvement. As a matter of fact, by the end of the month the proportion of seconds had dwindled 60 per cent. This meant that the farmers finding that they got more money for a better product took a better product to market.

There is no question but that the "quality" payment basis is the only one that will do justice to the thrifty farmer. The groceryman and general merchant cannot very well purchase eggs on a "quality" basis, because it does not fit in with his other business. As the demand for this basis grows among the farmers the trade will probably tend to pass from the general merchant to the cash buyer of farm produce. Very frequently as a matter of self protection, the honest, progressive dealer is kept from quoting on the "quality" basis for the simple reason that the farmers do not understand it. They are suspicious of it, and instead of waiting to find out how their returns will come out, sell to a "case count" buyer who quotes them a considerably lower price, but who pays for all the eggs he takes in.

How We Hatch Our Chickens

About January 10 we go over our flock carefully and make our last culling. Then we mate our pens. This requires a great deal of time and thought. After two weeks we are ready to gather eggs for hatching. We gather our eggs a number of times every day and are sure they are not chilled. When we have the required number we go over them carefully and set only well formed ones with good shells. We use a hot water machine. Before we put our eggs in we have the heat right. Put eggs in machine at night and by morning you will have the heat about where you want it.

We turn the eggs night and morning by taking the outside eggs off, and rolling the eggs gently around. We

never turn half over and after a few hatches we found we had no cripples to speak of. Test the eggs on the twelfth day and make another test on the seventeenth day. We always use the sun test. Keep a saucer of water in the bottom of the machine after the seventh day and begin airing a little longer every day in a warm room.

We find we have much better luck if chicks are taken out as they drop off. We have a basket all warm and ready and take them out and cover up snugly but not too close. We have had hatches come off with not more than five eggs left, and we rarely lose one after the eggs are pipped. When the hatch is off we keep them for awhile, about 25 in a basket, and have shipped to various points in New Mexico and Colorado and never had a complaint.

We think the bowel trouble is caused by too early feeding. Of course it is nice to have a good hatch and see the little things go to eating, but this practice will cause trouble. We had a customer in Koehler, N. M., and shipped baby chicks to him four years and he raised every one. A chick well hatched from good, strong stock, and not fed too soon or overheated is sure to make a fine growth if given decent care.

Ginette & Ginette.

Florence, Kan.

Set Incubator in Basement

If artificial incubation is used in hatching eggs several principles must be adhered to if success is to be attained. The incubator room and incubator must be well ventilated. The atmosphere in both the incubator room and incubator must be kept moist. It is, of course, possible to go to extremes with each of these requirements. A room in which strong drafts prevail is not a good incubator room because of the difficulty thus encountered in maintaining an even temperature. A room too moist will cause molding of the eggs and one too dry will cause excessive evaporation, either of which will kill many chicks in the shell and cause the hatching of many weak chicks which will die at an early age. A basement room is always preferable to an attic room as a location for an incubator as it is easier to regulate both the room temperature and atmospheric moisture in a basement than an attic or up-stairs room.

A City Man on Hens

(Continued from Page 5.)

excuse for not providing good water. You can stunt a chick for life by letting it go without water a small part of the time during the first month of its life.

Care should be exercised in breeding poultry. It pays, as it does in breeding horses, cows or swine. The breeding stock should be of good, fair size for the variety. It should be vigorous. This applies especially to the male. There should be plenty of males in the farm flock, one for about eight hens in the largest varieties, one to eight to 15 hens in the middle sized varieties, and one to a dozen to 18 or 20 hens in the small varieties, like Leghorns. I like more males than that in town. For profitable poultry keeping absolutely nothing is more essential than vigor in the parent stock. If a male bird doesn't show snap and vigor in eye, in all his movements, send him to the pot.

I do not say that common barnyard or mongrel fowls are not profitable on the farm. They are, under proper conditions. But I do believe that purebred fowls are in every way more profitable and more satisfactory. It doesn't matter much what variety you choose. Some varieties are better than others, but most varieties are good.

Kansas has more poultry in proportion to population than any other state, and naturally so, because conditions for profitable poultry culture in Kansas are unsurpassed. But Kansas could, profitably, raise two or three times as many fowls as now and profits are easily capable of a 100 per cent increase for every hen.

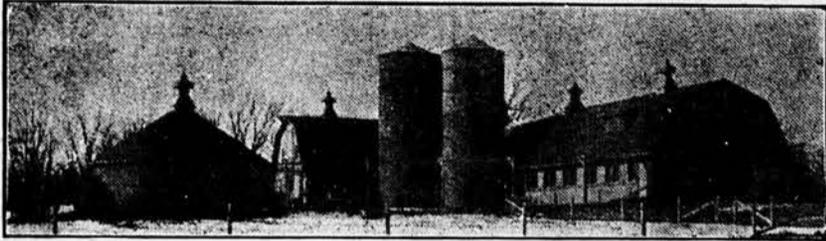
It pays to feed and care for the ewes generously, as it not only insures a good crop of lambs, but it also makes the wool better and heavier.

Don't yell at your animals. They can hear better than humans, and it marks you as a stupid, especially when you are driving through town.

A Definite Plan Pays

Livestock Farming Is Much More Profitable Than Grain Systems

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor



A MORE definite program is needed for the farming operations on almost every place in Kansas. There is much unnecessary changing around from one line to another, which is a form of lost motion that causes serious decreases of profits. Every man who is farming in Kansas today should lay out a definite plan, based on the law of the average, for his operations. These plans should be made for years in advance.

Kansas has too much hit and miss farming—too much of it is miss. There is a fine example of it in some counties of western Kansas just now, in the drop in the enthusiasm over dairy farming. About two years ago there was a remarkable interest in dairy farming, and a very high proportion of the farmers were milking cows. It seemed as if the whole of western Kansas was to become a dairy section. But it is far different now—there is too much enthusiasm for grain farming. All of this is in the face of the fact, too, that wheat farming, based on the law of the average, has not been profitable in western Kansas, and there is nothing to indicate that it ever will be. The farming practice for western Kansas must be based on livestock to give the best returns.

This increase in interest in grain farming is especially noticeable along the main lines of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads. Of course, there still are many farmers in these sections who are milking cows or who still believe in beef cattle—they can be found in almost every community—but there is not the interest in livestock among the average farmers that there was two years ago, after the short crop of 1913 brought home the lack of efficiency in grain farming.

Along the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, in southwestern Kansas, there is more interest in livestock farming. This has been due quite largely to the efficient work of Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, the demonstration agent for that section, who has done a great deal of boosting for livestock, silos and drouth-resistant crops. His efforts in working for logical systems of farming for that section, which must be based on livestock, have resulted in holding down to a considerable extent the movement toward grain farming.

It is not to be supposed that western Kansas farmers are the only ones who change their farming methods with the changes of the moon. The men in eastern Kansas also make many and fearfully abrupt changes in their methods. More than this, there are sections in

southeastern Kansas, in the shale soils section, where the way the farmers have followed grain farming methods has been almost criminal. There are counties in southeastern Kansas where the average yield of corn is below the cost of production, and it has been for years. Even in the face of such returns as this, however, producers have continued blindly to follow a system of farming that can lead only to poverty.

It is quite evident from a study of the methods used in the different sections that there is not enough careful thought given to the planning of the farming systems. We need neither a changing system of farming that reverses itself every year, nor a "bone-headed" system that is continued year

The best systems of livestock farming in Kansas have been built up north of the Kansas River, in the glacial soils section, where the land is very rich, especially in the mineral elements. Of course, there is considerable grain farming in northeastern Kansas—there is far more than there ought to be—but it is not so obvious as in other sections. Men like W. G. Denton at Denton with his Angus cattle have shown that there is far more money in livestock farming than in raising grain. We need to have a more general appreciation of this all through Kansas.

Take it as an axiom that no community in Kansas can make the most advancement if the farming system is based on grain. Of course, it would be possible to build up a system of permanent agriculture in grain farming, as Cyril G. Hopkins has well shown, but it can't be done under the conditions in the Middle West at present at the best profit to the owner of the farm.

Adopt a system of farming that is permanent and profitable every year. Build up a system that will bring in some income all the time. This can be obtained only under a system of livestock production, which is backed up



Larger Profits Can Be Made From Dairy Farming in Western Kansas Than From Wheat Growing, and It Conserves the Soil Fertility.

after year even after the yields are below the cost of production. What is needed is a system that will give the highest financial returns, and at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil. We need to build up a permanent agriculture. The system must be founded on livestock and good crop rotations in every part of Kansas, except in a few sections where specialized farming with crops of high value is the rule, such as with the fruit in Doniphan county.

It is rather queer, when you come to think of it, that the best livestock farming systems have been built up in the counties having the richest soil, and which would stand grain farming methods longer than the poorer lands. This is the case in Kansas, however, and it goes to bear out the rule in agricultural economics that the degree of advancement of a farming community can be measured by the condition of the soil.

with a good cropping system that will feature the legumes. We need plenty of attention to soil fertility.

After you have adopted this good system of livestock farming, which is based on the average conditions for your section, stick to it. Don't be like the farmers in western Kansas who change to a system of grain farming every time a good crop year comes along, and then drift back into dairy farming during the lean years. Make your farming practice permanent. Of course you need to be open minded enough to change your farming methods when you see that a certain practice is fundamentally wrong, but we don't need to change them overnight. A man who goes at life and his business on the fly-by-night principle, and changes his plans as often as he changes his shirt, will not get very far.

The agriculture of Kansas is old enough to be past the changing, shifting immaturity of youth. We have made enough progress to entitle us to permanent, substantial plans. Let us adopt these. Pick out a good system of livestock farming that you like, based on the best crops for your section, and then stick to it.

Letters by Our Readers

(Continued from Page 10.)

cheapest grain the most. I have 800 Single Comb White Leghorns this year and I am feeding them all they will eat of feed mixed in the following proportion: kafir, 100 pounds; wheat, 30 pounds; oats, 15 pounds. I feed them in a deep litter and as kafir is the principal feed I always keep plenty of it in the litter so they can have a good full crop by night. The wheat and oats are scattered in the litter after dark and as the hens do not get so much of these grains they relish them the more and go to work early. I sometimes feed

more of the wheat and oats and less kafir and try to get them to eat all they will. My experience has taught me that hens do not get too fat to lay. They get fat because they do not lay. Supply a hen with the proper food for producing eggs and she will lay and not get fat. In addition to the grain ration I keep bran and shorts or mill run bran, in a self-feeder before them all the time, with 20 pounds of good meat scraps to each 100 pounds of mill run. My hens have all they can eat of this. Meat scraps is the material from which the white of the eggs is formed and the kafir makes mostly the yolk of the eggs. My hens have all the water they want from daylight to dark. They also have plenty of good sharp grit and oyster shells before them all the time. My hens also have wheat pasture and free range.

I think the most important thing to begin with is chickens that are bred to lay. I trap-nest part of my best hens during the winter months and do not save a male from a hen that is not a good winter layer. I do not consider a hen a good layer that does not lay more than 22 eggs a month in the winter.

Part of my flock is English White Leghorns. During the months from December 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, they were trap nested and made a profit of \$1.85 each, the eggs selling at market price. Winter laying is just as much a fixed trait of some strains as summer laying is of the mongrel. I do not claim any credit for breeding the winter laying trait into these birds, but mention it to show what can be done by breeding. Part of my flock this year is of the winter laying strain and the hens are making a 60 per cent yield. I have 800 hens and they began laying in October. They made a net profit of \$45 in November and \$184 in December. This is January 10 and they have averaged 376 eggs a day so far this month. The feed bill has been under \$2 a day, leaving a profit thus far in January of more than \$7.30 a day. I think this is pretty good for an investment of \$1,000 in houses and equipment and about four hours of work a day.

My eggs bring a good price as I put them up in especially printed cartons containing 1 dozen each and ship them in a regular egg case. One dealer in Tulsa has handled our eggs for six years. They are all sold under a strict guarantee and there is no limit to the demand for eggs put up in this way when once the people learn that there is as much value to the name of eggs as there is to any other commodity.

I have tried to produce good, clean, well flavored eggs. The dealer who handles them says the only trouble with them is that I cannot supply the demand.

If you wish to get good prices for your eggs discard the mongrel hens so your eggs will be the same color. White eggs sell best. Handle the eggs carefully and do not sell dirty or small eggs. Keep your houses clean, feed your hens properly and they will be the most profitable stock on the farm. It costs me nearly ¼ cent a day to feed a Leghorn hen. It costs more to feed a mongrel and she will not lay as many eggs as a purebred hen.

I consider poultry the most profitable sideline on the farm and what I have done with poultry any farmer can do if he is willing to give it a little thought and attend to the small details. It is the little things that count. Never let the water pans go dry, feed regularly, keep the houses clean, give the hens a warm, dry place to sleep, pen or swat the rooster as soon as hatching season is over, produce eggs and find a market for them and they will pay a good profit.

S. A. Testerman.
Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

Storing Eggs for Hatching

Eggs that are to be used for hatching should be kept in a cool room in which the temperature is more or less moist. A basement that is not too damp is the best kind of a storage room. A room temperature of 45 to 55 degrees is preferable. Fresh eggs invariably show a higher percentage of fertility and hatch slightly stronger chicks than eggs 10 days old or more.

Have the telephone placed so the housewife can rest while talking. In some homes the 'phone is placed too high to sit down and talk, and not high enough for an ordinary-sized person to stand and talk without stooping.



Livestock Farming Is the Most Attractive System, For It Will Return Much in Real Contentment Along With the Larger Profits.

THE BROWN MOUSE

BY HERBERT QUICK

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HOW THE STORY BEGAN

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

If you want to know what happened as a result of this astonishing action read the story.

WHAT IS A BROWN MOUSE?



IMMEDIATELY upon the accidental election of Jim Irwin to the position of teacher of the Woodruff school, he developed habits somewhat like a ghost's or a bandit's. That is, he walked of nights and on rainy days.

On fine days, he worked in Colonel Woodruff's fields as of yore. Had he been appointed to a position attached to a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, he might have spent six months on a preliminary vacation in learning something about his new duties. But Jim's salary was to be three hundred and sixty dollars for nine months' work in the Woodruff school, and he was to find himself—and his mother. Therefore, he had to indulge in his loose habits of night walking and roaming about after hours only, or on holidays and in foul weather.

The Simms family, being from the mountains of Tennessee, were rather startled one night, when Jim Irwin, homely, stooped and errandless, silently appeared in their family circle about the front door. They had lived where it was the custom to give a whoop from the big road before one passed through the palin's and up to the house. Otherwise, how was one to know whether the visitor was friend or foe?

From force of habit, Old Man Simms started for his gun-rack at Jim's appearance, but the Lincolnian smile and the low slow speech, so much like his own in some respects, ended that part of the matter. Besides, Old Man Simms remembered that none of the Hobdays, whose hostilities somewhat stood in the way of the return of the Simmses to their native hills, could possibly be expected to appear thus in Iowa.

"Stranger," said Mr. Simms, after greetings had been exchanged, "you're right welcome, but in my kentry you'd find it dangerous to walk in this way."

"How so?" queried Jim Irwin.

"You'd mor'n likely git shot up some," replied Mr. Simms, "unless you whooped from the big road."

"I didn't know that," replied Jim. "I'm ignorant of the customs of other countries. Would you rather I'd whoop from the big road—nobody else will."

"I reckon," replied Mr. Simms, "that we-all will have to accommodate ourselves to the ways hyeh."

Evidently Jim was the Simms's first caller since they had settled on the little brushy tract whose hills and trees reminded them of their mountains. Low hills, to be sure, with only a footing of rocks where the creek had cut through, and not many trees, but down in the creek bed, with the oaks, elms and box-elders arching overhead, the Simmses could imagine themselves beside some run falling into the French Broad, or the Holston. The creek bed was a withdrawing room in which to retire from the eternal black soil and level cornfields of Iowa. What if the soil was so poor, in comparison with those black uplands, that the owner of the old wood-lot could find no renter? It was better than the soil in the mountains, and suited the lonesome Simmses much more than a better farm would have done. They were not of the Iowa people anyhow, not understood, not their equals—they were pore, and expected to stay pore—while the Iowa people all seemed to be either well-to-do, or expecting to become so. It was much more agreeable to the Simmses to retire to the back wood-lot farm with the creek bed running through it.

Jim Irwin asked Old Man Simms about the fishing in the creek, and

whether there was any duck shooting spring and fall.

"We git right smart of these little panfish," said Mr. Simms, "an' Callista done shot two butterball ducks about 'tater-plantin' time."

Callista blushed—but this stranger, so much like themselves, could not see the rosy suffusion. The allusion gave him a chance to look about him at the family. There was a boy of sixteen, a girl—the duck-shooting Callista—youngeer than Raymond—a girl of eleven, named Virginia, but called Jennie—and a smaller lad who rejoiced in the name of McGeehee, but was mercifully called Buddy.

Callista squirmed for something to say. "Raymond runs a line o' traps when the fur's prime," she volunteered.

Then came a long talk on traps and trapping, shooting, hunting and the joys of the mountings—during which Jim noted the ignorance and poverty of the Simmses. The clothing of the girls was not decent according to local standards; for while Callista wore a skirt hurriedly slipped on, Jim was quite sure—and not without evidence to support his views—that she had been wearing when he arrived the same regimentals now displayed by Jennie—a pair of ragged blue overalls. Evidently the Simmses were wearing what they had and not what they desired. The father was faded, patched, gray and earthy, and the boys looked better than the rest solely because we expect boys to be torn and patched. Mrs. Simms was invisible except as a gray blur beyond the rain-barrel, in the midst of which her pipe glowed with a regular ebb and flow of 'embers.

On the next rainy day Jim called again and secured the services of Raymond to help him select seed corn. He was going to teach the school next winter, and he wanted to have a seed-corn frolic the first day, instead of waiting until the last—and you had to get seed corn while it was on the stalk, if you got the best. No Simms could refuse a favor to the fellow who was so much like themselves, and who was so greatly interested in trapping, hunting and the Tennessee mountains—so Raymond went with Jim, and with Newt Bronson and five more they selected Colonel Woodruff's seed corn for the next year, under the colonel's personal superintendence.

In the evening they looked the grain over on the Woodruff lawn, and the colonel talked about corn and corn selection. They had supper at half past six, and Jennie waited on them—having assisted her mother in the cooking. It was quite a festival. Jim Irwin was the least conspicuous person in the gathering, but the colonel, who was a seasoned politician, observed that the farm-hand had become a fisher of men, and was angling for the souls of these boys, and their interest in the school. Jim was careful not to flush the covey, but every boy received from the next winter's teacher some confidential hint as to plans, and some suggestion that Jim was relying on the aid and comfort of that particular boy. Newt Bronson, especially, was leaned on as a strong staff and a very present help in time of trouble. As for Raymond Simms, it was clearly best to leave him alone. All this talk of corn selection and related things was new to him, and he drank it in thirstily. He had an inestimable advantage over Newt in that he was starved, while Newt was surfeited with "advantages" for which he had no use.

"Jennie," said Colonel Woodruff, after the party had broken up, "I'm losing the best hand I ever had, and I've been sorry."

"I'm glad he's leaving you," said Jennie. "He ought to do something except work in the field for wages."

"I've had no idea he could make good as a teacher—and what is there in it if he does?"

"What has he lost if he doesn't?" rejoined Jennie. "And why can't he make good?"

"The school board's against him, for one thing," replied the colonel. "They'll fire him if they get a chance. They're the laughing-stock of the country for hiring him by mistake, and they're irritated. But after seeing him perform to-night, I wonder if he can't make good."

"If he could feel like anything but an underling, he'd succeed," said Jennie.

"That's his heredity," stated the colonel, whose live-stock operations were based on heredity. "Jim's a scrub, I suppose; but he acts as if he might turn out to be a Brown Mouse."

"What do you mean, pa," scoffed Jennie—"a Brown Mouse!"

"A fellow in Edinburgh," said the colonel, "crossed the Japanese waltzing mouse with the common white mouse. Jim's pedling father was a waltzing mouse, no good except to jump from one spot to another for no good reason. Jim's mother is an albino of a woman, with all the color washed out in one way or another. Jim ought to be a mongrel, and I've always considered him one. But the Edinburgh fellow every once in a while got out of his variously-colored, waltzing and albino hybrids, a brown mouse. It wasn't a common house mouse, either, but a wild mouse unlike any he had ever seen. It ran away, and bit and gnawed, and raised hob. It was what we breeders call a Mendellan segregation of genetic factors that had been in the waltzers and albinos all the time—their original wild ancestor of the woods and fields. If Jim turns out to be a Brown Mouse, he may be a bigger man than any of us. Anyhow, I'm for him."

"He'll have to be a big man to make anything out of the job of a country school-teacher," said Jennie.

"Any job's as big as the man who holds it down," said her father.

Next day, Jim received a letter from Jennie.

"Dear Jim," it ran. "Father says you are sure to have a hard time—the school board's against you, and all that. But he added, 'I'm for Jim, anyhow!' I thought you'd like to know this. Also he said, 'Any job's as big as the man who holds it down.' And I believe this also, and I'm for you, too! You are doing wonders even before the school starts in getting the pupils interested in a lot of things, which, while they don't belong to school work, will make them friends of yours. I don't see how this will help you much, but it's a fine thing, and shows your interest in them. Don't be too original. The wheel runs easiest in the beaten track. Yours, Jennie."

Jennie's caution made no impression on Jim—but he put the letter away, and every evening took it out and read the italicized words, "I'm for you, too!" The colonel's dictum, "any job's as big as the man who holds it down," was an Emersonian truism to Jim. It reduced all jobs to an equality, and it meant equality, in intellectual and spiritual development. It didn't mean, for instance, that any job was as good as another in making it possible for a man to marry—and Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!" returned to kill and drag off her "I'm for you, too!"

THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL.

I suppose every reader will say that genius consists very largely in seeing Opportunity in the set of circumstances or thoughts or impressions that constitute Opportunity, and making the best of them.

Jim Irwin would have said so, anyhow. He was full of his Emerson's Representative Men, and his Carlyle's French Revolution, and the other old-fashioned, excellent good literature which did not cost over twenty-five cents a volume; and he had pored long and with many thrills over the pages of Matthews' Getting on in the World—which is the best book of purely conventional helpfulness in the language. And his view of efficiency was that it is the capacity to see opportunity where others overlook it, and make the most of it.

All through his life he had had his own plans for becoming great. He was to be a general, hurling back the foes of his country; he was to be the nation's master in literature; a successful drawing on his slate had filled him with ambition, confidently entertained, of becoming a Rubens—and the story of Benjamin West in his school reader fanned this spark to a flame; science, too, had at times been his chosen field; and when he had built a mouse-trap which actually caught mice, he saw himself a millionaire inventor. As for being president, that was a commonplace in his dreams. And all the time, he was barefooted, ill-clad and dreamed his dreams to the accompaniment of the growl of the plow cutting the roots under the brown furrows—slice, or the whooshing of the milk in the pail. At twenty-eight, he considered these dreams over.

As for this new employment, he saw no great opportunity in it. Of any spark of genius he was to show in it, of anything he was to suffer in it, of those pains and penalties wherewith the world pays its geniuses, Jim Irwin anticipated nothing. He went into the small, mean, ill-paid task as a part of the day's work, with no knowledge of the stirring of the nation for a differ-

ent sort of rural school, and no suspicion that there lay in it any highway to success in life. He was not a college man or even a high-school man. All his other dreams had found rude awakening in the fact that he had not been able to secure the schooling which geniuses need in these days. He was unfitted for the work geniuses do. All he was to be was a rural teacher, accidentally elected by a stupid school board, and with a hard tussle before him to stay on the job for the term of his contract. He could have accepted positions quite as good years ago, save for the fact that they would have taken him away from his mother, their cheap little home, their garden and their fowls. He rather wondered why he had allowed Jennie's sneer to sting him into the course of action which put him in this new relation to his neighbors.

But, true to his belief in honest thorough work, like a general preparing for battle, he examined his field of operations. His manner of doing this seemed to prove to Colonel Woodruff, who watched it with keen interest as something new in the world, that Jim Irwin was possibly a Brown Mouse. But the colonel knew only a part of Jim's performances. He saw Jim clothed in slickers, walking through rain-storms to the houses in the Woodruff District, as greedy for every moment of rain as a haymaker for shine; and he knew that Jim made a great many evening calls.

But he did not know that Jim was making what our sociologists call a survey. For that matter, neither did Jim; for books on sociology cost more than twenty-five cents a volume, and Jim had never seen one. However, it was a survey. To be sure, he had long known everybody in the district save the Simmses—and he was now a friend of all that exotic race; but there is knowing and knowing. He now had note-books full of facts about people and their farms. He knew how many acres each family possessed, and what sort of farming each husband was doing—live stock, grain or mixed. He knew about the mortgages, and the debts. He knew whether the family atmosphere was happy and contented, or the reverse. He knew which boys and girls were wayward and insubordinate. He made a record of the advancement in their studies of all the children, and what they liked to read. He knew their favorite amusements. He talked with their mothers and sisters—not about the school, to any extent, but on the weather, the horses, the automobiles, the silo-filling machinery and the profits of farming.

I suppose that no person who has undertaken the management of the young people of any school in all the history of education, ever did so much work of this sort before his school opened. Really, though Jennie Woodruff did not see how such doings related to school work, Jim Irwin's school was running full blast in the homes of the district and the minds of many pupils, weeks and weeks before that day when he called them to order on the Monday specified in his contract as the first day of school.

Con Bonner, who came to see the opening, voiced the sentiments of the older people when he condemned the school as disorderly. To be sure, there were more pupils enrolled than had ever entered on a first day in the whole history of the school, and it was hard to accommodate them all. But the director's criticism was leveled against the free-and-easy air of the children. Most of them had brought seed corn and a good-sized corn show was on view. There was much argument as to the merits of the various entries. Instead of a language lesson from the text-book, Jim had given them an exercise based on an examination of the ears of corn.

The number exercises of the little chaps had been worked out with ears and kernels of corn. One class in arithmetic calculated the percentage of inferior kernels at tip and butt to the full-sized grains in the middle of the ear.

All the time, Jim Irwin, awkward and uncouth, clad in his none-too-good Sunday suit and trying to hide behind his Lincolnian smile the fact that he was pretty badly frightened and much embarrassed, passed among them, getting them enrolled, setting them to work, wasting much time and laboring like a heavy-laden barge in a seaway.

"That feller'll never do," said Bonner to Bronson next day. "Looks like a tramp in the schoolroom."

"Wearin' his best, I guess," said Bronson.

"Half the kids call him 'Jim,'" said Bonner.

"That's all right with me," replied Bronson.

"The room was as noisy as a caucus," was Bonner's next indictment. "and the flure was all over corn like a hog-pen."

"Oh! I don't suppose he can get away

(Continued on Page 44.)



The Flexible Movement of the Spade in Plowing

When you drive a spade into hard ground, you sort of "wiggle" it around between each push. It seems to go down easier—you remove the resistance of clinging soil.

It is this principle that we have succeeded in getting into Janesville Plows. Our object was to lessen the pull on your team and turn a neater furrow. The S. & S. auger twist mouldboard glides through the soil with a flexible movement. This flexibility is possible only in a single ball plow like the Janesville. The plow bottoms have just enough movement in the frame to ease the pinch at the point of the share and its cutting edge. This takes the hard work out of plowing. The furrows shave off clean—the finished field shows a skilful job.

JANESVILLE PLOWS

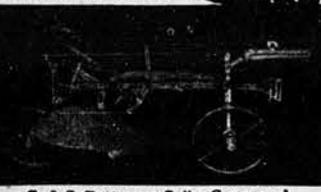
With S. & S. Auger Twist Mouldboards

were used by the winners in the plowing matches at Big Rock, Wheatland and Grant Park, Ill., in 1914 and 1915. Their winning in these matches proves the quality of work they can do on your fields. They left the depth and width of the furrows uniform—buried all trash and stubble, broke up the ground thoroughly—left the surface smooth and clean. You can adjust Janesville Gang Plows to 12, 13 or 14 inch furrows.

Why not do your spring and fall plowing this year with the Janesville flexible S. & S. bottom? Save your team—why pull a plow bottom set solid in the frame? Get the spade movement into your plowing and sidestep hard work.

Write for Book — FREE

See photos of fine plowing that took prizes. Read how you can take hard work out of plowing for yourself and team. Also ask about Janesville Harrows, Disc Cultivators and Corn Planters. We have been building farm machinery for 67 years. Write today. Janesville Machine Co. 42 Center St. Janesville, Wisconsin



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Keeping Books on Poultry

Do You Know How Much Your Flock of Hens is Worth to You

BY ROB R. SLOCUM

ONE OF the greatest needs of most poultry keepers is a definite record of expenditures and receipts. In too few cases does the owner of a poultry flock know whether his fowls have been an expense to him or have paid a profit. This is perhaps more often true in regard to poultry than with most other branches of animal industry. Both expenditures and receipts are spread over the entire year and are individually small. A large part of the product is used at home, and poultry keeping is incidental to other farm work.

The different blanks or forms necessary are the following: Monthly sheet, yearly summary sheet, inventory sheet, balance sheet and egg record. The monthly sheet is not shown here, but it should be simply an itemized list of all the expenditures and of all the receipts for the month. The egg record shows the number of eggs laid every day in the year.

These forms can be ruled off on ordinary loose sheets of paper or they may be made in a blank book. The book usually will be found more desirable, as it prevents the sheets from becoming scattered. When separate sheets are used they should not be less than 8 by 10 inches. When a blank book is used, one page can be used as debit side of the sheet, and the opposite page as the credit side. This makes possible the use of a smaller book.

On the monthly sheet, one of which is used for each month in the year, all eggs and chickens used at home should be credited to the flock at regular market value. Eggs used for hatching at home should both be credited to and debited against the flock at the same price. This price should be their ordinary market value, unless the demand for eggs for hatching purposes is so great that all suitable eggs can be disposed of in this way; in that case the price should be the regular rate obtained for hatching eggs. The labor of the owner can be estimated and charged against the flock each month if desired. The balance at the end of the year will then show the net profit of the flock. If only the extra labor which may be employed from time to time is charged, then the balance at the end of the year will represent the payment which the flock has made for the owner's labor.

The yearly summary sheet consists, as its name indicates, merely of a summary of the monthly totals of expenditures and receipts for the year.

The inventory sheet should be used at the beginning of every year to take complete inventories of the equipment, stock and feed. Every piece of equipment should be listed at its value at that time. In the case of buildings which are substantially constructed, 5 per cent deterioration should be sufficient to allow for a year. In case repairs have been made, the actual value of the building as repaired should be given and would probably overcome the deterioration and might even enhance the value over its value in the previous inventory. The deterioration on incu-

bators, with good care, should be about 10 per cent. The actual value of stock on hand should be given. The value may represent market value or its value as breeding stock. In the inventory, the feed on hand purchased or set aside for the poultry should be included. The time of taking the inventory, or the beginning of the year, need not be January 1. Some poultry keepers prefer October 1 or November 1 as representing more truly the beginning of the poultry year.

Inventory January 1, 1915.

1 henhouse, 15 by 30 feet.....	\$100.00
1 240-egg incubator.....	25.00
2 indoor brooders.....	16.00
2 colony houses, 8 by 8 feet each.....	40.00
Miscellaneous—feed troughs, pails, pans.....	10.00
1 bushel wheat.....	1.25
1 bushel corn.....	.80
100 pounds beef scrap.....	3.00
150 pounds bran.....	2.25
50 Barred Plymouth Rock hens.....	50.00
50 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets.....	75.00
5 Barred Plymouth Rock cock birds.....	10.00
7 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels.....	14.00
Total.....	\$347.30

Inventory January 1, 1916.

1 henhouse, 15 by 30 feet; 5 per cent deterioration.....	\$ 95.00
1 240-egg incubator, 10 per cent deterioration.....	22.50
1 150-egg incubator, new.....	18.00
2 indoor brooders; 10 per cent deterioration.....	14.40
1 indoor brooder, new.....	8.00
2 colony houses, 8 by 8 feet each, repaired; no deterioration.....	40.00
Miscellaneous—feed troughs, pails, pans.....	10.00
2 bushels wheat.....	2.40
1 bushel oats.....	.60
100 pounds bran.....	1.50
50 pounds beef scrap.....	1.50
27 Barred Plymouth Rock hens.....	27.00
95 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets.....	142.50
2 Barred Plymouth Rock cock birds.....	4.00
12 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels.....	24.00
Total.....	\$431.40

Martin, His Ideas of Squabs

M. C. MARTIN,
Wilson, Kan.

Spring is the natural time for reproduction in all lines of animal life. The various classes of poultry are no exception to this rule. That is one reason why hens lay more eggs in the spring and early summer months than any other season of the year.

From the utility standpoint, however, the real test of efficiency is, not only how many eggs are produced during the year, but at what season of the year they are laid. Thus we hear the term "winter layers" applied to some particular breed which has shown a marked tendency toward winter egg production. It stands to reason that the more winter eggs one gets, the greater the profits will be.

In the pigeon business we find similar conditions. The squab breeder wishes to know not only how many pairs of squabs can be raised a year from a pair of birds, but how many young will be produced in the winter season when prices are high.

All pigeons reproduce rapidly in the spring and summer, but some varieties are not as prolific as others in the fall and winter months. For instance, the Runts breed rapidly in the spring, but

they make a different record from October to February.

Carneau squabs usually average 12 pounds to the dozen, and will bring \$5 a dozen in Chicago in the winter. During the summer season they sell for about \$4 a dozen.

It will be noticed that squabs always bring a good price. The only problem is to know where to sell them, and how to secure a market. There usually is not much of a local demand for squabs. If one wishes to go into the business extensively, with the idea of raising more than enough to supply the home table, he can start with six or a dozen pairs, and raise a nice flock while learning the business.

In engaging in the squab business, it is a good plan to interest some one else in the project, so that when you are ready to ship to Chicago, the other party can ship with you, thus increasing the size of the consignment. At Wilson, Kan., there are a number of persons who raise squabs. Once a week a buyer collects such squabs as are big enough to market, dresses them, packs them in ice, and ships them to Chicago. In this way, fancy prices are realized.

This community idea, applied to squab production, is a winner. As soon as some one starts in the business, and proves that it is profitable, there are always plenty of others who will join in the venture.

Good Carneau, Italians, or Kings, with proper care and feed, can be depended upon to produce eight or nine pairs of squabs a year. Some have produced as many as 11 pairs a year, but this is exceptional.

Since a pair of birds should produce nine pairs of squabs a year for 10 years, we can figure on 180 squabs, or 15 dozen, as the production of a pair during its natural life time. At a net price of \$4 a dozen, we have \$60 as the returns from one pair of birds. Deduct \$1.00 a year as the cost of feeding the pair, and you still have \$50 profit. Many pigeon breeders also sell a number of their finest specimens for breeding and exhibition purposes, thus increasing their profits above those of exclusive squab production.

It is a mistaken idea that there is no regular market for squabs. In the East the squab is just as staple a product as are any of the other kinds of fowl. The same condition will soon prevail in the West. The market exists. All you have to do is to find it.

"Gentling" the colt is a fine job for the clear, snappy days of mid-winter.

COFFEE WAS IT

People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been a slave to coffee. I kept gradually losing my health, but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my nervous force was shattered.

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Then my physician told me that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee.

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know, I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum.

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew steady, I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced. Now the old nervousness is gone and I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

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

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

Date	DR.					CR.				
	Feed	Equip-ment	Labor	Miscellaneous	Total	Market eggs	Hatchlings	Market poultry	Breeding stock	Total
1915										
January.....	\$ 11.25	\$18.00	.....	\$ 2.45	\$ 31.70	\$ 21.65	.....	\$ 2.35	.....	\$ 24.00
February.....	10.85	.....	\$ 2.00	2.00	14.85	24.83	.....	3.30	.....	28.13
March.....	11.50	20.00	.....	9.90	41.40	20.66	\$ 6.50	3.50	\$10.00	40.66
April.....	13.80	8.00	2.00	10.47	34.27	16.63	8.75	2.35	8.00	35.73
May.....	13.00	.....	.....	5.25	18.35	11.52	4.60	4.25	8.00	28.27
June.....	15.50	.....	2.50	5.45	23.45	6.00	5.75	15.20	10.00	36.95
July.....	14.15	.....	.....	1.10	15.25	7.08	2.00	22.15	8.00	39.23
August.....	13.80	.....	.....	4.95	18.75	5.37	.....	13.90	4.00	23.27
September.....	15.00	.....	2.25	.45	17.70	9.10	.....	10.80	3.00	22.90
October.....	16.10	.....	.....	2.75	18.85	8.60	.....	4.40	9.00	22.00
November.....	4.80	.....	1.00	1.43	17.23	8.17	.....	7.85	15.00	31.02
December.....	13.75	.....	.....	8.15	21.90	12.56	.....	4.05	20.00	36.61
Total.....	\$163.50	\$46.00	\$ 9.75	\$54.45	\$273.70	\$152.17	\$27.50	\$94.10	\$95.00	\$368.77

	Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Value of inventory January 1, 1915.....	\$347.30		
Interest at 6 per cent on investment.....	20.84		
Expenditures in 1915.....	273.70		
Value of inventory January 1, 1916.....		\$431.40	
Receipts in 1915.....		368.77	
Total.....	\$641.84	\$800.17	
Balance.....			\$158.33

Now It's an Even Hundred

Only Five Counties Have No Pig Club Representative

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager



PLUCK is a big asset in entering a contest whether it be athletics or pig raising, and so I believe that John Vinger, who lives away out in Stanton county, in the extreme western part of the state, will make good. John lives 12 miles from a postoffice but he had grit enough to ride the 25 miles in zero weather to send in his recommendation blank properly filled out. So one more of the few missing counties has an approved representative.

Only a few days left for enrollment. Unless boys from Ellis, Hodgeman, Lincoln, Rawlins and Wyandotte get busy these counties will have no increase in contest swine population this year. Rush and Sheridan have names filed since the last report, but neither of these nor Ellsworth, Johnson, Lyon, Montgomery or Pratt yet have approved county representatives. Of course the boys enrolled have first chance, but in several counties only one name is entered, so I should be glad to have additional entries from the seven counties named. And I'm still hoping that some boy who is proud of his county will get in line for each of the missing five. Enrollment must be made before February 15. Ten days will be given to file a recommendation blank and the money to buy a pure bred sow will be lent to you without security. After the note is received you have 30 days to buy a contest sow. Line up, fellows, and let's go through the contest with every county represented—105 strong. It's up to you.

The contest manager enjoys letters from boys. Although a fairly "old boy" with a boy of my own old enough to enter this contest—if she wasn't a girl—there's nothing I enjoy quite so much as getting out with my boy friends. And some day, by the way, I'm going to show you a picture of that hike and "wienie" roast my Sunday school boys indulged in last fall. Still being a boy, I have a real interest in the work of our club. And I wish that every boy who wanted to join might have done so. Read this fine letter from Conrad Suratsiek, of Mullinville, Kan.

Here's my application for membership in the Capper Pig Club. I should like to represent Kiowa county in the contest. I now am 13 years old and have a fine home on a big ranch. I used to live in Topeka and belong to the Kansas Children's Home society. I think my good friend Mr. D. F. Shirk will tell you I am honest. Last year I was the only one in our day school and Sunday school who never was absent or tardy. I hope to be able to do as well again this year. Mr. Weaver is my teacher and he says he will recommend me. I would do my best to win the first prize in the contest. That might give me such a start in life that when I became a man I might be governor of Kansas, like Arthur Capper. I have pet skunks and I delight in watching them eat and grow. But I would very much like to own a purebred sow, and it would be fine if she had a nice lot of pigs.

Conrad was second in line for Kiowa county, but the first boy enrolled qualified, so our small friend lost his opportunity. But a boy with that amount of pep isn't going to fail in life. It wouldn't

be surprising if some day this chap from the children's home wouldn't be governor of Kansas. All of you boys know the story of Lincoln, but some of you are not so familiar with the history of John Johnson, once governor of Minnesota. Ask your teacher to tell you about him.

Why not become a skunk farmer, Conrad? In Missouri an enterprising fellow has fenced in a few acres and is producing more than \$1,000 worth of fur a year at very little cost. But he isn't in good odor with his neighbors.

Take good care of the contest sow this wintry weather. And ask all the questions you can think of about the care of a sow and pigs. Here's a hog talk that's worth keeping:

Keep the Food Clean.

Pigs require as clean food as any other animals on the farm, says W. H. Underwood in the National Swineherd. All dirt or filth taken into the stomach with the food retards and impairs digestion, reduces the gain and endangers the health. The one thing above all others to guard against is contamination of their food with their own excrement. It is a law of nature that the excrement of all animals is poisonous to themselves. Therefore feeding arrangements should be such as to prevent such contamination to the greatest possible degree.

Pigs never should be fed upon the ground in the yards where excrement abounds. Feeding on the pastures or fields—moving about from place to place, where there is none of their excrement—is a satisfactory way when the ground is dry. I have seen pigs fed in the mud where the ears of corn would be almost buried from sight and the animals were actually eating much of the mud with their corn. Certainly they did not make nearly as good gains as they would have made under clean conditions.

In muddy weather a good feeding floor is necessary, whether two or 200 pigs are being fed. If properly located and kept clean it will return its cost in a single year by the better gains made. I have a concrete feeding floor which I like much better than one made of wood. The floor should be located with reference to the comfort of the pigs, so they will be protected in cold weather while eating their meals. No animal, whether it be a pig or a cow, can stand out in the open exposed to the full sweep of zero winds and shivering with the cold while eating its food and make the most profitable gains. Indeed there often is a loss of weight in very cold weather under such conditions.

My feeding floor is placed on the south side of the corn crib. The sides not protected by the crib are protected by a tight board fence about 6 feet high, the south side being left open so that the sun can shine directly upon the floor, thus increasing the comfort

of the pigs. If the floor is built adjoining the hog house or sleeping quarters there will be constant labor and trouble in keeping the floor clean of excrement. If it is built far enough away so the pigs will have to walk a short distance going to it, this trouble is almost entirely avoided.

It is not a good idea to feed on the north side of any building or in any place where the sun cannot shine at least a part of the day during cold weather. Sunlight is the best disinfectant and germ destroyer we have. Wherever the sun shines there will be the least danger of disease germs being taken into the system with the food. I have some 2 by 4 pieces fastened securely on top of my feeding floor all around, which keep the pigs from pushing the feed off into the dirt. As cobs and other refuse accumulate on the floor these are thoroughly cleaned off at regular intervals.

In feeding pigs we must consider not alone supplying the necessary nutrients to make continuous growth, but also supplying such feeds as will develop and prepare the digestive system for the handling of the kinds and quantities of feeds required for the finishing. The muscles surrounding the digestive canals of a small pig are not strong. The little pig, therefore, is not fitted to digest large amounts of crude fiber. It needs bulky but fine feeds.

For weaning pigs I find a good ration consists of 20 parts, by weight, of skim

Woman's activities, her participation, sacrifices and her misfortunes in the great conflict now raging over three continents have for all time disposed of the contention that she should not be armed with the ballot because she cannot wield the sword. She has taken man's place in all the industrial pursuits of organized society; she has maintained his government, manufactured his ammunition, observed and enforced his laws, operated his machines, bound up his wounds, buried his dead and has been his comrade in arms upon the firing line. Man has become conscious of her powerful co-operation in war; he will soon recognize the justice of her demands to share his burden in public affairs in times of peace.—Report of Senate Suffrage Committee.

milk, 8 parts of shorts and 1 part corn. The milk in this ration is very easily digested, has a soothing effect on the digestive tract, and, being about 87 per cent water, furnishes bulk. It contains a large amount of protein with a little fat and mineral matter. The shorts and corn are more carbonaceous and of comparatively fine fiber. On the whole, they are pretty good pig feed. There is no feed for pigs quite as desirable as skim milk.

As the pigs increase in growth, it is necessary, of course, to increase their ration, supplying all feeds suitable for growth production. The thing to aim at in feeding pigs for meat purposes is to push them along as rapidly as possible and yet not overtax their digestive systems. In fact there should be no check whatever in their growth, and as much muscle and bone should be produced as possible, on which to later place the profit-making fat. With pigs intended as breeders, however, much fat is not desirable at any time. Well-developed internal organs, a good frame and heavy muscles are the things to strike for in making good breeding animals. They should never be fed very heavily on fat making feeds. No pig should be overfed nor underfed at any time. The overfed pig will be hard to make profitable as well as its underfed brother.

Pure water is, of course, necessary throughout the pig's lifetime. A pig drinks but little at a time, but often, and for this reason water must always be accessible to obtain the best results. Over 40 per cent of the pig's body is water and to reduce the supply below the natural demand will reduce the gain just as surely as it would if the feed were cut down below the actual requirements. Well or spring water is preferable to that in ponds or in running streams, as the latter are sometimes infected with disease germs.

The man who laughs at Providence is not a joke, he is a tragedy.

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enjoy this guaranteed quality Thierly Piano in your home a whole month.

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Yes! Actually \$75.00 to \$150.00 more quality for your money. If not, simply ship back at my expense. Thierly Pianos are the most popular and the fastest selling piano advertised and sold direct to the home. No agents or dealers. You won't have a Thierly Piano two days before you'll be anxious to keep it and then if you wish—

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Check with (X) mark the book you wish.

Name _____

Address _____

The Capper Pig Club

Arthur Capper, Eighth and Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as the representative of

.....county in the Capper pig contest. If selected I will send recommendations as requested, I will read carefully the bulletin entitled "The Feeding and Growing of Swine" published by the Kansas State Agricultural college, will follow all instructions carefully and will keep an accurate record of the weight of the sow when received, the weight of the sow and pigs when slaughtered, sold, or at the end of the contest, and the quantity of feed fed to the sow and her litter. I will do all the work myself as far as possible and will give complete direction as to how it is to be done at any time when I cannot do it myself.

Signed.....Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....Date.....

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A year ago this month Dodge Brothers Car had just begun to be produced.

You knew little or nothing about it, then.

Do you know anything about it, now, that is not good?

Have you heard anything that was not in its praise?

It has been a wonderful year in point of production.

\$38,000,000 worth of Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been built and delivered since last February.

But that is not half as wonderful as the good opinion that has been built up around them.

The car has not merely made good, but it has won golden opinions, everywhere.

This is largely due to the fact that all through these twelve months the Dodge Brothers have given it their own personal supervision.

All that they learned in building the parts for more than half a million cars, before they began to build their own car, is actively applied to each day's production.

They have built one car and one car only; and concentrated upon it their own personal efforts.

For every part and every process that enters into the car, they have personally established a standard.

The work done and the materials used must conform to that standard.

Their factories are very large, but there is not a man nor a foreman in any part of them who does not know that he is constantly under the oversight and supervision of one or the other or both of the Dodge Brothers.

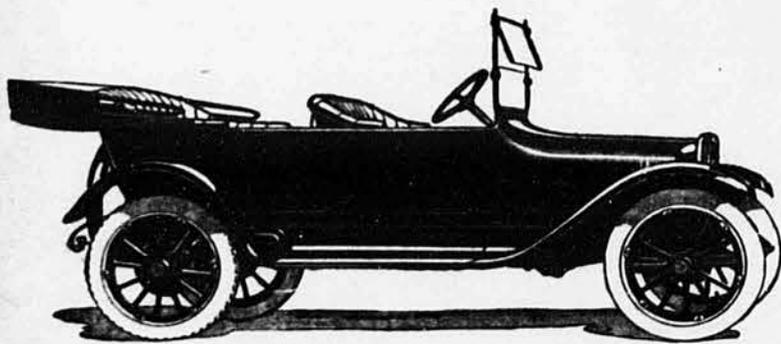
The result has been a very unusual achievement, a first year free from serious complaints—a car that has not developed a single fault worth talking about.

You will find the best evidence of its very unusual performance in your own neighborhood.

Everybody, everywhere, says practically the same things about it.

Before you buy a car, we hope you will talk to your friends and neighbors about Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

The tire mileage is unusually high
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete,
is \$785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

What You Can Do With Capons

They are Profitable if Handled Properly

BY GEORGE BEUOY
Cedar Vale, Kan.

IT WILL pay you to have a few capons every year, even though you do not plan to sell them. They are the best eating to be had at any price. The market always is good for capons. There never is enough to go around. The price you will be able to get for them will depend on where you are located. It is safe to figure, however, that capons will bring you twice as much a pound, as the average price of hens on the same market. That has been my experience.

as in all other stock. Pure breed fowls show their quality and run much more even in market requirements than common or mixed breeds, therefore it is very desirable to use standard or pure breed fowls for capons. You can make capons from any kind of fowl no matter what breed.

Guineas Pay Well

Several years ago we started with a sitting of eggs and raised 10 guineas to maturity. The stock, however, was inbred and they never did any good, either in laying or hatching, until two years ago when we added several unrelated birds to our flock. The hens, of which there were eight, began laying early in April and kept it up until October 10, when I found the last egg.

Generally they begin laying in the spring in the hen nests and the eggs are easily found for a month or so, then when the weather becomes warmer they make their nests in meadows, orchards and weed patches. There is some difficulty in finding the nests, but when one becomes acquainted with their habits, the nests are easily located. The males usually can be seen feeding near the nest when it is occupied by the hen. This often gives one a clue; but a better one is to listen for the peculiar cackling noise the hen makes at intervals, while on the nest. She does not cackle when leaving the nest as some persons suppose, but at intervals of 5 or 10 minutes while on the nest.

This sound will guide one to the nest. We do not disturb the fowl while on the nest, but after she leaves we remove the egg, leaving from three to five as nest eggs. Tested out eggs from the incubator may be used.

When they want to sit, it is an easy matter to break them by removing all eggs from the nest and throwing a few stones, clods or brush in it.

Our eight hens gave us all the eggs we could use in the family, and we raised 28 young ones. We set the eggs under a domestic hen and allow her to rear them. The old guinea seems to have but little sense when it comes to rearing her young, and soon exhausts the delicate little birds by running around without giving them food or water.

They should be kept penned up where they can scratch in clean earth until about 2 weeks old, then they may be turned out during the afternoons if the ground is dry.

Lessen the amount of food then, as they will find almost enough to do them as soon as allowed to range. They should have dry sleeping quarters, but should not be crowded as that is absolutely fatal to them. Let them fly up on trees or roosts as soon as they can.

The past season we began with a flock of 25, and they laid many eggs. It was not unusual to find a nest with 40 fresh eggs in it.

I raised 75 young ones but lost many on account of their crowding in roosting quarters. As soon as they flew up on roosts there were no more fatalities.

We had many delicious roasts besides selling 40 to a large hotel at 30 cents apiece. The hotels like them best when weighing 1½ to 2 pounds.

The guinea will more nearly take care of itself than any other farm fowl. They are great eaters of weed seeds; they also eat chinch bugs and the alfalfa moth, which no other bird will do—unless it be the quail. They range far and gather grain that would otherwise be lost.

Their eggs are delicate in flavor and each hen produces an average of 180 during the season.

One thing more—guineas came originally from the tropics and cannot stand cold weather; so provide them a house to roost in during the winter.

Pruda B. Utley,
Maple City, Kan. Box 32.

There is one rule in stock raising that may be steadily and safely followed. It is to push all stock to its full growth as rapidly as possible and sell as soon as fully ready.



Remember that an average capon will weigh at market time twice as much as the hen. A capon, therefore, will bring about as much as four hens of the same breed. These figures I think will hold good in all breeds. I am raising Barred Plymouth Rocks of the Dingley Dell strain.

I live in a section where the local produce market is not good. We sell all our capons on the Kansas City market 220 miles away. The last few seasons we have received an average price of 21 cents a pound live weight for our capons. The average weight was a trifle over 10 pounds. During this time I have marketed from 125 to 150 capons every year. Some of the best capons were used for our own table and some of the smaller ones were used to raise little incubator chicks. The others were sold on the Kansas City market. And we received an average price of little more than \$2 each.

To make it easy to figure we will say that I marketed only 100 capons. These you understand were mostly late hatched or cull chicks, the good ones being sold or used for breeding purposes. At the time these birds were operated on, the market for that kind of stuff was over stocked and we could not have sold them for more than 20 cents each. So you see the 100 would have sold as fries on the market for only \$20. Caponized and held a few months they sold for more than \$200. Not only have we done this one year, but have been doing it every season for the last six or seven years so you see it is no experiment. Many of my neighbors and customers have done equally well. On the average of only 100 capons you see we had a profit of \$180. Of course it took some extra feed to finish them out but nothing as compared with the gain we made. The cost to raise a capon varies in different localities and with different flocks of birds. You will find on the average and under the same conditions that it costs about the same to produce a fully matured capon as it would a hen of the same age. Remember though that the capon will weigh a lot more on the same feed and will sell for much more a pound. Quality counts in capons as well

Forkner Alfalfa Cultivator

Stirs and aerates the soil—uproots grass and weeds—destroys clover root weevil—leaves dirt mulch and conserves moisture without cutting or injuring the alfalfa. It will



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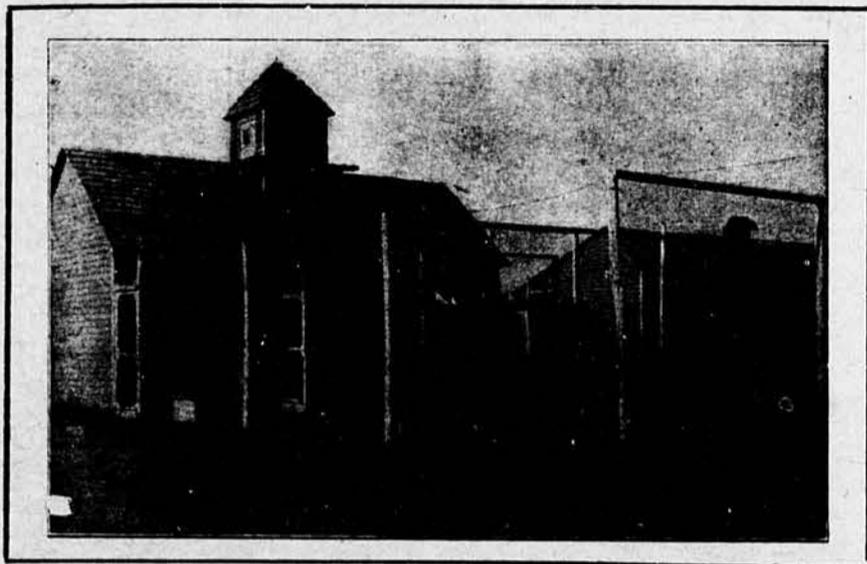
into old meadows, pastures and hide-bound wheat fields. Write for catalog and free book "Modern Soil Tillage."

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Some Persons Grow Squabs

Young Pigeons Get Their Growth in Four Weeks

BY H. C. MAYSON
Adel, Iowa



GROWING and selling squabs for eating purposes is recognized by thousands of breeders as a remunerative occupation. The squabs, which are the young pigeons 3 to 4 weeks old, bring attractive prices on all the large markets.

As the squabs can be shipped long distances to the markets and take a low express rate it makes it possible for persons in rural districts to engage in this profitable business.

Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and other large markets offer about \$3.50 a dozen in the summer months and as much as \$6.50 a dozen in the winter and spring months, for the best grade of squabs. This difference between the summer and winter prices is not caused so much by the reduction in the output of squabs in the winter and spring as by the scarcity of young poultry in the winter season causing a large increase in the demand for squabs. Pigeons breed the entire year. This is one of the big advantages of squab raising as you have squabs to sell when the markets are highest.

The Work is Light

It costs about \$1.25 a pair a year to feed the old birds at the present prices for feed. This includes what the squabs eat until they are ready for the market as they are fed by the old birds from the old bird's mouths. The squabs are sold before they leave the nest, at about 3 to 4 weeks of age. You do not touch the eggs or squabs until you are ready to sell them. This makes the work of attending to a squab plant very light. We find that 20 minutes a day is ample time to properly care for 100 pairs of breeders.

Quality in your breeding stock is a most vital question. Be sure you secure your starting stock from a reliable firm or party who will give you the proper guarantee with your birds and from parties who are financially able to back this guarantee. If you get good quality in your starting stock you will be most agreeably surprised with the profits to be obtained from squab raising.

A Pigeon House

The birds are penned up and it takes only a small space to accommodate several hundred pairs. Any shed or building can soon be fixed for pigeons at a small cost. A house 8 feet wide, 8 feet long and 8 feet high will accommodate 40 pairs of breeders without crowding in the least. You notice we always say pairs. This is the way they breed. They mate at about 6 months old and stay mated their entire life unless you separate them. There is one male for every female. You make your flying pens the same size as the house. Make this of 2-inch chicken netting.

The best squab breeding pigeons are the Homers and Carneaux, pronounced Car-no. There are several other breeds but these are considered the best by all the large squab breeders. The common pigeon, that is the pigeons that fly wild over the country, will not do for squab raisers as they will hardly pay for their feed when penned up. Their squabs are

only about one-half as large as good squabs should be and they are very dark skinned, making them poor sellers on the markets. They will only raise about one-half as many squabs a year as the Homers and Carneaux.

Each pair of first class Homers and Carneaux will raise from 16 to 18 squabs a year. At the prices these squabs bring each pair of breeders will clear \$4 or more a year above all expenses.

To Prevent Diseases

I am glad to note that the Colorado Experiment station is planning to undertake some extensive research work on poultry diseases. It would be interesting to know just how many millions of dollars could be saved annually if we had an absolute cure for all poultry diseases. But as we do not have a cure the important thing is prevention.

I find many poultry men are too slow in using the ax. If a fowl is seriously sick, and especially if it has a contagious disease, it is poor economy to try to save it. Our man told me he had a sure way of telling the difference between severe cold and roup. If the bird recovered it was a cold and if it died it was roup. I doubt if even this simple means of diagnosis is infallible

In our opinion every argument and every principle upon which universal manhood suffrage rests demands the extension of its privileges and responsibilities to women. They are subject to the laws, are taxed for the support of government and subject with men to a common political destiny. They comprise 50 per cent of our population. They are citizens in all other respects. Together with the men they constitute the people. In patriotism, intelligence, devotion to welfare of the government and in capacity for franchise they are in nowise inferior to men.—Report of Senate Suffrage Committee.

for no doubt birds sometimes die from influenza or cold. There is usually no sure way of telling whether a sick fowl is going to infect others in the flock. If you will take time by the forelock and the fowl by the neck and cut them both off with a keen edged ax, you usually will have pursued the safest course, providing you burn or deeply bury the carcass. A bird may be more dangerous dead than alive if left where the carcass can be eaten by the other fowls.

I believe the men in charge of show rooms should be much more careful to keep sick or diseased birds from the show room. I saw many diseased birds at the shows this year. In fact, roup and chicken pox seemed to be quite fashionable. This one thing if not corrected will do the poultry industry more harm than all the shows have ever done good, which is a very great deal.

F. D. Walsworth, M. D.
1205 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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Why do you not have this well-known and highly-prized heating in your own home? Men with great experience in real estate and financial matters look upon

it as the most important feature of the building. Your money cannot be spent for a better or larger dividend-paying investment than an IDEAL-AMERICAN outfit.

Don't expect the family to live all winter cooped up in one or two rooms around a stove, and be happy with farm life. That's not healthy or economical. IDEAL-AMERICAN heating will open the whole house and make every room comfortable for all folks by the even distribution of its safe, clean and June-like heat. Get an IDEAL-AMERICAN outfit. The women folks ought to have a portion of the improvement-money that you put back into the farm, and, anyway, the success of the farm depends, more than you think, upon the health of your wife and the comfort and convenience of your home—the heart of the farm. Make the seven winter months easy ones—pleasant for work, and more healthful for wife and young folks.

The IDEAL Boiler is placed in basement, side-room or lean-to. No labor, no lugging coal upstairs, no dirt, dust or escaping coal-gas. Phone the local dealer about IDEAL-AMERICAN heating outfit for your old or new building—put in without family disturbance or tearing partitions. IDEAL Boilers will burn any local fuel—soft coal, screenings,

lignite, pea coal, wood, oil, or gas, and the fuel saving will surprise you.



IDEAL Boilers do not rust or wear out—no repairs. Always ready for service and supply ample heat with one charge of fuel for 8 to 12 hours in zero weather.



A No. 5-19-W IDEAL Boiler and 450 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$2000, were used to heat this farm house. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Send today for copy of our (free) book "Ideal Heating"—48-pages full of illustrations which will give you much valuable information on the subject of farm house heating.

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has enormous strength and power. Until you see a Kirstin at work you cannot realize what wonderful power is developed by our system of compound leverage. The work positively is easier, to say nothing of being quicker and cheaper than with the cumbersome hand power pullers or the big horse-power pullers that require a team and two or three men to operate. Our Quick-Detachable Connections, Auto Release, Non-Twisting Cable and other special patented features put the Kirstin in a class by itself. Endorsed by Government and State officials. Used by the thousands all over the world. Holds record for lowest land clearing costs.

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VIOLIN MANDOLIN GUITAR
To introduce our wonderful new system of teaching note music by mail, we will give you a dandy instrument absolutely FREE and guarantee to make you a player or no charge; complete outfit FREE. Write at once. Special offer to first pupil. No obligation. SLINGERLAND'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 90 Chicago, Ill.

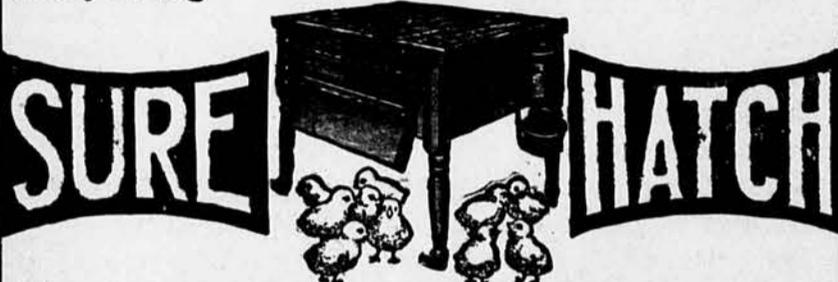
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We manufacture all stoves and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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Extra Money for Farmers and for Farmers' Wives too

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Every shrewd man or woman on the farm is going to answer this ad or lose many dollars this year. Send no stamps nor money. Simply mail a postal card with your name and address. We will send you free the evidence to prove the **Sure Hatch Incubator** is the biggest money-maker on the farm.

Thousands of others are getting this big money—you, too, can do it. It's easy. We show you how with this wonderful money-making



\$2,000,000 and 18 Years Experience

have gone into this 1916 **Sure Hatch**. It is superbly built. Requires only a small space. Just a little corner somewhere around the house. Takes but little attention and time. First thing you know you've got a big hatch of strong, sturdy chicks.

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The money you pay for the incubator comes back to you in a few weeks with a nice profit besides. The safe way is the **Sure Hatch** way. For this sturdy incubator will go on year after year making money for you. Investigate our generous offer.

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Incubation of Duck Eggs

Temperature Should be Lower Than to Hatch Chicks

BY ALFRED R. LEE

THE PERIOD of incubation for ducks' eggs is 28 days, except for the Muscovy duck which is 33 to 35 days. The eggs may be hatched either naturally or artificially, but on practically all of the large duck farms the hatching is done in incubators. Most of these farms started by using lamp incubators of from 200 to 400 egg capacity, but since the introduction of the mammoth incubator the lamp machines have been replaced by the latter on many farms. Strong, fertile eggs are a prime essential in good hatching and are obtained only from stock properly mated and kept under the best possible conditions to secure health and vigor. Eggs from overfat breeding stock usually do not produce a large percentage of strong ducklings. Pekin and Indian Runner ducks rarely sit; consequently, if natural methods of incubation are to be used the eggs usually are hatched under hens. Ducks' eggs should be washed if dirty. This does not appear to injure their hatching qualities.



time to hatch after shells are pipped.

Turn and Cool the Eggs.

The eggs usually are turned twice daily after the seventh and through the twenty-fourth day and cooled once daily after the seventh and through the twenty-sixth day. After turning the eggs reverse the egg trays end for end and from one side of the machine to the other in 2-tray incubators. The length of time to

cool eggs depends upon the temperature of the incubator room and the day of incubation, but a good general rule is to leave the eggs out of the incubator until they feel slightly cool to the hand, face, or eyelid. When the ducklings are all hatched remove the egg tray and open the ventilators according to the manufacturer's directions, but keep the ducklings in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after the hatch is over before removing them to the brooder.

Remove Infertile Eggs.

All eggs should be tested at least twice during incubation, preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days, and the infertile eggs and those with dead germs removed. Dead germs in duck eggs decompose very rapidly and often are detected by their odor and removed from the incubator. Duck eggs having pure white shells often are tested as early as the fourth or fifth day and the infertile eggs sold to bakers. Infertile eggs make good feed for ducklings, and often are used for culinary purposes. The eggs are tested with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen, as well as the condition of the embryo. Testing should be done in a dark room. The infertile egg when held before the tester will look perfectly clear, much the same as a fresh egg, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions, if the embryo is living, but if dead, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edge of the yolk, forming in most cases an irregular circle of blood known as a blood ring. The eggs containing strong, living embryos are dark and partly filled up after the fourteenth day, and show a clear, distinct line of demarcation between the air cell and the growing embryo, while dead germs show only partial development and lack this clear, distinct outline.

Eggs for a Successful Hatch

The first essential is to handle the breeding flock of hens in such a manner as to secure a high percentage of fertile eggs. To accomplish this all small, weak or sickly appearing hens should be removed from the flock and only eggs from strong, vigorous, healthy hens should be used for hatching. The flock should be allowed considerable range if this is convenient, though extensive range is not necessary to secure fertile eggs. If the hens must be confined in small quarters, green food or meat meal must be used in the ration and the hens must be compelled to scratch in clean litter for part of their feed in order to insure sufficient exercise.

Strong, vigorous cock birds must also be used, and inbreeding should be avoided. For all meat and egg breeds one cock should be allowed for 10 hens and for the lighter weight egg producing breeds one cock bird for every 15 hens.

Only liberal feeding is good feeding, but liberal feeding does not consist of mere abundance. Stock food should be nutritious as well as abundant.

Radical difference in treatment and sudden changing of food sometimes results in a loss to the health and thrift of the animals.

Use Insect Powder.

Before setting a hen dust her thoroughly with insect powder. In applying this powder hold the hen by the feet with her head hanging down, and work it thoroughly into the feathers, giving special attention around the vent and under the wings. If several hens are sitting in the same room, confine them on the nests, only allowing them to come off once a day for feed and water. Sitting hens should be fed whole or cracked grains, such as corn or wheat. Place 9 to 11 ducks' eggs under a hen, depending on her size and the season of the year, using the smaller number of eggs in cold weather and the larger number in warm weather. Confine the hens at hatching time and do not disturb them until the hatch is completed unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the ducklings that hatched first. Hens must be well cared for in hatching ducks' eggs, as the period of incubation is a week longer than that of hens' eggs. It usually takes ducklings from 24 to 48 hours to hatch after they pick the shells; therefore it is advisable to allow the hen to get off the nest for feed and water when the first ducklings pick the shell and then confine her to the nest until the hatching is over. Ducks' eggs need more moisture than hens' eggs at hatching time, as it takes the ducks much longer to get out of the shell. The eggs should, therefore, be sprinkled with warm water previous to hatching.

How to Run The Incubator.

Incubators for hatching ducks' eggs usually are kept at a slightly lower temperature than for hens' eggs. Keep the machine at 102 degrees F. for the first three weeks and 103 degrees for the last week. The temperature may go above 103 degrees and sometimes will go as high as 104 degrees at hatching time. Operate the machines according to the manufacturer's directions. It usually is advisable to supply moisture for ducks' eggs during the last week or 10 days of incubation. This depends upon the make of incubator, on the climate, and especially on the humidity of the place where the incubator is operated. Many methods are used to supply moisture in incubation, such as sprinkling the eggs with warm water heated in about 100 degrees F., or placing a pan of water, a receptacle containing moist sand, or a wet sponge below the egg tray. Another common method of supplying moisture is to sprinkle or soak the floor of the incubator room or to place a pail of warm water under the lamp. It is advisable to shut the machine tightly at hatching time, so that the moisture will be retained in the incubator, as it takes ducks' eggs some

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Chicks Should Be Healthy

How I Care for My Flock to Get Best Results

BY L. S. WELLER
Salina, Kan.

THE entire future of every poultry yard depends upon the ability to successfully mate up the yards, and to hatch and raise chicks. The greatest profit for the ordinary poultry raiser comes from the sale of winter eggs, and in order for this line to be profitable hatching must be done early and under unnatural conditions.

It is time right now to mate up the yards. This is one of the most interesting and important phases of poultry breeding. Without going into detail in regard to the selection of the birds which make up the yards, the general rule which may safely be followed by all farmers and poultry raisers is this: Select unrelated birds if possible, using only well-developed specimens which always have been healthy. This rule must be adhered to strictly if eggs of any value are to be produced. Of course, the type, color, and fine points are of great interest to those who are breeding for more than simply a uniform flock of good size and productivity.



around, thus preventing gapes and other contagious troubles. Following this schedule I have produced broilers that have averaged two pounds at 8 weeks old.

I sell all my cockerels, except those kept for breeders, when they weigh 2 or 2½ pounds. They bring from 50 to 75 cents apiece, and cost from 15 to 18 cents to produce.

Every pullet is saved for winter eggs and they are hatched at such a time in the spring that they will begin laying early in September, and keep it up the winter through. In one pen 35 pullets have laid an average of 22 eggs a day throughout the last winter. They have had

practically the same food that the baby chickens had—sour milk, sound grain twice a day, a mixture of ground grain always before them, and sprouted oats. I never have found a cheaper ration, as easy to feed, and productive of as good results as this.

Time to Start Incubators

My first two incubators were hot water concerns but I discarded them and purchased a hot air machine holding 240 eggs. In a hot water incubator the water heats slowly and cools slowly, making it difficult to regulate, while in the hot air machine the air is quick to heat or cool. I have used it for four years and every hatch has been a success.

I never cool the eggs as there is fresh air enough supplied. When I first operated an incubator I lay awake nights for fear the temperature might run too high and spoil the hatch, but have learned from experience there is little danger in getting the eggs too warm, but a low temperature means failure. One day I was called away unexpectedly and left my husband in charge of the incubator. When I returned the thermometer registered 108 degrees and I supposed of course the hatch was spoiled. But when the hatch came off I got 88 chicks from 100 eggs. However, I wouldn't advise anyone to try the same experiment. I sprinkle the eggs with a little water occasionally.

I put a double yolked egg in the incubator by way of experiment and hatched a big chicken but the second yolk was not absorbed so the chicken could not carry the heavy weight and I had to kill it. However, a duck egg gave better results and two perfect ducklings resulted.

A friend of mine hatched out a four-legged chicken last summer. It walked on the two front legs and dragged the others. It also possessed two sets of generative organs, one being male and the other female. It lived for several weeks.

My hobby for feed for young chicks is corn bread made by the following receipt: One quart corn chop, 2 quarts kafir chop, 1 tablespoon blood meal, 1 teaspoon soda. Moisten with sour milk but do not get it very wet, and bake thoroughly. I feed this three or four times a day and have a little for the hens to scratch in. I see that there is plenty of fresh water all the time and pulverized charcoal to prevent bowel trouble. Mrs. Ruth Dillon, Council Grove, Kan.

I place several inches of chaff in my brooder coops and the baby chicks are allowed to begin to eat just as soon as they have a tendency to pick around. Commercial chick food is given them in the litter and they are taught to dig for their living from the first day on. Bran is kept in boxes before them all the time, and sour milk or buttermilk. Sprouted oats is given from the very start. When they are about 10 days old, a warm mash of cooked table scraps is given them each day. This is the schedule from the shell clear through the life of every chicken on my place. They always have plenty of food on hand, but lots of hard digging is required to get at it. Chicks must never be allowed to run out and become chilled. I have very often raised a flock of 50 or 60 to broiler size without ever letting them out of the brooder. After the ground warms up and the chickens are old enough to seek shelter in case of sudden showers, I allow them to run at liberty. Oats or rye is kept growing in my yards the year

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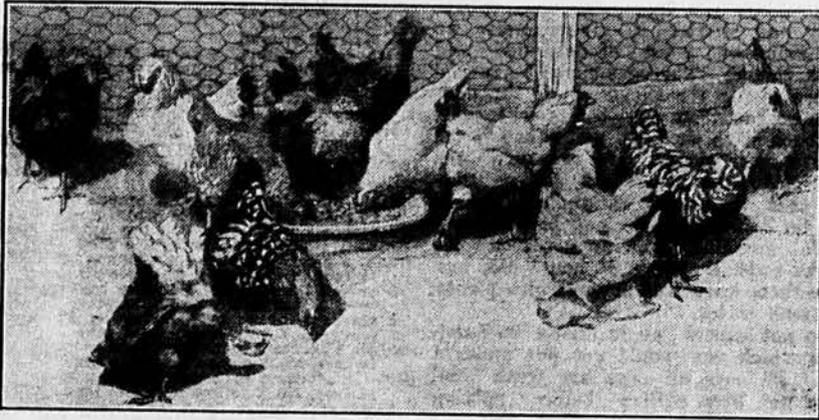
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Chicanery

BY S. T. STERN



"AND pray what is that?" Mrs. Matlock pointed to a cage-like structure of wire netting in the rear yard of her new country home. In one corner of it there stood a wooden kennel, gabled, shingled and containing a single square aperture at the front of its base.

Citified Mr. Matlock, who had spent a lifetime in the shadow of elevated trains, and to whom the country and all that pertains thereto were one vast mystery, nodded ignorance. A devoted student of the comic papers, he possessed a vague notion that some moribund humorist had erected a lockup for departing suburban cook-ladies. The conjecture was at best doubtful; he said nothing.

To Joseph, their new hired man, was left the solution of the riddle. "Chick-ing-coop!" he announced disdainfully. "Isn't that exquisite!" Mrs. Matlock raised her hands and brows. "We can have our own fresh-laid eggs, Rufus. Glorious! Tomorrow you shall buy some hens; put them in the list with the piano and the citronnelle. Every morning I can come here and gather. Won't that be splendid!"

Obedient Rufus bought a dozen hens the very next day. Their purchase was not without difficulty. "What kind'll you have—Buff Cochin, Plymouth Rock, White Leghorn or Brahma?" the poulterer had inquired.

"Give me a dozen assorted," was the merchant's response. "Al quality. Be sure we get the best."

The hens arrived by midday express and were duly installed. They were fed and watered assiduously. They pecked, strutted, pecked, drank, cackled, and pecked. In fact, they performed every gallinaceous evolution usual to the well-regulated hen—save one.

They did not lay a single egg.

Morning after morning Mrs. Matlock descended to the coop, basket in hand, and searched every nook and cranny. Result, an empty basket and voluble disappointment. In vain did she consult poultry catalogs and egg monographs. In vain did she try endless changes of diet. Not a night passed but Mr. Matlock, on his return from the city, was greeted with the sad news that the hens had as yet failed to respond to the kindnesses heaped upon them. He liked the hens, and hoped against hope that they would yet redeem themselves. Mrs. Matlock grew desperate. "I shall give them forty-eight hours," she said finally. "After that—fricassee."

"Common fairness to the hens would suggest that a sign-board to that effect be posted in the coop," he replied. "They must not be condemned without notice." But the matter worried him not a little.

The fatal sign-board was never planted. Some knowledge of their impending fate must have reached the offenders for, on the day of doom, Mrs. Matlock returned to the house triumphantly, waving her egg-basket in the air. "Twelve," she cried, joyously. After that there was no lapse.

Clearly the hens were vindicating themselves. So marked their penance that even after the death of two of their number the quantity of their daily offerings was not reduced. "Ree-markable," said Mrs. Matlock. Her husband said drily that two of the hens were sacrificing themselves to double duty to make up for lost prestige with the lady of the house.

Affairs changed only after Mr. Matlock left on a short trip. The very next morning there was not an egg to be found. Nor the next. He learned

the fact in a sad little letter from his wife which reached him out in Pennsylvania.

His comment might have puzzled Mrs. Matlock had she heard it. "I forgot," was all he said.

What it was he forgot, is explained somewhat by the letter he dispatched at once to the head porter of his New York office: "Please to buy a dozen fresh eggs every day and take them out to Woodstock by the evening train. Place them carelessly in the coop which you will find in the rear yard. Mrs. Matlock is not to know.—R. M."

Some three days later he returned. His wife met him, radiant.

"Curious, wasn't it, that those hens should cease to lay after I left? Are they all right now?"

"Splendid, Rufus," was the ready response. "I had my suspicions from the first."

Mr. Matlock winced. "From the very first," she went on, "I suspected that there was some reason behind the sudden non-supply. Hens, whatever else may be said of them, are not fickle. The reason was not far to seek. Rufus, do you know what became of our eggs?"

"How should I, my dear?" This naively.

"They were stolen! We caught the thief last night as he was about to leave the coop. Caught him in the very act. His arms were full of eggs—he had taken an even dozen. We found the paper bag in which he was going to remove them lying beside him. He is now in jail. His trial comes off tomorrow morning. And what do you think he had the impudence to tell the judge?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Rufus, ruefully.

"He said he was the head porter in the office of Matlock & Co. I added a charge of perjury to that of larceny. After this, rest assured our hens will give us no further trouble."

And they haven't. Especially since Mr. Matlock has replaced the original batch of Al assorted with a dozen new ones purchased from a neighboring farmer under a written guarantee. The porter's trial has been indefinitely postponed, much to the disgust of Mrs. Matlock, who avers positively that some one is exerting a political "pull" to delay matters.

"Someone" is.—Harper's Magazine.

Set Only Well-Shaped Eggs

In selecting eggs to place in an incubator only average sized well shaped eggs should be used, as extremely large or small eggs, or eggs that do not conform to normal shape, will hatch a low percentage of chicks of irregular size.

Do not delay the starting of the incubator for the first hatching beyond April 1, as the advantages and possibilities for profit are much greater with early hatched chicks than with later ones. The early hatched pullets are the ones that will be the fall and winter layers. Early hatched chicks will make more rapid growth than late hatched ones. If one wishes to sell breeding stock this is a decided advantage. Also if one wishes to market part of the chick crop as broilers and roasters the market is best for those hatched early in the season.

I like your papers very much. There is good interesting news and educational learning in them in every line of life.—Max J. Heinz, Wichita, Kan.

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Curtis Colonnade C-1301

Curtis Cottage Window C-320

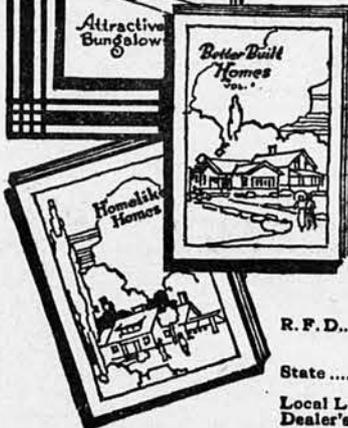


Curtis Casement Windows C-319

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How Much a Pound is Your Protein Costing? Feeding all corn is like burning \$16 a ton coal when you could get the same result for \$3.50. Cotton-Seed Meal supplies PROTEIN the vital element needed in growing and fattening livestock at 3c per lb; while in corn it costs 16c. Get reliable information about this—our booklet gives you the facts and information—it's free. Write for the Book Today. Just drop a postal and ask for it, it answers your questions in "common talk." Oklahoma Cotton-Seed Crushers Assn. Lawton, Okla.

Do You Get Enough Profit?

BY W. H. SCOTT,
Abilene, Kan.

We have found that the poultry of the farm, rightly selected and cared for, yield a much greater profit for every dollar invested than any other thing on the farm. At the meeting of the American Poultry Association held at San Francisco in November, 1915, I heard Grant Curtis, who is responsible for the Reliable Poultry Journal and a great many more things, say that the Wyandotte breeders saved the Wyandotte breed from destruction by changing the standard description of shape from the extreme short-body type to the present reasonable egg-type Wyandotte shape. This would indicate that a breed to enjoy a popular favor must be profitable as well as beautiful.

We have three types of standard chickens. I will not discuss turkeys, water-fowl, nor ornamental fowls in this article. No. 1, we will call the egg type positive, No. 2, the dual purpose type, and No. 3, the meat type positive.

The egg type positive are those varieties that are profitable for eggs only. These varieties turn practically everything they consume into eggs. The carcass of this class of fowls generally is small and spare. No. 3 is just the reverse extreme of the egg type positive and is those varieties that are so entirely given over to the production of choice edible meat that the very structure of the fowl's carcass as well as its lazy inaction is ample evidence to any observing person that it is a very poor layer. The dual purpose fowl is profitable for both meat and egg production. This class of fowl I am glad to say is rapidly becoming the farmer's favorite. Some lack of confidence has been caused by the deplorable fact that the word utility as used in connection with chickens has been abused by many breeders in the last 15 years.

Utility fowls are the kind that pay the farmer or any one else who wants to raise fowls for profit. The meaning of the word utility is "usefulness, or having intrinsic value." The stock sold by some breeders for utility fowls has in some instances been anything but useful. Breeders who sell their culs, representing them to be utility fowls, without knowing whether or not they will pay their way, are hurting their customer, themselves and the standard poultry business.

Among the utility breeds, individuals of the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes have proved their ability to lay as many eggs as any of the egg type breeds. At the same time they show their excellence in meat production by winning many of the prizes offered on dressed broilers, soft roasters, capons and grown table fowls. As soon as the public becomes more generally posted along the utility lines, as regards standard poultry there will be fewer shysters in the business. They will work their own destruction by the policies that have become a second nature to them.

For the best success with farm poultry there are four vitally important conditions to be met. Get stock that actually is useful. The first requirement in utility stock is full vitality, the second is high egg production, third is quick growth and meat production, fourth is prepotency, or ability to transmit all these things as a parent to lay eggs that will hatch chicks that are likely to live and do well. There is neither profit nor pleasure in hatching chicks that are almost sure to die.

Supply proper quarters. Keep the chickens' feet off the ice, snow and frost. Keep the snow, rain, wind and rats out of their houses. Keep lice, mites and vermin off their bodies and out of their houses.

Always supply fresh pure water, and see that they have a properly balanced ration. For instance, if you have piles of corn or other grains where they may run and help themselves to all they want, see that they have plenty of milk, curd, ground fresh bone or some equivalent, as well as some green food or an equivalent for that also.

Be sure that the stock you intend to hatch from are vigorous, prepotent, and useful along the lines for which they are kept. Many a prosperous farmer owes his success, his farm and his wealth to the fact that mother kept the table, and the children's clothing

"going" until the farm began to pay. For the same reason that it pays to keep purebred tested cows and other stock it pays to keep standard bred fowls, they have uniform carcasses. When you want to dress a number of them they grade alike as to shape and size if of the same age and variety, providing some of them are not culs. They also are of the same color. Their eggs are more uniform than eggs from a flock of mongrels. Dealers everywhere are beginning to pay more for assorted eggs and poultry of uniform size and color.

More Prize Articles

(Continued from Page 11.)

object select some of the small breeds. We have had Single Comb Brown Leg-horns on our place for six years and think no breed could surpass them for laying purposes, and since we find that there is more profit in the production of eggs than fowls for market we would not think of changing. If both fowls and eggs are desired then choose from the list of all purpose breeds, among which the more prominent are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. The care and attention given count for much more than the breed.

The Asiatic classes are noted for their heavy weight and some of them rank high as winter layers. Among them are the Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins. It is well to consider the surroundings and decide what breed suits best and then find a reliable breeder who can give good references and order a pen of adult fowls. Yard them in a roomy enclosure, give them good care, gather the eggs often and do not keep them more than 10 days before putting them under the hen. With reason-

trimmed or the lamp will smoke and the flue become filled with soot which will either catch fire or the flame will go out and the eggs become cold. The heat must be kept regular and at the right temperature or else the chicks hatched will be weak and fall a prey to disease. If the eggs are not turned daily and stirred to give exercise we will bring out a lot of deformed and weak chicks. The eggs must be turned before caring for the lamp or the odor of kerosene from the hands will come in touch with the eggs and a bad hatch may be the result. Do not turn the eggs after the nineteenth day as they are then beginning to pip and should not be disturbed. Do not bother them while hatching, and do not feed the chicks until they are 24 hours old, but keep them warm and dry and give plenty of fresh water.

Do not expect an incubator to hatch eggs which you would not put under a hen. Be sure all eggs are fresh and have not been chilled before putting them into the machine. Run the incubator 24 hours before putting in eggs. Put the eggs in early in the day so it will get warmed at the back to the proper heat before night. Do not tamper with the regulator after it is once adjusted at the right temperature. Do not attempt to hatch chicks in an incubator in cold weather unless you have a cellar, cave or double-walled room in which to operate the machine.

Moody, Okla. Mrs. Lillie York.

Houses for the Hens

(Continued from Page 12.)

smaller window of six light 9 by 12-inch in front of the dust box. A trap door is placed in front of the house so that it is possible to open the entire front of the house to admit air and sunlight. The

Following is a bill of material for construction of the shed-roof farm poultry house in frame construction.

Bill of Materials.

Size of house, 14 by 16 feet.	
Foundation and floor: Excavation.....	2.50
Foundation wall, 5 yards concrete at \$3.00.....	15.00
6 1/2 barrels cement.	
3 yards sand.	
5 yards gravel.	
Gravel for filling, 4 yards @ \$1.00.	4.00
Cement floor, 224 square feet @ 8c	17.92
3 1/2 barrels cement.	
2 yards sand.	
3 yards gravel.	
Drain tile, 75 feet @ 2.5 cents (if needed).....	1.86
	\$ 41.28
Frame.	
Sills: 2 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
2 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 14 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
Studs: 5 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
8 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 14 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
5 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 10 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
Plates: 3 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
Girts: 2 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
2 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 14 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
Rafters: 2 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
Total 295 feet @ \$26.00 a thousand.	7.67
Siding: 400 feet 1 inch by 6 inch D & M flooring No. 2 pine @ \$38.00.	15.20
Sheathing: 320 feet flooring No. 3 white pine.	
Inside sheathing: 120 feet flooring No. 2 white pine.	
440 feet @ \$30.00 a thousand.....	13.20
Roofing: 3 rolls best quality 3-ply @ \$2.50.....	7.50
Mill work: 2 windows 12 lights 9 inches by 12 inches.....	5.50
1 sash 6 lights 9 inches by 12 inches.....	1.40
1 door 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches by 1 1/2 inches No. 3.....	2.20
4 curtain and screen panes, 3 feet 1 1/2 inches by 5 feet.....	3.00
2 pieces of 1/4 round 16 feet.....	.60
2 yards muslin @ 10c.....	.30
Roosts: 4 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 white or yellow pine.	
43 feet @ \$26.00.....	1.11
5 pieces 1 inch by 12 inches by 16 feet, No. 1 white pine.	
80 feet @ \$46.00.....	3.68
Nests: 8 pieces 1 inch by 12 inches by 8 feet, No. 1 white pine.	
14 pieces 1 inch by 4 inches by 8 feet.	
101 feet @ \$46.00.....	4.64
4 pieces 1/2 inch by 12 inches by 10 feet.	
40 surface feet @ \$30.00.....	1.20
Dust box: 1 piece 1 inch by 12 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 white pine.	
16 feet @ \$38.00.....	.61
	\$ 67.81
Hardware: 1 1/2 pair 3 inch wrought steel butts @ 15c.....	.23
2 1/2 pair 4 inch Tee hinges @ 10c.....	.25
3 1/2 pair 6 inch Tee hinges @ 15c.....	.52
1 rim door lock @ 35c.....	.35
4 sash locks @ 10c.....	.30
4 lbs. 5d nails.....	
25 lbs. 8d nails.....	1.54
80 square feet of poultry net or wire cloth @ 6c.....	4.80
Total cost of hardware.....	7.99
Total cost of materials.....	117.08
Labor, estimated at 30 per cent of materials.....	35.24
Painting.....	6.00
Total cost.....	\$158.32

The farm poultry house, previously described, can easily be built out of masonry construction, which is more durable and quite as satisfactory. Hollow clay vitrified building blocks or tile have been used with good success in this connection. Concrete blocks or other masonry material may be used in place of vitrified clay blocks where cheaper. A 5-inch wall is quite satisfactory, and where adequate ventilation is used such a wall is found to be not only warm, but reasonably free from frost during cold weather. Following is a bill of material and estimate of cost of this house built with clay block walls.

FARM POULTRY HOUSE—MASONRY CONSTRUCTION.

Foundation as before.....	\$ 41.28
Window and door frames:	
8 pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
85 feet @ \$26.00.....	2.21
Rear plate:	
1 piece 2 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet, No. 2 yellow or white pine.	
11 feet @ \$26.00.....	.28
Front trap door:	
4 pieces 1 inch by 6 inches by 14 feet, No. 2 white pine flooring.	
28 feet @ \$38.00.....	1.06
Rafters as before.....	7.67
Roof sheathing as before.....	9.60
Roofing as before.....	7.50
Mill work as before.....	13.00
Muslin as before.....	.30
Roosts as before.....	4.79
Nests as before.....	5.84
Dust box as before.....	.61
Hardware as before.....	7.99
375 5 inches by 8 inches by 12 inches hollow vitrified clay building blocks @ \$45.00 a thousand.....	16.87
40 corner blocks @ 5c.....	2.00
Mortar.....	3.00
	\$124.00
Labor 30 per cent.....	37.32
Total.....	\$161.32

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is always a welcome visitor at this farm, every page is eagerly read.—Geo. T. Ames, Oberlin, Kan.

Here is a \$5 Prize

WE BELIEVE that it is to your advantage to keep a record of your poultry business. We are printing a story in this issue, "Keeping Books on Poultry," by Rob R. Slocum. In order to stimulate interest in this work we will give a prize of \$5 for the best set of poultry books kept according to Mr. Slocum's plan, from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, and submitted to the poultry editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze immediately after January 1, 1917. You may not be able to have your report for last month exactly correct, but make it as accurate as you can.

It makes no difference how small or how large your flock is. The prize will not necessarily go to the person who owns the most profitable flock. It is the care you use in keeping your records that counts.

The records that you must submit at the end of the year are: inventory for January 1, 1916, inventory for January 1, 1917, a monthly sheet for every month in the year, a yearly summary sheet, a balance sheet, and an egg record. Mr. Slocum's story explains all of these forms.

Besides the cash prize of \$5, we will give five yearly subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and five to the Missouri Valley Farmer. If you wish to try for one of these 11 prizes, please send your name at once to the Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

able care one should raise a nice flock of purebred chickens.

Since on many farms the hens are depended on largely to pay the grocery bills, one hardly feels able to dispose of the entire flock and start with half a dozen purebred hens from which we could expect little in the way of money the first year.

Just as many farm women wish to start with purebred chickens every season many others wish to undertake artificial hatching. They are tired of the hatching-with-the-hen method. It is slow and too uncertain. They want a big bunch of early broilers to put on the market when prices are high. The next thing is to write for incubator catalogues and after reading the experience of some other operators the way to success is plain.

The proper handling of an artificial hatching machine requires a person who is willing to stay on the job for three weeks without forgetting to fill the lamp, turn the eggs and look after the machine in other ways. Properly managed, any of the standard machines will under ordinary conditions bring out a satisfactory hatch. But one must bear in mind the fact that the incubator is a machine void of mind and that the operator must exercise the necessary sense required to hatch the eggs. The lamp must be filled and the wick kept

curtains are made of light muslin or cheese cloth tacked to wooden frames. The frames are hinged at the top so as to swing up into the building and be hooked to the rafters when not needed.

The plans call for the wall to be constructed of 2 by 4-inch material although the cost may be reduced by using lighter materials. The studding shown in the plans calls for the use of drop or matched siding nailed on horizontally. Many prefer to use 1 by 6-inch flooring nailed to the frame vertically.

Great care should be taken in joining the roof to the wall to see that the joints are perfectly tight. If desired, a muslin curtain can be arranged in front of the roosting space to enclose it between the wall, roof and dropping board. Such a curtain is thought by many persons to be desirable in extremely cold weather with certain breeds of chickens, yet its continued use is to be avoided. Where a flock larger than 75 birds is to be provided for, this house may be lengthened to two or more sections to meet the requirements of any size flock.

Roosts are placed along the entire back side of the house and are located over a dropping board. Both are made removable for cleaning and disinfecting. The nests are made in two sections and placed on the side walls, or one tier of nests placed above the other.



Chicken Raisers: Get the Johnson "KNOW-HOW" Before Starting Spring Hatches

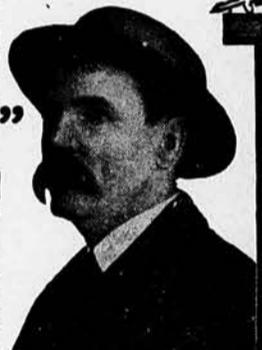
H. H. JOHNSON

What I want to give you is not just the usual book about chickens, nor the usual incubator catalog. It's a whole lot more. It's the boiled down results of 25 years of experience; the simple secrets of Johnson successes; in short, the real ABC of chicken raising for profits. That's why I say, "Get the Johnson Poultry "Know-How." And now is the time to get it—now when you are planning spring hatches. Get the ideas and the simple plans that helped bring success and big profits to the 650,000 Old Trusty owners—hundreds of thousands more than ever bought any other incubator. Every last one of them would say

"Send Johnson Your Name Today FREE" and Get His Big 136-page Book

Whether you have been thinking of enlarging your poultry operations this year or not—and no matter what hatcher you may have been thinking of getting—or whether you intended to get no hatcher at all, at least get this big Johnson book and see how Old Trusty owners are making the biggest and surest hatches

year after year. Know the underlying reasons for their big successes—for their big average hatches—how they make big hatches in coldest weather—how they top the market for big profits on early fries and broilers—how they get fall laying pullets—and why year in and year out they go the limit in pulling for



M. M. JOHNSON
Inventor of Old Trusty

Old Trusty

America's Favorite Incubator

I wish that you could talk to a few Old Trusty owners. I wish that you could talk, for instance, to Mr. J. G. Oelke, of Rapsburg, Md., who states: "Am using the Old Trusty Incubator now for 4 years, and it is just as good as the day I received it. Am well pleased. Have hatched about 2000 chicks with it and can honestly say that I have not lost 30 chicks in 4 years, thanks to Old Trusty Brooder." Or, suppose that you could talk to Mrs. S. A. Heimer, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, who states: "Why do I prefer Old Trusty? First, because it has been tried and found good. It is solid, substantial and

reliable. It is fireproof, durable and will last a lifetime if taken care of. It is safe, can keep it in your best room. It is odorless, clean and sanitary. At times I have found it necessary to be away from home all day and even all night. I just trust to Old Trusty and she does the work. Have never returned to find her off her nest, loafing and the eggs cold. Last, but not least, it has a reliable company at the back. With an incubator to hatch you can have chicks all in one nice company, of an even age and maturity."

Big Averages—Big Profits

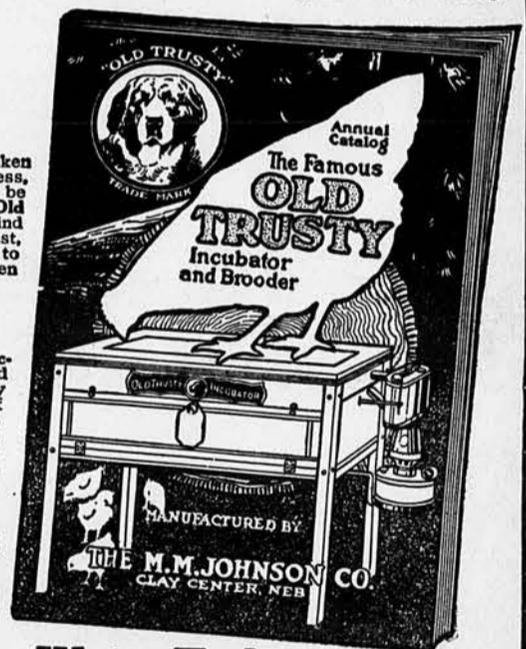
Old Trusty holds the record for big average hatches. For example, Mrs. W. A. Menefee of Alberta, Ala., reports 10 hatches with 90% average. Mrs. Willis R. Allen, of Buckingham, Ill., made 7 hatches with 95% average. W. T. Via, of Free Union, Virginia, made 6 hatches with 97% average. Mrs. J. M. Blankenship of Carrollton, Mo., made 2 hatches with 99% average; all with Old Trustys and there are thousands more who could show records as good.

Here and there, folks may succeed with other makes, but note that the great majority succeed with Old Trusty. Not once or twice, but every time—and not one year, but every year. There is a reason for this, Reader. It must be in Old Trusty—the way it's built.

It's not the usual type incubator. It was invented by a practical engineer and poultry raiser. That's why it's different. And it's built in big numbers in a big modern factory. That's why you get it for a rock bottom price. Now, there are hundreds of ways to make money raising chickens. Most everyone has some pet notion. Some go in for their favorite strains, some for big layers, others to become poultry fanciers—and still more for breeds of any kind just to get the meat and eggs. And when all make such a uniform success with Old Trusty, why isn't Old Trusty the best choice for you, too?

**Quick Shipment
Still
Less \$10
Than**

brings you an Old Trusty, freight prepaid to your railroad station anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains (a trifle more to points farther west). Quick shipment from factory at Clay Center, Neb., or warehouses at St. Joseph, Mo., or Seattle, Wash.



**Write Today—
Start Hatches at Once**

Now is as good a time as any. Remember, you can make big hatches in Old Trusty in coldest weather. Start now and get your chicks into fry and broiler size for big prices on an early market. Or have a big flock of laying pullets before fall.

**We Can Also Ship By Express
Write for Express Prepaid Price**

Letting me send you the book puts you under no obligations. I want you to have it. It's yours—free—whether you become our customer or anybody else's customer. Send for it today. Get Johnson "Know-How." The coupon is handy, but a postal is just as good. Yours very truly, H. H. JOHNSON.

**The M. M. Johnson
Company
Clay Center, Nebraska**



Built on all four sides, top and bottom with clear redwood case, covered with asbestos insulation and covered again with galvanized metal cover. No construction is better to keep heat in and cold out. Comes ready for business the minute you take the crate off and screw legs on.

Write for Catalog

Big output of big modern factory (the largest exclusive incubator factory in the world) gives you the topmost in value at a rock bottom price. Built in various sizes. Forty to ninety days' trial.

Name.....
Address.....
M. M. JOHNSON CO. Clay Center, Neb. Please send me your book and quote prices on Old Trusty—freight paid to my station.

What Would Your Tractor Be Worth Without A Motor

Nothing. Because when the motor stops your tractor stops. It is essential, then, to have a motor that will start, and stop, and deliver the volume of power you want when you need it. Your first consideration, therefore, in selecting a tractor should be the motor. It is because of the supreme importance of the power plant that



have been adopted and are used as regular equipment by more than a score of America's leading tractor builders. They have us build their power plants because we are heavy duty motor specialists—because they know that we can build better, more dependable motors than they themselves could build or buy elsewhere.

And they know that Waukesha Chrome Nickel Steel, Waukesha Special Bearing Metal and other exclusive features of Waukesha Motors are not obtainable anywhere else in motordom. Recognizing the superiority of Waukesha designs, materials and construction—and Waukesha Service—they leave the building of the power plant to us. Isn't this strong evidence that you should

Demand a Waukesha Motor in the Tractor You Buy

Write today for the Waukesha Motor Book which gives all the details. Also ask for list of 26 tractor manufacturers whose tractors are regularly equipped with Waukesha Motors.

WAUKESHA MOTOR CO.
287 Factory St. Waukesha, Wis.



"The Exceptional Motor"

No Lazy Chickens Live Here

A Scratching Shed for Winter Keeps the Flock Busy

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

AN ENTERPRISING manufacturing poultry woman can tell even in chicks which ones will be good, in color at least. The buyer, on the other hand is sure of his number and can see at once what he is getting. We like to buy as near home as possible. There is some fascination about sending away off for things but one risks a good deal in doing so. We bought 100 Red eggs from a big poultry farm in another state. Our hatch resulted in one black chick. A Lawrence woman tried the same firm for some Reds and had six different colors in her hatch. A neighbor sent there for White Leghorns. Sad to say, he couldn't hatch a chick to know what color the result would have been.

The average farm flock of poultry probably gets too little exercise in the cold weather. Most farmers think scratching sheds are good things but only to be expected on farms where poultry is made a specialty. We have no elaborate chicken house or equipment but we try to use what we have to the best advantage. Like many other chicken houses, ours is half of a building, the other half sheltering the carriages. This year we have made an opening into the carriage house, removed some boards on the south side and substituted screens—windows would be better.

We spread several bales of straw on the floor. In this we scatter the morning feed of grain, wheat and corn. At noon we feed a boiler of turnips that have been boiled with cracklings. In the evening we feed grain again—kafir, corn or wheat, or a mixture. We keep skimmed milk before the fowls all the time in a galvanized trough such as is advertised for hogs. We like this kind of trough as it is light in weight. It is easily cleaned. If its contents are frozen one can easily empty the trough by pouring hot water on the outside.

Some might think the chickens would use the carriages for roosting places. We have had little trouble in that respect. If care is taken to keep the grain out of the carriage, there is little temptation for the chickens to climb there.

We know no better way to learn the standard requirements for chickens than to employ a poultry judge to score a number of the best in the flock. Exhibiting at shows and fairs will help one to learn more of his or her breed of chickens, but the experience is often a sad one. The first exhibit of Reds that we made at a county poultry show taught us a lesson. We sent two pullets that had a slight indication of a feather on the leg. The judge put them back in the coop as though they were afflicted with some contagious disease. We employed that judge to score 20 cockerels for us. His explanations of cuts and scores taught us more than we could have learned from hours of reading. His charge for scoring was 15 cents a bird. We sold according to score. The results, financial and otherwise, were very satisfactory.

There are many incubators being dusted and put in trim these days. Our brooding facilities are such that it is unwise to hatch now for our own use. One with a good incubator may well do a baby chick business, however. We used to ship a good many eggs but we think the chicks more satisfactory for buyer and seller. The seller, if conscientious, wishes to send only good specimens. If she knows her breed, a

which ones will be good, in color at least. The buyer, on the other hand is sure of his number and can see at once what he is getting.

We like to buy as near home as possible. There is some fascination about sending away off for things but one risks a good deal in doing so. We bought 100 Red eggs from a big poultry farm in another state. Our hatch resulted in one black chick. A Lawrence woman tried the same firm for some Reds and had six different colors in her hatch. A neighbor sent there for White Leghorns. Sad to say, he couldn't hatch a chick to know what color the result would have been.

If anyone has found a thoroughly reliable commission firm to which he can ship chickens, he'd better "hold fast to that which is good." Our merchants often do not care to buy poultry unless one can bring in enough to fill a crate. Even then they often would prefer that the farmer should do his own shipping. And no wonder! They tell us they often fare as we did with our last shipment. At the express office the crate of hens weighed 142 pounds; at the commission office it weighed 129 pounds!

At the present time, we receive 25 cents a dozen for eggs. I believe the Kansas City wholesale price is 31 cents. And we are puzzled at the difference. A short time ago we were paid 31 cents and the Kansas City price was 28. That difference caused us little concern, however.

We know of some women who have scrapbooks for the different subjects in which they are interested. They paste clippings from newspapers or magazines in the particular book to which their text would entitle them. This saves tossing over old papers to find a desired article. If one had a collection of all the good suggestions that papers often give for school lunches, would it not make a desirable bulletin for the United States Department of Agriculture to publish? We have just added the following to our "School Lunch Book." The Missouri college of agriculture furnished the suggestions.

- (1) Brown bread and butter sandwich, ham sandwich, apples and water or milk. (2) Cottage cheese sandwich, bread and butter sandwich, apple sauce and a bottle of lemonade. (3) Deviled eggs, stewed prunes, nuts, bread and butter sandwiches and a bottle of milk. (4) Chicken sandwich and jam sandwich, a small slice of pickle, an apple and a small piece of cake with some crackers and apples thrown in for recesses. (5) Beef stew, cookies, apples, lettuce or plain bread and butter sandwich. Meat substitutes are used instead of meat in some of these lunches and celery or other similar appetizing food may be added if it is available.

To the sandwich fillings suggested, I should like to add peanut butter with brown bread and one other prepared filling. The directions for making this filling were given me by the matron of a hospital. We have used it in preparing travelers lunches, for camping out meals and for evening and afternoon "spreads." As the filling will keep if placed in a

(Continued on Page 30.)

Dickey Silos



Acid Proof Frost Proof Storm Proof Time Proof

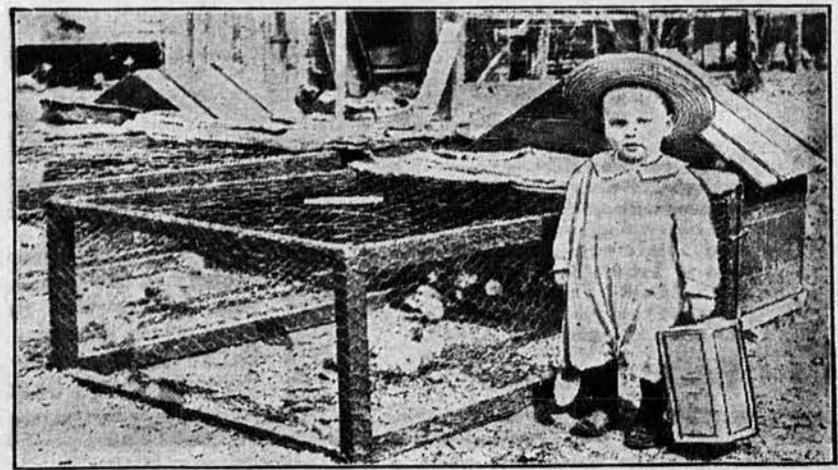
Made of Vitrified Salt-Glazed Hollow Tile, 4 walls in one, 3 dead air spaces, reinforced by galvanized steel rod, buried in mortar. Construction permanent and everlasting. Requires no repairs, paint or other coating either inside or outside at any time. Needs no attention empty or filled. First Cost is Last Cost.

Special Prices for February Sales—No Money-Down

Just your promise to pay next September. No interest until after that date. Your order in February will entitle you to 77 Special Discount, and you can have your silo material on the ground, ready to build when you have the most time, and in plenty of time to take care of your silo crop. The biggest and best farmers are building of this indestructible material. Dickey Silos keep silage better, more succulent, richer in the elements, that make milk and fat. Write for the Dickey Silo Book, FREE, which tells who are using Dickey Indestructible Hollow Glazed Tile in silos and why they are best. A post card brings it, and our "Buy-Now-Pay-Later-Plan," sure to interest you. We allow freight to your station.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Address Silo Dept. 201

The W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co. make Vitrified Salt-Glazed Tile for use in the construction of Barns, Houses, and all Farm Buildings. Construction is permanent. Also Vitrified Salt-Glazed Sewer Pipe, Drain Pipe, Flue Lining for Chimneys, Etc. Write for Booklet showing how to build a Dickey Soil Saving Dam. Save your farm at small cost. Stops washing and gullying. Complete information FREE.



Always Sell the Old Hens

Poultry and Bees Both Need Reasonably Good Care

BY HENRY HUFF

SOME farmers do not pay enough attention to the age of their hens. The experiment stations have been making some experiments to see how long a hen will lay enough eggs to pay to keep her. They have found that after three years it is better to sell the old hens and get pullets. The experiment showed a production of about 124 eggs the first two years and then a decided reduction the third year and about the same for the fourth, fifth and sixth. I think that a hen that is two or three years old is more inclined to set than a younger one, and that is a waste of time since incubators were invented.



Young Hens Pay Best.

We have been using an incubator for several years, and we would not go back to the old hen. We have a 100 egg incubator but it will hold about 120 eggs. We have always had fairly good success with the incubator in getting the chicks to hatch, but we have learned something that makes it go better than when we first started it. We have had two or three other incubators since we got the first one but we always go back to the one we got first and we like it the best. We use two incubators now and the last one we got is like the first one.

We have an out door cave where we keep the incubators. It is about 10 feet wide and 20 feet long, and it has a dirt roof. When we first made it, we did not put any ventilator in the top and we used it for two or three years that way. We got an average of 75 per cent of the eggs we put in to hatch. Then we put a new roof on the cave and put in a ventilator. The next spring we put the incubator back and the first three hatches all averaged 87 1/2 per cent or more. Since then we have had better success than before we put in the ventilator, and I am sure that eggs need plenty of good fresh air the same as all animals.

At the last turning of the eggs on the 17th day be sure the marks on the eggs are up. Then every time you open the incubator be sure the marks on the eggs are up. When the chick is nearly hatched, the shell has a large amount of liquid that the chick takes up and the last two days this liquid settles to the bottom of the shell. The head of the chick is to the top and if the egg is turned over the liquid will settle around the chick and drown it. Before we watched this we lost as many as 30 in one hatch, and since then we have lost as low as three and an average of not higher than five or six.

We feed all the skimmed milk we have to spare to the chickens. We have no hogs on the place and think that the skimmed milk will produce as good re-

sults and as much money when fed to the chickens as when fed to hogs. We used to keep hogs but they would eat chickens, and then one year we lost all of them with the cholera and we have never stocked up again.

The packers control and make the prices on beef and pork but the hen has no such trouble to contend with. Early in the season you can be pretty sure that you will get 18 or 20 cents for your young chickens, and they very seldom drop below 11 or 12 cents and the price of old hens will run from 8 to 12 cents the year around. The price of chickens is governed by the supply and demand to a large extent, and the price of hogs is governed by the packers. I do not believe that it will cost much more to raise chickens by the pound for a term of years than it will to raise hogs, and there is a difference of 3 to 10 cents in favor of the hen when you want to sell. You will have to figure what the hen brings in from eggs to help pay for her keep. You get nothing from the pig except pork.

There should be a law making it a crime for a man to keep bees like some people do. I attended a sale the other day where a man had some bees to sell. Two of them were in eight frame dove-tailed hives, two of them were in boxes the same size as the eight frame hives, I do not know whether they had movable frames or not, and the other two were in boxes about half as large as a regular eight frame hive. The lids of the hives were loose and they had been given no protection from the weather. Five of the hives seemed to have enough honey to last the bees till warm weather but one of them was very light. They sold for \$6.75 and were dear at that price. The men who bought them will have to run the chance of losing them between now and spring and then they will have to be moved to new hives. This should be done about the time the fruit trees are in bloom.

Every farmer who keeps bees, even if he has only one or two stands, should subscribe for a good bee journal. He should also write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for bulletins No. 447 and 442. After you have read these bulletins if you want any more information on the subject there is a large list of very interesting books that can be obtained from the publishers of bee journals. Bee keeping will go very nicely with poultry and should be a source of pleasure and profit on a much larger number of farms. When bees will live from year to year without any care, as many of them do here, they will return a good profit for a little care.



Operator

Installer

Lineman

Clerk

The Picked Army of the Telephone

The whole telephone-using public is interested in the army of telephone employees—what kind of people are they, how are they selected and trained, how are they housed and equipped, and are they well paid and loyal.

Ten billion messages a year are handled by the organization of the Bell System, and the task is entrusted to an army of 160,000 loyal men and women.

No one of these messages can be put through by an individual employee. In every case there must be the complete telephone machine or system in working order with every manager, engineer, clerk, operator, lineman and installer co-operating with one another and with the public.

The Bell System has attracted the brightest, most capable people for each branch of work. The training is thorough and the worker

must be specially fitted for his position.

Workrooms are healthful and attractive, every possible mechanical device being provided to promote efficiency, speed and comfort.

Good wages, an opportunity for advancement and prompt recognition of merit are the rule throughout the Bell System.

An ample reserve fund is set aside for pensions, accident and sick benefits and insurance for employees, both men and women. "Few if any industries," reports the Department of Commerce and Labor, "present so much or such widely distributed, intelligent care for the health and welfare of their women workers as is found among the telephone companies."

These are some of the reasons why Bell telephone service is the best in the world.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service



Poultry is Giving Good Returns on Most Kansas Farms Especially if Attention is Paid to Good Breeding and Feeding.

Your Mother Saved Money on Soap

Why Don't You?

Years ago, your grandmother made soap because she couldn't buy it. She taught your mother to make it and your mother can teach you because the important ingredient that your grandmother used is still for sale everywhere.



Lewis' Lye

The Standard for More Than Half a Century

The modern housewives do not appreciate how easily you can make clean, firm soap at home. Good lye is the secret. Lewis' Lye is good lye because it saponifies the grease perfectly and entirely. It makes just as good soap as you can buy—better than many—and it makes it cheaper. Get a can at your dealer's today and try it out at once. Lewis' is the lye you'll like for the many household uses.

Send for Booklet "The Truth About a Lye"

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



First Annual Tractor Show Kansas City

February 7th to 12th.

Same Week As Automobile Show

The first tractor show ever held. There will be 75 to 100 tractors, also tractor accessories, on display under one roof. The decorations will be unusual. The Show will be given by the Kansas City Tractor Club, composed of tractor distributors. Location, one-half block east of Union Station.

Come and Buy Your Tractor During This Show

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

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

SUCCESSFUL AT
Hutchinson, Champaign, Fremont
and Bloomington Demonstrations



"ALLWORK" Light Tractor

Pulls Three Plows Easily
A Four-Wheel Tractor Dependable as a Horse
A simple, durable, powerful machine selling at a price you can easily afford. Equipped with four-cylinder vertical engine 5x6, developing 25 h. p. at belt, 12 h. p. at drawbar. Two-speed transmission working in oil, automobile type front axle, roller-bearing rear axle, steel gears thoroughly protected from dust and self-oiling, radiator and fan that cool absolutely, 16-inch face rear wheels, weight 4800 pounds.
A sensible, practical tractor, built by a company with an established reputation and numerous machines at work in fields today. Write for catalog.
Electric Wheel Co., Box 30A, Quincy, Ill.

Build It Yourself

Here is the first real, practical idea for a perfect home-made concrete mixer ever yet produced. Endorsed by all farm papers, by concrete engineers and by hundreds of users. You make it with a few 2x6's, an oak barrel and a few castings. Send your name and get full instructions and

Blue Print **PLANS FREE**

It will mix 2 1/2 cu. ft. at a batch, has self-tilting dump, runs by hand or 1 h. p. engine. Will keep from 2 to 6 men busy. Does finest work, equal to any \$200 machine—and costs you almost nothing in comparison. Just drop me your name on a post-card today. Full instructions and blue print plans will come at once. FREE.

SHILOH MANUFACTURING CO., Box 3430, Sebasta, Mo.

Mix Your Own Concrete

Keep the Houses Clean

I have a two-roomed poultry house with a heating stove in the front room. I set my incubator, which has a capacity of 400 eggs, in this room about February 15. When my chicks are 24 or 36 hours old I make the room hot so the chicks will not get chilled. I throw sand in one corner of the room and crumble hard boiled eggs, shell and all, in the sand. Then I make some water pink with permanganate of potash and place it on the floor. I take the chicks out of the incubator and put them on the floor, and you ought to see them flap their little wings. I try to get them to drink the first thing because I think the potash is the first thing they should have. I catch every chick and put their bills in the water and after that they nearly always go right to drinking. After they learn to drink I try to get them to eat, but I don't care about having them eat very much at first.

I use cracker boxes and put fine straw in the bottom of each one for the brooders. I put 25 to 30 chicks in each box, and cover the box with a cloth or bran sack. On cold nights I set the boxes side by side and spread a good heavy comfort over the boxes. The chicks make their own heat. I take the covering off the next morning and let the chicks run about on the floor. Then I put the boxes in the sun and leave them until evening. When the chicks have been put to roost in the evening I clean the floors good and sprinkle carbolic acid over them.

I bake corn bread for the chicks for three or four days, and buy oatmeal by the bulk. It costs about 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound. It is as cheap as any feed, and I like it very well for small chickens. I feed the bread and oats until the chicks are 4 weeks old and keep sand, shells and charcoal before them at all times. I also give the potash in the drinking water three or four times a week. When the chicks are 4 weeks old I begin to feed cracked grain. For green stuff I feed cabbage, apples or onions run through the food chopper.

At 3 weeks old I let the chicks in the other part of the house which has a large amount of fine litter, and keep them there until they are 8 or 10 weeks old. Then I take them to a house that has been thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with coal oil.

The runs are about 20 by 50 feet. They have been spaded and sowed in oats. We have two runs with a partition that is made of chicken wire and just fits. I can set it back just a few feet at a time, thus making the oats last longer and giving it more time to grow.

I make a box in one corner of the scratching shed 6 inches deep, 3 feet wide and 5 feet long, with plenty of dust and powder, and this makes a fine place for a dust bath. I make the powder by mixing 1 pint of crude carbolic acid and 3 pints of gasoline in a crock and adding enough plaster of paris to absorb the liquid. Then spread it on heavy paper in a room until the excess gasoline has evaporated, and run through a sieve made by taking the bottom out of a box and tacking a screen wire over it. Be sure to make this powder away from a fire and then keep it away.

I spray my house with coal oil about June 1 and again about the middle of July. I use a good deal of lime under the roost and clean the houses every week.
Mrs. Mattie Robinson.
R. 3, Galena, Kan.

No Lazy Chickens Live Here

(Continued from Page 28.)

cool, dry place it is a help in emergencies. The directions are: One cup grated cheese, 1 hard boiled egg, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper, and if flavor is not objectionable, 1/2 teaspoon onion juice. Rub to a paste.

It would be interesting to know the tricks by which various house wives manage to get a batch of poor bread eaten. We have tried it toasted, plain and with milk, steamed, reheated in the oven and French toasted—dipped in milk and fried in hot fat. It seems more work to get rid of poor bread than it is to make it in the first place.

A dead ear of seed corn costs \$3. Does it pay to test the seed?

1916 Elcar

114-Inch Wheel Base
30-35 Horse Power

\$795

In Either Five-Passenger
Touring Car or Three-
Passenger "Clover Leaf"
Roadster.



"The Car for The Many"

Roomy, Comfortable and Powerful

Our 1916 ELCAR is built for those who want comfort, style, power, speed, durability and all-round satisfaction and dependability at a moderate price. Four Cylinder, 30-35 Horse Power, high-speed, long-stroke Motor, longer wheel base than many cars costing several hundred dollars more, and body designs equal to any car at any price.

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The ELCAR has electric starting and lighting, vacuum gasoline feed, demountable rims, full-floating axle and every up-to-date feature and equipment that goes to make any car complete. Write for FREE catalogue showing illustrations and giving every specification in detail. You will then better appreciate the wonderful value that is offered in the 1916 ELCAR.

Elkhart Carriage & Motor Car Co., C 720 Beardsley Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

AGAIN! DOWN GO SEPARATOR PRICES!

Four 1916 Sizes! Four New Low 1916 Prices!

4250
5100
6350

I mean every word! Prices have gone down AGAIN! In spite of the increased cost of materials, on account of the large volume of separators going through my factories, I am able again to cut and slash cream separator prices as never before. My old 1915 prices are not in force today! My new lower than ever 1916 prices and easy selling plans (cash or time) are now in force!

A New Separator has been added to the great Galloway line of identical with other sizes in quality and design and sells for less money than I ever sold a cream separator! Don't be misled on cream separators thrown together and sold for a price. Buy direct from a real factory, get a better machine and save from \$25 to \$50 on the highest quality separator. 10,000 separators now coming through my factory—with new prices—special terms of no money down, 1 year to pay. I expect to sell them all between now and grass.

GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR

Big 1916 Book Is Now Ready

And I will mail it to you if you'll ask for it. 250 pages in size, printed in four colors and tells the truth about the cream separator business. If you buy a cream separator within the next twelve months you need this great book. I want you to know how I build these wonderful separators in my own great chain of factories, how they are designed, and how and why I can price a separator of highest quality at such low prices. Read this book before you buy a separator, or any make at any price. I'll be glad to pay the postage. Write for it today.

Look at These Features

Heavy, high carbon steel gear shafts and bowl splines; extra long bearings; strong, sanitary bowl; discs not fastened together; all ball lubrication; big, roomy, spacious, pressed steel supply tank; both gear shafts and bowl splines bearings supported by one solid casting; heavy, sanitary tilters; low bowl speed reduces wear on bearings and gears. No raw edges in the bowl to break up the globules of butter fat. Separators shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Chicago—whichever is nearest you.



Four Sizes From
375 to 950 Pounds
Per
Hour



Don't forget to drop in and see us when in Kansas City. Offices and show-rooms across street from Stockyards Exchange.

Wm. Galloway Company, 43 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

NEW 1916 EASY SELLING PLANS!

Factors in Egg Production

Egg production does not depend one-half so much on the breed as it does on the care the birds receive. Many of our hens do not moult until late in the fall and as cold weather advances many of them are housed in open sheds that are not warm or comfortable. They often have only about half enough feed or it is not the proper kind, and perhaps have water only every two or three days and that ice water. Without warm feed, shell, or grit they are expected to shell out eggs by the basketful.

Our hens are not considered as winter layers but we make winter layers of them. We are getting lots of eggs now while the price is high. Our hens were late in moulting last fall. The first thing we did was to put them in warm quarters at night. Our house faces south with plenty of windows for light and sunshine. Part of these windows are glass and part canvas. They are all fixed to open at our pleasure. The house is well ventilated without a direct draft on the birds.

We feed various kinds of feed, wheat, oats, corn, cooked potatoes, scraps from the table, and plenty of sour milk. We also keep shell, grit and fresh water before them all the time. They are put out in the yards, barn and sheds every day it is warm enough so they will not freeze their combs. They have grass and alfalfa and if the ground is covered with snow we shovel a path from the hen house to all the buildings and allow the hens to go to these buildings.

Hens should have something besides feed to tone them up and help with the egg production. We sometimes feed a good tonic every morning for a week, then once in two or three days. Another essential thing is keeping the houses well cleaned. Cleaning out the houses should be a morning chore and should not be neglected. If no dropping board is used a swinging roost is very nice and convenient. It can be fastened to the ceiling out of the way while the cleaning is being done. This kind of roost also is good to keep off mites and lice. Lime used around the roost also is beneficial.

Trumbull, Neb. E. L. Hadley.

A Renter's Experience

Last year found us on a rented farm with 80 Brown Leghorn hens, an old chicken house and no conveniences whatever, not even a box for a nest. We set a small incubator in the bed room in the early spring and began asking the merchants for light boxes. One merchant gave us a heavy pasteboard box about 5 feet long, with a remark that it would make a good hen's nest. We made this into a fine brooder and it, with the runway, was the home for our first hatch of 95 chicks.

The chicks were fed ground kafir and one meal a day of cold hard boiled fresh eggs, and grit from the half burned coal from the ash pile. They also had plenty of fresh water. We had no droopy chicks and lost none except by accident.

We built a new two-room chick house and when the chicks were 2 weeks old we put them in one room. We put the brooder in the other room. Our next hatch was 168 and then it began to rain and was wet and cold. The chicks were soon too old for house pets and we just had to put them out in the other room of the chick house. Despite all our care we lost 75 of them. At the same time two old hens in a double coop raised every chick given to them, so we raised 100 pullets, sold 100 cockerels for broilers, and lost 75 young chicks. Now they are bringing us about \$6 every 10 days for eggs and pay us well for our work and care.

This year we intend to set the hens and incubator at the same time. I always have some peculiar call for my chickens and teach it to them when they are very young so when I see a storm coming I can get them under shelter without running all over the farm. My chickens are very tame and I can call them out of a big flock of other chicks when 2 years old.

Grimes, Okla. Fay Randall.

I like Mr. McNeal's editorials and am more than pleased with Mr. Capper's views on pending questions as well as his record as governor of Kansas.

R. W. McGrath.

Fredonia, Kan.

My FREE Book Tells How Thousands Make Big Hatches-Big Profits

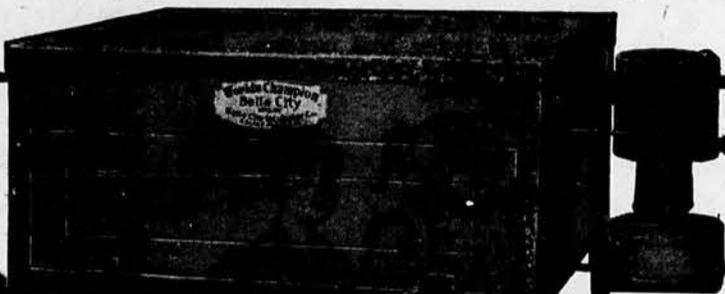
You Can Do the Same

25 Times World's Champion

Incubators and Brooders

Ship Quick from Kansas City Buffalo Minneapolis Racine

Jim Rohan, President





"In 25 world's greatest matches Belle City won with perfect hatches"

Learn how *World's Championship Prize Winners* make their big hatching increases and big cash profits. You can do the same as easily as they do. They tell you how in my big Free Book, "Hatching Facts"—their own experience in their own words—with 100 actual photographs of prize-winning hatches. Users of my Belle City win championships every year in competition with users of all makes—many never used an incubator before.

But better than the 25 World's Championships is the big hatching successes and profit-paying success of hundreds of thousands of users of my Belle City in all parts of the country. 402,000 in use. In my big Free Book, "Hatching Facts," I publish, for your information, many letters from users in every community telling their experience—the most profitable record of poultry success you can have. Write for book. Besides the valuable pointers which winners give you, the book contains full description—all facts—proofs—particulars about

Belle City Incubators and Brooders

"An outfit made for hatching that there's no such thing as matching"

See what the 25 Times World's Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit is like

The book shows that my Belle City has everything worth having in and on an incubator—copper tank—

Get My \$1300.00 Gold Offers

With the Free Book comes my \$1300.00 Gold Offers for the season now beginning. Conditions so easy anyone may receive biggest pay.

Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$156.25—another \$50.00—two others each \$45.00—many others from \$33.00 down.

Get the book. With it comes my ten-year personal money-back guaranty—my low price—same as last year—freight prepaid—1, 2, 3 months' home test—everything

Learn how thousands have made big hatches and cash profits with my 25 Times World's Champion Belle City Incubator—how my World Famous Belle City Brooder saves the chicks and raises the highest percentage—how you can make the most money out of chickens this year whether you go into it on a large or small scale.

"Simply beats the dickens How it hatches out the chickens"

Don't let this big opportunity slip. Write me today

double disc self-regulator, safety lamp, double walls and double door and dead air space all over, with roomy nursery and strong egg tray. "Tyco's" thermometer, egg tester, sun hinge burner, funnel—everything you need, including valuable instruction book on operating, hatching and care of chicks. Book tells you all about my World Famous double walled top heat Belle City Brooder, guaranteed to raise largest percentage of chicks every time—a fitting companion to my World's Champion Belle City Incubator.

This is the kind of hatching outfit that has made all these wonderful Belle City records, the very same kind of hatching outfit that I will send you if you decide to own a Belle City and join the profit makers. But first of all see my Free Book. It costs you nothing but a postal. Write me today for book, "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box F21 Racine, Wis.

Get My Free Book "Hatching Facts"

Greatest book of practical hatching information ever published

Great, big colored pictures give you an exact idea of this wonderful hatching outfit—402,000 in use—the kind used by all the Belle City World's Championship Winners; the kind used by the U. S. Government, Department of the Interior, the kind used by Agricultural Colleges; "it incubates in all the states;" the kind that won the gold-lined silver "Tyco's" cup; the kind that will give you hatches that you will be proud of; the kind that will win big success and cash profits for you; the kind that will put you into the Championship Class from the start; will make you cackle with joy.

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Lightest Draft Plow Made

ALL SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Freight Prepaid, so you know exactly what your plow is going to cost you

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Big Ben



—took first prize in the alarm clock class at the San Francisco fair.

Big Ben was shown every day of the fair, almost ten months. He was judged on appearance, performance, pedigree. He carried off the Medal of Honor, the highest award on alarm clocks.

Big Ben is shown by all good jewelers. Ask to have him put through his paces. In the United States \$2.50. In Canada \$3.00. (325)

Western Clock Co.
LaSalle, Illinois Makers of Westclox

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Children's set of clothes 7612 is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. The set consists of a pair of rompers, a pair of drawers and a petticoat.

Ladies' shirt waist 7601 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Linen, crepe de chine or madras can be used for this waist.



Ladies' skirt 7607 has four gores. It is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Children's dress 3409 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. The dress closes at the side of the front and may have long or short sleeves.

Ladies' dress 7593 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The dress has a three gored skirt.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

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

Name.....
.....

Postoffice.....
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State.....
R. F. D. or St. No.....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Butchering Is a Picnic

[Prize Letter.]

How many women think of butchering time as a picnic, I wonder? Yet that is what it amounts to in a certain neighborhood I know. A short time ago I received a letter from my sister in Ellsworth county in which she said, "We have helped butcher 32 hogs in the last two weeks." This is the way they do it.

A few years ago four neighbors went together and bought a convenient butchering outfit consisting of a large kettle for heating water with an inclosed fire box underneath, a scalding tank, sausage grinder and lard press, and a sausage stuffer. The outfit is on trucks and is moved about by a gasoline engine. Every year when butchering time comes, these neighbors all congregate at one of the homes on a chosen day and the men butcher from four, or six to even eight or 10 hogs. The women prepare a dinner in the meantime, such a dinner as you might offer Thanksgiving

ing guests. The hostess has laid the foundations the day before and now it is only fun for these neighbor women to help with the finishing and serve it to the hungry men at noon.

But the butchering work is done by the men, and all done out of doors. They cut up the lard and cook it, cut up the sausage meat, grind it with the aid of the gasoline engine, and stuff it if it is to be stuffed. In that case the women have prepared the casings. With this one exception it is the men's job throughout, and when they go home at night in good time for the evening chores, every neighbor takes a generous piece of fresh meat and a heart made light by a pleasant day together. And what do they leave? Rows and rows of neatly trimmed hams, shoulders and sides, yards and yards of delicious sausages, gallons and gallons of beautiful white lard—meat for all winter and all summer, too. Every one of the four families has its own butchering day, and in every case the work is all gotten out of the way in one day, no grease comes into the house, and many hands make the work so light that nobody is very tired, and the spirit of neighborliness is conserved and strengthened. Other groups of neighbors in this same community follow this plan and not one of them, I think, would be willing to go back to the old style system of butchering.

Country Contributor.

Bridgeport, Kan.

What's Your Ideal Room?

There never was a woman yet who did not enjoy fitting up a room or furnishing a house. It is not given to all of us to furnish a home just as we please—some haven't the money, and others haven't the home to begin with—but every one of us has her own idea of just what an ideal room should be like. Suppose you write and tell the woman's page about it. Your room may be a living room, or a dining room, or a bedroom, or even a den or an office. Every farm home needs an office, you know, and many of them are coming to have it.

Tell the color you would have the walls and woodwork, the covering for the walls—paint, paper or calomine—the kind of carpet and the colors in it, the arrangement of windows and furniture, built-in bookcases or cupboards, or fireplace, the kind of furniture and wood, and the pictures you would put on the walls. If it is a copy of a famous painting, tell the name of it. If your walls are to be of a neutral color, tell what you will choose for the note of brightness to give accent to the room. It might be flowers or cushions or pictures, or so many things you know. Tell the arrangement you would make for lighting and the view from the main windows. Rightly managed, the scene from a window may become the most attractive part of a room. You do not have to be an artist or a student of house decoration to do all this, for your room is to be cosy and comfortable and livable instead of being for show. Just tell what you would like best for your own home. For the best letter received before February 25 there will be \$1 in cash. A set of good quality silver-plated teaspoons will be given for the next best letter, and two smaller prizes for the next letters. Address all letters to the Woman's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Another Request

Will you please reprint the recipe for orange and date salad which was given on the woman's page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently?—Mrs. C. F. D., Burlington, Kan.

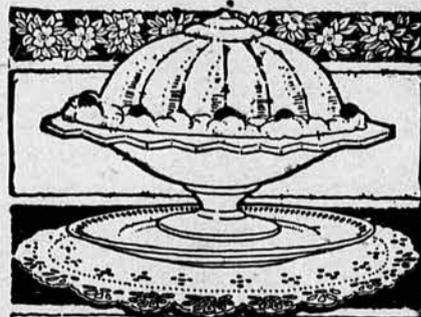
Peel 6 oranges and a grape-fruit, remove inner skin from the pulp and break into small bits. Wash, stone and cut into strips a pound of dates and mix with the fruit. Add ½ cup of chopped nut meats and a dressing made of the yolks of 2 eggs beaten light, ½ cup of sugar, 1 cup of orange juice and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. Ordinary boiled salad dressing may be used if preferred.

An All-night Light

When I want a candle to burn all night, I pack finely powdered salt about the wick as far up as the black part. In this way a mild and steady light can be kept all through the night using only a small piece of candle.

Geneva, O.

J. J. B.



KNOX Chocolate Blanc Mange

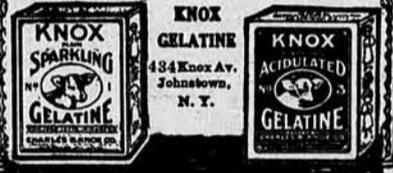
Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in ½ cup cold water 5 minutes. Scald 1 quart milk, and add 1 cup sugar, 2 ozs. grated unsweetened chocolate and few grains of salt. When sugar is dissolved, add soaked gelatine; then add 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and set in cold place to harden. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

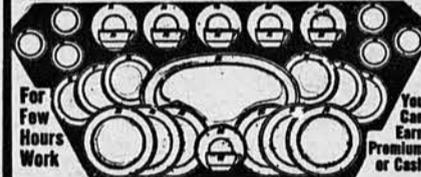
(It is Granulated)

enables you to add variety to the table with but little outlay of time, work and expense. With Knox Gelatine you can easily and quickly prepare many tasty Desserts, Salads, Puddings, Ice Creams and Candies, with fresh, dried or canned fruits, berries, fruit juices, nuts, creams, etc. Knox Gelatine is very economical—a package makes two full quarts of jelly. Send for our

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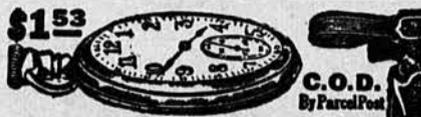


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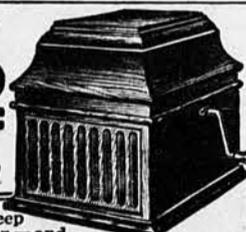
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Using the Front Quarters

Savory Pot Roasts Come from the Cheaper Cuts of Beef

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"WE NOW stand adjourned until our next regular meeting," proclaimed President Adams; and then how the conversation bee did buzz.

We meet on alternate Thursdays, and these club meetings are the principal get together meetings for our country women and the "talkfest" over our refreshments is often the best part of our meetings. I caught "grippe", "school," and "taffy," on three sides of me and then lost track of those conversations when Ellen Sanford and some of the others began discussing a beef the Sanfords were soon to butcher.

"Of course we will keep one hind-quarter for ourselves," Ellen was saying, "and Jim Brown spoke for the other one. But if you want a front one, Mrs. Perkins, there's one left.

spell hash," Mrs. White continued. "For breakfast we are very fond of creamed beef which I make by grinding cold cooked meat, then add it to a hot white sauce and pouring over slices of hot toast. John says it sticks to the ribs just fine. For supper we like croquettes."

"We ain't much hands for fancy cooking," Mrs. White continued. "For breakfast we are very fond of creamed beef which I make by grinding cold cooked meat, then add it to a hot white sauce and pouring over slices of hot toast. John says it sticks to the ribs just fine. For supper we like croquettes."

"Make your croquettes like mine and they won't be fancy cooking," declared Mrs. White. "Just grind the beef as for hash, then add sufficient white sauce, (made very thick) to make it rather mushy; and then bread crumbs to form it into balls. I don't even use egg to dip them in: just dip them in flour and fry. I think meat loaves deserve a

Mrs. John White has spoken for one of them."

"We—ll, I don't know," came slowly from Mrs. Perkins, as a disappointed look settled over her face. "We don't care much for boiled meat; it's kind of tasteless, and one gets tired of soup."

"We don't," spoke up Mrs. White. "We surely get our money's worth from a front quarter. Of course you must remember that there is 2 cents a pound difference in the price of a front quarter and a hind quarter."

"Well, I wish you would tell us how you use it up," some one suggested.

"In the first place, our men always cut up the quarter into convenient sized pieces, so when I want a soup bone I don't have to haggle it up the best I can myself, or else send over to the back woodlot for one of them to cut it off for me.

"The neck I use for mincemeat, meat pies, meat loaf, pot roasts, and so on." "The neck is always so stringy for us," Mrs. Perkins objected.

"You see, I use my food chopper to overcome that difficulty," returned Mrs. White.

"Speaking of pot roasts," some one else said, "They are fine. Grandmother taught me how to make them and I often prepare my year old chickens that way. I put a tablespoon or so of lard in my old fashioned dinner pot and let it get very hot. I cut the chicken up as for frying; flour, salt and pepper well, and drop it into the hot lard. When it is good and brown, I add 1 cup of boiling water, cover closely and simmer slowly until it is tender. Of course, I often have to add more hot water; but I never thought of pot-roasting beef."

"Try it," advised Mrs. White, "and you'll find that even the neck can be made delicious."

Don't Despise Hash.

"But what about all that soup, Mrs. White?" another member asked.

The other conversation had gradually ceased, and all were talking beef, for this is beef time 'down on the farm.'

"Soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, more soup for supper?"

"Now don't laugh, folks, until you tried my plan. Then I don't believe you'll want to. But if you do, why go ahead; you won't hurt my feelings, for I know we enjoy our 'front.'—In the first place I cook enough for several meals at one time; whether I am boiling or pot-roasting it."

"Hash! Hash!" some one jeered.

"And even hash is good, if properly prepared," quoth Mrs. White, stoutly defending her position. "Grind your cold cooked beef, add some neatly diced potatoes, add a small onion finely minced; salt and pepper, and sage if you like. Then add water and cook long enough to blend the ingredients. I'll warrant your men won't turn up their noses at it once a week, although they tire of anything that is always before them."

"But warmed overs don't necessarily

much greater popularity on the farm. Town folks use them much more and theirs are not as good as ours, either, when we grind our own pork and beef."

"But we've lost that soup again," interposed Mrs. Perkins. I'd like to know what you do about all that soup."

"Well, I vary my soup and by the time we've gone through the list we are ready to start over again. What we like best is the old fashioned vegetable soup; and I don't strain it either. We all work hard at our house and we want the vegetables left in it. We always crack the bones for soup so the marrow will enrich it. Meat for soup should be put on in cold water. For the vegetable soup I use diced potatoes, a chopped onion, canned tomatoes, shredded cabbage, carrots, turnips and sometimes rice, too. Sometimes I use rice alone. Then there is plain consommé.

"We are very fond of dumplings. For these I use 2 teaspoons of baking powder to 3/4 quart of flour, a pinch of salt, and milk to make a soft dough. I never roll my dumplings out, but just drop them off the spoon. I am very careful never to lift the lid while they are cooking, and boil them 25 minutes.

Noodles Made in June.

"Noodles are fine but rather expensive if I made them from 30-cent eggs. I made my noodles last June when eggs were 15 cents."

"Well I never did!" exclaimed Grandma Ellis, again. "Made your noodles last June?"

"Well, why not?" asked Mrs. White. "You can buy them from the grocery in packages. I made them and dried them as usual, and after cutting them up I put them in a flour sack and hung them out of doors in the sun for several days; then put them away in boxes, and now they are ready to use.

"Of course there are some good steaks and some nice roasts, too, on the front quarter, so we fare very well. There, my lecture is over and here comes Mrs. Jones with the refreshments.

"Jane, you've missed the chautauqua lecture I have been hawking out to the crowd. Well, it's free and if I haven't convinced you women, come over to my house next week when we get our front quarter, and I'll demonstrate.

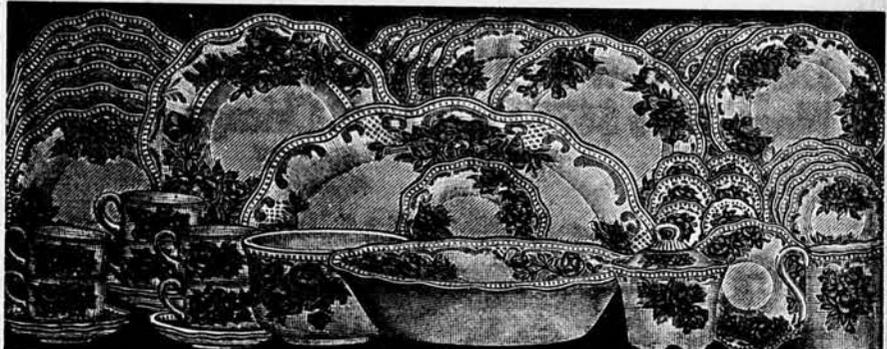
"Yes, thank you, Jane, cream and sugar both. Strawberry shortcake, girls! What about this, folks, in February? Those must be truly everbearing plants you have."

"Not exactly strawberry, but the despised and lovely cranberry."

"It's simply great, anyway," Mrs. White returned. "Please tell us how you made it. I've had the floor for an hour and it's your turn now."

"It's simply very cold sliced cranberry sauce which has been moulded in the usual way. I make individual short-cakes, putting the slices of moulded cranberry in the same way as any other shortcake and then top it off with the whipped cream."

"Fine! Fine!" came the chorus, and then we were all too busy to talk.



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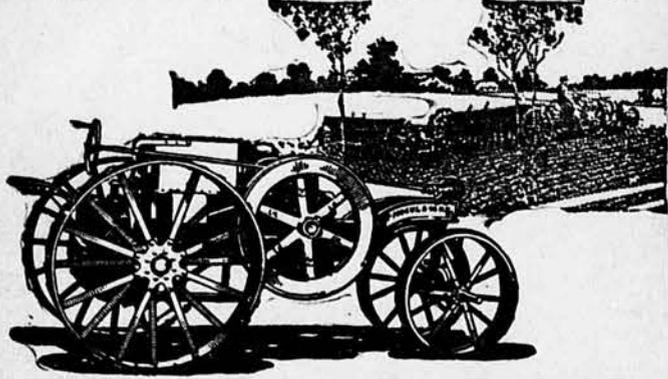
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A City That Two Girls Built

Jack Did Not Help With the Planning Either

BY REBECCA DEMING MOORE

"WHAT shall I do with all these postcards?" Rose exclaimed as the elastic band which held the package in place snapped and the cards went flying in all directions.

Agnes, Rose's cousin who was visiting her, went down on her knees to help gather up the scattered cards.

"I had some fun with mine one rainy day," she said, "perhaps you would like to try the same plan."

"Oh do tell me," Rose begged, "I keep my choicest cards in an album, but it is full and I really don't know where to put the rest. Some of them are far too interesting to throw away. Do you mind showing me now?"

Agnes asked for some cardboard boxes, paste and scissors. Then the two cousins sat down at either side of a large bare table.

"I discovered a new country with my cards," Agnes began, "I called it Postcardia, but we must find a different name for yours. How would Postcardia do?"

Rose approved so Agnes continued. "Now everything that goes into Postcardia must come from your cards so let's spread them out first and see what we have to work with."

Rose had a varied assortment, pictures of public buildings, country and sea shore scenes and a few fancy cards with figures of children.

"Let's begin with a town," Rose suggested as you seem to have more material for that. What will you have first in your town?"

Rose selected a picture of a church, one of a school house and another of a post office. Then they cut out the pictures leaving strips at the bottom for standards. Before pasting anything, they planned the streets of the town using the cover of a large hat box for a foundation.

"How can we manage about the backs of the buildings?" Rose asked.

"We have to arrange everything so it looks right from the front. Postcardia is not supposed to be looked at in any other way," Agnes explained.

They found plenty of public buildings for the town they were laying out and which they decided to name Greetings. There was also a library, a pretty fountain, a soldier's monument and several churches. Houses were not quite so plentiful, but they decided to build the resident section gradually as Rose's stock of cards increased. They found a railroad station with a train leaving which they decided was on its way to the sea shore. A surf picture helped out there and a picture of some bathing houses and a pier with a little steamer lying at its side. Grove and gardens came further inland. They fastened all the pictures upright on the box cover by pasting down the strips left at the bottom of each, and they arranged them so that no picture hid another. The effect from the front was very good.

The land of Postcardia was not finished that day nor many days after. There were many spaces left waiting for just the right scenes. When a new post card arrived, there was always the question of how it would fit into Postcardia. Several of Rose's friends started post card lands and there was much good natured rivalry to see which country developed the fastest.

My First Chickens

We sold grapes to make money to buy our first eggs. Last summer my sister and I went out to pick some wild grapes before going to town. We took them to town with us and asked several places if they knew of anyone who would want to buy wild grapes. At last we found a man who said his wife had been trying to get them, so he bought all we had, and gave us 50 cents for them.

We each had 25 cents and bought 15 eggs from a neighbor who had a mixed breed of Leghorns. When we reached home one egg was broken. We both set our hens the same day; making a nest in a cave. A day or two before they were to hatch it rained and water ran into the cave. When I looked the hen was sitting on the edge of the floating box, and the eggs were floating around in the cold water. I took the eggs into the house and dipped each egg in lukewarm water, dried them carefully, and put them in dry and warm quarters. When it started raining my sister took her box out and put it in a shed.

Out of the eggs we hatched 23 chicks, one was killed while young so only 22 reached maturity. When they were 48 hours old we fed them rolled oats and dry bread crumbs, clean water and sand.

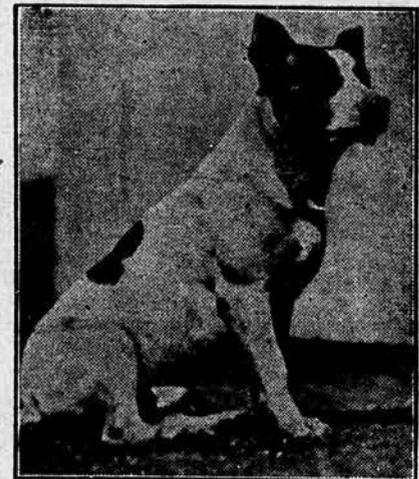
About two weeks before Christmas we sold 17 roosters, netting \$4.55. We have five pullets left which we intend to set on White Rock eggs. We hope to do better this year in the poultry business, for we are more experienced and have more capital to start with.

R. 2 Abilene, Kan. Lucile Hurley.

How I Look Now!

It is not very often we get letters from a dog, but here is one from a dog who lives in Atchison. It is a very sad one too; just read it.

"When I was born I was a beauty and perfect. Just look at me now! No ears, no tail. When I was a few weeks old they trimmed me. They cut off my ears and all of my tail. Now, dirt and bugs get in my ears; I cannot hear well and



I can't steer myself without my tail. I am terribly mortified when I am in company with my friends that are whole. I live in the memory of how I used to look when a real dog. Some day I am going to bite the fellow that mutilated me."

Do you blame this dog for feeling the way he does? Let's hope he will get a chance to bite the person, and then while he is biting, let's write and tell him to give several extra bites for other dogs who have suffered as he has, and are not so brave.

A Lonesome Dog.

If You Send a Valentine

If you are planning to send a friend a valentine this year, use the amount you usually spend for a fancy valentine, buying roses and see if it doesn't make the friend happier. In the language of flowers, roses mean love, and if you will select the red rose, you will have the color along with the sentiment. Fancy valentines sometimes are pretty to see in the shop window, but they are useless. No one cares to put them away or to set them about in his room. Roses may be kept for a week or more, if a little salt is added to the water as it is changed each day, and oh, what a pleasure one gets out of them during this time. Their fragrance is so rare, and when the out doors is so lacking in living things they look so cheerful. If you have a sick friend in your vicinity just remember her on valentines day with a box of red roses. It will be so much appreciated.

She Enjoys the Children's Page

My father has recently subscribed for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I have been reading the children's page. I am going to try to make Dolly's bedroom that was on the children's page a short time ago. I am 9 years old. I have two sisters and one brother. I go to school and I am in the fourth grade. Mother and I like to read the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have a dog; his name is Gyp.

Forgan, Okla. Orveta Campbell.

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We guarantee every article to be exactly as described. We guarantee absolute satisfaction to you, or take the goods back and refund your money. Remember that our Guarantee is backed by a million dollar capital, and an honorable record of 58 years of successful merchandising.



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Collapsible Go-Cart
50c Cash, 75c a Month. \$7.80
No. A-251. Combination Collapsible Go-Cart and Sleeper carriage. Comfortable, stylish design with indestructible metal panel sides, enameled black, large hood covered in leatherette. 1-3 inch rubber cushion tires. Closes compactly—easily carried.

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Our fair and liberal Open Account System makes it easy for you to get what you want without waiting. If you like what we ship then you have a whole year in which to make the easiest kind of payments. You won't even miss the money. Try us out.

White Enameled Kitchen Cabinet

Price \$14.95
50c cash, \$1.00 a Mo.
Constructed of seasoned hardwood, finished in golden. Cabinet is 72 inches high, 40 inches wide, 24 inches deep. Appliances including sink, stove, refrigerator, and range are included. Fitted with white enameled cupboards. Fronted art glass, doors, glass doors; sanitary, nickel-plated top. Base has three roomy drawers, removable bread board, roomy cupboard and pan rack. Fans and utensils not included in price.



No. A-231



DEPT 116

Iron Bed Outfit Price \$8.85
50c Cash, 75c a Month.
Bed made in one piece and is adjustable. Is 57 1/2 in. high at head and 42 1/2 in. high at foot end. Posts are continuous. Measure 1 and 1-1/2 in. in diameter. Five 2-1/2 in. legs at each end. Full 1/2 lb. cotter top mattress. Wire spring with coil spring supports. Bed comes 3/4 in. and 4 1/2 in. sizes in porcelain white or gold finish (Verona Martin) Be sure and state size and finish wanted.



50c Cash, 75c a Mo. Total cost \$7.80

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No matter where you live, this book brings to you the very latest styles New York has to offer—just what New York women themselves are wearing. But more than this, every garment shown is an exclusive Charles William model. They are styles which can be seen only in this book.

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The Charles William Stores from the beginning have built their business on the money-saving idea that these mail order prices should be extended to Merchandise of Quality—the best merchandise only, the finest, yet sold at the low price which selling direct permits. This is what won them trade immediately.

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each store is under the direction of a man devoting his entire time to the one store, yet that each store has the big cash-buying facilities which come only from waiving the purchases of the 43 stores.

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The Charles William Stores have thousands of clerks to see that orders are filled promptly. That is why our service is famous. Read what Mrs. Manley says about it:

"My skirt arrived last night and was perfectly satisfactory. I wish to thank you for the prompt delivery. It was the quickest service I ever received from a mail order house."—Mrs. L. C. Manley, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—TO OUR CUSTOMERS

If you are among the thousands who already buy from the Charles William Stores, it will not be necessary for you to write for your copy of "New York Styles." As soon as it is ready, it will be mailed immediately to all of the Charles William customers.

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Corset and Muslin Underwear Store: Our corset store shows models such as only big city stores usually carry. Our muslin underwear store contains every possible style of garment, including special models for the trousseau.

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Boys' Store: See what the Charles William Boys' Store offers and what boys' clothing can be like when it is especially planned and designed.

Men's Store: The Charles William Store for men contains over a thousand items! Many shown in full color.

Tailor Goods Store: The Charles William Tailor Goods Store contains over 200 items; every one at the cut price that New York women pay.

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The Berenice Dress of smoking Gingham, with wide belt, cuffs, pocket and collar of solid color. Pockets edged with two rows of fancy stitching. Sizes 6 to 14 years. State size and color. No. 4224A102. Pink with blue trimming; No. 4224A104. Tan with blue trimming. Prepaid 49¢

The Primrose Of solid color Percale with smart, box-pleated skirt—very serviceable. The belt, the front trimming and the square collar are of bright plaid and the collar is edged with narrow lace. State color and size. Sizes 6 to 14 years. No. 4224A100. Blue; No. 4224A101. Pink. Each: 95¢. No. 4224A102. Tan. Prepaid 49¢ 2 for 95¢

The Arlington Silk Cravat, made in plain figured effects. Montego color washed. No. 4224A202A. Prepaid 45¢

Men's New Style Collar—the most popular style collar this season. Notice how the front curves to allow space for the cravat. Regular price, two for 25¢. No. 4224A202B. Our Special price per half dozen. Prepaid 59¢

The Corinne Blouse of fine voile effect, elegantly trimmed with embroidered organza for front of blouse and collar. Back of blouse tucked. Becomingly trimmed with new lace in like pattern. White only. Sizes 32 to 46 bust. State size. No. 4224A2226. 98¢ Prepaid

The New Yorker Of washable Foulard—high priced model. Has the very newest "zig zag" front closing, as illustrated. Sizes 32 to 46 bust. State size and color. No. 4224A2227. Navy blue plaid; No. 4224A2228. Black. 98¢ Prepaid

The Blanche Sweet Hat A splendid Summer hat made with the favorite transparent brown. Crowns of hemp straw finished with a band of silk-backed velvet ribbon. Brim of chiffon finished with an edging of hemp straw and satin. Modishly trimmed with a large rose of silk and muslin. In all black, all white, black and white, military blue, American Beauty pink, or military blue rose. No. 4224A2229. \$2.49

The Hyacinth Of flowered crepe elegantly combined with pique cuffs and new sailor collar, trimmed with narrow lace edge in dainty design. Flare skirt effectively made with loose yoke, hip length. Sizes Misses 14, 16, 18 years; Women's 32 to 44 bust. State size and color. No. 4224A2305. Blue flower; No. 4224A2306. Lavender. 98¢ Prepaid

The Continental Suit of All Wool Serge. Coat is trimmed and closed with self-covered buttons. Sate lined. Shirt buttoned with belt running through loops. In the style of every of the newest winter this season. Sizes 32 to 46 inches bust. State size and color. No. 449A2221-Copenhagen Blue. No. 449A2222-Black. \$7.98 Prepaid

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Does Purebred Poultry Pay?

CHARLES S. LUENGENE,
Overlook Farm.

It isn't very often that a person conducting a business, whether it be a side line or a general proposition, cares to reveal his losses or his gains. I do not believe that I am of an inquisitive disposition, but I delight in reading of someone's success, how it was accomplished, his methods, and his records.

My records dated November 19, 1914, show that I had 75 Buff Orpington hens and pullets, 43 male birds, and 16 capons. From November 19, 1914, to June 19, 1915, the 75 birds laid 8,847 eggs. Thirty-six cockerels were sold as breeders.



Good Buff Orpington Cockerel.

Young stock was culled out and sold in May and June. The 16 capons and 35 hens were marketed in the spring.

I have compiled my records of receipts and expenditures in as concise a form as possible, showing how the business at Overlook Farm was conducted for the seven months mentioned.

Expenditures Nov. 19, 1914, to June 19, 1915.	
Feed	\$93.42
Load straw	5.50
Cabbage, beets, and rye patch	6.00
Entry fees at poultry shows	28.50
Fuel for brooder house	8.50
Oil for incubators and sanitary hovers ..	9.20
1 cockerel	25.00
1 sitting eggs	10.00
Shipping crates	5.60
Egg cartons	12.00
Baskets	2.40
Cuts for mating list	10.00
Stationery and envelopes	46.80
Advertising	15.00
Printing mating	5.50
Postage	9.20
Express charges	14.60
Chick feed and mash	9.25
Total	\$316.27
Receipts Nov. 19, 1914, to June 19, 1915.	
Marketed and used 421 1/2 dozen eggs ..	\$105.88
Used 900 eggs for hatching	18.75
2,400 eggs in lots	180.00
56 sittings	210.00
Culled out young stock	16.14
Premiums won	28.00
Hens and pullets for breeders	52.00
36 cockerels—breeders	137.50
16 capons	23.62
35 hens to market June 19, 1915	24.15
Total	\$795.54
Expenditures	\$316.27
Profit	\$479.27

The foregoing record proves, I believe, that poultry as a side line may be made profitable. You will note that at the end of this seven months period I marketed 35 hens. I had 500 chicks to be housed, and I had to make sacrifices in order to get room. I have been culling and trapnesting Buff Orpingtons for six years, and I believe that my experience shows that is the way to develop a profitable, laying strain.

Guineas and Their Habits

I like the Pearl guineas as they are not wild. Guineas go in flocks of two hens and a rooster, and sometimes they go in pairs. They begin to lay about April 15 and lay every day all summer until about October 1. Then they will set if given a chance. They will also set in the summer. Guineas very seldom make their nests far from a fence or some other object for protection. They like to lay in the garden under tomato vines. They will not lay in a pasture or any place where stock is allowed to run. They are very cunning about hiding their nests. The hen never stays on a nest very long at a time. She usually goes to her nest about 11 o'clock in the morning and if watched closely the nest easily may be found. The rooster usually goes to the nest with the hen and while she is on he stays close by and if anyone goes near the nest he will make a loud cry. When the hen comes off the nest she always calls to her mate. When a nest is found

it is best not to remove any of the eggs until there are 15 or 20, then they may be taken out with a large spoon. Be sure to leave three eggs in the nest and do not put the hands in the nest or the hen will never lay there again.

It is not best to let the guinea hen set as she runs in the damp grass too much and this kills the little guineas. It is best to set the eggs under chicken hens, and 17 eggs make one setting. It takes from 25 to 28 days for the eggs to hatch. When the little guineas are hatched take them and the hen off the nest and powder them all with insect powder. They should be powdered once a week until the little guineas are 3 weeks old, then twice a month is enough. Lice kill little guineas very easily.

Do not feed the guineas until they are 48 hours old and then give them light bread crumbs, millet seed and water. Little guineas drink lots of water. They should not be allowed to run out until they are several days old. A tight box must be on hand to keep them in as they are very small. Several little chickens should be put with them to teach them how to eat and drink better. They are not so wild if a few chickens are with them. After they are 3 or 4 weeks old corn chop may be fed, but do not feed too much at a time. They should be fed seeds as they are very fond of them. After the guineas are well feathered they do not require much care and feed as they take care of themselves. They like fish worms and bugs and if while they are little you will pick up boards with bugs and worms under them and call the guineas they will learn to follow you and every time you pick up a board they will look for the bugs and worms under it.

The meat of the guinea is dark but of a very fine flavor. It may be boiled or fried. Guineas are cheaper than chickens. The eggs may be used the same as hen eggs and bring the same price as hen eggs. The guinea rooster is told from the hen by his larger gills and his loud shrilling cry.

I have had experience with guineas and think they are a profitable fowl to raise. They require little care and but a very small amount of feed. I raised about 20 guineas last year.

Lois Marshall.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

Rules for Brooding Chicks

BY M. J. GOTTHELF.

There are a great many ways to brood chicks, and much depends on the season of the year that we are to do this work, whether they need artificial heat or not. One thing must be observed, however, and that is, chicks must be kept dry and comfortable no matter what month of the year they are hatched.

It will not do to chill or overheat them as one is as fatal as the other. The both cause bowel trouble and white diarrhea. There are perhaps more chicks lost from this disease than from all others combined. When the chicks are placed in a brooder, after taking them from the incubator, the brooder should be heated to about 95 degrees. Allow the temperature to drop gradually to about 90 degrees by the end of the first week, 85 by the end of the second week and to 80 by the end of the third week. In cold, stormy weather, and with brooders out of doors, two or three degrees more than the normal heat for the period is desirable. The temperature should not run above 100 for the first week or 95 thereafter. This reservation is made because the chicks should be kept within the walls of the brooder for the first few days, and penned close to it the second week, after that time only a little more than the normal heat on cold stormy days is desirable. In winter time in a brooder house kept warmed to 60 or 70 degrees, a lower temperature under the hover would be advisable than if the brooders were out of doors, and the chicks running on the cold damp ground. Similarly, during the warm days of May and June there needs to be very little or no heat under hovers during the hours of warm sunshine. Turn the lamps as low as possible, and open the lids of the brooders a little to let the fresh outside air circulate. On warm spring nights it is an advantage to have sufficient warmth from the brooder stove to permit the brooder lid being up one-fourth to one-half inch for ventilation.

Give the chicks an abundance of fresh

air at all times. It is not advisable to place too many chicks in one brooder. When the chicks are small a hundred can be put in a brooder which will be too small for 50 when they are 2 or 3 weeks old. They double in size very quickly. In the long run it pays to rate the brooder as carrying about fifty chicks. Much depends upon the weather as to the length of time chicks should be kept in a brooder. Early in the season when the air is chilly, we keep them shut in the brooder for several days. After the weather is warm, they can safely be let out of the brooder into small pens from the very first.

After six to eight weeks, according to the season and how well feathered they are, they will be large enough to do without artificial heat.

Books for Poultry Raisers

V. V. DETWILER.

Every once in a while someone writes to ask us about poultry books. Few book sellers in small Kansas towns keep such books in stock. There are several excellent books that they can order for you, however, and get to you in a week or 10 days. Probably you don't like to order a book without knowing something about it. I have picked out a few books that I consider to be very interesting and helpful. Short reviews of them are given here

The Poultry Book, by Weir Harrison is a volume of more than 1,000 pages, and is illustrated with 636 pictures. It is published by Doubleday Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y., and the 1915 edition sells for \$1.50. This book is an adequate and exhaustive manual on poultry. It covers every branch of the business from incubation or hatching

Prize Winners

A great many letters were entered in our poultry letter writing contest this year. Take it as a whole, the letters were much better this year than last. We are sending prizes to more than 100 writers. It may be a number of weeks before we are able to get all of these letters printed. Only a few letters came in after the contest was closed this year.

The \$2 prize was awarded to Myrtle Miller, Colony, Kan. The next 15 prizes were won by:

- Mrs. N. L. Harris, Manhattan, Kan.
- S. A. Testerman, Morrison, Okla.
- Lydia R. Smyres, Columbus, Kan.
- Miss Alma Marshall, Bonner Springs, Kan.
- Mrs. H. T. Dingus, Mound City, Kan.
- Mrs. Lillie York, Moody, Okla.
- Pruda B. Utley, Maple City, Kan.
- Mrs. E. D. Ammon, Freedom, Okla.
- Mrs. W. F. Clark, Pratt, Kan.
- Mrs. C. F. Sumner, Galena, Kan.
- Lois Marshall, Bonner Springs, Kan.
- Mrs. R. P. Sprague, Colony, Kan.
- Mary Storey Whitsitt, Madison, Kan.
- Mrs. Mattie Robinson, Galena, Kan.
- Mrs. James Braddock, Rudd, Ark.

to marketing. It discusses almost 100 varieties of chickens, besides ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, guinea fowls, pigeons and fancy game fowls.

In response to a popular demand, a study of practical agriculture has been made, in many states, a part of school work. This is as it should be. There is no more important subdivision of the subject than poultry raising. Poultry work appeals to both boys and girls, large and small, rich and poor, in town and in country. The American Poultry association is eager that the boys and girls of America be given some correct and definite knowledge concerning poultry raising before they start on their life's work. Twenty Lessons on Poultry, an elementary treatise prepared under the direction of the American Poultry association by C. T. Patterson, and edited by Frank E. Hering, has been written especially for the use of the seventh and eighth grades, but of course will be of equal value to any boy or girl who reads and studies it outside the schoolroom. This book is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and sells for 50 cents.

Productive Poultry Husbandry, by Harry R. Lewis, is one of the Lippincott Farm Manuals. If you already have one or two farm books from that series, the poultry book will need no further recommendation as far as you are concerned. This book covers the poultry question in a thoroughly scientific vet

popular manner, treating of every subject in sufficient detail to make it clear, and giving the result of research at the various experimental stations and the present-day successful methods of poultry culture. There is no problem in any phase of practical poultry raising that is not thoroughly and clearly treated in this book. Because it deals entirely from the practical and utility viewpoint it will appeal especially to the man, woman or youngster handling chickens. Its expert advice will be valuable also to the largest poultryman. Productive Poultry Husbandry sells for \$2.

Another book written by Harry R. Lewis is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. This is more of an elementary book. It is called "Poultry Keeping," and sells for \$1. The purpose of Mr. Lewis is writing this book was to provide a text suitable for use in rural and graded schools. It is especially adapted for use in the seventh and eighth grades. The idea in arranging the text material was to keep it as elementary as possible, and yet cover in a concise, simple way the essentials in the management of a poultry flock.

Diseases of Poultry, by Raymond Pearl, Frank M. Surface, and Maynie R. Curtis, is one of the best authorities on this subject that you can buy. The recognition of the disease, its cure and future prevention are the three points of emphasis in this book. The needs of the practical poultry raiser are particularly kept in mind, though the text will be found of value by all students of the subject. Among the unusual features of the work are its discussion of hygiene and sanitation, its tables for aiding in the diagnosis of disease, its thorough analysis of the literature of the subject and the fact that nearly all of the diseases mentioned have been observed by the authors directly in their work as biologists at the Maine agricultural experiment station. This book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York, and sells for \$2.

Treat Your Chickens Well

The prime object in view in poultry raising is the profit that the work will bring, but we must not forget that we are handling creatures with nerves and as capable of suffering as ourselves. When a hen is determined to set just where you don't want her to do not doom her to solitary confinement without food or water, as many poultry raisers do. Put her in a swinging coop with slatted bottom in a shady place and provide plenty of food and water. She will be ready to join the flock in a few days in good condition and ready to lay in a short time.

I put lime in the bottom of the nests while hens are laying but clean them thoroughly before setting a hen, as the lime prevents hatching. I dust the hens thoroughly with insect powder before setting them in clean nests. This prevents mites that torture and often kill hens on their nests. I do not reset a hen after she has set her full time and hatched her brood. The three weeks spent on the nest is drain enough on her strength.

I set my hens in a well ventilated, shady place. There is no greater torture to chickens than extremes of temperature, hot or cold. I do not give a hen more chicks than she can cover comfortably. More than 10 or 12 do not receive the mother warmth that a smaller number would, and some of them may be left out in the cold.

Plenty of water in a cool, shady place in summer means health and comfort to the whole flock and consequently cash to the owner. The hens should have a moderately warm house in winter and a well ventilated one in summer.

I try as far as possible to sell my stock to local dealers rather than shippers. The torture that the helpless creatures undergo in shipping is terrible. When you see poultry confined in open wire coops with the Kansas winds sweeping down from the north, just mention the fact to the thoughtless dealer who has these victims on display and ask him to move his coop to a more sheltered spot. He will do it. If you notice coops in front of stores on a hot day with the birds panting for water make it a point to tell the owner that the drinking cups are empty.

Mrs. Frances F. Spangler.
R. 5, Pittsburg, Kan.

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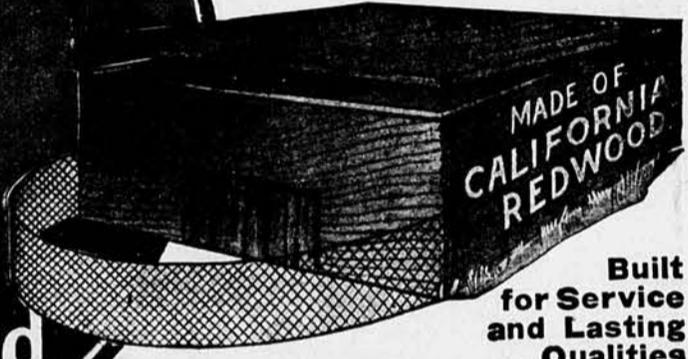
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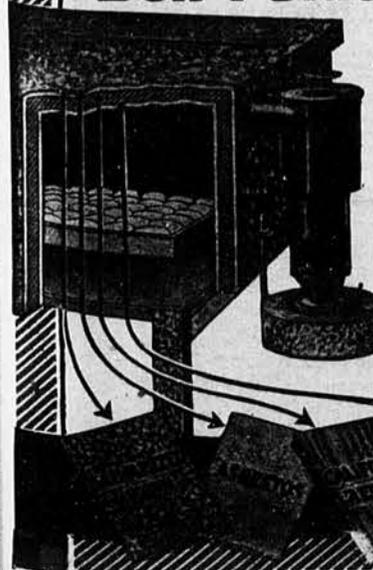
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Gentlemen:—I am writing to let you know that I won in the Big Hatching Contest held by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal. I placed 148 eggs in my 140-egg Ironclad Incubator and hatched 148 strong chicks. I also took off two more perfect hatches during the season and I wish you could see my chicks; they are doing splendid. My success has been perfect. I have examined quite a few incubators and I like none so well as the Ironclad. Respectfully yours,
MRS. C. F. MERRICK, Lockney, Texas

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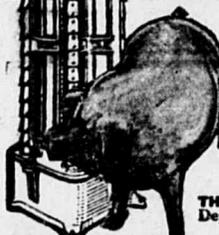


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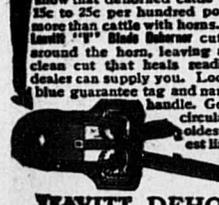
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When Fighting Hog Cholera

Vaccination is Controlling This Disease in Southwestern Kansas

BY LEE M. GOULD
Ford County

HOG CHOLERA continues to take its toll from the farmers in southwestern Kansas who do not vaccinate. W. G. Howard, who lives 4 miles north of Fowler, has lost 70 head. Most of these were shot weighing 80 to 100 pounds; however, some were hogs weighing around 200. Twenty of these hogs in one pile on the Howard farm, ready to be burned, was a strong argument in favor of vaccination.

Local veterinarians recommended the simultaneous treatment, when Mr. Howard consulted them in regard to vaccination. At the same time he was informed that if he vaccinated the brood sows with this treatment they might lose their pigs. This was not desirable, so the question of vaccination was dropped for the time. The hogs continued to die. It was either lose the pig crop or else lose the sows, pigs and all. The district agent was called by long distance telephone and he recommended the serum alone treatment, which should be followed in three weeks with the simultaneous treatment. Forty-one head of hogs were vaccinated on the Howard farm.

Not all cases of hog cholera are typical. Mr. Howard examined several of the hogs that died on the farm and failed to locate the symptoms that he had been told would appear in and on the carcass of a hog that had died of the cholera. After the agent had conducted a post mortem examination of one of the hogs that had died recently and showed that the hog had practically all the symptoms

H. G. Holloway had intended merely to vaccinate his 10 brood sows but changed his mind after having assisted in the vaccination of Mr. Howard's herd. He had lost several shot and after hearing of the results of vaccination, even when there was some sickness in the herd, he decided to have his entire herd of 45 vaccinated.

One farmer in the community, when he learned that the agent was vaccinating hogs, insisted that he vaccinate his two small pigs. The entire herd of this farm had died, but a brother had given him two small pigs and he was very anxious that they should not die with the cholera.

E. W. Kenworthy, president of the farmers' institute at Fowler, had 27 head vaccinated. There was no disease in Mr. Kenworthy's herd, and there should be no loss. A. B. Roberts and P. L. Spivey were fortunate in that they had their herds vaccinated before the disease showed up in the herds.

M. E. Hoskins vaccinated his bunch none too soon. Mr. Hoskins insisted that there was no disease in his herd but when the hogs were examined closely three of them showed symptoms of cholera.

J. B. Eckleston's herd was in bad condition at the time of vaccination, and the probabilities are that he will lose many of the bunch.

One would think that life would grow monotonous going from one farm to an-



More Attention is Being Given to Hogs in Western Kansas, and Cholera is Being Controlled Successfully by Proper Vaccination.

of hog cholera, Mr. Howard said he guessed he did not know what to look for.

Usually a hog coming down with the cholera will show a tendency to isolate itself either by lying in the shade in summer or burying itself in the straw in winter and in both cases usually refusing to eat. In some cases the hair becomes rough. The eyes show symptoms of inflammation and in some cases total blindness occurs, owing to the eyes being closed by an excessive sticky secretion. Usually a cough is noticed. The gait may become uncertain; especially is this true of the hind legs. Soon after these preliminary symptoms appear the skin may become red and gradually turn to purple. When the disease develops to this stage the hog's days are limited. Many hogs die of hog cholera and still post mortem examinations will not always show these symptoms.

Perhaps the most striking thing seen at the autopsy of an ordinary case of hog cholera is the purpling of the skin. Blood spots may appear under the skin and in the fat. The glands along the intestines may be inflamed. The mucous lining of the stomach and intestines will be inflamed and in chronic cases there may be ulcers formed. The kidneys may have minute red or brown spots causing them to resemble turkey eggs. This is sometimes referred to as the turkey kidney of hog cholera.

Mr. Howard was not satisfied with getting his herd vaccinated and "quizzing" the agent for all the information that he could get on the subject. He went with the agent and talked vaccination to his neighbors. As a result of this work seven of the neighbors vaccinated their herds.

other and telling the same things over and over, but such is not the case. There always is more or less variety to brighten the way. On the Spivey farm the hogs were put in the barn and let out into a small stall one at a time for vaccination. Everything went smoothly until the last pig but one had been vaccinated. This fellow saw a crack in the door and started for freedom. He was doing a good job of getting through the door when the agent caught him by the rear leg and pulled him back. The pig was not satisfied to keep still so the agent caught him by the front leg and put him on his back. As he went over he set one of the toes of the hind foot well into the trousers of the agent, spoiling both overalls and trousers. Since the agent is a bachelor it is necessary either to go to a tailor or to get another pair of trousers.

The service the college has with the Doekum Drug Company of Wichita for handling the serum in the southwestern part of the state is excellent. Serum ordered from Dodge City at 2 o'clock in the afternoon was in Dodge City at 7 o'clock the next morning. An order telephoned to the drug company from Fowler at 5 o'clock in the afternoon came into Fowler at noon the next day.

Modern conveniences can be obtained as cheaply on the farm as in the city. There are some conveniences that can be obtained more cheaply when the time saving element is taken into consideration. On the Howard farm the water is piped from a small elevated tank into the house and to the feed yards. In speaking of the time saved Mr. Howard said that last summer he had about a car of hogs on feed and was carrying water to them in a pail. It took 1 1/2

(Continued on Page 47.)

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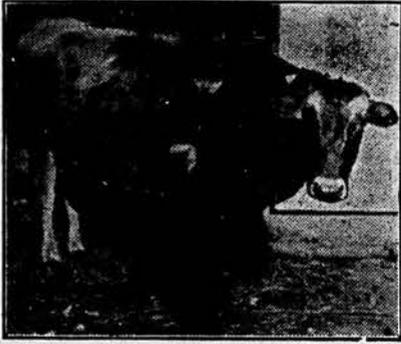
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Still More Sweet Clover?

Wild Poke Root Also is Attracting Considerable Attention

BY HARLEY HATCH

ON THE night of January 20 there fell in this vicinity the heaviest rain since September. More moisture fell than in all the other rains put together since September. The rain was followed by a south wind which has taken about all the frost out of the ground. But frost or no frost there will now be no more winter plowing as the ground will not dry up enough until next spring.



Two Real Friends.

The rain and the going out of the frost has made feeding a longer job. Before the rain the cattle yards were dry and we could feed anywhere, but now all feed must be put in the racks. It is not likely this state of affairs will continue long; before this is mailed it is likely that cold weather will make solid footing in the yards again. To show how much rain fell I will mention that 15 feet of water was put in our cistern during the night; there is now 28 feet of water in it so we shall not run out of soft water soon.

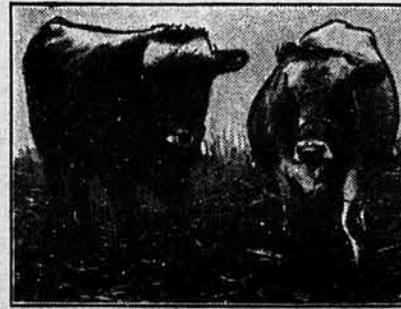
Before the rain we had begun feeding the cattle some bundle oats which we had stacked last summer. The stack was damaged by the heavy rains but the stock seem to like even the discolored straw and eat it all. These oats were sown late and did not fill well, and so we threshed none of them. Part were put in the barn for the horses and they are as bright as straw can be. It would have paid us to put them all under a roof but we did not know what was coming to us during August in the way of rain.

We have just been down to the creek and find that the children living on this side cannot attend school today. The creek is well out of its banks and crossing would be dangerous especially with a buggy load of children. It is not likely we will get any mail today, either. We live on the wrong side of the creek in times of flood. Both the postoffice and the school house are on the other side and in years like 1915 we miss our mail several times in a year. The creek soon runs down but as our heaviest rains usually come at night the creek is generally at the highest stage when the carrier arrives in the morning.

I wish to thank the friends who sent in their experience in threshing Sweet clover. It seems that the right man with a huller can clean Sweet clover seed well enough so that it can be sold for hulled seed without any further work on it. In one or two cases reported the clover could not be got into the huller through the self-feeder as the growth was so large and branchy. This also operates to delay the work where a common grain separator is used; the clover can be put through but it takes longer. Probably Sweet clover could be fed into both the huller and separator by hand better than the self-feeder could do it.

J. T. Dallas of Admire, Kan., sent me a sample of Sweet clover seed just as it came from the huller. It is fine looking seed despite it having stood in the shock all summer and is plenty clean enough to sell on the market without further cleaning. Mr. Dallas said that the huller threshed 17 bushels of seed in 5 hours. The charge for hulling was \$1 a bushel, which seems to be the usual charge where either the huller or the grain separator is used.

From Perry, Kan., a friend writes that a huller is not needed to take the hulls off Sweet clover and that a common



Daisy and the Big Boss.

grain separator will handle it better and faster than a huller. This writer says to use extra concaves with heavy corrugated teeth and to use eight rows if the machine will carry that many. They should be run up close. It also takes an adjustable chaffer or a piece of sheet iron having large holes in it to put on the lower rack to keep the straw off the riddles. Use one or two extra riddles, and run the power as low as possible. Rigged in this way our friend says that any good separator will hull from 85 to 90 per cent of the seed and will not choke as a huller will. Because of this it will handle almost twice as much straw as a huller and at the usual price for hulling, \$1 a bushel, will make more money for the machine owner than wheat threshing.

When I wrote the paragraph regarding the price of Sweet clover seed I did not imagine I should get so many inquiries as to where it could be bought for that price. It seems that there is no subject of more interest than Sweet clover. My inquiries covered six states from Missouri to Oregon. In spite of all that has been published about the plant in the last two years I receive each week questions regarding it. To answer these results in covering the same ground over and over again which makes tiresome reading for those already informed. In brief, Sweet clover is a legume which will grow where neither common clover nor alfalfa will do well. For this reason it is of great value in bringing up soil too poor to grow the other legumes. Of course, the better the soil, the better the Sweet clover will grow, but it will make a good growth on poor soils where not much else will grow.

It is not necessary that the seed should be hulled in order to grow. It will grow just as well with the hull on but it does not look well that way and because of this, seed companies like to handle hulled seed. In this connection let me say that a friend recently told me that he sent to a seed house last year for a bushel of Sweet clover seed. The seed house had advertised Sweet clover seed for \$6 a bushel which was about half price. He got the seed all right but it was a bushel in the hull and while it measured a bushel it only weighed 30 pounds. He would have been ahead had he bought half a bushel hulled at \$12 a bushel for the hulls weigh a little.

When Sweet clover seed is sown in February on the snow or where it is sown very early in a wet spring it will all come up that spring. This was proved here last spring. One neighbor sowed a large field the last of March and the wet weather which followed brought it up as quickly as Red clover. Where the ground is dry it is probable that much seed will lie in the ground a year before growing. The Oregon man asks if it will grow on heavy adobe soil. It will if anything will grow there. I have seen it grow here on flat, heavy gumbo soil which could scarcely be plowed 2 inches deep. For pasture it should not be allowed to get too rank and woody; keep it eaten down. For hay it should be cut before it gets woody. Sweet clover, like Red clover, lives two years. If given half a chance it will reseed itself and will retain its hold on the ground. If pastured or cut too close it will die at the end of the second year. For this reason it is not

Continued on Page 47.

1000 MILE RUN
CLEVELAND, OHIO TO FREMONT, NEBR.

TEST EQUAL TO Never before in the **YEAR'S WORK** history of the tractor industry has any manufacturer attempted to demonstrate the durability of his machine by a cross country trip through a chain of states. The 1000-mile run just completed by the Wallis "Cub" is equal to more than a year's hard work on the farm and is convincing proof that this efficient machine will withstand the hardest field work.

During this severe test— **IN A CLASS** in mud and sand—up hill **BY ITSELF** and down—the "Cub" performed wonderfully and demonstrated that it is in a class by itself. The extremely wet spring made the roads almost impassable for long stretches. At some points along the route, the "Cub" was in mud and water up to the hubs and the Mitchell wagon trailer attached resembled a house boat.

WALLIS "CUB"



WHY IT REACHED FREMONT AHEAD OF TIME AND IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER

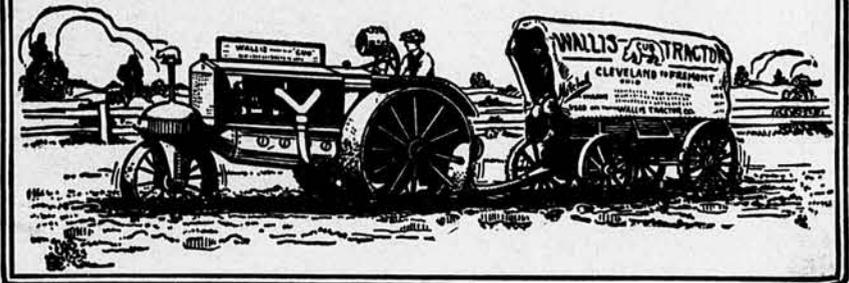
The plowing and hauling speed of the "Cub" is considerably faster than that of any other tractor, which accounts for its reaching Fremont many days ahead of scheduled time. For long stretches it averaged better than 4 miles an hour, pulling a 2000 lb. trailer.

The fact that the "Cub" is spring mounted both front and rear is, perhaps, the chief reason why the machine was in such splendid running order at the completion of its long and tedious journey. All the jars and jolts received over rough, rocky roads were not communicated to the motor—the springs absorbed them.

And the further fact that all the working parts are running in a constant bath of oil in dust proof compartments tells why the motor showed little or no wear when inspected at the end of the trip. Had not the working parts been thoroughly protected, the dust, dirt and sand in Ohio and Indiana would have worn and cut out the motor like so much emery.

There are many more interesting facts in connection with this durability run that we'd be glad to tell you about. Write today for illustrated booklet "1000 MILES WITH THE CUB," which contains a complete report of this wonderful trip.

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My Dear Mr. Secretary:—

Being an Open Letter from a Farm Woman to Mr. Houston in Washington

A FEW months ago there came to me from our little Ozark post-office a letter from your Department asking me, among other country women, to tell what I thought might be done to improve conditions for the farmer's wife. I was discourteous enough to throw the letter into the fire without reply. I felt very much as if I were struggling in the waters of Big Hawk Creek here in flood time and as if you—away off there in Washington—had asked if you could be of assistance.

Since then, however, your suggestion of co-operation has kept coming into my mind. I have wondered if I was turning away from a real chance at partnership, with a partner who has power and money, scientific knowledge, and genuine good will. Stimulated by your awareness that there are country problems which must be seen from the point of view of the farmer's wife, I have thought over the situation of myself and the women of my neighborhood with a new hopefulness.

Came From the City

I think that I must tell you first that country living is comparatively new to me. To my four years of life on a farm I have a background of many years of city life, during which I did the strenuous things which women of leisure are apt to do today. In the midst of these activities a great doctor told my husband that he was in a bad way physically and must henceforward lead an out-of-doors life. It was decided that we should try farming. Health was the first consideration in the selection of our new home, but we must make the enterprise a paying investment. We chose a beautiful stock farm in the foothills of the Ozarks, in a sparsely settled neighborhood which had had no newcomers for years.

The roads are poor. When crops fail, our neighbors accept the situation philosophically and keep their families in food by cutting timber and hewing railway ties. They are a simple people whose wants are easily satisfied. They know little of the outside world save as an adventurous son or daughter has left home to seek employment as a street-car conductor or domestic servant. Their forebears have lived here for nearly a hundred years. While their opportunities for "book-learning" have been incredibly meager, they come of such fine stock and are naturally so keen of perception that the lack of a formal education serves to emphasize native ability. I feel very modest when I am with them.

Within a radius of ten miles I am familiar with family conditions. Unless the mother is still a young woman, one finds from seven to sixteen children in each household. I have given the two extremes. I humbly confess that I fall below a fair city average in this regard. With this exception, and the fact that I have more material possessions, my problem and my neighbors' as women trying to make a home in a promising but undeveloped farming community are the same.

What does every home-maker want primarily? Health, and a chance at the higher life for her family—an education for her children.

The farmer's wife should find these things possible to attain. As a matter of fact, they are out of reach of most of the women of this neighborhood. The reason for this, I believe—and here is a conclusion which surprised me—is that the government does not give the country women the protection which the city woman receives and which she should have if she is to be the economic factor in the national life which she will become if she intelligently follows the path marked out for her by your department.

Of late, when I have been reading your bulletins on sanitation, Mr. Secretary, I have been reminded of Moses. He had probably given the Children of Israel much instruction with regard to matters pertaining to health before he realized the necessity of putting his farm bulletins into law. It is to remind you of this that I am writing you now.

On a neighboring farm, where the

barns are not far from the house, there is a large pile of stable manure. It has been standing there for weeks. My neighbor's wife knows why she has so many flies; she also knows the menace to health. Her husband knows too. Your information has reached them. But it seems that at the present time there is no available field for this fertilizer; no man and team to haul it; sometime it will be attended to; just now "he" is busy with other work.

The city man would be prevented by law from thus jeopardizing the health of those around him. The farmer is permitted to dally with the situation.

Why could there not be rural health departments to insure sanitary conditions? The farmer and his family are said to be national assets. Why not protect them? The forest has its rangers; conservation of forces would suggest a like protection for farm folk.

Another neighbor is permitted to let the drainage from his farm buildings pollute his water supply. Why not have building restrictions for the farm?

"Save the Babies"

At our annual "graveyard cleaning," when the valley people meet at the burying-ground next the school-house, every family has its little mounds from which the father cuts the long grass and weeds, and over which the mother allows herself time for the luxury of tears. A conference with our overworked country doctors would reveal the many causes for a high death rate in naturally healthy regions. The city slogan "Save the babies" might well be extended to the country.

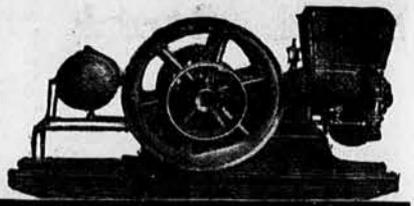
I will frankly confess that I had much more reason for confidence in the milk which I used to buy in bottles in the city than I have now that it comes from our own cows. I have obtained tolerable conditions through strikes and boycotts, refusing for days to accept milk until the stables were properly cleaned. That I have been successful in these hazardous domestic enterprises is entirely due to my family's sense of humor, which has never yet failed me. I could not advise my neighbors to resort to my methods, although their need is greater than my own. I am sure the course pursued by Moses would be better for family tranquillity.

It is a usual thing, when the summer exodus comes, for the newspapers and family physicians to warn city people of the probability of finding contaminated water and unsanitary conditions generally in the country. There seems to have been little thought of the helplessness of the women and children who are compelled to live (or die) in those regions. One must conclude from the universal warning that the problem is a national one, calling for new legislation and its enforcement.

I have mentioned our roads. In certain stretches they are tragically, laughably, hysterically rocky. In other stretches they are punctured with stumps. Few women would venture to drive a team over them for any distance, although the men, through practice in driving, are able to cover the rough miles at a remarkably good gait.

It is a matter of record that on the ground of bad roads alone the government has so far refused our community free rural delivery, although there are many men who could easily qualify as carriers, covering the territory in the time required by the government and serving ninety families three times a week. Don't you think, Mr. Secretary, that bad roads are a very good reason for having a free delivery of mail? Isn't it better for one responsible man to go over the road than that ninety families should have to send for their mail or go without? I am not speaking for Big Hawk Valley alone. In these stretches of country where money is not plentiful, and where the farmers and their wives are dependent upon their own physical exertions for everything necessary for living, governmental and newspaper urging doesn't take us very far on our way toward good roads. When we shall have automobile roads we shall not need rural delivery. In the meantime we are paying our taxes and are really a part of the United

(Continued on Page 42.)



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More Stock to Kansas City

Here is a Record of the Shipments, Which is an Excellent Index to the Business

THERE WAS a considerable increase in the livestock receipts at Kansas City in 1915 as compared with 1914; 114,617 cars were received last year and 108,279 in 1914. An especially good increase was obtained in the number of horses and mules, due largely to the war trade. There also was a very encouraging increase with the hogs, and a somewhat smaller gain with cattle. Here is the record of the total receipts last year:

MONTH	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
January	139360	4948	253560	141450	16671	9657
February	94936	2489	296627	169833	11800	8742
March	132252	4100	243976	152877	12820	9415
April	109439	3666	174293	119494	13748	7564
May	97808	4280	212434	136098	11425	7777
June	94331	5278	211236	116936	4917	7178
July	109536	8450	151405	76572	4425	6848
August	173616	12197	142829	145598	3030	9381
September	225666	15277	129855	233251	3990	11502
October	292493	21919	180499	182684	7424	14024
November	256964	15184	240304	164281	6714	13130
December	133834	5475	293712	125559	5189	9399
Total	1860235	103263	2530730	1814683	102153	114617
Total, 1914	1827246	129405	2264805	2002042	87155	108279

In the last 45 years there has been a very interesting growth of the market. Some years the receipts have been abnormally large, and the following seasons have shown a loss, but in general there has been a good growth. Here is the record:

YEAR	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
1871	120827		41036	4527	809	6623
1872	236802		104639	6071	2648	13110
1873	227689		221815	5975	4202	14603
1874	207080		212532	8855	3679	13370
1875	174754		63350	25327	2646	9093
1876	183378		153777	55045	5339	11692
1877	215768		192645	42190	4279	13958
1878	175344		427777	36700	10796	16583
1879	211415		538908	61684	15829	20702
1880	244709		676477	50611	14086	22704
1881	285863		1014304	79924	12592	29089
1882	439671		963036	80724	11716	34668
1883	460780		1379401	119665	19860	45470
1884	533526		1723586	237964	27163	55227
1885	506627		2358718	221801	24506	63213
1886	490971		2264484	172659	33188	58924
1887	669224		2423262	209956	29690	67752
1888	1056086		2008984	351050	27650	74666
1889	1220343		2073910	370772	34563	83972
1890	1472229	76568	2865171	535869	37118	108180
1891	1270917	76570	2599109	386760	31740	91466
1892	1479078	92077	2397477	438268	32505	97462
1893	1669807	86021	1948373	569517	35097	99755
1894	1689193	83352	2540977	539555	44237	107492
1895	1613454	76198	2457697	864713	52607	103368
1896	1714532	100166	2605575	993126	57847	113594
1897	1817526	104436	3350796	1134236	37006	123047
1898	1757964	88269	3672909	930303	17483	121426
1899	1912019	105465	2959073	953241	33775	116479
1900	1969718	113077	3094139	860440	103308	128892
1901	2000165	126410	3716404	980078	96657	134958
1902	2082541	196625	2279337	1154034	76844	117730
1903	1953371	183741	1959381	1151730	67274	113807
1904	1996610	168361	2227170	1040999	67562	116623
1905	2180491	242091	2507548	1318968	65582	129341
1906	2295979	259815	2675601	1616788	69629	138769
1907	2384294	285966	2923777	1582148	62341	145406
1908	2154338	303739	3715109	1640542	56335	141943
1909	2350946	308982	3092835	1645325	67796	143750
1910	2292570	275672	2085566	1541173	69623	129073
1911	2124772	245618	3167816	2175493	84861	140799
1912	1943390	203834	2523331	2133976	73445	121964
1913	2131015	187870	2567785	2094748	82110	126965
1914	1827246	129405	2264805	2002042	87155	108279
1915	1860235	103263	2530730	1814683	102153	114617
Total	57533257	4224041	89637232	34603414	1897336	3790579

Many remarkable "runs" of stock, due to abnormal conditions, have been made. The market is so large that it will handle immense shipments as a rule without any great break in price. Here are the records on the big receipts:

Largest Receipts in One Day.		Largest Receipts in One Month.	
Cattle—October 25, 1915	43,320	Cattle—October, 1905	339,831
Calves—September 15, 1908	5,660	Calves—October, 1906	56,156
Hogs—June 13, 1911	35,349	Hogs—January, 1908	503,514
Sheep—September 21, 1914	33,344	Sheep—October, 1911	325,986
Horses and Mules—September 19, 1900	1,473	Horses and Mules—January, 1915	16,671
Cars—October 25, 1915	1,662	Cars—October, 1911	17,696
Largest Receipts in One Week.		Largest Receipts in One Year.	
Cattle—September 6, 1913	95,298	Cattle—1907	2,384,294
Calves—October 17, 1908	15,761	Calves—1909	308,982
Hogs—January 11, 1908	132,030	Hogs—1901	3,716,404
Sheep—September 26, 1914	89,235	Sheep—1911	2,175,493
Horses and Mules—January 23, 1915	4,373	Horses and Mules—1900	103,308
Cars—October 10, 1908	4,701	Cars—1907	145,406
		Average number of head of stock received a day for year 1915	17,564

Get the License Soon

As the breeding season for 1916 is near at hand I would direct the attention of stallion owners to the fact that only a short time remains in which to secure stallion licenses for the year 1916. Careful consideration should be given to the following statements:

- All stallions used for service during the season of 1916 must have new licenses.
- Do not forget that under the new lien law service fees cannot be collected unless the stallion is licensed by the Kansas state livestock registry board.
- The longer you wait to take out a license for your stallion the longer will be the necessary delay in issuing license. Why not take it out at once and avoid delay?
- Be sure to read very carefully the instructions on the back of each license.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell,
Secretary Kansas Livestock Registry Board.

We think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is a fine paper. We couldn't run a farm, or keep house without it.

Harvey Francis,
R. 3, Wathena, Kan.

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Ottawa Manufacturing Co., 39 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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Before you buy any more fence write for facts and full description on our 26 inch ECONOMY Hog Fence at 12 1/2¢ per rod. Many other styles and prices.

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Cost less than all wood—last 5 times as long—can't sag, drag, warp or twist. Boards double bolted (not nailed) between 8 angle steel uprights. Guaranteed 5 years. You can get complete Gates or just the Gate Stacks so you can make your own gates and save money. Write for Catalog. ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres.

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and you WILL SEE WHY "SQUARE DEAL" Fence is the best fence to buy. Before you buy another rod of fencing, see for yourself why the SQUARE DEAL LOCK makes this the favorite field and stock fence of discriminating farmers everywhere. See how firmly it double grips the one-piece steel wires to the way strand wires without cutting, breaking or slipping—how it combines solid strength with remarkable flexibility—how its self-draining shape prevents rust—how it makes

Square Deal Fence

especially strong where others are weak. See the one piece stay wires that prevent sagging, sagging and buckling—save posts, time and trouble. See the wavy strand wires that give springiness, elasticity and life, keeping SQUARE DEAL FENCE tight and trim the year 'round. We want to send you our FREE catalog telling all about SQUARE DEAL FENCE—right and trim the year 'round. We want to send you our FREE catalog telling all about SQUARE DEAL FENCE—right and trim the year 'round. We want to send you our FREE catalog telling all about SQUARE DEAL FENCE—right and trim the year 'round.

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out of them by "half-soling" them with Durable Steel Studded Treads. European Motorists have been doing this for the past three years and getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles from one set of tires. In eight months over 30,000 American Motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

We Deliver Free Without a cent deposit allow you to be the judge. Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

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You Are Burning It When You Burn a Straw Stack.

Seven Farmers Made \$5400 Extra Last Season By Spreading Straw Instead of Burning It.

I know of seven farmers who made \$5,400 cash money extra last season by spreading their surplus straw instead of burning it. And they did this on less than one thousand acres.

Besides the \$5,400 extra profit which they have in cash, they increased the value of their farms at least \$3,500. In addition to this they have secured the best insurance policy in the world for another corking good crop this year.

How did they do it? Simply by spreading their surplus straw back on the soil instead of burning it. Straw builds up a humus supply, increases the fertility, retains moisture, and absolutely prevents any loss by soil blowing or drifting.

Wheat land covered with straw will produce five to seven bushels an acre more than adjoining land that is not strawed.

Everyone who has examined the "Perfection" Straw Spreader frankly admits that it is the "spreadingest" straw spreader of them all. In the first place the "Perfection" will spread wider than any other and runs with less draft. Two horses will easily pull the "Perfection" under ordinary conditions, while four horses are required on the old type machines.



Notice the design of the "Perfection" Straw Spreader and you will see its advantages at a glance. The carrier which moves the straw along lies flat in the bottom of the wagon, making the pull very light. The straw falls from the carrier into the square hopper onto a revolving disk. There is no lost motion—only two horses are required—yet the action of the revolving disk is so powerful that it spreads straw 16 to 20 feet wide, and old stack bottoms and manure 30 to 40 feet wide; a feat not possible with any other machine.

The real test of any machine used on a farm is what the farmers themselves say; read the following:



This is D. W. Shaver of Belpre, Kansas. Mr. Shaver was one of the first to begin spreading straw. His verdict on the comparative values of Straw Spreaders is worth while: "Three years ago I purchased one of the old-style straw spreaders and used it for one season. I found it was not substantial enough to stand the racket. I had to discard it after the first year. Since then I have been working with a 'Perfection.' It is lighter draft, and does not get out of order. I have not seen any spreader that will equal it."

Here is what Ralph M. Rudd, one of Kansas' largest wheat farmers, has to say: "After giving two other straw spreaders and the 'Perfection' Straw Spreader a thorough trial, I found the 'Perfection' the best and most practical machine."



Fred Hager is even more enthusiastic regarding the "Perfection." Here is what he says: "The 'Perfection' spreads manure 60 feet wide and straw 16 to 25 feet. The 'Perfection' can spread more straw and manure in one day than two men can in ten days' time."

"Perfection" Straw Spreaders are sold by leading dealers, and at a price that will make you open your eyes. You didn't know before that you could buy such a practical machine for so little money. Write today for my Straw Spreader book, and tell me your dealer's name. I will send you the book by return mail and also a dandy souvenir. A post card or letter will do—but do it now. I have a special proposition for you—one that will make you money—and save some you now have besides. C. E. WARNER, Pres., UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, 322 Union St., Ottawa, Kansas.

USE THIS COUPON

Union Foundry & Machine Co. 322 Union Street, Ottawa, Kansas. GENTLEMEN: Without obligation to me, please send me your Perfection Straw Spreader Book—also an interesting Souvenir. I have.....stacks of straw on my land. My Dealer's Name is..... His Store is at..... My Name is..... Town..... R.F.D..... State.....

Clean Milk Is a Good Food

BY W. D. FROST.

When drawn from healthy cows in sanitary barns and quickly sealed in clean bottles, milk is one of the best of foods.

The earlier method of delivering milk in cans was found unsatisfactory and unsanitary. Serious results sometimes came from using milk delivered in this way and delivery in cans has been generally discarded for bottled milk.

If milk is properly produced and put into clean bottles on the farm there is little danger of it becoming impure on the delivery route. Nevertheless, we need to go back of the bottles to be sure that milk is pure. Bottles do not make clean milk; they only keep milk as clean as it was bottled.

Pure milk comes from healthy cows. It is drawn by clean, healthy milkers, in clean, well ventilated, and well lighted barns. It is then quickly cooled and put into sterilized bottles. Such conditions are found on many dairy farms, whose bottled milk reaches the consumer free from dangerous impurities.

Where milk from the farms is delivered in cans to receiving stations, customers should not only insist that it be bottled before delivery to them, but pasteurized as well. In this way any trouble-making bacteria that may have found its way into the milk before bottling is destroyed.

Consumers who take the pains to force their milk to its bottling place, insist on knowing what kind of milk went into the bottles may be sure of a pure article of diet. Milk that was cleanly produced and put into clean sterile bottles on the farm and poured from the same bottles by the consumer is to be preferred. When it is not convenient to get this farm bottled product, milk is safe when it has been pasteurized and delivered in bottles.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?

The question sometimes arises as to the best way to dispose of milk, say selling it at 5 cents a quart or receiving 30 cents a pound for butterfat. One hundred pounds of 4 per cent milk will contain 4 pounds of butterfat and at 30 cents this will bring \$1.20. The skim milk should be worth 25 cents, bringing the total of \$1.45. One hundred pounds of milk will make 46½ quarts which at 5 cents will bring \$2.32. However, when sold by the quart the milk must be delivered perfectly sweet and the bulk that needs to be delivered will be 7 or 8 times as much as when sold as cream. If near town it may pay to sell the milk, but if at a distance from market the extra cost of handling the milk may more than over-balance the difference in price. However this is a problem for each one to work out for himself on the basis of the figures given above.

Cows that Stand the Test

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

The dairy cow is a machine that takes the bulky and coarse farm crops and extracts from them materials which she combines into high-priced milk. The more efficient the machine and the better it is operated the larger the returns. Here is where two-thirds of the men who milk cows in the United States fail. They milk cows that are just cows instead of cows that are efficient milk producing machines. A leading dairy authority, after years of widely conducted investigation along this particular line, says that one-third of all the cows milked in the United States are kept at a loss, one-third barely pay for their feed and the other third return a profit to their owners.

A dairy cow converts into milk the materials absorbed by her body from her food. Many cows that are milked convert part of the digested portion of the food into milk and part into flesh. The portion that goes to make flesh yields no profit while the cow is being milked. A very large number of cows that are being milked give only a moderate supply of milk and do not put on much flesh. Their chief function seems to be to convert feed into manure.

A man of ordinary intelligence can, if he is interested, learn in half a day to select cows whose forms indicate that they will be profitable dairy cows. In this length of time he can learn the general features of cow structure that indicate that the cow having them will,

when well fed, convert her feed into milk. He can spend a life time learning of minor points, each of which has its influence on the milk yield and profitable consumption of feed.

After dairy cows are obtained whose forms indicate that they will be money makers, a record of the weight of the milk at each milking should be kept and the per cent of butterfat should be ascertained twice a month with a Babcock test for butterfat of the milk of each cow. The necessity for weighing and testing for butterfat is that while cows may have the proper dairy formation of their bodies, they may have been mis-managed as calves or later so as to make them unprofitable.

Such tests pay. A dairyman was making a moderate profit from his herd. He decided to test each cow as recommended above. At the end of the year he found that one cow had returned 54 cents for each dollar's worth of feed eaten through the year, while another cow had returned \$2.29 for each dollar's worth of feed. In an investigation of 100 herds whose product was sold to the same creamery it was found that in 42 of the herds, the feed cost more than was received for the milk. One man milking 15 cows received 46 cents for each dollar's worth of feed that they consumed through the year, while a neighbor received \$1.67 for each dollar's worth of feed given his cows. Many men have tested their cows in this way and, by culling out their poor ones, have more than doubled the yield of butterfat a cow a year. Their herds have been changed from barely paying expenses to producing good profits.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:—

(Continued from Page 40.)

States of America, although we should hardly realize it save for sentimental attachments.

Since I have been living in Big Hawk Valley, Mr. Secretary, I have often wished for a vote, although it was far from my intention to express my wish in this letter. But here, more than any region I have known, the ballot seems to be a subtle but insurmountable barrier between me and all questions subject to a vote. Our women take part in the work of men. If necessary they help take care of the livestock, gather wood, and work in the fields, but their sphere most emphatically does not include "meddling" with questions to be decided by men alone.

I am reminded of this by a placard which is posted upon the door of the school-house. It calls the attention of parents to the state law which requires six months' yearly school attendance of every child of the required age. Owing to a curious knot which no one attempts to cut, the children of this neighborhood are getting only four months' schooling in a year, although we are paying taxes for an eight-month term.

The situation has been brought about through a mistake in districting the county. Our district includes a nearby mountain and is of illegal length. Since the mountain children must be taught as well, or as poorly, as the valley children, and since neither the mountain fathers nor the valley fathers are inclined to two wagon trips daily to take the children to school, two little school-houses were built, one in the valley, the other on the heights. One teacher divides the eight months' term between the highlanders and the lowlanders. This year she serves the mountain folk from July through October. The valley children will attend school from October through January.

I should be an ingrate, Mr. Secretary, if I closed without telling you that I owe my vocational training as a farmer's wife almost entirely to your department. My text-books have been the government bulletins. I have them bound, indexed, and cataloged. There is not a day when some one of the household does not refer to them. Yesterday I heard one of my aides, a neighbor's daughter, say to the other: "Marthy, if you take that jelly off now, you will be goin' right against the Government!"

Mary Doane Shelby.

I should not like to do without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think that Tom McNeal's editorials are worth more than the subscription price alone, and there are many other good features which the careful reader cannot fail to appreciate.—Gust Moberg, Alexis, Ill.

Advertisement for American Cream Separator. Features a large '15' and '95 UPWARD ON TRIAL Fully Guaranteed'. Includes an illustration of a woman using the separator. Text: 'A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95 Skims warm or cold milk making heavy or light cream. Bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from western points. Whether dairy is large or small write for handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 2092, Bainbridge, N. Y.'

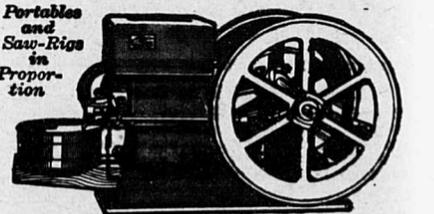
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Save Half Your Engine Money—Buy For These Prices

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represent the result of advanced methods of making and selling gasoline engines. Fewer parts, simpler and stronger construction, and large output at a fair profit enables us to produce an absolutely high-grade engine at about one-half the selling cost of other high-grade engines; or, you can get a bigger engine for the money than you had figured on. Every engine

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Before you select any engine, write for our Catalog, giving your dealer's name and we will tell you how to get a Meco for trial. Catalog sent by return mail, shows why these engines cost you less to own and operate.

Manufacturers Engine Co. 1695 Crystal Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

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

High Priced Land, and Cows

Returns from a Herd of Dairy Cattle are Immediate and Constant

BY O. E. REED
Kansas State Agricultural College

A FARM USED for dairy purposes, does not need to lose in fertility, but can gain, and may be used for dairying almost indefinitely. On a well managed dairy farm practically all the feed grown is marketed through the cow. Concentrated protein feeding stuffs, such as bran and oil meal, usually are purchased to balance the ration. These feeds contain a high percentage of fertilizing ingredients, and the manure from the cows consuming such feeds is very rich in plant food.

The first method of farming practiced in a newly settled country is grain farming. This is continued until the land becomes high priced and the fertility of the soil is decreased, when dairying usually comes into practice. In grain farming, the land is cropped year after year, and these crops are sold off the land. In live stock or dairy farming, the crops are harvested and fed to the animals, and the income is obtained by selling the animals or their products. Selling grain and other crops from the farm means selling soil fertility or plant food. No soil can grow crops year after year without sooner or later reaching the point where this depletion is felt. When animals and milk products are sold from the farm only a small portion of the plant food of the entire crop is sold. The greatest part of the plant food is left behind in the form of barnyard manure, and this may be returned to the soil.

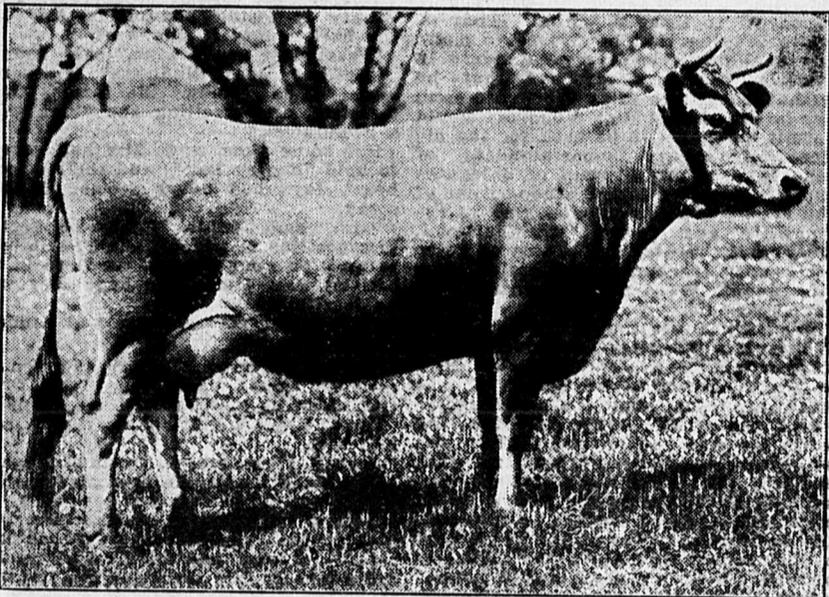
In many parts of Kansas the soil con-

tains a sufficient quantity of plant food, but is so devoid of humus, or vegetable matter, that the plant food is not available. Soil lacking in vegetable matter will not retain water and packs and bakes after rains. Such a soil is called a poor soil. By rotation of crops, by marketing the crops through dairy cows or other live stock, and by using the manure, it is possible to add humus to the soil and thus to render it more productive.

The dairy cow is an economical producer of human food. No other animal can produce the same quantity of digestible food as economically as can the cow.

Because of this economy of production, the cow is adapted to high priced lands and can utilize high priced feed to advantage. That dairying is adapted to high priced land is shown by illustrations from European countries. Land on the island of Jersey, which is the home of the Jersey cow, rents for from \$50 to \$80 an acre. Land in Holland is valued at \$1,000 an acre, and the chief agricultural pursuit is caring for and handling the Holstein cow and her products.

Dairying gives immediate and constant returns. A man with small capital can invest his money in a dairy cow and soon begin to realize on his investment. The prices of milk and butter fat are never subject to any great fluctuations, but are more steady and uniform than the price of many other commodities.



The Dairy Cow is a More Economical Producer of Human Food than Any Other Animal.

About the Price of Cheese

BY ASHER HOBSON.

Is the retail price of cheese affected by quality? A study of prices leads one to believe that quality in cheese is only a minor factor in the setting of retail prices. It would be a difficult matter to find a better example of a customary price than the sale of cheese affords. Seasonal fluctuations are slight. Most American cheese retails for 25 cents throughout the year; Swiss for 25, 30 and 35 cents; and brick and Limburger at 25 and 30 cents a pound. Now the price of milk from which the cheese is made varies greatly during the different seasons of the year, and the wholesale price varies accordingly. Yet the retailers, as a class, sell at the same level regardless of these fluctuations; and it is not reasonable to suppose that the quality of their goods is uniform or the wholesale cost the same. This custom of selling at one price during the greater part of the year is a sore point with wholesalers and manufacturers, who believe that when the wholesale rate is low, the retail price should drop accordingly, in order to cause goods to move and bring about a more active market.

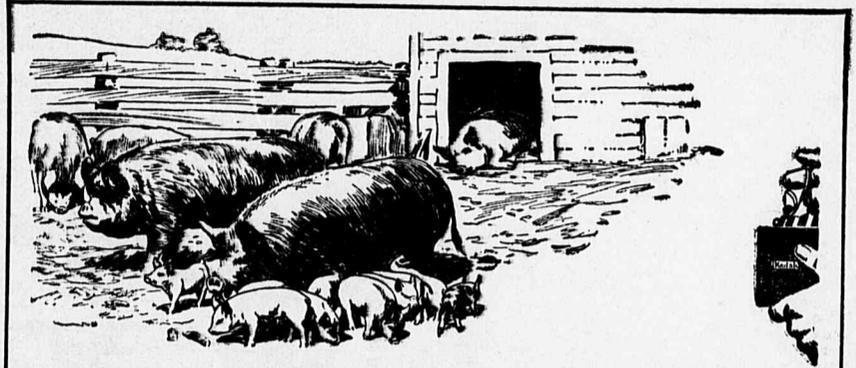
Cheese dealers and commission merchants are almost unanimously of the opinion that neither the retailer nor the consumer is familiar with the fac-

tors of good quality in cheese. There is an abundance of testimony upon which to base such a belief. Wisconsin-made cheese is sold in many localities under the name of New York cheese at from one to five cents a pound higher than it would have brought had it not been so called. Cheese judges say that it is hard to distinguish Wisconsin from New York-made cheese in ever so many cases. Yet there is an extensive class of cheese eaters who are persistent in their demands for Herkimer County cheese, not knowing that Herkimer County went out of the cheese business long since. However, cheese wholesalers do not despair, for well-cured Wisconsin cheese satisfies this class of trade entirely. The retailers invite such deception by their lack of cheese knowledge. One who insists upon buying a New York product is supposed to recognize it by its flavor. For him to admit that he has not the ability to make such a choice, is a rare confession. Hence, a customer is allowed to sample Wisconsin cheese until he finds a flavor to his liking and the deal is closed.

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PAPEC



IT THROWS AND BLOWS

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from Page 17.)

with it," assented Bronson disgustedly, "but that boy of mine is as tickled as a colt with the whole thing. Says he's goin' reg'lar this winter."

"That's because Jim don't keep no order," said Bonner. "He lets Newt do as he dam pleases."

"First time he's ever pleased to do anything but deviltry," protested Bronson. "Oh, I suppose Jim'll fall down, and we'll have to fire him—but I wish we could git a good teacher that would git hold of Newt the way he seems to!"

THE PROMOTION OF JENNIE.

If Jennie Woodruff was the cause of Jim Irwin's sudden irruption into the educational field by her scoffing "Humph!" at the idea of a farm-hand's ever being able to marry, she also gave him the opportunity to knock down the driver of the big motor-car, and perceptibly elevate himself in the opinion of the neighborhood, while filling his own heart with something like shame.

The fat man who had said "Cut it out" to his driver, was Mr. Charles Dilly, a business man in the village at the extreme opposite corner of the county. His choice of the Woodruff District as a place for motoring had a secret explanation. I am under no obligation to preserve the secret. He came to see Colonel Woodruff and Jennie. Mr. Dilly was a candidate for county treasurer, and wished to be nominated at the approaching county convention. In his part of the county lived the county superintendent—a candidate for renomination. He was just a plain garden or field county superintendent of schools, no better and no worse than the general political run of them, but he had local pride enlisted in his cause, and was a good politician.

Mr. Dilly was in the Woodruff District to build a backfire against this conflagration of the county superintendent. He expected to use Jennie Woodruff to light it withal. That is, while denying that he wished to make any deal or trade—every candidate in every convention always says that—he wished to say to Miss Woodruff and her father, that if Miss Woodruff would permit her name to be used for the office of county superintendent of schools, a goodly group of delegates could be selected in the other corner of the county who would be glad to reciprocate any favors Mr. Charles J. Dilly might receive in the way of votes for county treasurer with ballots for Miss Jennie Woodruff for superintendent of schools.

Mr. Dilly never inquired as to Miss Woodruff's abilities as an educator. That would have been eccentric. Miss Woodruff never asked herself if she knew anything about rural education which especially fitted her for the task; for was she not a popular and successful teacher—and was not that enough? Mr. Dilly merely asked himself if Miss Woodruff's name could command strength enough to eliminate the embarrassing candidate in his part of the county and leave the field to himself. Miss Woodruff asked herself whether the work would not give her a pleasanter life than did teaching, a better salary and more chances to settle herself in life. So are the officials chosen who supervise and control the education of the farm children of America.

This secret mission to effect a political trade accounted for Mr. Dilly's desire that his driver should "cut out" the controversy with Newton Bronson, and the personal encounter with Jim Irwin—and it may account for Jim's easy victory in his first and only physical encounter. An office seeker could scarcely afford to let his friend or employee lick a member of a farmers' road gang. It certainly explains the fact that when Jim Irwin started home from putting out his team the day after his first call on the Simms family, Jennie was waiting at the gate to be congratulated on her nomination.

"I congratulate you," said Jim.

"Thanks," said Jennie, extending her hand.

"I hope you're elected," Jim went on, holding the hand; "but there's no doubt of that."

"They say not," replied Jennie; "but father says I must go about and let the people see me. He believes in working just as if we didn't have a big majority for the ticket."

"A woman has an advantage of a man in such a contest," said Jim; "she can work just as hard as he can, and at the same time profit by the fact that it's supposed she can't."

"I need all the advantage I possess," said Jennie, "and all the votes. Say a word for me when on your pastoral rounds."

"All right," said Jim, "what shall I say you'll do for the schools?"

"Why," said Jennie, rather perplexed, "I'll be fair in my examinations of

teachers, try to keep the unfit teachers out of the schools, visit schools as often as I can, and—why, what does any good superintendent do?"

"I never heard of a good county superintendent," said Jim.

"Never heard of one—why, Jim Irwin!"

"I don't believe there is any such thing," persisted Jim, "and if you do no more than you say, you'll be off the same place as the rest. Your system won't give us any better schools than we have—of the old sort—and we need a new kind."

"Oh, Jim, Jim! Dreaming as of yore! Why can't you be practical! What do you mean by a new kind of rural school?"

"A truly-rural rural school," said Jim.

"I can't pronounce it," smiled Jennie, "to say nothing of understanding it. What would your tralalooral rural school do?"

"It would be correlated with rural life," said Jim.

"How?"

"It would get education out of the things the farmers and farmers' wives are interested in as a part of their lives."

"What, for instance?"

"Dairying, for instance, in this district; and soil management; and corn-growing; and farm manual training for boys; and sewing, cooking and housekeeping for the girls—and caring for babies!"

Jennie looked serious, after smothering a laugh.

"Jim," said she, "you're going to have a hard enough time to succeed in the Woodruff school, if you confine yourself to methods that have been tested, and found good."

"But the old methods," urged Jim, "have been tested and found bad. Shall I keep to them?"

"They have made the American people what they are," said Jennie. "Don't be unpatriotic, Jim."

"They have educated our farm children for the cities," said Jim. "This county is losing population—and it's the best county in the world."

"Pessimism never wins," said Jennie.

"Neither does blindness," answered Jim. "It is losing the farms their dwellers, and swelling the cities with a proletariat."

For some time, now, Jim had ceased to hold Jennie's hand; and their sweetheart days had never seemed farther away.

"Jim," said Jennie, "I may be elected to a position in which I shall be obliged to pass on your acts as teacher—in an official way, I mean. I hope they will be justifiable."

Jim smiled his slowest and saddest smile.

"If they're not, I'll not ask you to condone them," said he. "But first, they must be justifiable to me, Jennie."

"Good night," said Jennie curtly, and left him.

Jennie, I am obliged to admit, gave scant attention to the new career upon which her old sweetheart seemed to be entering. She was in politics, and was playing the game as became the daughter of a local politician. The reader must not by this term get the impression that Colonel Woodruff was a man of the grafting tricky sort of which we are prone to think when the term is used. The West has been ruled by just such men as he, and the West has done rather well, all things considered. Colonel Albert Woodruff went south with the army as a corporal in 1861, and came back a lieutenant. His title of colonel was conferred by appointment as a member of the staff of the governor, long years ago, when he was county auditor. He was not a rich man, as I may have suggested, but a well-to-do farmer, whose wife did her own work much of the time, not because the colonel could not afford to hire "help," but for the reason that "hired girls" were hard to get.

The colonel, having seen the glory of the coming of the Lord in the triumph of his side in the great war, was inclined to think that all reform had ceased, and was a political stand-patter—a very honest and sincere one. Moreover, he was influential enough so that when Mr. Cummins or Mr. Dooliver came into the county on political errands, Colonel Woodruff had always been called into conference. He was of the old New England type, believed very much in heredity, very much in the theory that whatever is right, in so far as it has secured money or power.

He had hated General Weaver and his forces; and had sometimes wondered how a man of Horace Boies' opinions had succeeded in being so good a governor. He broke with Governor Larrabee when that excellent man had turned against the great men who had developed Iowa by building the railroads. He was always in the county convention, and preferred to serve on the committee on credentials, and leave to others the more showy work of

membership in the committee on resolutions. He believed in education, provided it did not unsettle things. He had a good deal of Latin and some Greek, and lived on a farm rather than in a fine house in the county seat because of his lack of financial ability. As a matter of fact, he had been too strictly scrupulous to do the things—such as dealing in lands belonging to eastern speculators who were not advised as to their values, speculating in county warrants, buying up tax titles with county money, and the like—by which his fellow-politicians who held office in the early years of the county had founded their fortunes. A very respectable, honest, American tory was the colonel, fond of his political sway, and rather soured by the fact that it was passing from him. He had now broken with Cummins and Dolliver as he had done years ago with Weaver and later with Larrabee—and this breach was very important to him, whether they were greatly concerned about it or not.

Such being her family history, Jennie was something of a politician herself. She was in no way surprised when approached by party managers on the subject of accepting the nomination for county superintendent of schools. Colonel Woodruff could deliver some delegates to his daughter, though he rather shied at the proposal at first, but on thinking it over, warmed somewhat to the notion of having a Woodruff on the county pay-roll once more.

JIM TALKS THE WEATHER COLD.

"Going to the rally, James?" Jim had finished his supper, and yearned for a long evening in his attic den with his cheap literature. But as the district schoolmaster he was to some extent responsible for the protection of the school property, and felt some sense of duty as to exhibiting an interest in public affairs.

"I guess I'll have to go, mother," he replied regretfully. "I want to see Mr. Woodruff about borrowing his Babcock milk tester, and I'll go that way. I guess I'll go on to the meeting."

He kissed his mother when he went—a habit from which he never deviated, and another of those personal peculiarities which had marked him as different from the other boys of the neighborhood. His mother urged his overcoat upon him in vain—for Jim's overcoat was distinctly a bad one, while his best suit, now worn every day as a concession to his scholastic position, still looked passably well after several weeks of schoolroom duty. She pressed him to wear a muffler about his neck, but he declined that also. He didn't need it, he said; but he was thinking of the incongruity of a muffler with no overcoat. It seemed more logical to assume that the weather was milder than it really was, on that sharp October evening, and appear at his best, albeit rather aware of the cold. Jennie was at home, and he was likely to see and be seen of her.

"You can borrow that tester," said the colonel, "and the cows that go with it, if you can use 'em. They ain't earning their keep here. But how does the milk tester fit into the curriculum of the school? A decoration?"

"We want to make a few tests of the cows in the neighborhood," answered Jim. "Just another of my fool notions."

"All right," said the colonel. "Take it along. Going to the speakin'?"

"Certainly, he's going," said Jennie, entering. "This is my meeting, Jim."

"Surely, I'm going," assented Jim. "And I think I'll run along."

"I wish we had room for you in the car," said the colonel. "But I'm going around by Bronson's to pick up the speaker, and I'll have a chuck-up load."

"Not so much of a load as you think," said Jennie. "I'm going with Jim. The walk will do me good."

Any candidate warms to her voting population just before election; but Jennie had a special kindness for Jim. He was no longer a farm-hand. The fact that he was coming to be a center of disturbance in the district, and that she quite failed to understand how his eccentric behavior could be harmonized with those principles of teaching which she had imbibed at the state normal school in itself lifted him nearer to equality with her. A public nuisance is really more respectable than a non-entity.

She gave Jim a thrill as she passed through the gate that he opened for her. White moonlight on her white furs suggested purity, exaltation, the essence of womanhood—things far finer in the woman of twenty-seven than the glamour thrown over him by the schoolgirl of sixteen.

Jim gave her no thrill; for he looked gaunt and angular in his skimpy, ready-made suit, too short in legs and sleeves, and too thin for the season. Yet, as they walked along, Jim grew upon her. He strode on with immense strides, made slow to accommodate her

shorter steps, and embarrassing her by his entire absence of effort to keep step. For all that, he lifted his face to the stars, and he kept silence, save for certain fragments of his thoughts, in dropping which he assumed that she, like himself, was filled with the grandeur of the sparkling sky, its vast moon, plowing like an astronomical liner through the cloudlets of a wool-pack. He pointed out the great open spaces in the Milky Way, wondering at their emptiness, and at the fact that no telescope can find stars in them.

They stopped and looked. Jim laid his hand on the shoulders of her white fur collar.

"What's the use of political meetings," said Jim, "when you and I can stand here and think our way out, even beyond the limits of our Universe?"

"A wonderful journey," said she, not quite understanding his mood, but very respectful to it.

"And together," said Jim. "I'd like to go on a long, long journey with you to-night, Jennie, to make up for the years since we went anywhere together."

"And we shouldn't have come together to-night," said Jennie, getting back to earth. "If I hadn't exercised my leap-year privilege."

She slipped her arm in his, and they went on in a rather intimate way.

"I'm not to blame, Jennie," said he. "You know that at any time I'd have given anything—anything—"

"And even now," said Jennie, taking advantage of his depleted stock of words, "while we roam beyond the Milky Way, we aren't getting any votes for me for county superintendent."

Jim said nothing. He was quite, quite reestablished on the earth.

"Don't you want me to be elected, Jim?"

Jim seemed to ponder this for some time—a period of taking the matter

Can the American people stand prosperity? During 1915 the war brought much "easy money" to the cities. This year the New Year orgies in those cities exceeded all former excesses of that kind. Riot and dissipation was public and general, and apparently otherwise respectable men and women "made a night of it." For a decade we have been climbing the dizzy ladder of license and extravagance—license and extravagance in dress, license and extravagance in conduct and living. We seem to have cut loose from all our American standards of thrift and commonsense. We have gone a-pleasuring and a-spending with a mad disregard of consequences or conduct, example or precept. We are not acting like a people that can stand prosperity, or that deserve it. In fact, such prodigality will make any kind of prosperity short-lived, for the fool and his money are soon parted. Perhaps it is the best thing that can happen to the fool.

under advisement which caused Jennie to drop his arm and busy herself with her skirts.

"Yes," said Jim, at last; "of course I do."

Nothing more was said until they reached the schoolhouse door.

"Well," said Jennie rather indignantly, "I'm glad there are plenty of voters who are more enthusiastic about me than you seem to be!"

More interesting to a keen observer than the speeches, were the unusual things in the room itself. To be sure, there were on the blackboards exercises and outlines, of lessons in language, history, mathematics, geography and the like. But these were not the usual things taken from the text-books. The problems in arithmetic were calculations as to the feeding value of various rations for live stock, records of laying hens and computation as to the excess of value in eggs produced over the cost of feed. Pinned to the wall were market reports on all sorts of farm products, and especially numerous were the statistics on the prices of cream and butter. There were files of farm papers piled about and racks of agricultural bulletins. In one corner of the room was a typewriting machine, and in another a sewing machine. Parts of an old telephone were scattered about on the teacher's desk. A model of a piggery stood on a shelf, done in cardboard. Instead of the usual collection of text-books in the desk, there were hectograph copies of exercises, reading lessons, arithmetical tables and essays on various matters relating to agriculture, all of which were accounted for by two or

three hand-made hectographs—a very fair sort of printing plant—lying on a table. The members of the school board were there, looking on these evidences of innovation with wonder and more or less disfavor. Things were disorderly. The text-books recently adopted by the board against some popular protest had evidently been pitched, neck and crop, out of the school by the man whom Bonner had termed a dub. It was a sort of contempt for the powers that be.

Colonel Woodruff was in the chair. After the speechifying was over, and the stereotyped, though rather illogical, appeal had been made for voters of the one party to cast the straight ticket, and for those of the other faction to scratch, the colonel rose to adjourn the meeting.

Newton Bronson, safely concealed behind taller people, called out, "Jim Irwin! Speech!"

There was a giggle, a slight sensation, and many voices joined in the call for the new schoolmaster.

Colonel Woodruff felt the unwisdom of ignoring the demand. Probably he relied upon Jim's discretion and expected a declination.

Jim arose, seedy and lank, and the voices ceased, save for another suppressed titter.

"I don't know," said Jim, "whether this call upon me is a joke or not. If it is, it isn't a practical one, for I can't talk. I don't care much about parties or politics. I don't know whether I'm a Democrat, a Republican or a Populist."

This caused a real sensation. The nerve of the fellow! Really, it must in justice be said, Jim was losing himself in a desire to tell his true feelings. He forgot all about Jennie and her candidacy—about everything except his real, true feelings. This proves that he was no politician.

"I don't see much in this county campaign that interests me," he went on—and Jennie Woodruff reddened, while her seasoned father covered his mouth with his hand to conceal a smile. "The politicians come out into the farming districts every campaign and get us hayseeds for anything they want. They always have got us. They've got us again! They give us clodhoppers the glad hand, a cheap cigar, and a cheaper smile after election;—and that's all. I know it, you all know it, they know it. I don't blame them so very much. The trouble is we don't ask them to do anything better. I want a new kind of rural school; but I don't see any prospect, no matter how this election goes, for any change in them. We in the Woodruff District will have to work out our own salvation. Our political ring never'll do anything but the old things. They don't want to, and they haven't sense enough to do it if they did. That's all—and I don't suppose I should have said as much as I have!"

There was stark silence for a moment when he sat down, and then as many cheers for Jim as for the principal speaker of the evening, cheers mingled with titters and catcalls. Jim felt a good deal as he had done when he knocked down Mr. Dilly's chauffeur—rather degraded and humiliated, as if he had made an ass of himself. And as he walked out of the door, the future county superintendent passed by him with high displeasure, and walked home with some one else.

Jim found the weather much colder than it had been while coming. He really needed an Eskimo's fur suit.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

The hens are merely loafing these days doing their usual amount of cackling. Occasionally one finds an egg or two as if samples of the great number which will be showered upon the farmer when spring arrives.

Of course we had our January thaw and are not so much the worse for it after all. It raised the creek and filled the lowlands with great cakes of ice. The well-water is not so good as it was. Several farmers got wet feet wading around in slush and were laid up with gripe as a result. The thaw also made the roads bad just when oats, corn and wheat took a tremendous rise. Perhaps when they become accessible, prices will decline.

The January thaw seems to be an event as certain of happening as the June rains. The latter it is remembered also has its inconveniences. Lister furrows are not quite level. Kafir is in the ground. Chicks are about the right age to be sacrificed and alfalfa has been mown and is in the windrow. The June rains, however, raise the creeks and rivers higher than the January thaw.

If you watch carefully, you may now be able to get your optics on the road hog. He delights in getting out immediately after the thaw in a narrow rimmed wagon which sinks almost to the bed. He will churn up the roads so badly that the ruts will grow deep and automobiles cannot go over them for a month. It's none of your business, however, and save the road-hog the trouble of telling you the same by remaining quiet about it. The road is as much his as it is yours, he will say.

Muddy weather emphasizes the need of good walks about the premises. They are great timesavers when one is in the house and the cook wants an armful of wood. A walk leading to the woodshed does away with putting on overshoes for that small errand. We made a substantial walk with flat rocks.

Got your parsnips dug yet? Last spring we set aside a portion of ground for them. It was not a large plot but considerable seed was sown on it. The plants grew fast and survived the wet weather admirably. When cabbage, lettuce, radishes and tomatoes were at hand the parsnips were not given much thought. Indeed, they probably would have escaped our notice entirely, had we not seen an advertisement in a farm paper offering some for sale. I immediately shouldered a spade and went to the garden to get some for dinner. Snow was on the ground but there was not too much frost in the earth to penetrate it with a spade. I got a bucket of large ones, some having roots 6 inches long. The women folks boiled them with a pot of spare ribs. It was a pleasant diversion to have parsnips at this season when there is a noticeable decrease of garden stuff.

The trapping season is about closed. Experts tell us fur-bearing animals will run again soon but the majority of trappers don't wait for the reopening of the short trapping season. The thrill attached to the sport has been drowned out by the oncoming voice of spring.

Just why quail should be shot even at intervals during the year is a mystery to me. Farmers are learning their worth more and more as years pass. Most farmers protect the quail as carefully as they do their stock and the little fellows are worthy of the best that could be given them.

Have you ordered your trees yet? We did. One year we delayed sending in our order and were disappointed. The trees came too late for reasonable planting. The advantage of the early order is that you get first pick of the assortment. The culls are usually left for those who wait.

It seems to add dignity to a horse to have its tail tied up. It is also a real comfort to the animal when the mud would otherwise cling in big chunks from the tail. I have known some men who allowed their horses' tails to become so heavy with mud that it seemed they were pulling weights by means of them.

Watch soon for the farmer who did not grease his plow last fall. It will

take a great deal more elbow grease to get off the rust than would have been expended in rubbing on the grease in time. Listen closely and you may hear some swearing going on. Some men, you know, think profanity increases the speed.

Three Rousing Cheers, Jake

Does your furnace give you trouble? Does it fairly eat up coal? Then here are some suggestions by Jacob Lund, superintendent of the heat and power plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college, that are timely:

"The question of fuel is of utmost importance," says Mr. Lund. "In the West soft coal is generally used and this requires large air passages in the furnace. This coal deposits much soot and consequently the air passages must be kept clean, or at least fairly so. To give coal the proper amount of air requires some judgment. The ashes should always be kept out of the pit for otherwise the grates are apt to be destroyed by becoming too hot. Dampers in the air passage ways should check the burning of the coal when the furnace becomes too hot.

"It is also economical to charge the furnace frequently with comparatively small amounts of coal as otherwise the fuel bed will become too thick and a large amount of coal will be driven off in the form of unconsumed gases. This condition probably has been experienced by nearly every one who has fired a furnace. Gas accumulates and sometimes even causes small explosions.

"Cover the fire with 1½ to 2 inches of fresh coal, or put a thin layer on one side and much more on the other, so that the air passing through the hot coals will mingle with the gases that are distilled from the green coal. This will make the gas hot enough to burn. At this point the question to decide is whether it is more economical to burn a little more coal or go down oftener to attend to the furnace. The proper regulation of the damper has much to do with the economical way of burning coal.

"Under general conditions nut coal gives the most satisfaction in the furnace. Screening or fine coal packs too closely. Lump coal usually forms a fire that is too open for the best results.

"The hot water furnace in dwelling houses probably is the most satisfactory way of heating because the hot water will keep on circulating so long as it is hotter than the surrounding atmosphere. The steam heating system does not cost so much for installation. You do not need so much radiation in a room because your radiator can be made hotter."

For Better Hay Crops

(Continued from Page 13.)

this is the rule, the best plan is to work up some special market for the product, if one produces good hay, as it generally is more profitable. O. L. Thisler at Chapman ships his hay to Birmingham, Ala.; Doty and Reeves at Garden City sell their hay to the Otto Weiss Stock Food company of Wichita and W. A. Rankin at Neodesha sells his hay in New Orleans. These men get more for their product than they would obtain if they consigned it on the general market.

But the greatest use of alfalfa in this state is as a pasture crop and as a hay to be fed on the farm. It is the best pasture crop for hogs, and it will return excellent profits when it is used for this purpose. Much of the feed of the hogs on many breeding farms is obtained on alfalfa pasture. About a one-fourth grain ration usually is fed to all the hogs, and in addition the pigs get some slop. One should fully appreciate the value of protein for growing hogs, and when the alfalfa pasture gets a little short he should begin to feed tankage. The protein in alfalfa is much cheaper than that in tankage, of course, so it is best that the hogs should get it from the crop when they can. When the alfalfa becomes woody, so the hogs do not eat it eagerly it should be mowed, so a good growth will start.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I have ever taken. It covers the farm completely. Can't do without it.—Tom F. Hover, Lamar, Colo.

We could not get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—J. G. Evans, Formoso, Kan.

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Avery Thresher for any size run.

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Ask for address of nearest Branch House or Jobber

AVERY

One Man Outfits 6 Sizes Fit Any Size Farm

When Fighting Hog Cholera

(Continued from Page 38.)

hours a day to carry the water and even then the hogs did not have all they should have had. He began figuring one day what the time was worth and he saw that it would soon amount to more than it would cost to dig a ditch and lay the pipe to the pens. He did this and now instead of spending 1½ hours a day carrying water to the hogs all he has to do is to turn the faucet and the hogs have all the water they care for.

Mr. Howard is adding to his house. When it is completed he will have hot and cold water, furnace heat and electric lights on the farm. In addition to these conveniences he will have one large room for the hired men. This room is on the second floor and there is a back stairway so the men can go to their quarters without disturbing the family.

W. H. Lord & Son are feeding 100 steers east of Dodge City. These steers weighed 1,040 pounds when they were taken off the grass about the middle of October. Forty of the lighter ones were culled out and sold, and the others were put in the feed lot the latter part of December. They were pastured on the growing wheat from the time they were taken off the grass until they were put in the feed lot. A ration of 50 per cent corn chop and 50 per cent kafir chop is being fed with all the alfalfa hay they will eat. The steers are 2 years old. They are now eating about 22 pounds of the grain ration a day. Mr. Lord has weighed several of the steers and says the bunch is gaining about 3 pounds a day.

Usually Mr. Lord uses cotton cake in his feeding ration, but he said it is too expensive to feed this winter. He has plenty of good alfalfa hay on the farm.

Wheat pasture in southwestern Kansas has been excellent most of the winter, and livestock is looking good. The soil now is getting dry, and the pasture is getting short. However, there is plenty of rough feed in the country, and livestock will come through the winter in good condition.

Still More Sweet Clover?

(Continued from Page 39.)

hard to get rid of it in cultivated fields. It branches very close to the ground and a mower has to set very close to get it all. For this reason it is more likely to reseed itself where mowed than where pastured; the under branches escape the mower and make seed. Pasturing gets them.

From La Cygne, Kan., comes the following: "Is there a sale for the wild poke root? I understand it is used as a drug. Could you give the address of a firm likely to be in the market for it?" It is a very easy matter to get the address wanted. Go to your druggist and from him get the address of one or two wholesale drug firms in Kansas City or Chicago. Write them what you have for sale. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send a bulletin, "Weeds Used in Medicine," which is Farmers' Bulletin No. 188, to all who ask for it. This bulletin says that both the berries and the root of the poke weed are used in medicine. The berries are gathered when fully ripe and when dried they are worth about 5 cents a pound. The root should be dug in the fall, cleaned, sliced and dried. It then has a value of from 2 to 5 cents a pound. I would not expect to make wages handling poke root at the prices given but it is possible prices are higher now.

From Waldo, Kan., is asked, "Where in western Kansas would you advise a farmer to locate?" That is a question I cannot answer. I have lived in Coffey county 20 years yet if I should be asked, "Which part of the county would you advise a farmer to locate in?" I could not give an answer. So many things enter into the answering of such questions that they cannot be answered except in the most general way. This is something our Waldo friend will have to figure out for himself. Let him look the country over, talk with men who have lived there for a series of years, use the evidence of his own senses and judge for himself.

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And so when Detroit makes Studebaker its own Preference in cars—no man can overlook that judgment, whether he's running a farm in Illinois, a ranch in Colorado or a fruit orchard in California. For it means that in the judgment of the city that knows cars BEST, Studebaker gives the top VALUE of the market.

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To Help the Farm Drainage

Crooked Channels can be made More Efficient by a Little Straightening Along the Bends

INVARIABLY branches and ditches coming from uplands and finding their way across creek and river bottoms wind about in a serpentine fashion. This is technically called meandering, and causes considerable loss of land and great inconvenience to the tillers of these lands. Not infrequently the sum of the various turns and loops is more than twice the straight distance across the bottom. As a consequence this increases the troubles in the draining away of heavy upland rains; in addition the crumbling and destruction of the banks robs the owner of some of his fertile soil, a real loss when measured in dollars and cents. Anyone who has farmed bottom lands thus ditched knows that following the turns of a twisty ditch is very destructive of grain, machinery and temper; and especially is it hard to plant, cultivate or gather corn in anything like a satisfactory way.

It is a well established fact that rivers, creeks and ditches not held rigidly to a straight course by nearby hills tend to meander. A brief examination of why this is so will help when it comes to correcting the condition, and will also suggest what must be done to keep a ditch straight after it has been straightened.

Meandering is accounted for as follows, says Farm Engineering. Sometime during the life of the ditch water was held back by some obstruction—harder strata of soil, glacial deposited rocks or gravel, or perhaps a log or limb turned crosswise of the stream—thus forcing the current to flow in a curve. The water on the outside of this curve, naturally flowing the faster, cut away the banks more rapidly than when the current was straight. The

leaves the upland and enters the bottom. Positions 1 to 5 should be as near straight as possible, and should be carefully staked off and lined. The dirt may be thrown out very much as in the digging of a tile and to the depth of the bed of the main ditch. The width is immaterial, 2 feet usually being sufficient; subsequent floods will do the excavating much easier and quicker than the man with the shovel.

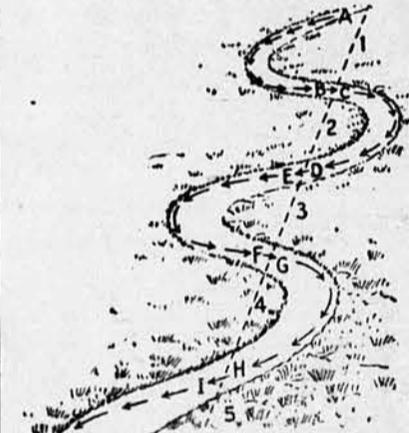
Positions a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j indicate the parts of the former channel just above and below the crossing of the new course, j being the outlet of the new channel into the creek or river. In order to check the water and turn it into the new channel obstructions of brush and straw well staked or weighted down should be placed at positions a, c, e, g, i, and also at frequent intervals along the former channel in order to catch and hold the down coming silt. The dams at b, d, f, h should be especially strong in order to prevent the backing up of water from the new channel.

The first few floods will force a way through the new channel and rapidly enlarge it. Much of the dirt thus cut out will not be lost but will be eddied into the old channel and be retained by the obstructions. As the new channel widens subsequent floods will follow the old one less and less, consequently giving it an opportunity to fill up. A few months probably will find the new channel the permanent one and the former one forsaken except at times of very high water. If more obstructions in the form of brush and old straw or fodder are thrown in, and grass is encouraged to grow, a few years will almost obliterate the evidence of the former channel.

The forces that operated originally to produce the meanders will in all probability seek to do the same thing with the new channel and must be guarded against. This can very easily be done by building buffers of brush and straw at those places where cutting is beginning. Of course, such obstructions should be parallel with the bank and close to it, being well fastened down by staking and weighting with stones. The water expands itself against this obstruction and thus saves the bank behind. If taken in time a little work after each rain will overcome the damage already done and will guard against future wear at the same point.

A ditch with sloping sides tends to meander less than one with vertical sides owing to the fact that such sides permit higher water to spread out considerably more, thus reducing its height and velocity and checking its tendency to erode. Many farmers have observed this and take advantage of it by shaving down the steep sides. While it may seem a waste of good dirt in the long run it will prove a saving. A slope of 30 degrees with the horizontal has been found to be about the angle needed to produce the least wearing.

Keeping the channel free from obstructions is a very important precaution. If brush or logs are allowed to wedge in the channel the water is held back, eventually cutting around the edges of the obstruction and causing the bank to crumble. Such obstructions should be removed at the earliest possible moment for their presence is certain to interfere with the freedom of the waters.



How a Stream Meanders.

same thing probably was happening at dozens of places along the stream, and as a result the stream soon becomes very much distorted. Every new flood extends the bends and by undermining the banks pushes the folds across and forward at an alarming rate. When once a stream begins to meander the destruction of land is rapid for the forces are cumulative and tend to multiply their eroding capacity.

Frequently adjacent turns of a meander wear near enough together to break through thus giving this part of the stream a new channel and causing the abandonment of the former except at very high water. The old bed gradually fills up but never enough to entirely obliterate the fact that it was once a part of the stream. The outlines of these former beds can often be traced a half mile from the present channel.

Spring is the best time to straighten a ditch for then the soil is more easily worked, the necessary washing rains are more frequent, and the various attending steps are best attended to. The abandoned turns of the stream, too, are more readily filled by the excess of silt that comes down from the uplands during the late spring and early summer.

An examination of the accompanying figure will explain the object and method of straightening a ditch. Positions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 represent sections of the proposed new ditch between consecutive turns of the meander. The end of 5 opens into the main drainage creek or river, while the other end, namely, at 1, indicates where the ditch

The Sweet Pumpkin

The Mexican Laguna Sweet pumpkin has proved a winner. On average corn land it easily produces 25 to 30 tons an acre. Taking into consideration that hogs and cattle eat it greedily and want more I believe it is second only to corn or alfalfa in feeding value. The pumpkins are easily kept. They are good eating for man and beast. In taste they resemble the yam. They are excellent for pies. C. Clemmons, Verden, Okla.

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To Control the Grain Shipments

BY CHESTER A. LEINBACH.

Two bills providing for the standardization of grades for grading grain and inspecting interstate shipments are now before Congress. One bill, known as the Moss bill, was before the last Congress, and passed the House but failed in the Senate. The other, known as the Curtis bill, was offered by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas on December 16. Both bills provide for standard grades for grain to be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Moss bill then provides for what is termed Federal supervision and the Curtis bill provides for Federal inspection of grain. The Curtis bill includes hay and straw, while the Moss bill refers to grain alone. There is a deep rooted conviction on the part of the farmers, local grain buyers and shippers, that they do not get an honest inspection and grade at the terminal markets; that after the grain passes from the possession of the original shipper the lower grades disappear and the grain goes out at higher grades, and, of course, at a higher price. Reports of the railroad and warehouse commissions of Illinois and Missouri, for the year July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912, indicate this, as is here shown.

	Chicago, Shipped in bushels.	Shipped out.
No. 1 Hard.....	19,407	47,929
No. 2 Hard.....	2,466,910	4,034,953
Kansas City, Mo.		
No. 1 Red.....	3,656	86,459
No. 2 Red.....	2,248,603	2,906,130
No. 1 Hard.....	12,746	142,494
No. 2 Spring.....	383	62,880

The bankers' association of North Dakota investigated this matter some time ago and their report on one elevator is as follows:

	Received.	Shipped out.
No. 1 Northern.....	99,711	196,288
No. 2 Northern.....	141,465	467,764
No. 3 Northern.....	272,047	213,459
No. 4 Northern.....	201,267	none
Rejected.....	59,742	none
On hand at beginning.....	12,480	
Still on hand.....	90,809	
	877,511	877,511

James Manahan of Minnesota said: "For instance it was shown that between September 1, 1910, and August 31, 1912, the terminal elevators at Minneapolis received 15,571,575 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat, but during the same time these elevators shipped out 19,978,777 bushels of the same grade. There was no wheat of this grade on hand at the beginning of that period, and 114,454 at the end of the period, showing that these elevators had a gain of approximately 4 1/2 million bushels for that period of No. 1 northern wheat. "During the same period there were received of No. 2 northern wheat 20,413,584 bushels, and shipped out of No. 2 northern 22,442,410 bushels, making a gain of nearly 2 million of No. 2 northern.

"Now, this gain of approximately 6,500,000 bushels of wheat in the two higher grades, No. 1 and No. 2 northern, was made up from the inferior grades which were inspected into these elevators as No. 3 or No. 4, or rejected, or no grade. These four inferior grades are, of course, bought on the market at prices ranging from 2 to 12 cents a bushel less than the regular price paid for No. 2 northern.

"An examination of the statistics shows a similar result in other years. During the year 1902 the elevators at Duluth took in 599,602 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat and shipped out 648,607 bushels. They took in of No. 1 northern 15,187,012 bushels and shipped out 19,886,137 bushels, a gain in No. 1 northern of approximately 5 million bushels, which was made up from the lower grades; because of rejected wheat in that year they took in 892,241 bushels and shipped out only 94,626 bushels. Of no grade wheat they took in 2,561,505 bushels and they shipped out only 468,922 bushels. It runs about the same for other years—for every year."

The profit to the terminal elevators on these transactions, over and above the regular commissions, would be about 6 cents a bushel. It is done by taking the wheat from the farmer and the shipper at one grade, then raising the grade and selling on the higher grade. This is done largely on interstate shipments, on inspection and grading made by the board of trade and chamber of commerce inspections.

There are eight states which have inspection departments: Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Washington, Okla-

homa, Wisconsin and Montana. These state inspectors inspect and grade intrastate shipments. All other inspections are made by board of trade or chamber of commerce inspectors. That means that the fellow who buys the grain inspects and grades it, and sells it to himself. After he has bought the grain he can again inspect and grade it and sell it. What chance has the farmer or the country shipper with a system like that? He simply takes what they give him. The two bills before Congress are intended to stop this practice.

Livestock Meeting February 8

The indications are the Kansas Livestock association's convention which will be held at Wichita February 8, 9 and 10, will be the largest and most important meeting of livestock men ever held in Kansas. J. H. Mercer, secretary of the association has mailed 10,000 programs and invitations to the livestock men of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

In addition to President Todd's annual address and the secretary's report the first day of the convention will be given over to addresses by J. C. Mohler, secretary state board of agriculture; J. E. Poole, representing National Livestock Exchange, Chicago, and Walter B. Skirk, general livestock agent, Missouri Pacific railroad, Kansas City. The second day, February 9, the convention will open with an address by Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, followed by Edward L. Burke of Omaha and Dr. C. W. McCampbell of Manhattan. In the afternoon H. J. Waters, president, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, and B. D. Harris, vice-president National City Bank, New York, will speak.

Another feature of the program for the second day in which much interest is centered is the discussion on topics of interest by members of the association. Under this heading talks concerning the livestock business by the members of years of experience in the livestock business is looked forward to with great interest. The entertainment for the first and second days will consist of band concerts. Each day's doings will close with special vaudeville performances for members and visiting women at the Con-

We bet on one thing: When the gas company is plucked to the last dollar, it won't make any difference how anxious the company then may be to "get its rights," lawyers will refuse to raise a "federal question" to get it into a federal court, or a State question to get it out of a federal court, or any other kind of a question to get it into or out of any court and keep the case going.

sistory Building. During the afternoon of the second day the visiting women will have an automobile ride over the city which will terminate at the home of Mrs. J. P. Campbell where tea will be served. A committee consisting of a number of prominent Wichita society women have arranged a reception and musicale at the Wichita club which insures a pleasant time for the visiting women during the convention.

The convention will close Thursday, February 10. The program for that day consists of addresses by Dwight B. Heard, president, American National Livestock association of Phoenix, Ariz; F. T. Ransom, president, Union Stock Yards National Bank, Wichita, during the morning session, while the afternoon will be used for the election of officers and the selection of the city for the 1917 annual convention. The entire affair will close with the usual annual banquet which will be served at the Consistory by women of the Eastern Star. One thousand plates have been ordered.

One of the principal speakers will be Beverly D. Harris, vice president of the National City Bank, New York. Mr. Harris is a practical livestock man, as well as a banker, having been engaged in the cattle and banking business in Houston, Texas, before becoming vice president of the National City Bank. It is his knowledge of the livestock business and the banking business that attracted the New York bankers to him and placed him in a position where, doubtless, he passes on more cattle loans than any other man in the United States.

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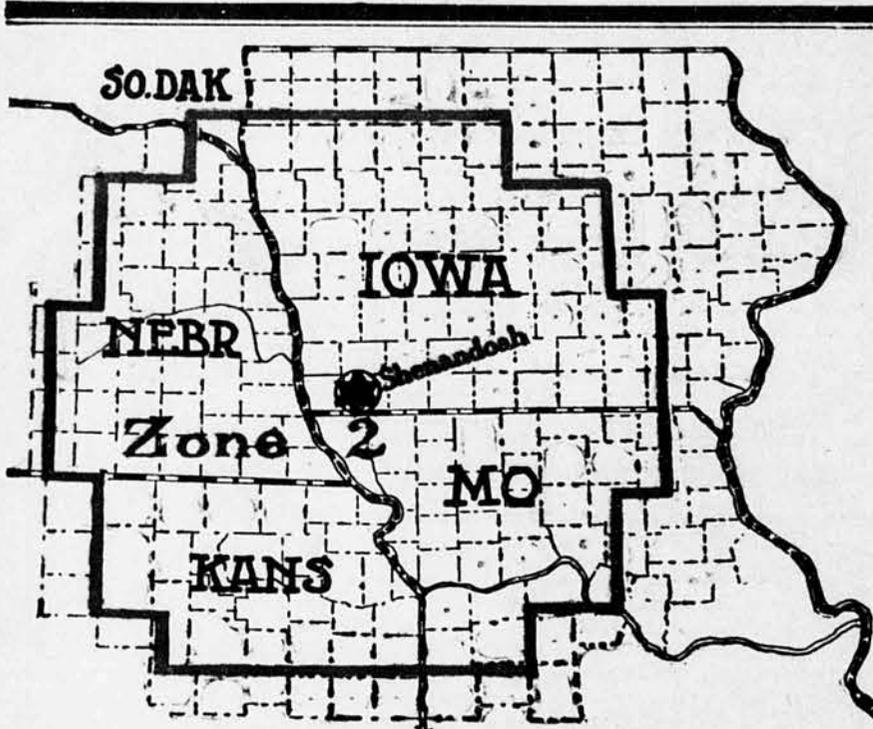
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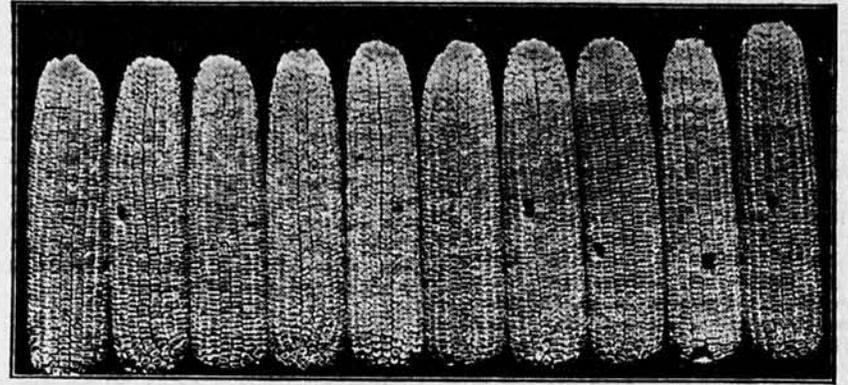
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Get Seed that Will Grow

Corn Yields Depend Quite Largely on the Start

BY W. H. COLE

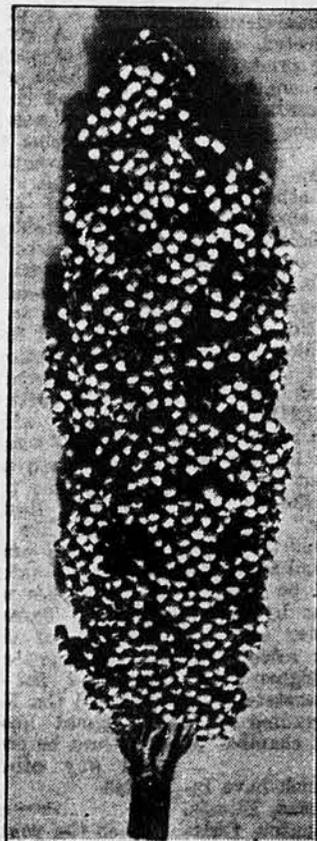
WE THOUGHT when we finished our last week's notes that we had said about all we should say on the seed corn question. After attending the local farmers institute, however, which was held a few days ago, we find that there could be ever so much written about the proper selection of seed corn and still there would be many farmers who would put off the picking out of their seed until the time came for planting next spring. Then they will go into the bin and shell good, bad and indifferent seed and expect to harvest a good crop from it.

tionable nature, but this usually is attended by uncertain results.

At this institute contest, in which 20 boys took part, the most striking feature of the corn exhibits was the superiority of the white corn over the yellow. The ears were larger and more uniform and made a much better showing in all departments of the scoring. We have always thought, and also, often heard it said, that the white corn would stand the dry weather better than the yellow and the difference in the two varieties at this contest would indicate that it also would endure wet weather better. The white corn took most of the \$60 offered as prizes.

In connection with the institute was a corn contest in which quite a number of boys and girls took part, and as the rivalry was quite keen it was but natural that everyone should talk corn. It was surprising how much some of the 12-year old farmers know about seed corn selection, and how little their elders know about the same important part of a successful corn crop. The boys had been careful to plant only the best seed obtainable and had some fine specimens to show for their work. It would be a difficult task to get one of the successful boys to plant seed which had not been carefully selected and graded. In the face of all that was said in regard to the proper selection of seed we heard many men say that the proper time and place for this all important task was in the corn crib in the spring when they were ready to plant. After a man has gone to the expense of fitting his ground for planting why is it that they will run such a risk in regard to seed? The best seed they can buy is the cheapest item in connection with putting in a corn crop. Ordinarily a bushel of seed will plant about 8 acres, and if the seed cost \$2 a bushel, and good seed usually can be obtained for that or less, then it would cost only about 25 cents for the seed to plant an acre, and if one can assure themselves a good stand of corn

for this small sum it would be a poor kind of economy to resort to the obsolete method of bin selection. We have known of farmers spending several days in the spring taking perhaps only one mare to a purebred sire some miles distant. When it came to the question of seed corn, however, for perhaps 100 acres, they did not have the time nor inclination to get in touch with someone who had the purebred seed for sale but went to their bin and selected their seed from what the rats had left and perhaps, as sometimes happens, got a good stand. At the same time if they had given the seed corn the same consideration that they did the mare they might have made enough more from the 100 acres of corn to have bought a team of horses. Once in a while a person is compelled, by circumstances beyond his control, to plant seed of a questionable nature, but this usually is attended by uncertain results.



A wet season, like the one just passed, to use a slang phrase, "upsets the dope" in more ways than one. At this institute, in connection with the corn contest, two samples of kafir were shown, one from a field which made a yield of 58 and the other from a field yielding 55 bushels an acre. These were not mere garden patches but were regular sized fields which had been tended well, but the large yield was made possible by seed selection. One of the boys who exhibited this kafir was a prize winner last year. A few years ago a yield of kafir, like the ones mentioned, in a year like the one in which these were grown would have been thought quite impossible, but the past year has taught farmers that kafir can be relied upon in wet

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 Box 81 Sedalia, Mo.

years as well as dry ones. This makes it a very reliable crop, and when some method of keeping kafir from heating in the bin is devised there will be many more acres of it planted. In the western part of the state where the air is drier the seed might not heat but in this part of the state it has to be watched carefully when the humid weather of spring appears or it will become bin burnt.

The kafir heads which were exhibited at this contest were, as one would naturally expect, of very fine quality and in some manner had been kept quite bright despite the excessive wet weather through which it stood while ripening.

One of the features of this contest was the lack of a feterita display. There was an attractive premium offered by one of the local banks for 10 heads of this grain but none was entered. A year or so ago the papers were full of reports of the great yields it made and many farmers went to considerable expense to get seed for a start but it has been largely supplanted by the old, reliable kafir. We are referring to local conditions only but we should judge that it was more widespread than that as there is not so much about it in the papers. The trouble in threshing it may be one reason why so many farmers have discontinued growing it. No machine that has threshed any of it in this neighborhood has been able to do so without cracking half the grain. Of course if one intended feeding all that was grown the cracking would not be so serious, but if a part of the grain is intended for the market such a percentage of cracked seed would mean a lower price. Mixed with slop we consider ground feterita an excellent feed for hogs, but kafir is just as good and the fodder is much better than the feterita roughness so we still believe in kafir.

If by chance we should ever grow any more feterita, and we suppose we will, we shall try putting it in with a grain drill at the rate of 1/2 bushel an acre. This will give it plenty of room to stool, and the fodder would not get so large and woody nor so tall but that it could be cut with an ordinary grain binder. It could then be stocked and later topped and if the fodder was fed early in the season the cattle might eat it fairly well. If we ever have any more of the seed threshed with the ordinary grain separator we shall insist on them putting in a full set of concaves and if the grain is dry this will crack practically every grain and thus do away with the work of putting it through the feed grinder.

For a Duroc Futurity

A few more nominations are necessary to make the Duroc-Jersey futurity show at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka next fall certain. Twenty herds must be nominated, and there are a few lacking. If this show is held, as it is expected that it will be, \$400 in extra prizes will be offered for the Duroc-Jersey hogs, which will be quite an extra attraction in putting on a really big red hog show.

Remarkable success has been encountered by the futurity shows held in other states. They have had a most beneficial effect in boosting the interests of the breed, and have served to call the attention of the farmers most forcefully to its merits. The Durocs have been making rapid progress in Kansas in recent years, but there is no doubt but what the futurity show will help in this quite materially. More than this it will aid in the spirit of co-operation among the breeders.

It is urged that the breeders who have not nominated their herds for this show should do so at once. These nominations can be made to George M. Klusmire of Holton, who is one of the directors of the National Duroc-Jersey Record association from Kansas. He will be very glad to supply additional information to all breeders who wish it. If desired the nominations also can be sent to the national secretary, J. R. Pfander, Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill. A fee of \$5 is required for every herd entered.

Rapid Increase in Rabbits

I often have wondered if the farmers' wives knew how much more money could be earned by keeping rabbits than by poultry raising. I bought two does and a buck, New Zealand rabbits, Feb-

ruary 2, 1915. From these three rabbits I have sold 62 pair at \$5 a pair, netting me \$310, and I have 168 rabbits left. These rabbits are white with pink eyes and are as large as a jackrabbit, though not so tall.

A rabbit should be fed as nearly like a road horse as possible. They should not be stuffed or they will become potbellied. Alfalfa makes a very good feed, but kafir, wheat and corn should be fed with it, as too much green food causes kidney trouble. When I notice my rabbits becoming dumpy I give 8 drops of camphor in 1 pint of drinking water. Most of the trouble with rabbits comes from over-feeding and dirty hutches. New Zealand rabbits produce young every month in the year and there are 8 to 10 in a litter. I have 12 does which were born February 4. These does raised litters June 13, averaging 8 to the litter. There is no nicer pet, no nicer meat to eat, and no meat that can be produced with so little trouble and expense. No other kind of livestock where so much in value can be housed with so little room and expense. The work is fascinating and I have made more money from my rabbits in eight months than from my purebred poultry in four years. Miss Beatrice Dye.

Woodruff, Kan.

Wants a Hay Hoist

If hay is put up in the barn by the aid of a hay-fork, or an apparatus built out for a fork and a track to run on a cable, how much power is required, for a horse or any mechanical equipment to draw this fork from the wagon, at the other end of the rope?

I notice by my own experience in putting up hay that it is difficult work

Wanted—Your Profit Record

The Capper Pig Club contest manager would be very glad to have letters from Kansas swine breeders and farmers giving experiences in profitable pork production. He is especially eager to secure profit records for a sow and pigs. What was the greatest number of pigs ever furrowed by one sow and brought to maturity at your farm? What was the greatest profit you ever made, estimating pork production only, on a sow and one litter of pigs? If the sow or pigs were not sold give estimate of value, less cost of feed, when the pigs were ready for market. These letters will encourage the boys; let's hear from you. And why not send some pig pictures?

While you are writing give your methods of care and feed for a pregnant sow. Then tell what you will do when the pigs come. The best letter sent to John F. Case, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., before February 20 will win a Delta electric lantern. You will find it mighty handy around the barn these winter nights.

for one horse or even a team of horses. How can it be fixed or arranged to make it easier for the horse?

I am in need of a place to put more hay in the dry, and am figuring to build a barn with these dimensions, 60 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, which will give me ample room for the manger and a good wide hall or walk in the center and 18 ft high to the rafters. I can build a shed along each side of the length of the barn for implements. What pitch will be best for the roof, and how must I arrange the pulleys to get the best results or the least hard work for the horse? Which is the best to use, a wooden track or a steel track for the fork to run on? I should like to have a sketch of some kind in your paper, as I think a good many farmers read it, and it would be of some advantage to any farmer to look at these things as well as others to save his horse, time and labor in the hay harvest. H. H. C.

Coweta, Okla.

Naturally the mouth of a colt is quite tender. A little jerk hurts it; but repeated jerks and hurts tend to harden the lips, and before we know it we have a horse than can hardly be mastered by a common bit.

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during
January and February

**Buggies
and
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We are making special inducements to early buyers during January and February that will enable you to make a bigger saving in the purchase of an American Beauty Buggy or an Economy Engine than you can make at any other time of the year.

Don't buy a buggy or engine until you have seen this special proposition, as it means a big saving to you.

If you are interested in a Gasoline Engine, write for our special January and February Engine Proposition No. 65M80.

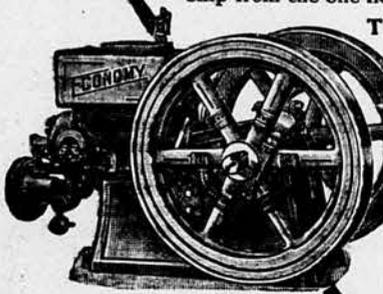
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We carry six styles of American Beauty Buggies and a full line of Engines, Trucks, Saw Rigs, Grinders and Pumping Outfits in fifteen different cities and we ship from the one nearest you.

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Chicago, Ill.



Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

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Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
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Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful. There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

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

More Farming For Alaska

Grain and Truck Crops Grow Especially Well

BY FRANK CARPENTER

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
I HAVE discovered a new world. It is the world of Alaska. It belongs to you and to me, and is a part of Uncle Sam's big farm. We have had it about 50 years and have never realized the wealth under our feet.

I went to Alaska last spring, shortly after the breaking up of the ice, and spent the whole summer and fall there, making photographs and gathering material for a series of letters of which this is the beginning. I found the country full of new things; and stories of live human interest came to me at every step. The territory was so different from what I had anticipated, and withal so wild, that it made me feel like a pioneer, and at times I imagined myself a Fernando de Soto or a Columbus, rather than a plain newspaper man, gathering plain notes of travel for the plain people.

Big Enough for All.

I have called Alaska a world. I wonder if you appreciate what a great world it is. The territory contains more than one-sixth of all the land under the American flag. It has so much that if it were all divided equally among the citizens of the United States there would be 18 acres for every family and leave some to spare. Alaska is almost three times as big as Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, or the Spanish peninsula. It is one-third larger than the Atlantic states from Maine to Florida; larger than all of our territory north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi River. If Alaska could be lifted up and dropped down upon the main body of our country, with its eastern end touching the Atlantic ocean at Savannah, the westernmost end would be in the Pacific beyond Los Angeles. The territory begins not far west of Los Angeles, and it extends Uncle Sam's dominions almost to Japan. When I was at Nome, I was 3,000 miles west of San Francisco, and the mainland of Alaska is less than 40 miles from Siberia at Bering strait. The island of Attu, at the end of the Aleutian chain is not far from Asia. From north to south Alaska reaches almost as far as from Canada to Mexico.

Green All the Year.

This mighty territory is a world in the variety of its lands and waters. It is a country of seas, lakes and rivers, and of almost as many islands as the empire of Japan. It has a vast continental mainland, with mountains and valleys, rolling plateaus and great lowland plains. I traveled a thousand miles through rocky islands in going from Seattle to Skagway; and later passed through the Aleutian archipelago, which extends from the end of the Alaskan peninsula about as far westward as the distance from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi River. The island of Kodiak is as big as Porto Rico, and Prince of Wales island is as large as Connecticut. All of these islands are green from one year's end to the other, and some have a vegetation as dense as that of Hawaii.

The rivers of Alaska cover all parts of the territory, and their navigable waters reach thousands of miles. I traveled almost 2,000 miles on the Yukon. That river is the fifth among the great streams of the North American

continent and in the United States it is surpassed only by the Mississippi-Missouri.

We are likely to think of Alaska and the North pole as synonymous. They remind us of nothing but glaciers or of mountains of ice and of perpetual snow. We have read of the terrible cold, where the thermometer falls to 70 degrees below zero; of the reindeer and dog teams flying over the snow and of the dimmerian darkness of the long winter nights. The truth is, Alaska is a world in its climate, and the nights are so bright that they seem almost day. Only one-fourth of the country lies inside the Arctic circle and has weather that could be considered as arctic. Other parts of it are as temperate as Tennessee or Kentucky, and southeastern Alaska, a region larger than Maine, has a winter climate milder than that of Washington city. The great Yukon valley, a land of rolling plains and plateaus, has winters like those of Montana and North Dakota, and the summers of the whole territory are not far different from those of Ohio, Indiana and Virginia. In midsummer I found the whole land covered with a dense vegetation, and it seemed to me that you could drop any part of it down into the main body of the United States and at a slight distance away you would not recognize the change.

There is such gross ignorance concerning the climate of Alaska that I will say a little more about latitude. Take the city of Seward, which is to be the terminus of our new railroad. That town is no farther north than St. Petersburg, and it is not half so cold in the winter. Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is in about the same latitude as Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, and Juneau is, I venture, by far the warmer. The same is true of Sitka and Copenhagen. The whole Scandinavian peninsula is within the latitude of Alaska, and some of the Aleutian islands are farther south than Birmingham, Berlin, Dublin or Warsaw. Ketchikan and Moscow are on about the same parallel.

Grain Grows Well.

Alaska is an unknown world as to its farming resources. I stood on the hills near Fairbanks and looked over a million or so of acres of tillable soil in the Tanana valley. The whole territory is said to have 50 million acres of possible farm lands, and the Aleutian islands will feed thousands of cattle. Here and there I visited the homesteaders, and I stopped for some time at all of Uncle Sam's experimental farms. Upon one of them the grain which stood in the fields reached to the height of my head, and I saw them growing oats, barley and hay, and even alfalfa. I saw potato patches that were yielding 4 tons to the acre, and one potato field which, I was told, had a crop in the ground that will sell for \$10,000.

Another surprise was the wild berries that grow all over Alaska, and another the wild flowers that make the sides of the hills and the lower slopes of the mountains blazes of color. I found plenty of grass everywhere and in places the weeds were as high as my head. I saw fat stock on the homesteads of the Tanana valley, and visited dairies which were supplying butter and milk to the towns and mining camps nearby. The

Aleutian islands have a climate milder than Scotland, and on the island of Kodiak, which is as big as Porto Rico, they are now raising Galloway cattle and long-wooled sheep.

In connection with the farming of Alaska I shall describe new industries which I have found starting up here and there over the territory. I shall speak of the fox farms and show how fur-farming will eventually be one of the great sources of our clothing. The climate of Alaska is just right for furs and the hunter and trapper will eventually be displaced by the fur farmer. Fox farms are already springing up here and there along the Yukon and other rivers, and fox skins are shipped from there to the markets of London. Another great possibility of the future will be the raising of reindeer for the United States markets. I have visited the reindeer herds and the slaughter houses at Nome, where the deer are even now being killed, to be sent in cold storage to San Francisco and Seattle. The shipping of venison already has begun and the time is not distant when fresh deer meat from Alaska will be sold in all of our cities just as fresh Alaskan salmon and halibut are sold today.

But I have written enough to give you a peep at the new world which Uncle Sam proposes to throw open by railroads. It takes the notes made on the ground and snapshots out in the open to give living descriptions. These I hope to furnish in my letters to come. They were written in Alaska and will be published and dated as they came from my pen.

How to Raise the Chicks

The most appropriate poultry topic now is how to raise the chicks after they are hatched. I find from experience that one of the greatest losses is with baby chicks from the time they are taken from the incubator until they are 6 weeks old.

In the spring of 1915 I had the best luck, if that is what you call it, with baby chicks, that we have had in the six years we have run the Mountain Top Poultry Farm. The first hatch of 97 chicks came off March 4 and I raised every one of them. The second hatch of 89 came off March 10 and we raised 88 of them, then the third hatch of 76 chicks came off March 30 and I raised 74 of them. While I did not have a good hatch I raised a good percentage of what hatched and that is what counts. I have a good brooder house heated with natural gas and also have cone-shaped hovers for the chicks.

Don't take chicks out of the machine too soon. Don't feed too much. Don't let them get chilled. After they are hatched I take them out and feed them the next morning. Their first breakfast is sand, charcoal, soda biscuit and water.

I make a good litter of alfalfa leaves around their stove and scatter their feed in it. The best feed I find for the little fellows is the prepared chick feed, rolled oats, millet seed and soda biscuits, fed in a litter to make them scratch. I also have charcoal, sand, bran, and milk, before them all the time. I prefer buttermilk or clabber. Water is supplied in a clean fountain. After they are 6 or 8 weeks old I gradually change the feed to wheat, corn chops and kafir.

I raise the White Wyandottes, and they are very vigorous. The chicks make the best early fries and always sell well.
Mrs. A. E. Watts.
R. 1, Independence, Kan.

Hasebrook's Shorthorn Sale

G. H. Hasebrook & Son, Neodesha, Kan., sold Monday, January 24, 53 Shorthorns, 7 males and 46 females for a total of \$6,140. The bulls averaged \$115 and the cows and heifers averaged \$116. The top of the females was Village Sovereign, by Golden Sovereign, tracing to Imp. Village Girl, sold to A. I. Wade, Douglas, Okla., for \$145. Several cows with calf at side, sold from \$150 to \$190. Among those who were the strongest buyers present were Park E. Salter, Augusta, Kan.; Sam Gee, Nowata, Okla.; I. Sweeney, Independence, Kan.; A. J. Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.; and C. M. Converse, Altoona, Kan. Among the other buyers were V. L. Polson, Fredonia, Kan.; H. A. Collum, Arcadia, Kan.; N. O. Meyers, Neodesha, Kan.; H. J. Smith, LeRoy, Kan.; H. M. Hill, Neodesha, Kan.; and H. Cooley, Neodesha, Kan.



Harvesting a Crop of Barley in Alaska.—This Grain Grows Well There, and Produces High Yields and Profits.



THE TIME, NOW!

All the winter long, the troubled owner of a lame horse reads our advertisements. Then, day after day slips away while he talks, laments, listens, takes advice and hesitating—FAILS TO ACT—till the Springtime is on him and his horse is not yet able to work. Meantime the thrifty, prosperous, resolute man reads, considers the evidence carefully—Decides Promptly—and his horse is quickly cured, worked, too, if needed. That's exactly what happens every winter.

"I Want the Whole World to Know What It Has Done For Me."—Frank Stevens, of Greenwood, Ind., and adds: "Save-The-Horse has cured bone spavin, thoroughpin, and one with a sprained stifle."

Our Charges for Treatment ARE MODERATE. But write for our 96 page "SAVE-THE-HORSE BOOK"—it is the last word on the UP-TO-DATE treatment of 58 kinds of Lameness—Ringbone—Thoroughpin—SPAVIN—and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, and Tendon Disease, Fully ILLUSTRATED.

WE ORIGINATED the plan of giving a Signed Contract Bond to return money if remedy fails.

But write, BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address TROY CHEMICAL CO., 15 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N.Y. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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the magazine that helps you succeed with the chicken crop—tells how to get eggs in winter—how to cure sick fowls—how to build poultry houses—how to hatch and rear chicks:

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Send your name and address, stating your regular occupation, age, married or single; whether you have rig or auto; whether you wish to work spare time or steady; how much time you have to devote. When can you start? About how many homes are within six miles of you in each direction? Name townships most convenient for you to work in.

Address E. B. JOHNSON, President 168 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois

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Six Valentine Booklets

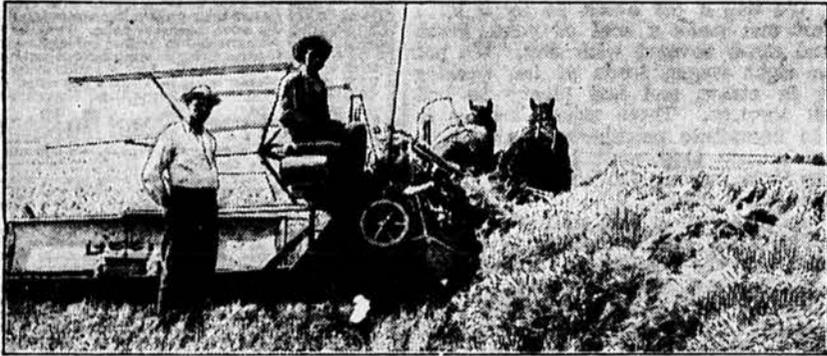


Free Each of these booklets are in envelopes, the booklets are printed in colors, beautifully gold embossed and have verse on the side page. Do not confuse these valentine booklets with the ordinary cheap cards that you see advertised. They are high grade, printed on enameled card board. Set of six with envelopes given free with a three months' subscription to our big magazine at 10 cents.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. V. B. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Let's Get the Big Grain Profit

Co-operation is Developing Rapidly in Nebraska, for Farmers Have Found that Union Pays Well



RAPID progress is being made by the co-operative movement among the grain farmers of Nebraska. The conditions there are very similar to this state, and co-operation is paying well just as it is in Kansas. The larger part of the towns in the main wheat belt have co-operative elevators; in December, 1914, Secretary J. W. Shorthill of the Nebraska Farmers' Grain and Livestock association reported that there were 229 farmers' elevator companies in Nebraska operating 239 elevators. The average investment to the company was \$8,800, says H. C. Filley of the University of Nebraska in the Independent Farmer, making a total investment of more than 2 million dollars. The business in 1914 was more than 38 million dollars.

Within the last few months a large number of farmers' companies have been organized so that at present there are about 265 farmers' elevators either in operation or in process of organization. Probably at no time since the inception of the movement has the organization of co-operative elevators proceeded more rapidly than during the past year. Such a rapid growth indicates that the older companies have been successful.

It is seldom that any idea makes such rapid headway as has the farmers' elevator movement. The first company was organized at Rockwell, Ia., in 1889. In 1900 two more companies were organized and by 1903 there were 15 in Illinois and 7 in Iowa. Since then the growth has been rapid, and today there are more than 1,800 farmers' elevator companies.

Market Manipulation.

The grain business at that time was almost completely controlled by the "line elevator companies," and had been so manipulated that it was very profitable. They not only fixed the price which the farmer was to receive for his grain but they determined the amount of dockage he should be assessed and the grade into which his grain should be placed. The profits made by the large elevator companies were enormous, being seldom less than 3 cents and often as much as 10 cents a bushel. The farmers were helpless in the hands of a monopoly, which took whatever toll it would.

Some young men who do not remember the fight of 15 years ago may ask, "Why did not the farmers ship their own grain?" For the very simple reason that the railroads would not furnish them cars and often denied any independent dealer or company the right to build an elevator on its property. Even if a farmer could get a car, he was little better off, as no commission merchant dared handle the grain, on account of the coercion of the large grain dealers.

The pioneers in the farmers' elevator movement fought a battle of which the new companies know little. They were discriminated against by the transportation companies and the grain dealers threatened to boycott any commission merchant who dared handle their consignments. At one time Lowell Hoyt and company, of Chicago was the only commission house in any important grain center that would handle shipments for a farmers' grain company.

Maintenance Clauses.

Many co-operative elevators have adopted maintenance clauses which provide that a member must pay 1 cent a bushel upon all grain sold as a maintenance fee for keeping up the running expenses of his elevator. This clause has never been successfully attacked in any

court, and should be adopted by all co-operative companies.

Where the maintenance clause is enforced the grain syndicate knows the futility of attempting to stifle competition by paying more than the market price for grain. The farmer sells his grain to the trust, checks his grain weights by weighing at his own elevator, and cheerfully pays his maintenance fee of 1 cent a bushel. The co-operative elevator makes money without shipping any grain, and the syndicate loses on every bushel of grain purchased. Under such conditions a co-operative company absolutely controls the home market.

In this brief article it is impossible to give in detail the methods and practices followed by our most successful companies. Among those which are usually considered most important may be mentioned the following:

Elect a board of directors in whom you have confidence, and let them manage the business. The members should know that the business is well conducted, but they should not hamper the board with needless regulations and restrictions.

Get an Efficient Manager.

The board should elect a manager who is competent, hold him responsible, and carefully audit his accounts to see that the business is properly conducted.

The salary of the manager is of far less importance than his ability. The incompetent man is dear at any price. The honest, capable man who runs the affairs of the company successfully is not likely to be overpaid. His salary should be compared with his success, rather than with the wages of the day laborer or mechanic.

Companies organized under the corporation law should change their organization and become co-operative so that the patronage dividend may be paid.

Companies without the maintenance clause should enact one before the "yellow fellow" gets in his work.

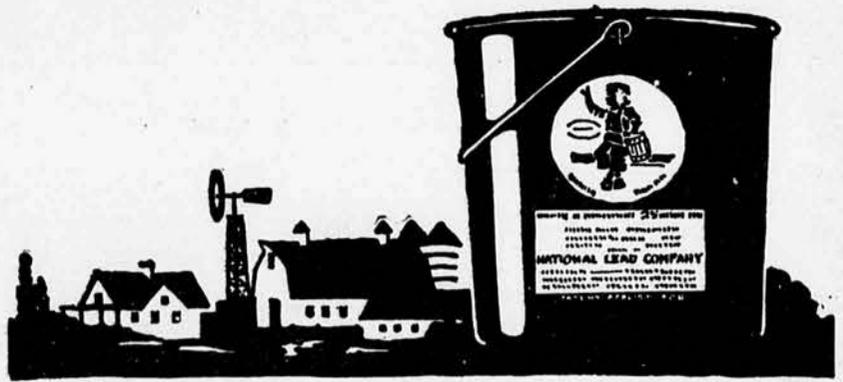
Companies which have made a success of the grain business should investigate the possibilities offered them in the handling of feed, flour, coal, lime, cement and lumber. Such an extension of business should be gradual, but it usually results in profits to the members.

The members of a company should get acquainted. This applies not only to the men but to their wives as well. The annual meeting usually offers a splendid opportunity for a celebration. At Sprague, Nebraska, for example, the annual elevator meeting is an established yearly event. The members meet for an all day session. Business is disposed of in the morning. At noon comes a dinner which of itself ought to induce all non-members to take stock. In the afternoon a program is given by local members and outside speakers. These meetings are growing in importance from year to year, and have helped strengthen the elevator company.

New elevators should be equipped for drying grain. This is of but little importance to a "line company" which dries its grain at the terminal market, but it means a great deal to the independent company.

The man who can eat, sleep and laugh when one of his farm animals is sick unto death, is too cold-hearted to trust far.

Many a good Christian farm woman has to juggle with a most unchristian old stove.



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Green Salt Cured Hides, No. 1.....17c
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Horse Hides (as to size), No. 1.....\$4.00 to \$5.00
Horse Hides (as to size), No. 2.....\$3.00 to \$4.00
Returns made promptly on receipt of shipments. Write for price list and shipping tags. Correspondence Solicited.

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Our Free Offer We will send this silver bon bon dish free and post-paid for four yearly subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 25 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. SBB-4, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Try Some Ice This Winter

At Small Expense the Comfort of the Family may be Increased and the Cost of Living Reduced



If You Haven't Your House Ready in Time Do as This Man Did, Stack Your Ice and Build the House Afterward.

AN ICE house is inexpensive; all that is necessary for its construction is a pile of old lumber and an old straw stack. Ice is a real saving. If there is sickness in the family it is an economy of horse flesh, or gasoline to have it at hand; and there are its melting qualities to be considered, when it must be brought from a distance. If ice is used for refrigerating purposes only it will more than repay the time, money and energy spent in putting it up.

Our ice house has stood the test of several hot summers. To be most economical an ice house should be as nearly square as possible, to equalize heat. Our house is 14 by 14 by 14 feet. Ice packs 40 pounds to the cubic foot. Build all four sides with a double wall 8 or 10 inches through, and stuff the wall very tightly by tramping or sledging as you build. Finish the top with an ordinary gable roof, putting straw between the rafters and roof. Make the door in east or west, preferably east. Over the door make a hole 2 feet square, and a hole the same size in the wall just opposite. This is necessary for free circulation of air. An earth floor is best, covered with several inches of straw to insure drainage.

February 1 to 14 usually is a good time to put up ice. Cut the ice in chunks 22 inches square, and as you pack it put crushed ice between the layers. At the top and sides of the packed ice put 4 to 6 inches of straw, packing it as tightly as possible. It is a good idea to tramp the sides, to make it very compact. Each day as ice is taken from the house in summer the straw covering the sides should be tramped down well, for mice running through the straw loosens it up, causing the ice to melt. P. B. Sheldon.

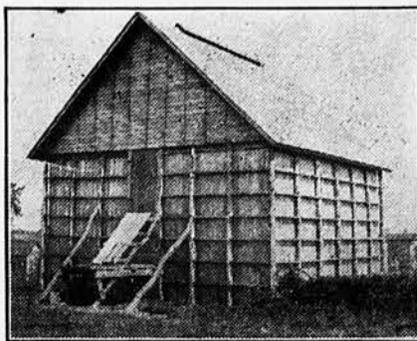
R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

Cut Ice According to Thickness

Our ice house is 14 by 16 feet, and 12 feet high, lined on the inside with building paper and on the outside boarded up to within 6 inches of the plate. This opening is to let out the warm air that gets through the outer wall. For the floor we used 2 feet of gravel, then a layer of 6-inch poles. This provides good drainage, which is necessary if ice is to keep well.

When ice has frozen 8 to 12 inches thick I start the saw. When ice is 8 inches thick I saw blocks 30 inches square; but a block of these dimensions 12 inches thick would be too heavy to handle. At that thickness a block 20 by 20 inches is heavy enough. The tools required for harvesting ice are a good ice saw, three pairs of ice tongs, and a 2 by 4 timber 16 feet long for a straight edge.

For packing the ice in house I use wheat straw and sawdust mixed. A 2-foot layer of straw is put on the bottom, then ice is packed on it. A 12-inch space is left all around the walls and filled with straw and sawdust. This fill-



An Ice House that Farmers Built.

ing should be packed well. Pack ice as solid as possible, then cover with straw and sawdust.

After about 30 days of hot weather I repack the straw and sawdust around the ice and tamp well. Some of the ice will have melted around the edges, and these openings should be packed full. Ice put up this way should keep well. It is not a good plan to get ice out of house in the afternoon of a hot day. The straw will be warm from the day's heat, and in repacking some of the warm straw will be packed against the ice causing it to melt rapidly.

Frank Kral.

R. 2, Vermillion, Kan.

Ice Club Proves Successful

There is an ice club in this county, by means of which the farmers living 10 to 15 miles from the ice plant can have ice at a small outlay of time and money. Ten farmers form a club and take turns in going after ice once or twice a week, buying it at wholesale. They haul 1½ to 2 tons at a load, and divide it up when they get home with it.

Kansas.

Ice May be Stored in a Pit

Ice on the farm is of as great importance as other house conveniences. The woman who has an ice supply for keeping milk, cream, butter, and a score of other farm products finds that it is not only a convenience but that it keeps the food in a sanitary condition, which helps to reduce the cost of living and insures purity and health. I have had several years' experience in handling ice, and find it cheaper to make it at home.

If one is near a good stream or has the use of a good pond free from the use of stock and filth it will furnish a convenient ice supply. If not, fill two good galvanized tanks with water, and take your ice from them. They will furnish enough for ordinary farm needs if properly managed—kept in the shade and refilled when empty. This will insure pure ice, although ice taken from stock ponds can be used for certain purposes.

The cheapest way of storing ice is to dig a hole, say 12 by 16 feet and 10 feet deep. To cover it use scrap lumber from the farm. Extend the top 2 feet above ground. Make the roof with a good slope, with a door in each end for ventilation. These doors should be opened at night, or when it is coolest.

When packing the ice a 6-inch space should be left all around the ice next to the wall for air to circulate. Put in a layer of ice, fitting the blocks as close as possible. Fill up the cracks by pounding ice up fine and tramping in between the blocks. Cross each layer as you go up; this will help to hold it solid. For the covering a round

the sides and top I use straw or preferably wheat chaff; tamp the sides well, and cover the top 3 feet deep. This method is successful and not expensive. R. 1, Menlo, Kan. A. L. Davis.

Ice Box Good as Refrigerator

We dug a pit about 13 by 9 by 7 feet and made a roof of poles, brush and straw covered with dirt. We put in eight wagon loads of ice, packing it in straw, and had plenty to last all summer. Three other families in the immediate neighborhood also have ice houses; they work together in filling them, hauling the ice from the river two miles away.

In place of a refrigerator we have an ice box. This is made of two boxes, one 2 inches smaller all around than the other and the space between filled with sawdust. Any handy man could make it. The tinner made a galvanized box to sit inside, with drain pipe down through. We usually fill this box about three times in two weeks. By putting in screws and running wires across the ice cakes could be kept sitting on end, but our box is large and we lay them down. If the dishes are set on fruit jar rings they will not slip off the ice.

We have the ice box on the screened porch, from which doors lead to both kitchen and dining room. A wire with a hook on the end hangs from the porch ceiling to hold up the lid of box when we want it open, and two bricks under each corner hold the box up from the floor. We gave it a coat of white paint. A piece of carpet over the top helps to keep it cool. A few feet of pipe connected with the drain carries the water off the porch.

The entire cost of such an ice equipment, aside from the labor, is \$5 to \$8, according to size of box, and just a trifle for the pipe. The amount invested is nothing compared with the comfort and saving it makes possible. If one wanted to put more into it he could make a board roof on the ice house, pack the ice in sawdust, and have a refrigerator. Even then it would pay; but usually people living on rented farms do not wish to go to any unnecessary expense. Mrs. Edna Myers.

R. 3, Courtland, Kan.

Brooders are a Great Help

The incubator has passed the stage of experiment and has become a regular part of the farm equipment. It no longer is a luxury but a necessity. Incubators have become so perfect that a child can operate them, and they will hatch a chick from every hatchable egg. What more can a hen do? Incubators save time and labor and therefore every farm woman who raises chickens should have one. It is much easier to operate one 160 to 180 egg capacity hatcher than it is to care for a dozen fussy hens that never have enough gumption to go back to the right nest, or if they do they clod-hopper around and smash some of the eggs, or sit so hard they wear the shells off. We haven't any incubators to sell but are trying to get others to try the easy way.

I never use hens for hatching unless I have a few choice eggs, not enough to fill a machine. I place these under hens and as soon as they pip they are removed to some machine that is running and has been tested out. They are allowed to dry off until they are fluffy.

We use brooders, too. The time and labor saved by their use can profitably be disposed of in some other manner. I like to be with my chicks and my little Barred Rock chicks are the nicest things imaginable.

A late hatch often will be profitable but the early hatch is the one always sure of a good market, whether for food or fancy purposes. We set our machines as near February 14 as possible. That first hatch always beats the head lice and that is a point in their favor. The fancier must have early birds to win at the shows and to sell as breeders. Those who sell eggs for hatching, whether on a large or small scale, can get most of their own hatching done before the orders are received for eggs from their patrons. Most persons are learning, though, that early birds mature more rapidly and now trade in hatching eggs opens up almost a month earlier than it did a few years ago. A little advertisement always helps to dispose of any surplus stock or eggs.

Mrs. W. C. Opfer.

Clay Center, Kan.

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Good Roads for Little Cost

BY G. B. HARRISON.

Fifty thousand miles of Kansas highways, now entitled to very little consideration as good roads, might be bettered at practically no increased expense over present expenditure of funds. This possibility has already been demonstrated by actual trial. It is a combination of skilled planning and supervision and local co-operation along the roads, using an adapted "patrol system" as it is sometimes termed by road engineers. State, county and farm believers in good roads work together in this system, and the results are excellent.

The county commissioners, under such a plan, appoint a county engineer who is trained to make good roads and keep them good. When satisfied that he is a practical man on the road question they go about their other business, which generally is ample enough to distract from highway upkeep, but they expect that the county engineer, by putting in all his time on the road problem and knowing how to make good roads, will justify their change of policy. The man selected usually is employed on the recommendation of the state engineer, who is closely in touch with local conditions and who knows where men best fitted for the class of work required may be had.

Administration of county road affairs in this manner is likely to produce results as to better roads and also in the construction of bridges and culverts. If the county engineer can obtain the joint aid of farmers living along a road he and they can keep the road in good condition through the combination of his preliminary work and knowledge of what to do, and their occasional patrol of from one to three miles of road. For this work they are properly compensated under a yearly agreement.

The county engineer first puts the road in good condition, preferably in the spring. He grades it up well, sees to the drainage, cleans out the ditches and gives it the proper amount of crown so it can be dragged and maintained. The farmers contract to take the responsibility of maintaining a given amount of road adjacent to their places and varying from one to three miles in length, according to conditions. They are furnished drags and picks and shovels are provided for them and they are shown how and when to drag the roads to the best advantage. The pick and shovel are carried on the drag for looking after ditches and similar work. In addition the farmer has the responsibility of caring for the bridges and culverts and notifying the county engineer of any extensive repairs which might happen to be required. With so short a section to keep up the road work can be done without interfering with the regular farm duties.

As the farmer lives on the road and knows what it means to have it in firstclass condition he should have greater interest than any one else in its maintenance, and there is naturally a spirited rivalry among the men in charge of the various sections to see who will keep his section in the best condition. The county engineer naturally reserves the right to cancel a contract where a man neglects his work. The farmers are not asked to contribute their services, as they pay their road taxes, but are paid for the work they do. Neither are they requested to take up time with any complicated system of bookkeeping or reporting on the job. Postal cards are given them already addressed to the county engineer, and blanks for stating the amount of dragging done and the repairs made. Such a card may be filled out in a minute, and once mailed the report is made. The county engineer has ample means of checking on the labor performed, but seldom needs to do this in a good farming locality.

This co-operation of the farmer who is right on the road with the specialist trained to get the best results with the funds available, and who can take care of the larger improvements or repairs makes an excellent combination. It saves a great deal of money by getting the work done at the right time, which is a dominant element of success in providing good roads. It brings back some of the money to the farmer who pays the road taxes and at the same time satisfies the city man who may be taxed for the same work, for he can get out and see his country friends and

they may come in and trade with him more comfortably. At the same time the good roads produced do not call for an elaborate bond issue or other increase in tax burden.

Hens on a Homestead

When we came to our homestead in western Oklahoma, 10 years ago, we realized the value of a flock of hens on the farm. As our means were very limited we built a small sod hen house with a hay roof and a poultry wire door which admitted air, sunshine and rats. Then we began a search for hens, but could induce no one to divide their small flock with us. Finally my mother and sister-in-law each gave us three hens. There was a purebred White Rock hen, 3 years old, that laid two dozen eggs during the summer; two Barred Rocks, both of which died before the breeding season began; a light colored hen, which got in the way of our blind mare and suffered a broken leg until she died after a month of careful nursing; a speckled hen and a black one of unknown breed, both of which began laying at once. To this flock, or rather what was left of it, I added one more black hen by doing some sewing for a neighbor.

We mated these hens with a Brown Leghorn cock. One hen became broody in April, and we set her on 15 eggs. She hatched every egg and raised every chick. We have never been so proud of a brood of chicks as we were of these. We set her again in July and September, raising nine and 11 chicks, respectively. With the aid of the other two hens we had a nice little flock when fall came, but by the time the coyotes, badgers, skunks and rats had taken their toll we had only about 25 left.

I then felt that we were established in the poultry business. Every spring we would hatch about 200 chicks but the coyotes would take so many during the fall that we were fortunate if we had 75 hens and pullets when they went into winter quarters. The coyotes give very little trouble now, however. As my flock increased in numbers it also increased in motley appearance until five years ago when we bought a pen of purebred Buff Leghorns. At the end of the second year we had nothing but Leghorns. They gave excellent satisfaction as layers, but we wanted a larger fowl, so last year we crossed the Leghorn hens with Buff Orpington cocks. The pullets obtained from that cross are laying very well, and if the Orpingtons prove as satisfactory as we think they will we will have nothing else by the end of another year, as we have a breeding pen of them.

Our flock consists of 12 Orpingtons, 50 Leghorns and about 300 pullets of the Leghorn-Orpington cross. We hatched more than 1,000 chicks last year and are planning to increase our flock to 600 hens as soon as we can have the equipment to properly care for that number. We keep careful account and find that with all our reverses we have made a profit from our flock every year.

Freedom, Okla. Mrs. E. D. Ammon.

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Question of Jurisdiction

A trip down Chesapeake bay was being enjoyed by a number of members of the Virginia Bar association, which was the windup of the annual meeting in a Virginia town. The sea was not running smoothly by any means. One of the members from an inland town was hanging on to the rail for dear life, when a Norfolk jurist happened along, and noticing his worried countenance asked, in his courtly manner, if he could be of assistance.

"Judge," the perturbed lawyer replied, "if you have any jurisdiction on the high seas for God's sake over-rule this motion."—Grit.

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Capons are Profitable

I like the Barred Plymouth Rock for an all around chicken and for egg production I like the Leghorn. I find that a cave is the best place to run an incubator as the heat doesn't vary like it does in a house. I like to get the first hatch off late in February or early in March as these pullets make the best winter layers and the roosters make the largest and finest capons.

The Plymouth Rock eggs or some of the other large strains are used for the first two or three hatches. Then I sell or eat all but the nicest Plymouth Rock pullets and caponize all the earliest roosters. I keep these capons over until the next February when the capon market is right and then sell them. Any poultry raiser who hasn't tried caponizing doesn't know what he or she has missed. Capons not only sell well, but they make the most delicious meat I ever tasted. It is so sweet, juicy, tender and white.

I set my Leghorn eggs last as they mature early and can't stand the cool spring weather as well as the larger birds. I have them come off early in May and then they begin laying early. I caponize the Leghorn roosters and keep them for the incubator chickens. They make good mothers and get as large as a good-sized hen.

The roosters are sold as soon as I am through hatching. So we have infertile eggs through the summer months. Then in the fall or winter I get Barred Rock roosters for breeding again. I buy my Leghorn eggs for setting from someone who keeps only that strain. I realized \$155.07 from my chickens last year, besides using them for meat three months, and I have more hens to start this year than I had last.

The best roup and cold remedy I ever used is made by mixing 8 ounces of olive oil, 15 cents worth camphor gum, cut fine, and 80 drops of carbolic acid. When I see any of my chickens with swollen eyes or hear them rattling I put some of this mixture in a machine oil can and squirt it in the nostrils and down the throat, and rub it under the eyes, between the eyes and wattles. The best time to use this is at night and in extreme cases once or twice during the day.

Mrs. William F. Clark.
Pratt, Kan. R. 1.

Proper Feed for Ducklings

Ducklings do not need feed until they are from 24 to 36 hours old. They may then be fed five times daily on a mixture of equal parts, by measure, of rolled oats and bread crumbs, with 3 per cent of sharp sand mixed in feed. About the third day this feed is changed to equal parts bread, rolled oats, bran and corn meal; then after the seventh day to three parts of bran, one part each of lowgrade wheat flour and of corn meal, 10 per cent of green feed, and 5 per cent of beef scrap, with about 3 per cent of sand or grit in all of the rations.

Feed four times daily after the seventh day until the ducklings are 2 or 3 weeks old, when they need be fed only three times daily. After the ducklings are a week old the grit or sand may be fed either in the mash or in a hopper, but the commonest practice is to feed grit in all duck rations. Beef scrap is not usually fed until the ducks are a week old, when about 5 per cent is added to the ration, which amount gradually is increased to 15 per cent by the end of the third week. Gradually increase the proportion of cornmeal and decrease the bran until the ration becomes the fattening ration given below for those ducklings which are to be marketed. Those to be saved for breeding should be given the duckling ration with the increased beef scrap, but not fed the fattening ration. They should also be given a good range where grass and running water are available; if confined to bare yards, considerable green feed and vegetables should be fed.

The ducklings to be marketed should be fattened for two weeks before killing on a ration made of three parts, by weight, of corn meal, two parts of low-grade flour middlings, one part of bran, one-half part of beef scrap, with 3 per cent grit and 10 per cent green feed. Feed this mash three times daily, or use a mash of three parts corn meal, one part low-grade wheat flour, one part bran, 5 per cent beef scrap, and 3 per cent oyster shell, with the green feed and grit added. The green feed sometimes is left out of the ration during the

last seven days of fattening, as it tends to color the meat and may produce a slightly flabby rather than a firm flesh; however, it is easier to keep the ducklings in good feeding condition on a mash containing green feed.

Green ducks are marketed at from 8 to 12 weeks old, according to their condition and weight. Two or 3 per cent of oyster shell is recommended in most fattening rations, but bone ash, ground or cracked bone, or bone meal, are better mineral feeds to add to these mixtures. If milk is available at profitable feeding prices it gives good results in fattening ducklings, producing a well-bleached, milk-fed green duck.

Good Care is Required

To have a yard full of fine fries when fries are scarce and to have your hens "shelling out" the eggs when your neighbor's hens are not laying is the summing up of success in the poultry business. That is what I have accomplished. Therefore, I feel that I have achieved success, although on a small scale.

I have the Rhode Island Reds and after three years of careful culling and one year of inbreeding with a cockerel of my own raising I now have as pretty a flock of pullets as anyone would care to see, some of which would stand up well for shape and color as well as for supplying more eggs than we can use at a time when eggs are scarce.

I give the following reasons for my success: First, careful culling. I get rid of the older ones each year and those which were not up to the standard in shape, color or vitality.

Second, early hatching. Most of my chickens are hatched in February. Therefore, I have fries as early as April and my pullets begin laying the latter part of August. Of course, to do this one must have a warm, dry place to house the little chicks, but with straw to scratch in for exercise they will thrive just the same or better than chicks hatched later as they are not bothered with vermin and seem to be hardier. I do not use an incubator. I have had no trouble with my hens not sitting when I want them to, but if I ever went into the business in earnest I should certainly invest in an incubator.

Last, but not least, is the care and attention my chickens receive. They have a comfortable house with a south front which is open most of the year, but it is fitted with double doors with windows of glass which may be closed in cold weather and at the same time let in the warm sunshine. On very cold mornings I find my chickens busily scratching for their grain which was scattered the night before in the straw on the floor of the hen house, and on these days I gather the usual number of eggs.

I have no scientific formula for feeding. The foundation of their feed is corn chop, wheat and oats, varying the proportion of each and sometimes feeding one alone. The hens have Bermuda grass for range in the summer and in the winter instead of beef scraps or green bone I feed cracklings which the chickens like very much. They have oyster shell, grit and charcoal and are supplied with water all the time.

My percentage of loss among the little chicks is very low. I lose a few by minor accidents and those that were constitutionally weak to start with. I am not troubled with diarrhea since I quit feeding wet, sloppy feed. Baked cornbread with finely ground cracklings mixed with the batter before baking with an occasional feed of chopped raw onion, potatoes and other vegetables and sour milk when I have it is what my chicks are raised on until large enough to eat grain. I fed the cracklings cautiously at first until I found I couldn't hurt them with it.

Galena, Kan. Mrs. C. M. Sumner.

To Make the Hens Have "Pep"

I think every woman who lives on a farm should raise chickens to supply the home with meat and eggs as well as to have some to sell.

Of course, the first thing is to have a good poultry house, although it need not be an expensive one. Ours has a cement floor and I find it much easier to keep clean than any other kind. I also find the best way to keep it clean is to take a shovel and an old broom and clean up the droppings every morning. It really only takes a short time. In the summer time I do the cleaning as

I am on my way to the garden to hoe, or to get vegetables for dinner so I just carry it all out to the garden in an old bucket and use it for fertilizer.

I should not want to be without my scratching shed which faces the south and has woven wire on the front, and an open door connecting with the poultry house. We keep the poultry house door closed on stormy days and throw the feed into the scratching shed. A good way to make the hens exercise is to feed heads of kafir and let them pick out the grain.

We save the rabbits caught on the farm and dress and boil them, adding a little salt, and when cool feed in a trough or on clean boards. My hens did not usually begin to sit early enough in the spring to suit me so I bought a 100-egg incubator to set for early chicks. I set as many hens as I can get to sit at the same time I set the incubator so as to have mothers for the chicks. When they are hatched I put each hen in a house about 2 by 4 feet and give them as many as 35 chicks each. I keep them shut up the first day, then I let the chicks out in the sunshine and in about a week I let the hen out but feed them near the coop, then she always will go back to roost.

Mrs. Lena Westfall.

R. 3, Piedmont, Kan.

Consider the Ventilation

Much of the profit in poultry raising depends on the small details in feed and care given the flock. In planning a poultry house for egg production the two most important points are health and comfort. To keep a flock in good health special care should be taken to provide sufficient ventilation and to arrange the building so it can be easily and thoroughly cleaned. It must be constructed so that currents of air can be regulated at will and moderate temperature maintained.

One plan for a building which is simple and well arranged is given by the Nebraska Poultry company as follows:

"The entire floor space is 16 by 20 feet, but 8 feet of it is a shed and is lower than the other part. The main part is 12 by 16 feet and has a gable roof. The shed, which is intended for roosts and is separated only by curtains, is 8 feet by 16 feet. The door is placed in the middle of the side of the building and four windows are placed near each corner and are higher than the door. The door and windows are provided with muslin covered frames and should be either on hinges or slides. By having the roosts low and the openings high it is possible to get plenty of ventilation without having a draft over the roosts. The material for this house is 2 by 4's for the frame, solid sheathing for the sides and a roof covered with builders' paper and sided and shingled. This makes a reasonably warm building."

The roosts should be framed either in single pieces or in sections so they can be easily removed and thoroughly cleaned and so the droppings can be more easily removed. Whether roosts should be high or low depends somewhat on the weight or breed of the hens and on the climate and method of ventilation. Since hot air rises and impure air falls to the lowest points, if the impure air as it rises can be carried outside the building before it becomes cold, low roosts would be best; but if the impure air is allowed to settle, there should either be ventilation near the floor or the roosts should be higher. Where heavy breeds are kept runways should be provided.

Where there are 2 acres to be utilized the ground should be divided into two plots and a small yard, if possible, to keep the hens off the growing crops when necessary. Part of the ground can be sown to kafir or similar grains and part can be planted to potatoes and other vegetables. The potato ground can be double cropped by planting cabbage, if potatoes are dug early, or by sowing wheat or kafir, cutting some of it for winter use when the hens cannot go out. The part of the ground that has been in wheat or kafir can also be sown to wheat for fall and winter forage. For late spring or summer forage a small piece of ground sown to barley or millet probably would be best or a mixture of the two which would make excellent cattle feed if it is not all needed for the hens.

Morland, Kan. J. H. Donecker.

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How I Get Eggs in Winter

I have been married 25 years and in all this time I never could get winter eggs until the last two years. I could not persuade my husband that a good modern hen house was a necessity, although we have good modern buildings for all the other stock. My hens had an old building that was not fit for anything else, and the rain ran through the roof in summer and wind and snow in the winter and frosted combs and frozen toes were the result.

I got an excellent chicken house and scratch shed in the fall of 1914. The house is 12 by 28 feet, 6 1/2 feet on the low side and 9 1/2 feet on the high side. It is sided up with drop siding and the studding is 2 feet apart. It has a good shingle roof, shed style. The entire upper front is a row of windows 24 by 30 inches, and it faces the south. The scratch shed starts just under the windows and runs the entire length of the building. It is 8 feet wide and enclosed with poultry netting and covered with a good shingle roof. The dropping boards are 3 feet from the floor and made of ship lap. The roosts are 1 foot above the dropping boards. This gives the hens the entire house to scratch in on stormy days and on nice days when the snow is on they also have the shed. The nests are arranged on the opposite side of the roosts.

The first thing I do in the morning is to put on a kettle of water to warm for the hens. I make them a bran mash about 9 and give them a liberal feed of milo or kafir. At noon I give them more warm water and a dinner of table scraps and refuse from butchered hogs. Then at 4 they get a big feed of whole corn scattered in the straw which always covers the floor and scratch shed. Bran is kept before them all the time in a self-feeder. More warm water is given them just before they go to roost at 6.

Now I get from three to five dozen eggs a day from 120 purebred Rhode Island Red hens. This hen house cost only \$75 so I think the investment paid. Of course clean, coarse sand, oyster shells and a dusting box of road dust and ashes are kept before the hens at all times. It is a pleasure to hear them sing and see them scratch on stormy days when only three years ago they would have been seen humped up in some snow drift and wishing for some animal to come along and put them out of their misery. Laura St. John. Esbon, Kan.

Leghorns in a Dugout House

We read of poultry doing a lot of things; sending young people to college, paying for pianos, dressing whole families, building porches or putting water works in the house. Now as we are renters I will give renters' troubles and partial success.

Select your breeds for your own needs, if for eggs alone, white, black or brown Leghorn, Anconas, Hamburgs, black Spanish or Minorcas. If for eggs and chicks also, Rocks, white, buff or barred, are best, then, white Wyandotte, Rhode Island Reds, buff or white Orpingtons, black Langshans or Cochins. I have tried nearly every one of the breeds I mention and yet I like the Barred Rocks best as an all around fowl. The Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Ancona are best for laying strains.

When we first began as renters I could only keep from 3 to 4 dozen of any kind and each year worked with few if any coops and poor houses. One year I had 60, another 300 little 10-day-old chicks killed by the hogs. Even if one must move often wire netting is easily carried along and a few barrel staves for chick coops when needed. We moved the middle of February and there was only a 6 by 8 hen house for my 40 hens.

There was a good bank along the canyon away from the hog pen so I took my Leghorns into a dugout house. We had to dig this first, though, so they were crowded for a few days. That year I made a row of nests in the bank and set hens, and besides selling 200 eggs for incubation from my 30 Leghorns, I raised 140 chicks. My 18 Langshans had nearly kept us in groceries and I had two dozen pullets so that year I had 130 hens and pullets after selling cockerels. But another move across the state came to us and all my flock were sold.

I started again with three dozen purebred Barred Rocks, that was three years ago. I now have 125 hens and pullets.

One spring from my 80 Rocks I sold 400 eggs for incubation and raised 150 chicks.

In setting eggs always be sure they have not been frosted. Then test every egg before setting them, discarding all thin shells or those which show light spots, for those leak air and will not form chicks.

Whether young chicks are hatched with mothers or the incubator, give plenty of sour milk once a day. Also feed bran dry once a day and plenty of fine oyster shell, sand or grit. Feed some good prepared chick food the first 10 days for the regular feed, then I like millet seed best. When they are a month old you can feed corn.

Phoebe Journey.

Arapahoe, Neb.

Select the Better Hens

The practice of breeding from the flock as a whole has done more harm than anything else in making farm flocks unprofitable. In every farm flock you will find quite a number of hens that do not produce enough eggs to pay for their feed and what few eggs they do lay are produced about the time that you are starting to save eggs for hatching. The hen that lays the fewest eggs generally produces large, well shaped eggs, just the eggs you pick out for the purpose. Ninety-nine per cent of such eggs are fertile and will hatch out strong, vigorous chicks, but they will turn out to be no better layers than their ancestors. And breeding a sire that has the same characteristics bred in him cannot but help make the situation worse.

A well known Orpington breeder in the East has this to say on the subject: "If the doctrine that 'like produces like,' or that nature believes in the survival of the fittest, or that speed in certain families of race horses is true, or that strain in any livestock shows characteristics peculiar to the breeder and embodies his interpretation of the thing sought and leaves this imprint on the subject of his efforts, then there is something in selecting the best layer as a breeder to increase the average egg yield of the flock."

Of course, the use of the trap nest is the surest way to pick your best layers but as this requires a good deal of attention, the average farmer does not care to take time for it. However, by a little careful study on the part of the caretaker there should be no trouble in picking out a few of the best layers, say 20 or 30 for the average farm. Pen these off by themselves in well lighted and ventilated quarters and be sure they are free from draft. Have plenty of clean straw for the hens to scratch in and provide clean, fresh water often. Have crushed shell, grit, and charcoal before them at all times. I feed my chickens wheat, oats, and cracked corn in equal parts in a litter. Provide a good mash and also feed some beef scraps and green stuff.

About two weeks before the eggs are wanted for hatching the males should be turned in with the hens, having one male to every ten hens. As the male is half of the flock great care should be exercised in selecting them. They must be from productive ancestry with plenty of vim and vigor and as near standard requirements as possible. Let the remainder of the flock have the run of the farm without any males. There is no need of feeding 20 or 30 worthless roosters to run with 200 or 300 hens. A big healthy rooster will eat more than \$1 worth of food in a year and the saving on this item alone will more than pay the cost of the extra quarters for your breeders the first year. Besides you will have less eggs rejected as unsalable when you bring them to market, as infertile eggs will keep fresh much longer than fertile ones.

Lindsborg, Kan. P. H. Anderson.

Swine Show to Omaha

The first National Swine Show will be held in Omaha next October.

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Creosote Helps the Wood

A Proper Treatment Under Pressure Will Increase the Service

BY FRANK HOWARD SCOTT

CREOSOTE oil, when properly used, is a wonderful preservative of exposed woodwork. Applied like paint or when wood is merely dipped in it, it is worthless. Thousands of farmers have tried dipping fence posts in creosote, only to find that the posts rotted out in two or three years, just as they would have done had no oil been used. On the other hand, had the oil been properly applied, the posts would have given service anywhere from 12 to 25 years.

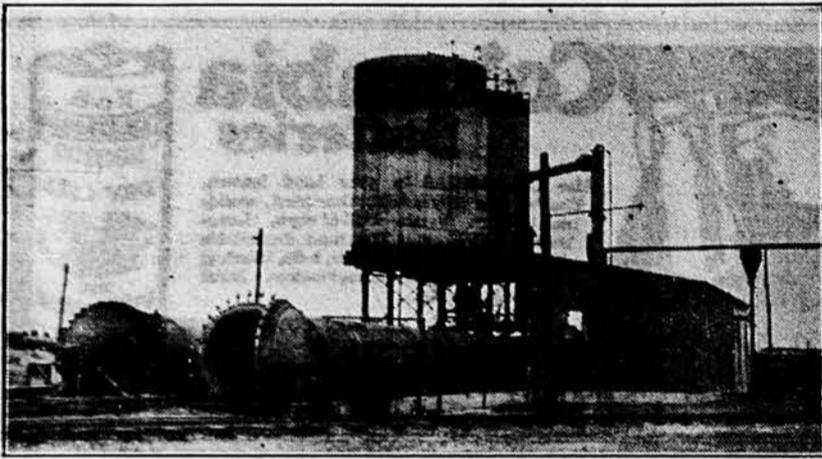
There are just two effective methods, so far devised, for treating wood with creosote oil—the "vacuum pressure" method and the "open tank" process. The vacuum pressure process requires elaborate and extensive equipment. The lumber, timber or other material to be treated is placed in a huge steel cylinder having doors at either end that may be hermetically sealed. Shut up in this cylinder the wood is subjected to a bath of live steam, under pressure of about 25 pounds to the square inch, until the sap and gum in the wood is completely liquefied. A vacuum is then applied, which has the effect of extracting the liquefied sap and gum, leaving the cells of the wood dry and expanded. Hot creosote is then introduced into the cylinder while the vacuum is still present, and a sufficient quantity to thoroughly

creosote bath. This not only facilitates penetration of the oil into the wood, but does away with the rough and spongy bark covering which would serve as a harbor for insects and for fungous diseases that tend to destroy wood.

This open tank method of treating wood is efficient and, under ordinary conditions, entirely satisfactory. The principal drawback is the difficulty in treating long lengths of posts or lumber when the purpose is to impregnate the entire piece.

For treating lumber, the home creosoting outfit would necessarily include a tank several feet in length, capable of accommodating the boards or timbers to be treated. If the farmer-builder will keep in mind the theory of creosoting wood as described in this open tank process, he can readily devise, at small expense and possibly with the co-operation of his neighbors, equipment capable of creosoting practically all the material he may have occasion to use. When wood is so treated, particularly Southern Yellow Pine, which naturally is impregnated with rosin and wood oils that make it peculiarly resistant to decay, the result is building material that under ordinary conditions will last a great many years.

It is only a matter of time until every retail lumber yard will carry creosoted building material as a part of its regu-



A Commercial Plant for Creosoting Lumber, Which makes it Possible to Treat the Wood under Pressure, and to Get Excellent Results.

impregnate the wood is driven into it under pressure. That is the commercial method of creosoting heavy structural timbers, wood paving blocks, fence posts, poles and lumber, and is practiced in many large creosoting plants. It is the most thorough and perfect method of creosoting wood yet devised.

The "open tank" method of creosoting is much simpler and can be practiced successfully on any farm. The only equipment necessary for the "home creosoting" is a large iron kettle or other metal receptacle under which a fire may be built, and which is large enough to hold the wood to be treated. In treating fence posts by this method, the posts are placed in the kettle—as many as it will conveniently hold—and enough creosote is used to cover the portion of the post that is to come in contact with the soil. A brisk fire is then built beneath the kettle and maintained for 3 or 4 hours, after which the fire is drawn and extinguished, and the posts are left standing in the creosote until the oil has cooled. This method applied to Yellow Pine posts, that untreated would last only two or three years, will secure sufficient penetration of the preservative to give the posts a life of 12 to 25 years. The hot fire beneath the kettle in which the oil and posts are placed has the effect of expanding the "pores" of the wood and driving out, or vaporizing sap and moisture that may be in the wood. When the fire is withdrawn and the creosote oil and posts begin to cool, the oil is absorbed, filling the spaces in the wood formerly occupied by moisture and sap. Though in a less thorough degree this is the effect obtained in the more elaborate and complete commercial "vacuum pressure" method. Fence posts so treated should be peeled or stripped of all bark before they are subjected to the

lar stock, and commercially treated lumber, posts and timbers even now can be obtained on special order in mixed cars with untreated lumber, or in carload lots.

The farmers of England and of other European countries already have learned the value of creosoted lumber to such an extent that the greater part of rural building abroad is with treated material, and sooner or later the American farmer will become equally familiar with its good qualities.

The use of creosoted lumber, timbers and fence posts in farm building not only means a big saving in repairs and upkeep expense, but also means a tremendous saving of time—the interruption of work in busy times to mend a fence or patch a building.

The point that I would like to impress on every farmer is that creosote oil, while it is a valuable wood preservative, must be properly used. Painting wood with creosote, or treating it by what is known as the "brush method," is a waste of time and money.

Turkeys Give a Profit

We first purchased four purebred turkey hens and a non-related tom. They cost us \$15 and we sold \$60 worth of turkeys that fall. This was our first experience in turkey raising and thinking they would do better in small flocks we gave some of the poults to chicken hens but they did not succeed very well with them. The chicken hen does not hover the poults enough.

The next fall we sold \$70 worth of turkeys and kept seven hens, getting a new tom the next spring. We got an old tom next time because the hens were mostly pullets, and paid \$4.50 for him. We sold \$55 worth of turkeys and kept nine hens. We sold \$85 worth this last winter and have 10 hens. Pretty good

interest on \$15, isn't it? The feed for turkeys costs practically nothing except for the hens in the winter.

Turkeys require lots of work and attention until they are feathered and then they are practically raised. Put the young poults with the turkey hens and drive them home a few nights and they will soon learn to come up by themselves. They must not be shut in small coops and must be kept away from chickens. We kept ours in a hay mow a while this spring, mothers and all.

The poults must not get wet but if they are put with turkey hens they will be all right for the hens have such good sense that they will not go far in the wet grass. We have a large yard and set the turkey hens in large boxes and barrels in the yard. We move them the same as chicken hens.

One must expect to stand for considerable loss in raising turkeys. We lost three from eating too much feterita this year. Corn will kill them, too. A turkey's natural food is grass and bugs and he cannot digest the more concentrated foods. I have saved a good many turkeys by giving them a teaspoonful of castor oil.

I try to set the turkey eggs under good trusty hens when they are about half through laying so they don't have to set so long. If they hatch the first or second week in May there are some grass and bugs and it is warmer for them. A barrel covered with roofing makes a nest the turkeys like and if water is provided they do not fly out of the yard. Powder them often or provide a dust bath.

If it is wet and damp and the turkeys have to be kept in feed them sparingly with boiled eggs and bread and milk, squeezed dry. Don't give them too much grit. We have the White Holland turkeys and they are gentle and do not wander. Mrs. Harvey Duncan.

R. 6, Clay Center, Kan.

Rabbits that Have Good Fur

BY TOM BLACKBURN.

Rabbit furs similar to fox in color are being placed on the market by E. D. Brockman of East Topeka. The fur is attached to the hide quite firmly, an advantage which most rabbit pelts do not possess, and the hide itself has firmness in texture. The red New Zealand rabbit recently was introduced in Topeka by Mr. Brockman who bought a pair in Los Angeles last April.

He started a pen in his back yard feeding the animals corn, oats, alfalfa, and green stuff. Since April his bunch has increased in population to nearly 80 despite the numerous sales and killings for meat. The house in which they are kept is divided into two stories. Each family is provided a box to retreat into and has plenty of water.

Four bucks and six does comprise the heads of the hutch. The remainder of the 80 are youngsters averaging from 3 weeks to 3 months. The does are big enough to be bred when 5 months old, says Mr. Brockman, and will produce a litter approximately every three months. From eight to 10 are born in a litter.

Mr. Brockman kills for fur only in the winter, after the rabbit has reached maturity. "Their hides are not very tough until they are grown, and the color of the fur is not a good red until then," he believes. "Red New Zealand rabbits are just about like Rhode Island red chickens, light when they are young but soon darken up. The bunnies are mighty healthy, too. I've lost only one since I started raising them, and he ate too much clover and bloated."

While at present the red New Zealand rabbits are being sold at fanciers' prices, Mr. Brockman's object is to sell hides for fur and animals for meat. At 5 months the rabbits will weigh from 5 to 7 pounds. The meat surpasses that of the ordinary cottontail in flavor, fatness, and texture, Mr. Brockman says. The Topeka market is open for almost any amount of the rabbits.

Pens are being scattered over the state and the Topeka man is exchanging bucks with Oklahoma and Kansas City breeders to improve the strain. The animals sell at \$3 a pair. In Los Angeles, Mr. Brockman says, dressed rabbits like his are as much sought as young chicken and bring from 25 cents a pound upward.

Topeka hide men found that the red New Zealand fur was not quoted on Eastern price lists but said that the fur was marketable, and asked for sample

pelts to send east for quotations. As yet a price has not been set. Hides sold to persons in Topeka brought a dollar each, and were made into fine looking muffs and neckpieces.

Three first and two second premiums were awarded the red New Zealanders at the State Poultry Show held in Topeka in 1915. A buck, doe, and litter took the first three places and a buck and doe won the two seconds. It was noticed at the show that rabbit exhibits were more numerous than in recent years.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for February 13: Humbled and Exalted. Philippians 2:1-11.

Golden Text: For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through his poverty might become rich. 2 Cor. 8:9.

The Epistle to the Philippians is just a letter, a letter of Christian joy. Paul wrote it while in prison at Rome in A. D. 61 or 62, to a church he had founded 10 years before in Philippi, the principal city of Macedonia. Philippi was about 10 miles from Neapolis, on the Gangites River. Philip of Macedon, who built Philippi, had a wonderful gold mine in the mountains a mile north of the city, which yielded him 1,000 talents of gold a year. Just a century before Paul went to Philippi to found the Christian church, one of the most famous battles in history was fought on the plain west of the city near the river, by Octavius and Anthony of the Roman Triumvirate, against Brutus and Cassius.

There seems to have been no synagogue at Philippi and little if any Jewish opposition. The converts were mostly heathen, but after becoming Christians had much religious zeal. This church was Paul's favorite and well it might be. It is the only one we have any records about helping him when he was in trouble. Twice support was sent to him at Thessalonica and once at Corinth. In all other places Paul worked to support himself, but in Rome he was manacled and under the watch of a Roman guard. The Philippian church had sent gifts by Epaphroditus, one of the leading members, who took Paul's letter back to the church.

This letter of "I rejoice, rejoice ye," is compared to a magnificent piece of music, which, amid all its mighty discords and stormy fugues is dominated by some inner note of triumph, which bursts forth an irresistible and glorious victory. And we wonder why there was this note of joy, when he was poor, in prison, frowned upon by a tyrant, with death seeming to look in his face.

Christ was divine and Paul was human, but Paul had the Christ-like touch, which makes his character the biggest study and one of the most powerful influences in the church of today. If anything, this Epistle is more applicable to us, than to those ancient Philippians. We are full of strife and vain-glory and we are not seeking our neighbors' good. It is "every man for himself."

Centuries of wear cannot destroy truth. Paul writes that the mind of Christ is the exact opposite of personal selfishness. He does not tell us to cease to look to our own things, for he knows this would be impossible, but he would have us as we look to our own, in the same degree to look to the things of others. It is another version of "love one's neighbor as oneself." He would make each a watchman ever on the lookout, lest in thought for ourselves we overlook the help or good we could do for others.

Christ was humble. Whatever he did, was not for himself. He came into the world to minister unto others. Christ's example is, a love of service.

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." Why did Christ suffer the humiliation of death upon the cross, a death that was given to criminals? He was not compelled to do it. He did it from choice. "He so loved the world that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This was his glory. The name of Jesus stands first in the annals of the universe. No one else ever condescended and humbled himself from the throne of heaven to the lowly service of humanity.

Large is the life that flows for others' sakes. Expends its best, its noblest effort makes. Devotion rounds the man and makes him whole; Love is the measure of the human soul.

Sleet and Snow Last Week

Stock Has Been Kept From Winter Pastures for Some Time

By Our Crop Correspondents

Table with columns for county names and numerical values representing crop or stock data. Includes counties like Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Broth, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Lincoln, Logan, Goove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Clay, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Wallace, Logan, Goove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Clay, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, etc.

Not many fat cattle but quite a few fat hogs. Some plowing done for oats. Wheat looking well but the acreage is small. Quite a number of public sales and stuff selling well. Oats 32c; corn 47c; kafir 40c; wheat 98c.—Fred F. Leith, Jan. 29.

Harper County—Ground covered with sleet. Feed plentiful and stock doing well. Wheat started well in the fall and has furnished good pasture until now. It needs more moisture. Many farmers will try alfalfa in the spring and sow more Sudan grass than usual as it "made good" in 1915. Kafir, milo, and feterita 44c; wheat \$1.07; eggs 20c.—Charles C. DePue, Jan. 28.

Washington County—Some real winter weather for the last two weeks, causing much suffering among stock that was unprotected. Much rain, and streams have reached the high water mark. Wheat is small but the plant is vigorous. Farmers will be late in seeding oats as fields are almost like a bog. No real estate changing hands. Few sales. Seed oats being shipped in from Texas at 55c.—J. M. Brubaker, Jan. 28.

Grant County—Some very cold weather followed by a nice rain and warm weather. Wheat looks well and oats ground is being prepared. Farmers butchering hogs. Several public sales being listed. Considerable hog cholera. Some herds appearing to take the cholera from vaccination. Considerable wheat being marketed and there is not much left in farmers' hands. No wheat pasture to speak of but the large crop of alfalfa hay is keeping the stock in good condition. Eggs 25c; hogs \$6.50; wheat \$1.08; corn 65c; kafir 50c.—F. C. Craighead, Jan. 24.

chicks are old enough to feed I give them rolled oats for the first two or three weeks and kafir with separated milk to drink mornings and water to drink the rest of the day. After a few days I make a mash using the milk and bran as a part of their morning feed. Don't give them enough feed to get dirty and sour in their dishes. They certainly are disappointed if they fail to get their breakfast food mornings. The bran mash is good growing food for them, the same as it is good for pigs. Our chickens had no digestive disturbances last year, wet as it was. We never leave a sick chick drooping around in coops or yards with the other chickens. Mary Storey Whitsitt, R. 2, Madison, Kan.

These Hens are Busy

I always set my 140-egg incubator and five hens at the same time so that I will be sure of 150 chicks coming off about the first of April. I first select the hen that I think will make the best mother and put her in a box with about 10 of the chicks. Then when the rest are all hatched I put them in a box about 2 feet square which has been lined with burlap and keep them in this until they are about 30 hours old. Then they are placed in a clean box and fed sand and warm water. When they are 40 hours old they are fed dry oat flakes with plenty of sand and water. The box is always cleaned before each feeding. They are handled this way until they have all learned to eat well. Then they are put in a pen on the ground made of a pair of wagon side boards. The hen is tied in the pen with the whole brood, and when the time comes for roost they are all placed in the boxes again, the hen with just a few chicks and the large brood alone. The chicks are handled in this way until they are about 2 weeks old, then are taken to the chicken yard where they are to be raised until fall.

I have two large coops 16 feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide in this yard and they are divided into eight coops. These coops have shingle roofs and are rat tight with plenty of ventilation and light. The hen is tied with a cotton rope about 40 feet long in these coops. The chicks can run and scratch at will but the hen is kept tied until the chicks are weaned. As the weather grows warmer the chicks learn to occupy the rest of the coops until there is no danger of smothering. Last year I raised 380 chicks in this way with just two hens. In this way the chicks are always safe in case of a rain as the hen and all the brood are at their coop. The chicks are never dragged through wet weeds and the hawks and crows do not bother. I always have a large percentage of the chicks that are hatched and always have early chicks to fry. Mrs. R. P. Sprague, Colony, Kan.

Marketing the Duck Eggs

The demand for ducks' eggs at a good price is limited and not nearly as general as the demand for hens' eggs. The quality of ducks' eggs on the average market was poor until people began to keep Indian Runner ducks and to build up a trade in first-class eggs. A good demand for ducks' eggs exists about Easter time at prices usually several cents a dozen higher than for hens' eggs, but during the rest of the year the average price for ducks' eggs has been about the same as for hens' eggs. Most buyers make no quotations for ducks' eggs except early in the spring. Since three ducks' eggs weigh about the same as four hens' eggs, ducks do not appear to be as profitable for the production of market eggs as fowls. A trade is being established gradually in some markets for fancy near-by ducks' eggs which bring higher prices than hens' eggs, and the demand seems to be increasing. Pure white eggs are preferred and usually bring the highest price. These eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs, especially in hot weather. The market for eggs should be investigated carefully by those who intend to raise breeds of the egg-laying type of ducks, such as the Indian Runner.

The most critical period of pig life is just before and after weaning. Pigs need the closest attention and watching during those few days when changing their diet.

Guard Against the Lice

There is no easy road to success in the chicken industry. Eternal care must be the slogan of the person who would succeed. Many little chicks die every spring from overcrowding, improper feeding and poor housing. The question for us to consider is: How many can we properly feed and care for? If you can care for only a limited number and have chickens that are good mothers and have some sort of a building to use as a hatching room, you may not need an incubator. When only a few hens are sitting I fasten them in on the nests and keep the other hens out with a piece of heavy screen. I let them out in the evening. When a sufficient number are in the notion of sitting I fix nests outside for the layers and close the laying room door, giving the room to the sitters. I place several layers of newspapers in the bottom of the nest before putting in

Washington seems bent on making the President appear foolish. At the first public reception of the newly wedded pair, the Marine band ushered them in with a flourish and fanfare of trumpets, as if heralding the approach of royalty. Such silly pomp and strut is sickening. Only Washington's light-headed sycophants can stomach such floundery. Flunkeyism increases in Washington. There "tradesmen" are solemnly directed by signs in front of houses to deliver packages to the rear—where of course they should be delivered—but why the offensive emphasis on "tradesmen?" Isn't a merchant of far more real use to the world than twentylickspittle diplomats and a ton of gold lace?

the hay, and then when the hen comes off the nest I lift the newspaper and hay out and burn them. I dust the hen thoroughly with some good insect powder and if she has been brought from another nest I shut her in on two eggs for 24 hours. At the end of 24 hours they are usually settled down and ready for their full lot of eggs. I find that I get better hatches when I put fewer eggs under the early sitters. I keep a box of dust and ashes in the room for the hens to scratch in, and also keep plenty of fresh water with feed and grit and keep the droppings cleaned out.

Our hens are Black Langshans. I like to take the chicks from under the hens as soon as they are dry and keep them cozy until she is through hatching. Then I remove them to a perfectly clean coop. The coops should be cleaned and disinfected before you are ready to use them. I like roomy, well ventilated coops with good roofs and heavy board floors. I raise the coops from the ground a little by placing a small rock under each corner. I grease the old hen carefully about the head and under the throat and wings and among the breast feathers with pure lard. Then I dust again with the insect powder and my chicks are not bothered with lice.

I do not give the chicks food until they are at least 36 hours old. I see that they have water and grit, however. I feed the old hen corn. When the

COLD weather, sleet and snow, is the report from all over Kansas for last week. A great many persons have been content to do little more than care for the stock. Silos have been a great convenience the last week. Fellows who had to get out in the icy fields and haul fodder earned their money.

KANSAS.

Greeley County—Cold, stormy weather but very little snow. Some cattle died when turned in the stalk fields. Many young calves. The cream business is better.—P. C. Woods, Jan. 29.

Jefferson County—A heavy sleet covers the ground and is causing much damage to fruit trees and telephone wires. A light snow prevents the ground from being slippery.—Z. G. Jones, Jan. 29.

Clay County—Everything is at a standstill in the farming line except corn shelling and hog, corn and wheat hauling. Hogs bringing about \$6.50; corn 60c; wheat 95c; eggs 24c.—H. H. Wright, Jan. 24.

Linn County—Real winter weather. Roads the worst they have been in years. A good deal of ice and sleet. Plenty of feed, and stock wintering well. A few public sales every week.—A. M. Markley, Jan. 29.

Osage County—Livestock in this part of the county sheltered well enough to avoid loss. No hog disease. Feed plentiful. Wheat not injured by insects. A few telephone lines broken by weight of ice.—H. L. Ferris, Jan. 29.

Lane County—Cold weather but not much snow. A nice rain January 20 and the wheat is in good condition. The ice harvest is nearly over and the ice is from 8 to 13 inches. Wheat \$1.14; corn 60c; barley 54c; hogs \$6.—F. W. Perrigo, Jan. 29.

Cherokee County—Having heavy rains and snow and the most disagreeable weather for several years. Streams out of banks and roads impassable. Wheat not looking so well since the heavy sleet and freeze. Corn 75c; hogs \$7.—A. E. Moreland, Jan. 29.

Marshall County—Very cold weather since January 25 with snow and sleet nearly every day resulting in the ground being covered with 3 to 4 inches of ice and snow. Stock doing fairly well. Wheat in fair condition. Hogs \$7; eggs 23c.—L. Stettinich, Jan. 29.

Jewell County—Some severe winter weather but not much snow. Almost everyone is through gathering corn. Some farmers are losing cattle with stalk disease. Not many public sales. Alfalfa hay \$5; prairie hay \$3; corn 60c; wheat \$1.15; eggs 22c.—L. S. Behymer, Jan. 29.

Cheyenne County—We had 2 1/2 inches of snow on January 24 which was good for the wheat. Weather very cold since then. Corn nearly all husked and the shelling has begun. All stock doing fairly well. Corn 50c; wheat \$1.03; barley 48c; eggs 25c.—E. D. Kyle, Jan. 28.

Sheridan County—Very cold weather. Ice harvest in progress. Stock of all kinds doing well. Few sales. Farmers inclined to hold to their stock. Few settlers leaving but a great many land buyers coming in. Wheat \$1.14; barley 56c; corn 56c; hogs \$6.20; eggs 26c.—R. E. Patterson, Jan. 27.

Graham County—A fine rain January 20 thawed the ground several inches. Following a few warm days after January 20, it turned cold with more snow January 26 and 27. Still some snow on fields. Plenty of feed for stock which is doing fine. Some losses due to stock poisoning.—C. L. Kobler, Jan. 27.

Kearny County—Winter weather this month and the thermometer registered 18 below January 13. A good rain January 20 will benefit the wheat. Very cold the last few days. Not much snow but plenty of sleet. Farmers not doing much but feed stock. Butterfat 27c, eggs 22c.—A. M. Long, Jan. 29.

Johnson County—A week of deep mud ended January 26 in a freeze at 10 above zero and everything is coated with ice, making it hard for stock to get around. Most of the wheat is small and not very thrifty looking. Hogs \$6.70; oats 50c; corn 73c; best grade of wheat \$1.15.—L. E. Douglas, Jan. 28.

Meade County—One inch of snow, and weather cold. Wheat needs more moisture but it looks fairly well. Some spring crops to thresh yet. Stock doing well. Several hogs have died with cholera. Roads have been good all winter. Wheat \$1; kafir 40c; hogs 6c; eggs 22c; butterfat 28c.—W. A. Harvey, Jan. 28.

Harper County—A half inch of rain last week followed by a hard freeze and 1/2 inch of snow. Weather cloudy last week and freezing every day. Wheat pasture will not be good again this season. Plenty of feed for stock. Wheat \$1.16; corn 70c; oats 50c; kafir 46c; cream 28c; eggs 25c.—H. B. Henderson, Jan. 29.

Dickinson County—We are having our second dose of winter this month. Trees

coated with ice and the ground covered with 3 inches of snow and ice. Farmers worried about the wheat. A good many cattle have been shipped out the last few weeks. Considerable corn being sold at 60c.—F. M. Larson, Jan. 30.

Bourbon County—Weather changeable for the last three weeks. Temperature ranging from below zero to spring-like weather, with sleet, rains and floods. Ground covered with ice and the roads almost impassable. Wheat still in good condition. Stock doing well. Feed plentiful. Sales fewer than usual.—Jay Judah, Jan. 29.

Pottawatomie County—Weather changeable the last two weeks. After a few days of warm weather came a hard freeze and some of the farmers fear the wheat is damaged on account of the ground heaving. A heavy sleet and rain January 26. Cattle under shelter all right but exposed stock in bad condition.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 27.

Republic County—One blizzard and three cold waves the last two weeks and temperature was down to 20 degrees once. Stock cattle not doing well. Growing wheat looks bad on account of the high winds and extreme cold. Approximately 4 inches of sleet and snow on the level. Eggs 25c; hogs \$7 to \$7.25; butterfat 31c; wheat \$1.14; corn 63c.—E. L. Shepard, Jan. 28.

Gray County—Fine winter weather. Quite cold at times but good for stock. Seed threshing still in progress and the yield is excellent. Kafir yielded up to 70 bushels to the acre and corn 60 bushels. Stock not selling quite so well as earlier in the season. Wheat could use some moisture to good advantage but it is still in good condition.—A. E. Alexander, Jan. 27.

Riley County—Cold weather and ground covered with snow, ice and sleet. Most of the ice houses have been filled. Farmers getting their supply of wood. Plenty of feed and all stock doing well. A good many cattle and hogs have been marketed lately. Most of the wheat crop has been marketed. Wheat \$1; corn 64c; eggs 25c; hogs \$7.10.—P. O. Hawkinson, Jan. 29.

Hamilton County—About 6 inches of snow and 1 inch of rain this month and there is plenty of moisture in the ground. Plenty of feed and all stock has to be fed and watered on account of frozen grass, loco weeds and poisonous water holes on the open range. Not much stock selling this month. Heavy ice frost on trees, fences and telephone wires.—W. H. Brown, Jan. 26.

Sherman County—Cold, frosty and snowy weather for three weeks. More than an abundance of crops and feed here. Kansas is the highest point in western Kansas and the elevator men estimate that over a half million bushels of grain will be shipped from here out of the 1915 crop. Large crop also shipped out of Rulison, Goodland, Edson and Muldrow.—James B. Moore, Jan. 29.

Pawnee County—A little moisture lately which was needed badly. Farmers think wheat damaged slightly during the very cold weather. Very cold weather now and ground is covered with about an inch of sleet. Horses doing very well but cows not so well. Plenty of rough feed but wheat pasture is too short for cows. Wheat is \$1.10; corn, 60c; hens 9c to 13c.—C. E. Chesterman, Jan. 27.

OKLAHOMA.

McIntosh County—High water and wheat is damaged by the mud. Hens have gone on a strike.—H. S. Waters, Jan. 28.

Pushmataha County—Too much rain and oats seeding will be late as the ground is so full of water. There has been no disease among stock this winter. Feed stuff plentiful yet and stock doing well. Corn 50c to 60c; hay \$8; eggs 25c.—K. D. Olin, Jan. 29.

Lincoln County—The last two weeks have been disagreeable with some very high water. It is hoped the cold snap killed the green bugs. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Horses and mules high, from \$125 to \$200. Cows \$40 to \$80; eggs 25c; hens 10c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Jan. 29.

Harmon County—Weather rainy and foggy with a cold spell January 16. Some road work being done. Most of the feed sold. A number of bales of cotton to gather yet. No land to rent. Not much hog cholera. Several hogs being sold. Eggs 20c; hogs \$6.10.—R. H. Grant, Jan. 27.

Cleveland County—Unpleasant weather continues and ground is getting plenty of moisture. Cold, foggy weather hard on stock. Wheat in bad condition. Some of the wheat has been pastured too heavily. Hog prices getting higher and feeders are happy.—H. J. Dietrich, Jan. 28.

Garfield County—Much rain, snow and ice covers the ground. All stock has to be fed and the chores are about all the work that is being done now. More kafir and corn will be planted than last year. Not much livestock changing hands. Wheat \$1.10; corn 75c; kafir 70c; oats 50c; alfalfa \$13.—Jac. A. Voth, Jan. 28.

Payne County—Cold, bad weather the last month with lots of rain, sleet and snow.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Cockerels \$2.00. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and White Leghorn chicks \$12.50 per 100. W. P. Strole, Rosedale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS WON at Wichita state show, Topeka Federation show, Emporia show. Highest scoring pen in Holton show. Stock and eggs reasonable. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.

OUR S.C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS HAVE the egg-laying habit. Eggs from our strain will improve your flock. Fertility guaranteed. Egg \$1.00-1.50. \$2. 15-21. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

OUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS won first and third pullet, state fair, 1914. Second pen, second and third hen, fourth cockerel Hutchinson, 1916. Reasonable prices. Description on request. Kasenbergs, Mt. Hope, Kan.

10 EXTRA CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, scoring 93 1/2 to 95 1/2, stock descendants of eggs hatched from D. W. Young's best pen 1913. Price 2, 3, \$5. Eggs 1, \$2 setting, 5, \$8 hundred. P. A. Sanford, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—35 COCKS AND cockerels at \$1.50, two for \$2.50 and up. Sired by White Cloud, sire of 1-2-3-4 cockerel at Parsons and winners at Missouri State this year. Eggs 5c each. J. R. Stallings, Oswego, Kan.

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU JUST PAID FOR cockerels? Prepare now for nineteen seventeen. Raise your own cockerels. Eggs from three fine pens of direct W. D. Young stock. Guaranteed fertile. Circular for asking. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE: 500 SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens and pullets. \$1.00 each. 200 cocks and cockerels same breed. \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. 200 Rhode Island Reds, both combs, male and female, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Keystone Poultry Yards, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SCHOOLEY'S LEGHORN FARM (SINGLE Comb White exclusively). We specialize in fancy table eggs and farm raised breeding stock, trapnested, selected and bred for egg production. Book your order now for guaranteed eggs for hatching. Box 37E, Lawrence, Kan.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

BARGAIN PRICES IN PURE BRED WHITE Orpingtons. Box 100, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

A FEW CHOICE BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, WITH size and quality. Cockerels \$1.50. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. 16 premiums State show. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

LET ME BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR Single Comb Black Minorca eggs. Price right. Ed. Leach, Randolph, Kansas.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.00. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. A. M. Jordan, Manhattan, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS OR BABY chicks, quality, vitality, vigor. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS from first prize pen. Earl Fallis, Luray, Kan.

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS better than ever. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Mrs. Nellie Lawyer, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE bone, farm raised. \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

BOOK ORDERS NOW FOR WHITE ORPINGTON baby chick and eggs. For prices write Chas. King, Hays, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A CHOICE LOT OF cockerels and cocks for sale. Can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

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THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Delivered. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$5 per 100. Pen eggs \$5 and \$3 per settings. F. B. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, 1ST PRIZE winners Topeka State Fair cockerels \$1 to \$2.50. Mrs. G. W. Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS strain. Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. M. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

WELLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE the greatest business fowl. They lay more, grow faster and win \$5.00 per 100. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS AND pullets, sired by imported stock. Death of Mrs. Jones is reason for selling out. This stock must go. Write me. The Jones Poultry Ranch, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST WINTER layers, one hundred hens laid sixty-five eggs on January ninth, hatching eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, \$7.00 per hundred. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butte Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS 50 BIG boned Buff Orpington cockerels for quick sale. \$3, \$5 and \$7 each. Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kan., Box 149-B. Free mating list.

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BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, MULL-hall, Okla.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. E. L. STEPH-ena, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1 EACH. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$1.00. Mrs. B. F. Peirce, Breymer, Mo.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 EACH. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan.

CHOICE STOCK, BUFF ROCK COCKER-els. Bessie Fuller, Blackburn, Okla.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Route 4. James Keel, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ROCKS. HENS \$12.00 doz. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 AND \$5.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER-els \$1.00 each. Mrs. R. B. Donham, Hollis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AT REASON-able prices. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

50 WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.00 up. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, STATE WIN-ners. Free catalog. R. A. Ogden, Wichita, Kan.

50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, "RING-let" strain, \$2.00. E. W. Caywood, Clif-ton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EARLY COCKERELS \$1.50 each, 4 for \$5. Mrs. Ernest Rowe, Jewell, Kan.

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EXTRA QUALITY WHITE ROCK COCK-erels \$2 each. Catalog. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS, BEAUTIES. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS, STOCK AND eggs, show winners. Broadmour Poultry Yards, Haven, Kan.

FOR FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Han-over Kan., R. No. 4.

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PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS AND pullets. Nottzger strain. Prize winners. Sol Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ROCK cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. J. M. Thompson, Box 43, Coldwater, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, EGGS FOR HATCHING. prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE bred, big boned, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mrs. G. P. Field, Randall, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH quality \$2.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Mating list free. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range. Eggs 15, 75 cents, 100, \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and eggs. Write for prices. Mrs. Geo. L. Pfirang, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

50 CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, COCKER-els. Ringlet strain \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00. John Tatze, White City, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—BEST BLOOD lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. Embry, Baxter Springs, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. .75 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Large, vigorous, farm-raised, \$1.50 each. Mrs. H. Buchenan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SCORED birds from 88 to 91%. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKER-els and pullets. Won at Wichita this year. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2 TO \$3, fine show birds, pullets and hens \$1 each. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FISHEL STRAIN, WHITE ROCKS, EGGS 15-\$1.00, 50-\$2.75, 100-\$5.00. Two cock-erels. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BIG BONED, farm raised, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Mrs. Emma Conaway, McPherson, Kansas, R. F. D. 5.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 up. Eggs in season \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Robt. Nyland, Scandia, Kan.

WETMORE, KAN. BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, fine markings. Write for particulars. Am booking eggs for the season. L. Thomas.

50 GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Also eggs by setting or by 100. Prices reasonable. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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BUFF ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM Frisco World's Fair champions, \$5 each, elegant breeders. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—COCKS AND COCKER-els \$2.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaran-teeed or money back. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, HENS AND cockerels. Exhibition quality, utility prices. Correspondence solicited. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 71 PREMIUMS, TO-peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerels for sale. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS, BARRED Rocks 108 Premiums, 27 years' experi-ence. Write for prices. Mrs. Chris Bear-man, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 25 years. Cocks, cockerels, pullets, eggs and day old chicks in season. Mrs. James Mc-Nally, Victor, Iowa.

PETTIS' BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS ST. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. Heavy lay-ing strain. Choice cockerels \$2 up. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, BIG boned. Prize winners, cockerels cheap. Eggs \$1.25 for 15, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, DIRECT from Thompson's "Ringlets," in my breed-ing pens. Both matings. Eggs \$3, \$2 for 15. Chas. Lamb, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1-15, \$5-100. BABY chick 10c. Excellent show record. World's best strains; information free. Nellie Mc-Dowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 1.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS, WIN-ners, Kansas State Poultry Federation medal. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Prompt shipment. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Have some choice ckls and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaran-teeed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL. Snow white, vigorous cockerels from se-lected pens not related to any I have sold. \$2, \$3, \$5. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS THAT WILL please you, big bone, yellow legs, nice barring, must have room. For quick sale \$2.00 each. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, CHAMPIONS, PRIZE WIN-ners. Special prices, cockerels \$3.00, Pul-lets \$2.00. Eggs \$7.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. Wible's White Rock Farm, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—"RINGLET" BARRED PLY-mouth Rocks, Pens. (1) full blood "Ring-let" cockerel (\$6.00), (4) "Ringlet" strain pullets (\$2.00) for \$12.00. Mrs. Iver Chris-tenson, Jamestown, Kan.

200 ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RING-let, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for mating list and prices. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

SKINNERS BARRED ROCKS BRED FOR winter laying for 31 years. Best blood in the world. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.50 per 100. Beautiful catalogue free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE from the strain that won, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st hen at the state Fed-eration show at Stillwater January, 1916. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

FOR SALE—25 FANCY BARRED ROCK cockerels of the pullet bred line same as I won at Topeka with last month. Price each \$2 and up. Write quick. M. P. Thiele, Barred Rock fancier, Lucas, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$5 per 100. Cir-cular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PURE E. B. Thompson strain. Leaders of the world. Extra well barred, yellow, beak and legs. \$2.00 each, few extra at \$5.00 each. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Paul Olivier, Danville, Kan.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS, 1ST COCK-erel bred pen, 2nd pullet, 3rd cockerel, Kansas State Show, January 1916. All firsts Enid, Oklahoma, December, 1915. Stock and eggs for sale. A. F. Rusmiesel, Drummond, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$1.00 AND \$2.00 each. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, PRICES REASON-able. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1.00. Mrs. Alex. Letch, Parkerville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS AND PUL-lets. Bargains. Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS, SOME GOOD COCK-erels for sale. Mrs. Perry McFall, Pratt, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red c'k'ls \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS and cockerels \$1.70 to \$2.00. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES AND REDS. Cockerels, baby chicks and eggs. Albert Schlickan, Haven, Kan.

THOROUGHRED S. C. RED COCKERELS. Extra good utility stock. \$2.50 each. Mrs. L. J. Loux, Scott City, Kansas.

LARGE, DARK, EVEN RED, ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2. Nora Luthye, Rt. No. 6, No. Topeka, Kan.

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WIN-ter layers. Eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMBED R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Winners at Topeka, Hutch-inson. Send for mating list for eggs. H. V. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, 4 COCKS \$3.00 EACH, 18 cockerels \$2 left. Balance sold. These are bargains in even dark velvety Reds. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS from prize winners. Pulletts \$1.00. Cock-erels \$1.50 and \$2.50. Eggs for setting. F. L. Blaine, New Ulysses, Kan.

BANBURY'S R. C. REDS, WON THREE firsts and two seconds. Ckls, 5 for \$8.00. Also scored birds. Banbury's Hornless Shorthorn Farm, Pratt, Kansas.

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels from good laying strain; some show birds; prices \$1.00 up. Eggs in season. E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

THOROUGHRED, DARK VELVETY, Rose Comb Reds, Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

THOROUGHRED ROSE COMB REDS, Dark Brilliant. Breeder nine years. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction g' ranteed. Mrs. Wyatt Shipp, Savonburg, Kan-sas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, "Redview" Stock & Poultry has ckls. for sale at live and let live prices. I guarantee satisfaction or money back. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, LARGE BONED, well colored, and heavy layers. Open range. Strong fertility. \$5.00 per hundred. Safe arrival guaranteed. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

BRED TO LAY THOROUGHRED S. C. Reds, \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per hundred. Guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised, few choice cockerels. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, ROSE COMB Reds, I have bred Reds for 13 years. They don't all score 100. Cockerels all sold. Egg prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RED COCKS AND COCK-erels sired by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$75.00, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 each. A few higher. 1916 pens best ever. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, TRAP NESTED FOR heavy egg production, range raised, Win-ners at the Missouri State Show and egg laying contest. Write for circular. Ozark Poultry Farm, Richland, Mo.

EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB RED COCKS and cockerels, \$2.00 up to \$4.00. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks 7c, Drakes \$1.25. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

GUARANTEED FERTILITY, SAVE DELIV-ery of low priced hatching eggs. From big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs Rhode Island Reds. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EGGS—SUPERIOR BREED-ing, range, hen hatched, fertility and safe delivery guaranteed. Charges prepaid. 15-\$1, 100-\$5. Fawn-White Runner duck eggs same. Mrs. Jno. Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.

THOROUGHRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, exclusively. Dark velvety Reds, splendid laying Bean strain. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Two grand pens. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan., Route 3.

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS OR pullets \$2. Bred from prize winners at big shows and fairs in Kan., Mo. and Okla. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. Write for sub-agency on Candee Colony Brooder Stoves. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

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BIG, ROSE COMB WHITE COCKERELS, Mrs. Post strain, \$1. Clyde Gilbert, Girard, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES, COCKERELS, PUL-lets, hens at bargain prices. W. K. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES FROM BEST strains in this country. Cocks and cock-erels \$2, \$3. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 100-\$8. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND WHITES, I win at the big shows. First and fourth pullet, fourth and seventh cockerel at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Stock for sale at right prices. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

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THOROUGHRED BOURBON REDS. FAY Egy, Turon, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

THOROUGHRED BOURBON RED TOMS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

BOURBON RED HENS 3 EGGS 25. MRS. Walter Dixon, Severy, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$5.50, 50 LB. ancestors. L. R. Wiley, Elddale, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS \$4 TO \$5. Hens \$3. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key toms. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Ruth Snowbarger, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS \$4. Hens \$2.50. Mrs. Ellis Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

3 FULL BLOOD WHITE HOLLAND TUR-key toms. Mrs. Susie Leonhart, Abilene, Kan.

THOROUGHRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms \$5 each. Maude Parker, Good-land, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms \$4. Mrs. Louie Landgraf, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Toms \$3.50, Hens \$2.50. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

CHOICE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, large and gentle. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Mo.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS \$4.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Tim-ken, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS 25 LB. UP. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Herrick, Osborne, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE, PURE WHITE HOLLAND Hens \$3.00. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, PURE BRED, \$5.00 each. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

THOROUGHRED BOURBON RED TUR-keys. Old stock unrelated. Mrs. Henry Ruth, Colony, Kan.

THOROUGHRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, Toms \$5. Hens \$3.50. W. Wil-liams, Carlton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, OLD AND young, Toms \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. Addie Bell, Wellsville, Kan.

THOROUGHRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, Toms \$5.00, Hens \$3.00. D. C. Lamb, Richland, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$4 each. Pure bred Toulouse geese \$2.00. A. Sells, Maple Hill, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Toms \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. Homer Rawlings, Eureka, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TOMS, \$5. PRIZE strain. Registered Duroc boars \$20. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00, SHIP-ping points, Alma, Wamego, Wabausee. Mrs. A. J. Moseley, Alma, Kan.

THOROUGHRED BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms \$5 to \$7. Hens \$2.50 to \$4. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY toms, big bone, splendid markings. Order early. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS \$5. Hens \$4. White guineas \$1.50 each either sex. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25 POUNDS at eight months. Correct markings. \$5 each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, HENS 2 YEAR \$3.50-\$4. Eggs in season \$3-15. Buff Orping-ton eggs. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Toms \$5.00, hens \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. S. Reece, Lucas, Kan.

FOR SALE—NARRAGANSETT COCKER-els, sired by third tom at Frisco, four and six dollars each. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—M. B. TURKEYS, EXTRA well bred, heavy bone, good markings. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Mrs. J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kansas.

LARGE BOURBON REDS, WHITE WINGS, half to seven-eighths white tails. Toms \$4.00, hens \$3.00. Amos Powers, New Albany, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys, Long line winners. May hatch, good bone. Toms \$5-6, Hens \$3.50. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Twenty-five pound toms, hens fifteen. Toms five dollars. Hens three fifty. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. My turkeys are prize winners wher-ever shown. I guarantee to please or your money refunded. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, KELLER STRAIN, E. Wilson, Nickerson, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EGGS, Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS, Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.
FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.
FINE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES AND EGGS for sale, Dr. Douglas, Mound City, Kan.
GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, Hattie Jenks, Howard, Kansas.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50, Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.
ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50, Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.
CHOICE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.00 each, N. Sanders, Miller, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mabel I. Ecklund, Herington, Kan., Rt. No. 1.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, STOCK AND eggs reasonable, Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, also eggs, Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.
"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES, \$1.50 to \$5.00, Write Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock, M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.
DODD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINNERS and layers, Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kansas.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, FEW FINE cockerels left, at \$1.50 each, DeBusk Bros., Macksville, Kan.
PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR sale, Prize winning stock, Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale, Farm range, prices right, A. H. Thompson, Liberal, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, I HAVE SOME good ones for sale at prices that suit, M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.
PURE BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2 to \$3 each, Satisfaction guaranteed, Carl Bowline, Ada, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLETS TO spare, Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.75 for 30, D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS, cocks, hens, pullets, eggs, Plock's White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM CHOICE White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 15, \$5 per 100, Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED from pure bred prize winners, \$2.00 up, Mrs. Charles Gear, Clay Center, Kan.
WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKS and cockerels please, Ask for prices, and guarantee, Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.
FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.99, \$2.99, \$3.99 each, Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, early hatched, farm raised, price \$1.50, Oscar Adee, Wells, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from my first prize winners, \$1.00 to close them out, Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.
WHITE HOLLANDS, TOMS 26 TO 30 LBS., \$1.99 and \$2.99, Hens 15 to 18 \$4.00, Pure white, none better, M. E. Burt, Kinsley, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, Eggs in season, Member K. S. P. F. Geo. W. Sheller, Route No. 1, McPherson, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS AND COCKERELS, \$2.99 to \$4.99, Rudy Perfection strain direct, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PULLETS and capons, Silver cup winners, Priced right for quick sale, P. S. Teagarden, Odell, Neb.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE WINNERS at the Oklahoma City show, Ckl. \$1 to \$5, Pullets \$1 to \$2, Satisfaction guaranteed, J. L. Galloway, Posa, Okla.
FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES AND sex carrier fatters, Home choice Okla., 5 fine pens mated now, Mating list free, Gilette & Gilette, Florence, Kan.
FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, fine, well marked birds, Chicks came from Glendale Farms Premier strain, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, J. Q. Boner, Kickapoo, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PEN headed by second prize cockerel Kansas City Royal, 15-43, Flock headed by cockerels scoring one to two points less 15-41, Mrs. Ira Abney, Pleasanton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE ROCKS, BUFF DUCKS, BOURBON Red turkeys, Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Ellingham, Kan.
HIGH CLASS BLACK MINORCAS, FINE Buff Orpingtons, Frank A. Anzow, South Bend, Okla., Neb.
GAMES—7 STRAINS—IRISH GRAYS, Black Breasted Reds, Hopkinson War-borne, Black Devils, Silver Duckwings, Red Cuckoo, Texas Blues, Eggs \$1.50 per 15, S. F. Baby, Whitesboro, Texas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS OF QUALITY—RHODE ISLAND Whites \$1.25, S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00, Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.00 to \$2, Bronze turkeys, Toms \$5, Hens \$3, George Rogendorff, Carlton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, White Pekin ducks and drakes, Priced right, Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, large, well built, \$5.00 each, Also nice large Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.00 each, W. T. Dunstone, Laird, Kan.
STOCK, EGGS, BABY CHICKS, 25 LEADING varieties, Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$5.00, 100, Chicks 15c each, Breeding stock \$2.00 each, Miller Poultry Farm, Route 10, Lancaster, Mo.
BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS, REDS, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, 10 each, Eggs \$1.00, S. C. Black Minorcas, 15 eggs \$1.50, Riverside Poultry Farm, Blackwell, Okla.
BLUE RIBBON WINNING BUFF ROCKS, Single Comb, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin and Buff ducks, Cockerels, drakes, ducks and eggs reasonable, Henry Blauer, Bern, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTES, R. C. Red hens, pullets and cockerels \$1.00 each, Six fine Black Langshan cockerels \$1.25 each, Eggs for hatching \$4.00 per 100, Mrs. Henry Siegert, Blackwell, Okla.
FREEDOM STOCK FARM HAS 6 EXTRA large Pekin drakes \$2.00 each, 15 good White Plymouth Rock cockerels and some pullets \$1.50 and \$2.00, 10 fine Buff Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00, 6 pair White Fantail pigeons \$1.50 pair, F. C. Swierensky, Belleville, Kan.
STURDY STRAIN, STRONG, VIGOROUS cockerels, all varieties—Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Langshans, Brahmans, Minorcas, Campines, Hamburgs, Golden Seabright Bantams, \$2.00 and up, Also geese, ducks and turkeys, Write for egg prices, Lokan Valley Poultry Farms, Drawer 14, Wayne, Neb.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 12C HEAVY HENS, DUCKS AND geese 11c, Turkeys 17c, Guineas, dozen \$4, The Copes, Topeka.
WANTED—350 SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and 250 Barred Plymouth Rocks, baby chicks, Send, Best prices and delivery dates, Fred Orbaugh, Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

POULTRY FOR MONEY MAKING, WRITE for free 1916 booklet giving valuable information about leading breeds, F. M. Larkin, Box 21, Clay Center, Neb.
BABY CHIX, PERFECT FIRELESS HOT Water Brooder, Can't freeze, Water fountain, Free circular, Kansas Poultry Farm, Norton, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word, Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.
FOR SALE—60 COWS IN GOOD CONDITION, H. L. Mills, Ematon, Kan.
GUINEAS, WHITE AFRICANS, \$5 PER trio, The Copes, Topeka.
FINE YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, O. F. Borden, Esbon, Kan.
HACKNEY STALLION SIX YEARS OLD, W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.
FOR SALE—AMERICAN BRED SADDLE stallions, Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.
FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves, W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.
FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS, Priced right, L. B. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.
TO TRADE GOOD FIVE YEAR OLD registered Jack for registered Percheron stallion, W. C. Winder, Waldo, Kan.
FOR SALE—ALL REGISTERED PERCHERONS and Herefords, No stallions, four mares, six bulls, No trade, Luckhardt Stock Farm, Tarkio, Mo.
FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, colts or registered mares—one registered Percheron stallion coming six; several young jacks, George Belcher, Jefferson, Okla.
FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HOLSTEIN cows, fresh soon, F. H. Gleue, Bremen, Kan.
FOR SALE RIGHT: YOUNG KY. JACK; fine large animal, J. B. Smalldon, R.F.D., Fairbury, Neb.
FOUR MONTHS CHESTER WHITE FEMALES, registered, \$11.00, Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.
BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, ELIGIBLE TO registry, Ten dollars, Wallace Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.
HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 2-4 weeks old, \$17 each, crated, Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.
REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, \$25.00, Hira Bells Fern of Hood Farm, Jas. R. Snyder, Box A, Frazer, Mo.
SHETLAND PONIES, SIXTY HEAD TO choose from, Special prices for Christmas, Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON horse and mammoth black jack; extra good ones, D. H. Zabel, Wetmore, Kan.

REGISTERED YEARLING HOLSTEIN bull, sire grandson of Pontiac, Korndyke, light color, Price \$75, G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—180 GOOD RED COWS, AVERAGE weight 800 pounds, 100 head of good red steers coming 2 years old, Joe McCune, Tyrone, Okla.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, 6 years, weight 1915, Phone Hobart R-W-2, Call or write G. H. Goldtrap, Hobart, Okla., Box 81, R. F. D. 5.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEREFORDS for sale, One fine herd bull, also several younger bulls, Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

SPRINGDALE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE, 10 bulls, good ones, including my pure Scotch herd bull Athens Scotchman 356646, A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO JACKS, COMING THREE and four years old, Ten Jennets, One white Arabian stallion, five years old, Robert Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE BRED Percheron stallion, coming 6 year old, Dark iron gray, Good disposition, Will trade for live stock, Ed Grimm, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR REGISTERED Percheron mares or fillies—5 good black jacks and one Jennet; also one Standard bred stallion, A. N. Kennedy, Narka, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG RED POLLED BULLS for sale; big boned, stretchy fellows, Registration certificate goes with each individual, Write or come, Priced to sell, R. E. Weeks, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—DARK GRAY PERCHERON stallion three in May, heavy bone, weight 1820 lbs, Will sell worth the money or trade for first class stallion not related to my mares, J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

75 HORNLESS SHORTHORNS, ROAN ORANGE, 1900 in herd, 15 bulls, Reds and roans, \$75.00 and up, Registered, Will meet trains, Write, Phone 1602, Banbury's Hornless Shorthorn Farm, Pratt, Kansas.

2 YR. OLD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, \$75, 5 yr. old registered Percheron mare in foal, weight 1400, \$250, Yearling full blood Percheron stallion, weight 1100, \$250, 3 and 4 yr. old jacks, \$200 each or will trade for livestock, C. F. Thompson, Williamstown, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

SEED CORN, LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SEED CORN, J. J. McCRAE, Manhattan, Kan.

BROOM CORN FOR SALE, ALBERT Schriener, Eads, Colo.

SWEET CLOVER, LARGE, WHITE, R. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

GOLD MINE SEED CORN; GRADED; price reasonable, J. Maloney, Detroit, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.00 PER 1,000, 5000 \$9.00, List free, J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants cheap, J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER POUND, No Johnson grass, Fred Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, Hulled \$10 per bu, H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

KANSAS GOLD MINE AND SILVER MINE seed corn, Priced right, Ideal Seed Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN SEED AT 6 CTS. IN 100 LB. LOTS, Larger quantities cheaper, W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

SUDAN GRASS, PURE SEED, 10C PER pound, Less for large quantities, P. F. Orr, Garfield, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, Unhulled, \$6 per bu, 60 lbs, Chas. Kelley, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE UNHULLED WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed 10c per lb, Frank Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

WARRANTED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, Hulled \$10 per bu, Sacks included, R. Reynolds, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE "KANSAS ORANGE" CANE SEED; 1,000 bushels; 75c per bu. for all or part, M. Greenleaf, Murdock, Kan.

PURE DWARF MAIZE ON STEM FROM carefully bred seed 4c lb, bags free, F. M. Vermillion, R. 3, Shattuck, Okla.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled \$10.00 bushel, Samples free, Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, Guaranteed pure white, Hulled \$10 per bu, 60 lbs, Funston Bros., Carlyle, Kan.

WANTED—2500 LBS. CHOICE ALFALFA seed; quote lowest price, Send sample, A. M. Ludeman, Gainesville, Texas.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled \$10.00 bushel, Samples free, Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, \$1.50 per bushel, Samples free, J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, unhulled, 12 1/2 cts. per lb, \$7.00 per bu, sacked, John Saniter, Neal, Kan.

FRUIT TREES GROWN IN THE KAW Valley are known everywhere as superior stock, Buy direct and save middleman's profit, Send for catalogue and price list, Kaw Valley Nurseries, Box 133, Topeka, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE, WHITE blossom, 1915 crop, sample free, \$10.00 per bu., recleaned, Henry Hahn, Minneapolis, Kan.

APPLE AND PEACH TREES, 5 TO 25C, Other stock proportionate, Write for prices, Agents wanted, Garnett Nursery, Garnett, Kansas.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS WHILE they last at \$2.50 per bu, F. O. B. Tyro, Good seed but slightly mixed, H. S. Tuttle, Tyro, Kan.

YELLOW BLOSSOM, UNHULLED, SWEET clover seed 10c lb, Far ahead white variety for pasture or bees, Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES, TRUE to name, Packed with care, Fruit-book free, Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

KAFIR AND CANE SEED, WELL MATURED, fine quality, graded, Will all grow, \$2.00 per 100 lbs., sacked, F. O. B. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE, IN ONE LOT, ABOUT FIVE hundred bu, high grade, high yielding, well matured, "Early Yellow Dent" corn, G. C. Finley, Troy, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder, Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.60 per bushel, J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, HIGH-GRADE, INSPECTED seed, guaranteed clear of Johnson grass, 10c per pound, cash with order, L. H. W. Terry, Lubbock, Texas.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS, DIRECT FROM Texas, Re-cleaned, sacked, seventy cents per bushel, F. O. B. Hiawatha, Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed hulled \$9.00 a bushel 60 lbs, Unhulled \$6.00 per bushel 60 lbs, Alfalfa seed, choice, \$11.00 a bushel, F. Anstaett, Lyndon, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED; PURE, RE-cleaned, officially tested, \$6.00 100 pounds, No Johnson grass, Germination guaranteed, Supply limited, B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED white kafir corn, Made 50 bu. per acre this year, I have 300 bu, Will sell one bu. to 300 at \$1.00 per bu, Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.50 per 1,000, Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee, Send for catalog, M. C. Buteyn & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

ONE CAR PURE RED TEXAS SEED OATS, harvested, stacked and threshed without rain, Averaged 66 1/2 bu. acre, Took first premium at Labette Co. fair, 60 cts. per bu, F. O. B. Bartlett, Kan. Order at once, H. M. Baird, R. 1, Chetopa, Kan.

YOUNGEST BEARING PEACH—JAPAN Dream—Bears quicker—heavier than any other, 160 peaches from one tree fifteen months after planting reported by Missouri grower, A Marvel of Production, Send your name for full information and fruit-book, Winfield Nurseries, Box 56, Winfield, Kansas.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO SAVE MONEY on trees—choice guaranteed true-to-name stock—send for our grower-to-planter prices and catalog—free the day we hear from you—ready right now to save you dealers' and agents' profits on the best trees that grow, Write the Winfield Nurseries, Box 53, Winfield, Kansas.

PET STOCK

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

BELGIAN HARES, LUTE CARR, Garden City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES, WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

WHITE AFRICAN RABBITS \$1 PER pair, Rena Thomas, Canton, Kan.

FERRETS, 3000 FERRETS, TRAINED ON rats and rabbits, Booklet for stamp, Augustine's, Whitehall, Wis.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, Watch, pet, stay home little dog, 5c for price list, William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

YELLOW PERIL GREYHOUND, STUD fee \$10, Red, weight 60 lbs, No. 71 Registry number, Sire Greenlaw II, imported dam Peerless Beauty, Tom Sheldon, Garnett, Kan., owner.

FARM MACHINERY

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

FOR SALE—DEMPSTER WELL DRILL good as new, Price reasonable, E. S. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

BULL TRACTOR WITHOUT MOTOR, Excellent condition, Install your own engine, Price \$100, W. J. Robinson, Viola, Kan.

MONSCO CONCRETE SILO BUILDING outfit, six foot forms, scaffold, hoist, engine, mixer, will trade for anything can use on farm, F. N. Irby, Tonkawa, Okla.

TOBACCO

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

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco, Mail stamps for samples, Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

KENTUCKY BEST NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, smoking or chewing, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs, \$1.00, 10 lbs, \$2.00, Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

LANDS

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

160 A. IMP. \$9000. 2 MI. HARVEYVILLE. A. Fleming, Burlingame, Kan.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 1/2 SECTION near Lewis, Kan. C. E. Reed.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CITY PROPERTY in Cloud Co., Kan. Box 61, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES KAW BOTTOM. 2 1/2 mi. east of Topeka. Easy terms. J. O. Butler, Walter, Okla.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, FOR WESTERN land, three tracts, twelve Jennets. Geo. Stullken, Bazine, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. GOOD QR. SECTION, in Ellis county, Okla. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

BY OWNER—160 ACRES NICE SMOOTH Colo. land; good bargain. John Gallagher, Arapahoe, Colo.

12 1/2 ACRES, IMPROVED, SEVEN MILES Topeka. Immediate possession. Inq. A. G. Shaffer, Lecompton, Kan.

IMPROVED 90 A. VALLEY FARM TO trade for Eastern Kan. farm. Write Tom Ramsey, Gravette, Ark., Rt. No. 2.

205 ACRES SMOOTH IMPROVED VALLEY 2 1/2 miles Emporia. Write. Terms. Description. Jos. Mares, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, three miles to town. Price \$20,000. Oscar Brewer, Route 3, Ellinwood, Kan.

13 A. TEXAS GULF COAST LAND TO trade for land or merchandise, state price and terms in first letter. Box 35, Lorraine, Kan.

OWNERS LIST EXCHANGES. WANT merchandise, large ranches and income property. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

160 ACRES IMPROVED NEAR PHILLIPS- burg, Kansas. Price \$7500 for \$5000 stock hardware. Balance terms. Drenning Bros., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—240 ACRES Rooks Co. farm for 20 to 40 acres joining good town. All clear. E. A. Folsom, Webster, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—800 ACRE RANCH ON Grouse creek, eastern Cowley county. 320 acre farm in Logan county, Kansas. W. K. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME- steads almost gone. Last chance for free farms. Fine water. Rich loam soil. Write Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE—645 ACRES, LIPSCOMB county, Texas, 200 cultivated, 100 in wheat, balance good grass, new improvements, \$12.50 per acre. Owner, H. G. Hadler, Lipscomb, Texas.

GOOD IMPROVED CATTLE RANCH IN New Mexico. All fence and cross fence. Well of abundance of water, a fine young orchard. Trade for Kansas land. F. H. Oelkers, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 120 ACRES improved Labette Co. creek bottom farm want northeast Kansas 40 to 80 acres, good land great sacrifice for cash. Write owner, R. B. Denman, Chetopa, Kan.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: FORTY ACRES in Fort Stockton, Texas, all under irrigation and all in crop now; smooth, desirable land. Belongs to an estate, must sell. Address C. W. Snyder, Richland, Kan., Route 19.

FARM AUCTION, FEB. 19TH, 1910, AT Syracuse, Kan. 168 a. improved, irrigated, bottom farm adjoining Medway, main line Santa Fe; 7 miles Syracuse, county seat Hamilton county. Franklin State Bank, Franklin, Neb.

FOR SALE—80 1/2 ACRES OF CUT OVER land adjoining the town of Pujio, La. On the Santa Fe R. R. Price \$1456. \$1000 cash, balance in three equal yearly payments 6% interest. Address Elmer Malles, Humboldt, Kan.

160 ACRES, 105 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, 30 a. pasture, 20 a. meadow, 5 a. orchard and lots. New 5 room house, good barn, and other buildings. A never-failing spring flows out near barn. 1/2 mile to school, 2 mi. to town, on rural route and telephone line. Price \$56 an acre. Further particulars, address J. A. Kuhlman, Ozawie, Kan.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA GOOD FARM LAND adjoining state land which can be grazed for a few cents per acre makes the best proposition open for cattle, sheep and hogs. Cheap production of high priced meat makes big profit. For official information write, Dept. of Immigration, Capital Bldg., Pierre, So. Dak.

GENTLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA RANCH. For sale: Culebra Ranch, on Woodlake Heights, in sight of snow capped Mt. Whitney, in the Thermal belt of Tulare county, overlooking the city, lake and valley of Woodlake; 40 acres lemons, 60 acres young oranges. Will make ideal home for wealthy gentleman and be big income producer. Price \$60,000.00. Terms. Steve Webb, Woodlake, Tulare Co., California.

GREENWOOD COUNTY RANCH BARGAIN. Located in the famous Greenwood Co. cattle and pasture district, 8 mi. from two different railroads, trading and shipping points; limestone soil; best of grass and water; 100 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture; 75 a. of cultivated land creek bottom and good alfalfa land, 15 a. now in alfalfa fenced hog light; good improvements. As I must have the money to use in other business I have put the price down to \$20.00 per a. for quick sale. For further particulars write V. S. Cantrell, owner, Yates Center, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS—EXCELLENT

100 a. in Neosho Co., one mi. good high school town, 3 churches, good market; 2 hours to K. C., M. K. T. 15 a. alfalfa, 20 a. good wheat, 25 a. pasture, bal. plowed for spring crops; imp. and water good. Worth \$150.00 or more. Selling price \$85.00 a. Terms \$1000 cash, \$2000 to \$3000 in trade, bal. 5 to 10 yr. at 5%. Add. W. J., Box 20, Stark, Kan.

148 ACRES 5 MILES OF CHERRYVALE, Montgomery Co., Kansas; 50 acres in cultivation, 28 acres in fine meadow and 70 acres in pasture; mostly all limestone soil; all fenced and cross fenced; plenty of good stock water at creek; cistern at house; good 9 room house, been built three yrs.; use natural gas for fuel; good outside cave, good store house, big barn with hay loft above, chicken house and other improvements; 1 mile to school and church; R.F.D. and phone. Price \$4000.00, Mtg. \$2000.00 has 5 yrs. to run at 6%. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED 300 ACRES PRAIRIE BROKE. \$1.50 per acre. John Dalby, Banner, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WISH TO BUY WELL IMPROVED 160 acres close to town for a home. Must be bargain. John Fisher, Kingman, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property, write us. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE WITH parties owning Canadian land who are desirous of disposing of same. Address K-78, care Mail and Breeze.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALE- able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWN- ers send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—7 H. P. WITTE PORTABLE gasoline engine good as new. Make and break ignition. Price \$140. R. K. Johnson, Vermillion, Kan.

BARGAIN—FINE RESIDENCE, OSAGE City, Kan. Located same block high school. Would take automobile part payment. Further information, Lars Peterson, Osage City, Kan.

HARNESS SHOP AND STOCK FOR SALE. only one in town and no other dealer handling harness supplies. Or sell stock and rent shop. Ernest Peters, Lorraine, Kan.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE IN COLLEGE town. I will sell property of Hattie M. Noyes, deceased, located on Moro street, Manhattan, Kan. Price \$2000. Also three room house in Wabaussee, Kansas. Price \$600. Write for full description. Mrs. Robt. Enlow, Wamego, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

CREAM WANTED

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

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

PHOTO FINISHING

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

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED, 50 PER cent off, any size. Prints special for this month 3c each up to postal size. Postpaid. Kodak Finishing Company, 3159 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

OPPORTUNITY SEEKERS IN THE Ozarks, send for a sample copy of the Ozark Magazine, Springfield, Mo. Copies 15 cents.

FOR SALE—FEED STORE, FEED MILL, hydraulic cider press, fine location. Doing good business. Must sell on account of sickness. Ideal suburban home, a five acre tract with fruit. G. P. Gill, 2612 E 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

GOOD BRICK BANK AND STORE BUILD- ing 90-25 feet in Maize, Okla., for exchange for stock of mdse. Value \$2500. Cost \$3000. Renting \$20 per month. Will pay difference in cash if any. Address R. J. Conneway, Guthrie, Okla.

GARAGE AND FORD AGENCY FOR SALE. located in strong auto buying territory. You know the value of a Ford agency in such location. Big repair trade. Fine business in tires and other accessories. Sell with or without building. Best reasons for selling. Money making opportunity. Address Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

HELP WANTED

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

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAM- inations. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 35R, St. Louis.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hun- dreds needed by the best railroads every- where. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

THOUSANDS—MEN—WOMEN WANTED for U. S. government jobs. \$75.00 month. Steady work. List of positions now obtain- able free. Write immediately. Franklin In- stitute, Dept G 48, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common edu- cation sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept G 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 35F, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box S-36, Danville, Va.

AGENTS

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

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 277, Chicago, and get beautiful sam- ples, styles and a wonderful offer.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTA- tive. 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers, team- sters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, holsts, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent's profit \$45 in one day. Another \$1000 in Dec. We start you. Write for Big Color Plate. Secure exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

\$9 DAILY AVERAGE SELLING IMPROVED Advance Pump Governors. They make the hardest working pumps work easy, windmills turn in the slightest wind, pumping engines work with less than half the gas or steam; fit all pumps; warranted 5 years; exclusive territory; price \$5 each. Honorable men wanted to sell them everywhere. Inter- national Foundry Company, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600-\$12 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 855 F, Wash- ington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "In- ventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL- ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patent- ability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their in- ventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER

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

LUMBER. WHERE AND HOW TO BUY it cheap. Send material list to Box 1503, Tacoma, Wash.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SQUABS, BIG MONEY. FOR SAMPLE PAIR send \$1.00. Homer and Crosses, El Dorado Pigeon Farm, El Dorado, Kan.

LOST OR STOLEN. ONE SPOTTED MALE fox or trail hound, scar on inside of one hind leg. Please notify J. T. Rankin, Quen- emo, Kansas.

STEEL CLOTHES LINES 50 FEET WITH 35 pins attached, permanent, satisfaction guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt 40 cts. Ingersol Company, 401 Midland Bldg., Kan- sas City, Mo.

LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bois D' Arc cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kansas.

WANTED. EVERY ONE TO TRY A BOX of Beate's 'Em All shoe dressing. It softens preserves and absolutely waterproofs shoes with one application if properly applied. Price ten cents postpaid. Beate's 'Em All Mfg. Co., Lebanon, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great- est farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

LET US BUY YOUR EGGS. WE PAY A premium above Kansas City quotations, for fresh eggs. An extra premium for fer- tile eggs from yearling hens. What breed have you? How many eggs? Cases free. Reeds Creamery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any- one who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earn- ing power of money, and shows how any- one, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing For Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Need the Money, Perhaps

I should like to discuss a few things which, to me, seem more important than preparedness or cursing the banker. Take oil for instance. Oil has become, in some form or another, almost, if not quite indispensable to the farmers. In the last 90 days gasoline has more than doubled in price; coal oil about the same. The oil magnates say crude oil has more than doubled in price. Ad- mitted. But who raised the price of crude? Does it cost a cent more to re- fine a barrel of crude oil costing \$2 than it costs to refine a barrel costing 50 cents? If it does then, admitting that the raise in crude oil was legitimate would not a proportionate raise in the finished product be all that the refin- eries justly should have? Are they not taking about \$3 blood-money on every barrel of gasoline sold at present prices?

Let us look at the packers. Take a hog weighing 300 pounds. It will dress out 200 pounds clear meat. The 100 pounds offal will pay all costs of hand- ling. Then if the 200 pounds of clear meat sells for enough to pay first cost plus interest on capital invested, that ought to satisfy the packer. But does it do it? The facts scarcely will bear out such a conclusion. Consider the millers: Two and one- half bushels of good wheat will make one barrel of flour. The bran and shorts will pay all costs of milling. Then the wholesale price of flour should be the cost of 2 1/2 bushels of wheat plus inter- est on capital invested.

I gather from the foregoing that re- fineries are getting at least 40 per cent every 90 days, or about 160 per cent a year at the present rate.

With the facts before me you will please excuse me for not working up a greater lather over the banker's 8 per cent.

If the oil refineries and the packers and the millers could be made to dis- gorge the average farmer would not need nearly so much of the banker's 8 per cent money.

Blaine, Kan. W. F. Hunter.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or 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.

INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS?
Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

BARGAIN for 30 days, 320 improved, 5 mi. of town, \$28. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

MUST SELL. 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Ka.

480 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 acres, 3 1/2 miles of town, 1/2 mi. to school. Priced to sell. Terms on part. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kansas.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan. seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

310 A., 25 a. alfalfa, 130 corn land, bal. pasture. Abundance water; well impr. 1/2 mi. station, \$45 a. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

FOR THE BEST blue stem limestone pasture and alfalfa bottom farms for sale, no trades, write P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

280 A., 100 broke; extra bottom; 180 pasture. 2 mi. town; extra impr. \$40 a. S.L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Ka.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holsington, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade; other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

SUMNER CO. LAND. 80 a. 6 mi. of Wellington, 1/2 mi. to R.R. town; all alfalfa land, black rich soil; fence only impts. Snap at \$4250. 80 a. 9 mi. Wellington, 2 mi. R. R. town, black, level land, slightly impr. Price \$4500. Best bargains in Kan. Description guaranteed. E. S. Brodie, Wichita, Kan.

640 ACRES, 8 mi Peabody, 8 mi. Burns, Kan. 580 a. under cult., 60 a. prairie, 60 a. alfalfa. 2 sets of good improvements; includes elevator, scales, fine feed lots, everlasting water. Can be handled 1/2 down, bal. time to suit purchaser. A snap; time short, come. Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

FINE \$5500. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; fine imp. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FARMS ALL SIZES for sale, \$35.00, up. Wilson & Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow. \$30. 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 A. improved, good upland farm, 4 miles out; \$55.00 a. Easy terms. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

FOR REAL ESTATE BARGAINS in the great Neosho Valley, see or write S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

210 A. bottom, 160 a. cult., 60 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timber, 1/4 walnut; loam soil. \$60 a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

960 ACRE block fine level land, east Stanton Co., shallow water, \$7.00 acre. Bargain. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

NORTHEAST KAN. Good improved farms in bluegrass section, \$60 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

WHY RENT, when you can buy 320 acres, well improved, lots of bottom land, fine pasture, timber, water, only \$30 per acre? F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, near town and school; 80 acres, \$50 a.; 160, \$45 per a.; 240 a., \$38 per a.; 640, \$48 an acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Good wheat farms near Bucklin, Ford Co. Easy terms. Stevens and Haskell county land cheap. Good terms. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kansas.

160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 130 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom, \$10,500. Mtg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, bluegrass; well improved; good water, \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

ONLY \$1500 DOWN for 320 acres, 4 miles station, 170 acres cult.; nearly all in wheat; 1/4 with place, 150 acres pasture, 100 more can be plowed. No improvements. Price \$5500. V. E. West, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

EXTRA BARGAIN in 320 acre farm, one mile town, High school, etc. 9 room house, large barn, improvements nearly new. Everything in tip top shape. Owner not able to handle same, says sell. Your chance to buy a dandy stock and grain farm. Terms if wanted. Price right. Come at once if interested. We have any size farm you want. Write for full description. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,** Ottawa, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE in 2 best agricultural counties of Kan., Sedgwick and Sumner, 5 and 4 mi. of railroad trackage. Market in Wichita with six R. R. trunk lines. Every farm we offer will double in value in 10 years. Are improved sections, half sections, quarter sections and 80 a. tracts, \$40 per a. up. Tens and twenties acre tracts close to Wichita. Land is sure to advance. If you delay you will regret. Call on or write for land list. Geo. R. Fultz, 103 West Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, if taken at once, in Lyon Co., Kan. 80 acres; 60 a. cult.; small orchard; house 28x32 feet, 4 rooms, cement porch and walk. Barn 20x26 feet, shed on side 24 feet; double granary; 80 ton silo; chicken, coal and smoke house. All fenced; 1/2 mile from town, rural phone, and mail route. Price \$4,000, terms. H. H. Lowe, Ft. Collins, Colo.

FOR SALE. Fine orchard in Eastern Kansas; 218 acres; 5000 trees 15 years old; 80 acres plow land; large crop in 1915; mainly Jonathan and Winesap; complete equipment; cider mill, sprayers, teams, cultivators, auto truck, storage house and 6 room residence, choice neighborhood; price \$40,000.00, one-fourth down, balance over a period of years; will take one-half of crop each year until paid for or trade for good income property near Kansas City. R. F. KIRSHNER, 1109 COMMERCE BLDG., Kansas City, Missouri.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER,** Wellington, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal. time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. **Salter Realty Co.,** Wichita, Kan.

Only \$1,000 Down 160 a., 90 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, all good tillable land except 10 a. broken. 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town, 15 miles from Wichita. Only \$45 per a., \$1000 down and \$500 per year at 6%. **A. Edminster,** Wichita, Kan.

Death Cause of Sale 190 a. 9 mi. Topeka, some creek bottom, 100 a. cult., 5 r. house, wells, living water, orchard, alfalfa, timber. Must sell to settle estate. \$55 per acre. **Stephenson & Webb,** Topeka, Kan.

Graham County Grecian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. **Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.**

80 Acres Only \$500 Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., \$5000; \$500 cash, \$500 Mch. 1st, \$500 yearly. **R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg.,** Wichita, Kan.

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want
By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND and mdse for sale or exchange. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

LANDS for sale and exchange for western lands. John Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 nonest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

\$16,000 CLEAR FARM. Want western Kansas land. Other farms for western land. T. M. Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

WANT to trade business property for western land. Store bldg. and blacksmith shop with full block of land in small town. \$2500. **A. A. Murray,** Westmoreland, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mdse. General stock preferred. 720 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address **C. F. Edwards,** Ness City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 160 acres, Kiowa County, 2 miles town on Mo. Pac. R.R. Smooth and can all be cultivated. Excellent water that has never been known to go dry. Some improvements. Price \$25 acre. \$1250 encumbrance. Will take in horses, cattle or late model car. **E. H. Phillips,** Council Grove, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. **Frizzell & Ely,** Larned, Kan.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. **Western Real Estate Exchange Co.,** Syracuse, Ka.

Public Sale Wednesday, Feb. 16, 10 A.M. 1320 acres of land; 6 miles W. of Medicine Lodge, known as Marchel Ranch. All this land lays in body; consists of 310 a. cult. land, 1010 a. grass land; well watered, plenty timber, 5 r. house, big barn, 2 granaries. Land fenced and cross fenced. Terms on land, 1/2 cash, bal. time. Horses, mules and implements also sell. **A. A. Marchel, Executor, Medicine Lodge, Ka.**

Eastern Kansas Stock Ranch \$24.00 Per Acre, Terms. \$60 acres, all good grass land except 160 acres good valley land in cultivation, never-falling water, good alfalfa land, good improvements, close to school, four miles town. Write now for description and terms. **Eastern Kansas Land Co.,** Quenemo, Kan.

WHY PAY RENT? 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town; all good land; 15 a. blue grass pasture, 15 a. clover, good 7 r. house; barn 32x32; plenty fruit; good water; close to school. Price \$67.50 per a. \$1500 cash, bal. 5 years 6%. **Casida & Clark,** Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point. 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek. 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. **J. E. Bocook & Son,** Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Live Wire Land Bargains 1740 a. in Gove Co., Kan., good improvements, 250 a. cult., 320 a. wheat, balance grass, \$10 per a. for 60 days. 640 a. in Lane Co., Kan., 200 cult. in wheat, bal. pasture, will exchange. 360 a. 3 1/2 mi. to Palsades, Colo., all irrigated, 100 a. alfalfa, also 6 1/2 a. in fruit, 4 blocks from P. O. Palsades, will exchange for Kan. land. 160 a. near Lawton, Okla., well improved, will exchange for Kan. land. 79 a. Necedah, Wisconsin, improved, will exchange for wheat land. **Live Wire Realty Co.,** Wichita, Kansas.

LOOK THIS OVER \$37.50 per acre buys 160 acres, Lyon county, 60 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Nearly all can be plowed. House 5 rooms; fair stable. \$15.00 per acre buys 160 acres, rough grass land. No trade. Write owner. **Box 43, Emporia, Kansas.**

SACRIFICE SALE Small improved farm, one mile of town, has sold for \$60. Will cut price to \$50, for short time. Carry two-thirds at 6%. Write **Glenn Riley,** Waverly, Kansas.

Ness County Lands Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. **Floyd & Floyd,** Ness City, Kansas.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME One of the finest locations in Kansas; 160 acres, 6 miles from state house; four miles of Washburn College. Good dairy farm; on gravel road. R. F. D., 'phone and milk route. Not able to work farm. No incumbrance. Good terms. **E. P. LeVan,** Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

LANE CO. If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. **W. V. Young,** Dighton, Kansas.

Fine Residence in Topeka Here's an exceptional opportunity to get a fine Topeka residence at a bargain. Owner leaving city. Will sell at sacrifice. Ten large rooms, strictly modern, sleeping and dining porches. Ground 75x190 feet. Barn and garage. Old shade and shrubbery. **W. S. McClintock** 1257 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Exchange For Land Tract, 6 rooms, modern, oak finish; new; east front. Everything up to the latest pattern. Walking distance of State House or Washburn College. 3 lots, 10 rooms, completely modern. Hot water plant; white oak finish; music room. Barn, garage; old shade. 2 blocks of State House; worth \$20,000, assessed at \$15,500. 1 1/2 lots, 5 rooms, modern; well located; close in. We have one of the best lists of property in the city and can match you for a farm well located. **Shawnee Investment Co.** 536 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

FLORIDA Florida Lands 8,000 acres land adjoining city. Ideal tract for small suburban farming. Big money in it at price. For full information and maps, address **Arthur T. Williams,** Jacksonville, Fla.

GOING TO FLORIDA? Then investigate our combination soils before buying land. Land that will grow good crops of corn, potatoes, strawberries and winter gardens. Located in the heart of citrus growing center of the State. Sold for \$50 per acre; for full information, write **New Home Realty Co.,** 1110 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE OWN 12,000 acres choice citrus fruit, natal hay, trucking and farming land in the beautiful highlands district of Orange County, Fla., close to R.R., well improved district, we are wholesaling and retailing at rock bottom prices. Might exchange for good central West farms on a cash basis. Write **O. P. Kroh,** Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LOANS FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. **Perkins & Co.,** Lawrence, Kan.

15% INCOME Fine 42 room modern apartment building; close-in location; owner wants good farm. We can trade what you have for what you want. **Hines Realty Co., "Exchange of Merit,"** 310-12 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FREE literature about S.W. Arkansas farms. Write today. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Ark.

BEST INDUCEMENT and land for home building is at Sheridan, Ark. Free particulars. E. T. Teter & Co., Sheridan, Ark.

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

FREE government land. 250,000 a. in Ark. now open for homestead entry. 50c for revised Twp, map of State and Homesteaders Guide Book. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

200 ACRES; 120 cultivated; 50 bottom land; good house and other buildings; 1/2 mi. to school, church and postoffice; 5 miles railroad. Free list. Price \$3,000.00. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

180 ACRES; 160 cult. 5 room res. 4 room tenant house; very rich loam. 6 miles of Jonesboro; rock road, R.F.D., phone. One of the best farms in Arkansas for the money. Price \$40.00 per acre. Terms. Southern Land & Loan Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA. LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

850 ACRES, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Jains station. Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

160 ACRES, imp. valley land; near school. 2 mi. town. \$5500. Never falling water. Newcomer & Co., Adair, Okla.

AGAIN—Your chance to own a home of your own. 200 a. 2 mi. from station; 1 mi. of school; 80 a. plowed. Good 5 r. house, well of pure water; plenty timber and pasture—only \$2200. Time on \$1000. No trades. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

320 A. 200 TILLABLE. 100 A. CULT. Bal. pasture. Close city this county. \$13 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA land as good as the best; limestone soil; corn, oats, wheat, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa land. Selling cheap. Ira Stout, Cushing, Okla.

500 A. WASHITA VALLEY FARM. 1 mi. from railroad town; finely improved; fenced hog tight; 130 a. alfalfa, choice corn and alfalfa land; no better in Oklahoma. \$70 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. time. Write for list of Oklahoma bargains. Major Bros., Chickasha, Okla.

PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA

No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like these already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

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.

WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

TEXAS

BARGAINS IN FARMS and ranches, improved and unimproved, Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 76,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

BUY 10 ACRES—INCOME UP TO \$500 Per year. Investment \$1000. Pay \$100 down, bal. \$10 per month. Sunny Southern Texas. Fine living conditions. Rich grain, grass, fig and orange land. Free illustrated literature. Write promptly. Offer limited. Frank E. Lott, "Land Man," 1015 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. impr. farm \$550. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

BARGAINS in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Exc. L.W.Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

100 ACRES, improved, near town, \$1500. 40 acres 1 1/2 miles out, improved, \$650.00. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI farms. Mild climate, pure water, rich soil, reasonable prices, good terms. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LANDS—If you want to become independent, buy lands in Southeast Missouri, in the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All I ask is a chance to "SHOW YOU." Prices are very reasonable. No trades considered. Write for literature and information. F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

LAND FOR SALE. If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

IDAHO

Prune Orchard—\$272 Per A.

Realized from bearing trees this year. 3 year orchard with improvements, \$170 per a. Stock ranches and farms. Write us today. H. W. Arnold & Co., Boise, Idaho.

LOUISIANA

800 ACRES ORANGE AND RICE LAND with improvements. Canal and pumping plant, close to railroad and brick paved model road. Will grow corn, cotton or any kind of garden produce. Best bargain in the state. Price \$25 per acre; 1/2 cash 6%. Come and see it. J. D. Pace Real Estate Co., Lake Charles, La.

NEBRASKA

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired, 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market. Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us.

Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. 421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Money to Loan on Cattle. We make a specialty of buying stockers and feeders on the market. Write for information. This paper or any market paper sent Free to Customers. Lee Live Stock Commission Co. Kansas City and all Markets.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$65 to \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Smallest Bible on Earth. This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send 10c for three months' subscription to our big magazine. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B2, Topeka, Kan.

Handy Crocodile Wrench. An All Around Handy Tool. The Crocodile Wrench requires no adjustment; never slips; is simple and always ready for use. Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact and easily carried in the pocket. It is successfully used as a Pipe Wrench, Nut Wrench and Screwdriver, and contains three dies for cutting or cleaning threads in bolts used on standard farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order. Our Special Free Offer. We will send the Handy Crocodile Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze. The Handy Tool is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be refunded. The dies on this wrench alone would be worth more than the subscription price in time saved in going to town for repairs. Address Mail and Breeze, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

Hogs Went to \$8 Last Week

Fat Cattle Prices Declined—The Grain Market was Active and Prices Advanced

HOG prices last week reached a new high level for the season in Kansas City, and the highest since the middle of October. Prices were 40 to 45 cents higher than the preceding week. The top price of the week was \$7.90. In Chicago the top price was 8 cents. One important fact in connection with the trade is that as prices have advanced to the 8-cent level there has been increased buying, and both packers and shippers are taking more hogs on a scale up than they did in December, when prices hung under \$6.75. The strong position in the market now rests on the large demand and the belief that in a short time receipts will diminish materially. The great northern hog producing section for three months past has been marketing its hogs short of weight owing to a frosted corn crop. In more southern sections, where corn is better, the advance in prices has proved a strong incentive to ship.

In addition to receipts of hogs in December being the largest at the five western markets ever known, January shows more than 1/2 million increase over the same period last year. The market also is on a product-making basis. Prices for cured meats are materially higher, while prices for fresh pork are lower than two months ago when hogs were more than \$1 lower.

Prices for fat cattle last week were set back 20 to 35 cents and the decline was accompanied by extreme dullness in the trade. Buyers' explanation of the decline was that receipts were liberal and weather conditions were unfavorable for handling beef. The range in temperatures was close to 60 degrees and killers contended that a period of unseasonable warm weather, flanked by cold snaps, catches beef in transit and causes large loss, also interrupts demand. The decline added to the already low prices brought material loss to those who sold fed steers.

The range in prices last week was \$3.50 to \$8.50 and those above 8 cents show strong feeding and thick flesh. Several large bunches of Colorado steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.85 and the bulk of the steers brought \$7.25 to \$7.75. Tidy weight heifers and good cows were in active demand at firm prices. Most of the other offerings were 10 to 15 cents lower. Veal calves were quoted steady.

About 15,000, nearly half the total receipts of cattle, were shipped back to country points, and prices were not materially changed. These cattle will consume a large amount of rough feed in the country that can be used in no other way. Comparatively few feeders were bought. Most of the stockers brought \$6.75 to \$7.25. Few stock calves were available.

After touching the high levels of the year early in the week lamb prices fell back 15 to 25 cents and closed about the same as a week ago. The top price for lambs was \$10.75. Sheep prices were 10 to 15 cents higher, and feeding lambs 50 to 75 cents higher. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10.50, yearlings \$8.50 to \$9, wethers \$7.25 to \$7.75, ewes \$6.75 to \$7.35 and feeding lambs \$8.75 to \$9.85.

Livestock Receipts.

Table with 4 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and their respective receipts in Kansas City, Chicago, and Five markets, along with last week, preceding week, and year ago figures.

In the past few days there were reports of considerable reselling of wheat by foreigners at the seaboard, and of May wheat in Chicago, which caused a good deal of nervousness in the market. This was accentuated by weakness in Winnipeg, where the close was a cent lower than the preceding week despite a gain of 2 1/2 cents in Chicago. Winnipeg's receipts last week were 2,064 cars, compared with 1,684 cars on the preceding week, and 772 cars a year ago.

Brisk demand for carlots in practically all markets helped to strengthen "bullish" sentiment regarding future prices. Prices in Kansas City were 5 to 6 cents higher for hard and 6 to 11 cents higher for soft wheat than the week before. Top quotations for No. 2 hard wheat were 5 cents above the May future prices. Choice wheat in Minneapolis sells at about 5 to 6 cents above the May price.

Primary receipts of wheat increased moderately, but weather conditions forecast a reduced movement. Arrivals last week at the five important primary markets were 5,323 cars, 19 per cent more than in the previous week and 56 per cent more than a week ago. The increase was principally at winter wheat centers.

Minneapolis stocks of wheat decreased 240,000 bushels last week, but there was an increase of 1/2 million bushels in Duluth and a gain of 124,000 bushels in Kansas City stocks. Chicago receipts were 1/2 million bushels more than shipments.

Advances of 2 to 3 cents to new high records for the season occurred in corn futures, owing to strength in wheat, moderate receipts and prospects of enlarged

foreign demand. Except last year, present quotations are the highest for many years. Closing quotations yesterday were slightly under top levels. Prices for carlots advanced 1 1/2 to 2 cents.

Receipts of corn at the three important Western markets last week were 3,015 cars, 381 cars more than in the preceding week, but 1,446 cars less than a year ago. Stormy weather over the entire area is expected to be reflected by smaller movement next week. Carlot demand was good, but stocks of corn in Kansas City show a further increase of 400,000 bushels, and are about 4 1/2 million bushels, exceeding those of Chicago.

Decreasing Argentina shipments and the scarcity of vessels to carry grain from that country are expected to swing foreign demand to America. Last week Argentina shipped only 927,000 bushels, compared with 2,916,000 bushels a year ago. Dry weather and locusts make the outlook for the new crop in that country rather unfavorable, increasing nervousness of importers.

Hard wheat—No. 2, nominally, \$1.25@1.31; No. 3, nominally \$1.21@1.30; No. 4, \$1.12@1.22.

Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.31@1.37; No. 3, nominally \$1.22@1.36; No. 4, \$1.10@1.19.

Corn—No. 2 white 73 1/2c; No. 3 nominally 72 1/2@73c; No. 4, 70 1/2c; No. 2 yellow 73 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 72@72 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 53@54c; No. 3, nominally 51 1/2@52 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 48@49c; No. 3 nominally 46@48c.

Kafir—No. 2 white \$1.04; No. 3, \$1.03. Feterita—No. 4 \$1.01. Rye—No. 2, nominally 96@97c. Barley—No. 4, 1 car 67c. Bran—Nominally 93@95c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.00@1.10. Corn Chop (city mills)—\$1.38@1.42.

Seed—A cwt., alfalfa, \$15.00@20.00; clover, 14.00@18.00; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, \$1.00@1.20, 2 cars \$1.12; millet, German, \$2.15@2.50; common, \$1.60@2.00; Siberian, \$1.45@1.65.

Total receipts of hay in Kansas City last week were 703 cars, compared with 747 cars last week and 847 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1, \$9.00@9.50; No. 2, \$7.00@8.50; No. 3, \$6.00@7.00. Lowland prairie, \$4.00@5.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$10.00@12.50; No. 3, \$7.00@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11.00@12.00; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.00@9.50. Clover, No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.00@10.00. Alfalfa choice, \$16.00@17.00; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; standard, \$11.00@14.00; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$6.00@8.00. Straw, \$5.50@6.00. Packing hay, \$4.50@5.50.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 30 1/2c a dozen; firsts, 28 1/2c; seconds, 26c; storage, April, 20c; current receipts, \$8.30 a case.

Butter—Creamery, extra 31c a pound; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 19c; springs, 17c; young roosters, 13 1/2@13c; old, 8 1/2c; hens, 4 pounds or over, 13 1/2c; less than 4 pounds, 11 1/2@12c; turkey hens and young toms, 19c; old toms, 16c; ducks, 15c; geese, 12c.

Things Needed for Success

The first thing necessary for successful chicken raising is a purebred flock of a good laying breed. The single comb White Leghorns always have been found to be good layers.

The next thing necessary is to have clean, dry and warm quarters for the chickens. Have a good cement floor and keep it strictly clean. Keep the roosts clean and free from mites. A good plan for a chicken house is to have the roosting and laying rooms separate and a scratching shed between the two. Have a large pen in front of the building for winter use. Be sure to keep the whole house dry and clean and keep the scratching shed dusty.

A good ration for hens is skim milk, grain, grit, tankage and silage for winter use. Of course in the summer they will get plenty of green stuff besides. Feed this ration in a moderate degree each day. Keep the drinking water always fresh and clean. Put their grain in the scratching shed so the hens will have to exercise to get it.

If the incubator is used in raising chickens be sure to keep it in a room where you can keep the temperature the same and follow instructions. Keep dry, and airy coops for the little chicks. Feed them chops, fine grit, skim milk and table scraps. After the chicks are big enough to run out feed them in slat coops that will keep the older ones away from their feed.

If chickens are raised for market purposes the Cochins and the Langshans are good breeds and for general purposes the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks are the best. By all means keep the flock pure. C. A. Hodgson. R. 3, Burlingame, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 22—G. W. Overley, McCune, Kan.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons,
Smithton, Mo.
March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 24—C. B. Warkentin and others, Newton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair grounds.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, First National Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.
Feb. 28—P. J. McCulley & Son, Princeton, Mo.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Feb. 14 to 19—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Mar. 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Mar. 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 24—D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle

Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Big Stock Sales.

March 2—Jas. B. Healey, Hope, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 9—Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 12—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 28—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Deshoro, Mo.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 7—Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., ask you to read their display advertising this issue setting forth the merits of the German Coach horse. They have perhaps the largest number of German Coach stallions and mares of any breeder in the West. You can depend upon whatever they tell you regarding what they offer for sale.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Herd.

C. S. Hulbert, Meade, Kan., owns one of the largest collections of registered Holsteins in the state. He has 65 registered cows and to date 16 calves which will be registered soon. These cattle represent the best producing blood lines and are close up to show cattle in the leading western shows. Mr. Hulbert will soon have some choice young things to sell and will be glad to hear from readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze who are interested in this class of cattle. If you write him kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wooddell's Wichita Sale Consignment.

G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan., will consign to the Kirk combination sale, Wichita, Kan., Tuesday, February 15, 30 head of choice bred sows and gilts. They carry the blood of Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col. and other noted sires and are in pig to such sires as Cowley Wonder and Crimson King, two splendid sires that especially cross well on this champion blood. If you want good Duroc bred sows and gilts attend this Wichita sale and look up the Wooddell consignment of Durocs.—Advertisement.

Some Good Jacks.

Phillip Walker, Moline, Kan., has a better assortment of jacks and jennets from which to select than usual. Mr. Walker has been in the jack business for years and is not

only a reliable but pleasant man with whom to deal. If you want a good jack now is a good time to call and look over what he has for sale. Moline is only a short distance east of Winfield, Kan., on the Southern Kansas division of the Santa Fe. In writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Richly Bred Angus Bulls.

McReynolds Brothers of Montezuma, Kan., are starting a card in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering 25 head of Angus bulls ranging in age from yearlings to 3-year-olds. They represent the best known strains of the doddle breed, including Blackbird, Queen Mother, Ito, Pride, Heatherblom, etc. These bulls are farm raised and are rugged fellows ready for service and will be priced worth the

TESTIMONIAL

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kans.

Gentlemen:—I am writing you to let you know I am sure strong for the Farmers Mail and Breeze tonight. I had a good sale considering the day and the roads. Had it not been for the bids sent in and what J. W. Johnson got over the telephone I could not have held my sale. I gave Mr. Johnson a check for the advertising. We bought a sow for a boy in Sumner County, to enter the Capper Contest, on a mail bid and if this boy wants to enter a pig in the futurity I will enter my herd. I will let you know later.—Yours respectfully, J. L. GRIFFITHS, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Riley, Kan., Jan. 26, 1916.

money. This herd was brought from north-west Missouri to western Kansas six years ago. McReynolds Brothers own 2,500 acres of land and control and operate about 5,000 acres. In 1915 they produced more than 15,000 bushels of grain. They have 150 acres of alfalfa and more than 900 acres of wheat, at this time. They were raised in what is generally considered the best part of Missouri but they firmly believe in Kansas. If interested in their Angus bull offering address them either at Montezuma or Dodge City, Kan. When writing kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Large Type Polands.

A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan., has a choice lot of spring and summer boars ready for service, also spring gilts by such well known large type Poland China sires as Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. These gilts are the good boned, handsome kind and bred for spring litters to such sires as Kansas King, Mastodon King and Orphan Chief. Here is a chance to get big, growthy, large type breeding stock at a very reasonable price. Write for particulars today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Olivier & Sons' Wichita Consignment.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., will consign to the Kirk combination sale, Wichita, Kan., Tuesday, February 15, 20 head of their large type Poland Chinas, consisting of only such breeding animals as will be a credit to their well known herd. They are putting in this Wichita sale some of their best young sows and gilts. They are safe in pig to such sires as Chief Price, a litter mate to Logan Price, thought by many to have few, if any, equals in the state. Others are showing in pig to a Wonderful King, by King of All, and out of a sow that would in show shape be perhaps the largest sow in Kansas. If you want good Poland Chinas be sure and attend this sale and look up the Olivier & Sons' consignment.—Advertisement.

Percheron Sale at Hutchinson.

C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan., with Charles Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, all prominent Percheron breeders of Newton, Harvey county, Kansas, will hold a sale of Percherons at Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24. The offering will consist of 37 head, 14 stallions and 23 mares and fillies. Nine of these stallions are of serviceable age. Fifteen of the mares are safe in foal. The blood is strongly represented in the offering. A large part of the mares are in foal to either a son or a grandson of Casino. One son, one daughter and several grandsons and granddaughters of this famous sire go in the sale. Three herd stallions that should attract the attention of those who want the best will be sold. One, Klondike, by Casino; another, Rex, by Bosco II and out of a daughter of Casino; and Jacquemet 80287 (83797), an imported stallion that has headed the Molzen herd for four years. This is a strictly high class offering and those wishing Percherons should read the display ad of this issue and send for catalog without delay. Address C. B. Warkentin, Newton, Kan. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland China Herd Boars.

A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan., whose large type Poland China sale will be held at the state fair grounds pavilion, Hutchinson, Kan., Saturday, February 26, offers a splendid assortment of herd boar material in this sale. Among the boar attractions will be offered for sale one-half interest in Major Robidoux, by Robidoux and out of the senior yearling show sow Miss Mayflower 30th. He was farrowed March 10, 1915, and will weigh right at 500 pounds sale day and won second prize both at Hutchinson and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Another by Robidoux and out of Lady Jumbo's Equal, a 900 pound sow; King Ben's Giant, an Iowa bred boar by King of Wonders and out of Big Ben's Giantess, and a real herd header. Another April boar by the 1100 pound Jumbo's Hadley and out of Mayflower Daisy 2d, mother of our last year's show herd and a real herd boar also sells. Another farrowed in May, Big Hadley's Likeness, by one of the best sons of Orphan Big Gun and out of Diamond Sue, a litter mate to the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. These boars all weigh around 400 and have not been fitted especially for the

sale. Included will be four daughters and 21 granddaughters of Major B. Hadley, six half sisters and one litter mate to the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. Send your name today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Sale Success.

The big sale at Enid last week was a success in every sense of the word, as in all auction sales there were some bargains, but the general average was good, for the quality of the stock offered. Mr. Kirk, the manager, is now at Wichita, arranging the details for a big combination sale that will be held there the week of February 14. The sale will open February 15 with 35 big type Poland China bred sows, 20 of them are out of the famous show herd owned by Olivier & Sons of Danville, Kan. The sows are all bred to as good big type boars as are owned in Kansas. J. T. Watson of New London, Mo., has consigned the famous brood sow Mow's Girl, and six of her gilts, by A Wonder. H. L. Pritchett, the owner of A Wonder, bred these gilts and they will be a credit to any herd in the Central West. The Durocs are all consigned by G. B. Wooddell of Winfield, Kan. They are all fashionably bred and with pig by the famous boars

jacks and jennets. This will be a large offering and the sale includes all kinds from weanlings to 1250 pound jacks. There are two consignments from Missouri and some of the very best jacks and jennets owned in Kansas and Oklahoma will be sold in this sale. The draft horse sale on Friday, February 18, is filled with many prize winning animals. It will probably be the largest sale of stallions held in the Central West this season. About 30 head will be sold, including the famous state fair grand champion Gaufrier, also Halo, the sensational 2-year-old of 1915, that was first prize winner at Hutchinson and Topeka.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

James B. Healy, Hope, Kan., has claimed March 2 as the date of his big closing out purebred stock sale. He will sell Percheron stallions and mares, two splendid jacks, registered and high grade Holsteins, about 100 head of registered and eligible Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts and a lot of registered Hampshire bred sows and gilts. Also a lot of work horses, mules, and some farm machinery. This is a big sale of registered stock and will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later. If you want to know about any of the stock that goes in the sale write Mr. Healy at once and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Successful Holstein Sale.

The Holstein cattle sale made by the Independent Creamery Company, Council Grove, Kan., last Friday, was well attended and a very satisfactory sale to all concerned. Forty-five high grade cows and heifers, all bred, averaged \$90. The 38 cows averaged \$110. The top was \$150, paid by James B. Healy for a very choice cow. The sale was conducted by Col. James T. McCulloch, assisted by Col. Lester Lowe of Council Grove and Col. Will Fisher of White City, Kan.—Advertisement.

Burt's Poland China Sale.

Monday, February 14, is the date of J. G. Burt's Poland China bred sow sale at Solomon, Kan. The sale will be held in town under cover and everyone will be made comfortable. It is an offering of real merit and the breeding found in the herd will compare favorably with anything found in much older herds. This sale is held the day before the Poland China sale at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., and both sales can be attended conveniently. The railroad facilities are good at Solomon

Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders Assn. Sale Grand Island, Nebraska



February 24 & 25

The Following
Horses Will Sell:

- 110 Big Rugged Draft Horses.
- 60 Specially good mares, either extra promising fillies or proven mares safe in foal.
- 50 Big boned, good footed, true moving stallions from weanlings up to six years. Everything recorded, and all of proper ages inspected. There will be Percherons, Belgians and Shires.

THE CONSIGNORS ARE:

H. J. McLAUGHLIN, DONIPHAN
RAYMOND H. WEST, WOOD RIVER
EARL MORRISON, GIBSON
E. A. STOOKER, DUNBAR
CLYDE HAYHURST, SHELBY
NORTH & ROBINSON, Grand Island
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GEO. C. BURROWS, ADAMS
WOOD BROS., SUMNER
C. W. HOLLINGSHEAD, MONROE
W. A. MEYER, SEWARD
FRIEND BROS., SARTORIA
W. E. WOODBRIDGE, VIRGINIA
J. E. SIMPSON, CURTIS.

and a few well known Nebraska horsemen not mentioned.

The annual meeting of the Assn. will be held the evening of Feb 23d. The annual grand banquet the evening of Feb. 24th, both taking place at the Palmer hotel. Horses will all be in place evening of Feb. 22d, and may be inspected at leisure all day Feb. 23d. Sale starts at 10 o'clock, Feb. 24th. Come and see horses day before and attend important meetings. State Live Stock Sanitary Board will be guests of the Assn. during the sale. Boost, bring neighbors, friends, everyone. The one big sale of the season in the West of extra good stuff.

For full information address

J. C. Price, Sale Manager, Lincoln, Nebraska

and there will be free hotel accommodations for breeders from a distance. If you can't attend send your bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Great Poland Offering.

This is the last call for Henry Fesenmeyer's great Poland China sale at Clarinda, Ia. Eighteen yearling and mature sows and 22 spring gilts go in this sale that are as good as ever went in a sale ring. Kansas breeders who want to buy sows and gilts that will add strength to their herd should wire bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in care of Mr. Fesenmeyer at Clarinda. Such bids will be treated fairly and you will secure something out of the ordinary. The sale is next Wednesday, so you better write today or wire at once.—Advertisement.

Fair Holstein Sale.

E. S. Engle & Sons' sale of high grade Holstein cattle at Abilene, Kan., last Thursday was a success. About 30 head sold for an average of something over \$100. The day was very bad and undoubtedly kept many away that would have been in hand if the weather had been more favorable. The Engles are well known Holstein men and conducted the sale in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned. The sale was conducted by Col. James T. McCulloch, Col. W. C. Curphey and Col. Engle.

Last Call Howells' Sale.

This is the last call for the Howell Brothers' Duroc-Jersey sale at the farm near Herkimer, Kan. Their nearest railroad station is Marietta, a small station just north of Marysville. Go there on the Union Pacific from Manhattan the morning of the sale and return in the evening. It is as good as any offering that has been made in Kansas in a long time. Come or send bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who will attend the sale. Wire such bids in care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.—Advertisement.

Attention, Holstein Breeders.

Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., has called a meeting of the Holstein cattle breeders of Kansas to be held at Herington

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immured O. I. C's. 8 herd boars priced for sale to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, Lury, Kan.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's. Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

"OH, I SEE" BARGAINS Pigs 8 weeks old \$8.50, trio \$25.00. 3 months \$10.00, trio \$29.00. 4 months \$12.50, trio \$36.00. 5 months \$15.00, trio \$44.00. Herd boar \$30.00, bred gilts \$25.00, bred sows, \$30.00 to \$35.00. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI.

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's. Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. C. A. CABY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Ka.

15 White Boars 15 bred gilts. 20 Fall pigs both sex Reasonable prices always. AMOS TURNER, Wilber, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilts and nicely belted pigs, priced reasonable. C. I. BUCK, Canton, Okla.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

3 Hampshire Boars Gilts, bred or open. Ger. man Millet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. C. W. WEISENBAUM, Altamont, Kansas.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Wichita, Kan.



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

A. Harris, Madison, Kan. Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in Missouri Auction School

the evening of March 1. The object of the meeting will be an organization of the breeders of Holstein cattle in Kansas into a state association. Herington is a Holstein cattle breeders center and an active interest is taken in everything that looks to the elevation of the breed. Dr. Mott is a Holstein breeder at that place and made the record public sale last November. Everyone interested should get in touch with Dr. Mott who is promoting the meeting. The Business Men's association of Herington has taken the matter up and will serve a dinner to the Holstein people who attend the meeting. Write to Mr. Mott at once if you can attend.—Advertisement.

Angus Bulls and Heifers.

J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan., starts his Angus cattle advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering for sale 10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers. Mr. Taylor has been in the Angus cattle business for 15 years and started his herd with two daughters of Moon Eolpser, a noted show bull that was very popular at that time. He has bought his herd bulls from the best herds in Missouri and Iowa and the bull now at the head of his herd is Roland L., a son of Black Bird Beverly. He is 2 years old. The young bulls and heifers offered for sale are by Wakarusa Pard 4th 169940, Mr. Taylor lives about miles south of Clay Center and will be glad to have you visit his herd any time. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him about prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Willson's Big Stock Sale.

Friday, February 11, is the date of T. M. Willson's big registered stock sale at his farm south of Lebanon, Kan. In this sale he is selling a choice lot of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle and Shorthorns and the Percheron stallion, Sammosette, a 10-year-old black stallion that has performed splendid service in that section of Smith county. The Polled Durham herd bull, Goodenough, is a great individual and one of the best breeding bulls of the breed. A choice lot of registered Poland China sows will be sold. In fact it is one of the best offerings of Poland China sows ever made in Smith county. Also the herd boar, Ben, by Big Ben Amazon, a yearling boar of the 1000 class goes in the sale. Bids on any of the stock in this sale can be sent to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in care of Mr. Willson at Lebanon, Kan.—Advertisement.

Annual College Sale.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college will sell Poland China and Duroc-Jersey bred sows in the livestock judging pavilion at the college Tuesday, February 15. The Poland China offering will consist of three tried sows, by Big Logan Ex., Big Orange Again and Model Prince. The entire Poland China offering will be bred to Big Jumbo Hadley, by Big Hadley Jr. and King Bob, by Big Bob Wonder. The Duroc-Jersey offering will consist of two tried sows, 11 fall yearlings and 21 spring gilts. The tried sows are by G. M.'s Colonel, by G. M.'s Carl Col. and Model Col. H. The fall gilts are by Kansas Volunteer, by Volunteer. The spring gilts are by Good As Wonder, by Good As Gold; Quartermaster 2d, by Quartermaster, and Select Top, by Select Chief. The entire Duroc-Jersey offering will be bred to Quartermaster 2d and Select Top. Write for the catalog today, addressing the Animal Husbandry Department, Manhattan, Kan.—Advertisement.

Swingle's Poland Sow Sale.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., sold Poland China bred sows last Tuesday under very unfavorable conditions. A real blizzard was in progress and the roads around Leonardville were almost impassable and it was one of the coldest days of the winter so far. A number of breeders who had intended to come to the sale did not do so because of the extreme cold and bad roads. Mr. Swingle expressed himself as being satisfied under the existing conditions but as this was his first sale in which the average fell under \$50 and considering the fact that the offering was really the best he ever put up he felt that it was at least unfortunate. The top was \$52.50, paid for number two in the sale which was Miss A. Wonder and probably as fine an individual and as good a proposition from the standpoint of a breeder as will go through a sale ring this winter. She was bred for a March litter to Jumbo, a great young boar in the Swingle herd. She went to E. S. Stine of Clay Center, Kan. Hilton & Wagoner of Manhattan, Kan., were fortunate in being on hand and secured 10 head of choice gilts. Drown Brothers, from Manhattan, also were on hand and secured several. The prices ranged from about \$30 to \$52.50.—Advertisement.

Graner's Dispersion Sale.

Thursday, February 17, is the date of H. C. Graner's big dispersion sale of Poland Chinas at his farm 2 miles north of Lancaster, Kan. Henry Graner has been in the Poland China business on this farm for a good many years and his neighbors and the breeding fraternity generally will be sorry to hear that he is closing out his herd. He will continue on the farm and will continue to raise hogs but not to breed them as extensively as he has in the past. His offering on the above date will prove to be one of the strongest offerings ever made in northeastern Kansas and that section of the state is noted for its good herds of Poland Chinas. Henry Graner has bought during the past two seasons as many choice sows and gilts as any breeder in the West and he has used good judgment in their selection as you will agree when you see the sows and gilts that are listed in this sale. There are 40 head of these sows and gilts. A nice string of eight 2-year-old sows sired by Moore's Halvor, Chief's Best 3d, by Sampson Chief; Jumboess, by Expansive; Josephine 6th, by Guy's Monarch; What's Wanted 5th, by Big Bone's Son; King Lady 2d, by Long King's Best. The 18 gilts are the best gilts raised from a big 1915 crop of March gilts. Everything is bred to Big Spott, Long King's Best and one or two other boars. This is the real opportunity for the Poland China breeder that wants to buy some top sows and gilts at a figure that will look mighty cheap considering the high quality of the sows in the sale. J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will attend the sale and will handle bids entrusted to him for parties who cannot attend. Get the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

25 Duroc Boars March and April farrow, tops. Crimson Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding. Spring gilts, bred or open. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

Immune Durocs Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

WOODDELL DUROCS We will sell 30 bred sows and gilts at Wichita, Kan., Feb. 14, 1916. A few boars left to close out at a reduction. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS A few bred sows, also choice fall gilts \$15 each, by such sires as Illustrator II and Crimson Mc Wonder. All immune. Good color, size and quality. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ton Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts 18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator II, Colonel, Good Enuff and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

40 DUROC-JERSEY Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

Jones Sells On Approval August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Immured Durocs! 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

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

BALDWIN DUROCS Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by 84th 89767 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle All sold out of serviceable bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions. THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords— Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. J. A. SHAGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mills' Jerseys One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquosa's Lost Time 124318. R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, 75c each. C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25362 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ka.

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, Golden Fern's Lad, 2 years old. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kans.

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and graded. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC BRED SOWS 8 fall yearlings bred for second litter \$30. 4 fall yearling gilts \$35. Older sows \$35 to \$45. 40 young boars from 50 to 125 pounds. All bred sows immune. Write your wants. J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo.

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Bred Gilts Pedigreed Duroc Gilts, prize winning blood, guaranteed immune and in farrow. Shipped to purchaser on approval before he pays for them. Prices reasonable. Address F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.

200 LB. DUROC SPRING BOARS at \$18.00 each. Sired by sons of B. & C. Col. and Graduate Col. Jr. Fall and spring gilts bred or open at 10 cents a pound, \$10 with order, balance C. O. D. Nice weanlings at \$8.00 each; everything immune with double treatment. MIKE SEIWARD, EUORA, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when weaned. Reasonable prices on first class stock. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

Crimson Herd DUROC-JERSEYS Founded in 1894. Up-to-date blood lines. Herd boars, Golden Model Again, Ohio Kant Be Beat, Crimson Surprise and Crimson Orion King. A few Golden Model gilts for sale, bred to Crimson Orion King, by Orion Cherry King. Extra good fall gilts and boars by the above herd boars. Inquiries answered in full. Lant Bros., Dennis, Kans.

Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE SCOTCH BULL that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ka.

Shorthorns, Polands 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Polands For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

10 Fall Yearlings bred to Kansas Sunflower. Tops of my spring gilts bred to order. Spring boars extra good. Write N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas

16 Duroc Gilts For Sale Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ka.

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs at season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

SILVER WYANDOTTES Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Few Choice Bred Gilts weanling pigs and Buff Leghorn cockerels, cheap. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

BERKSHIRES.

BERKSHIRE GILTS
Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

25 BOARS IMMUNE POLANDS Will Ship 30 GILTS IMMUNE POLANDS on Approval. Customers in 10 states like my hogs, so will you. Prices right. G. A. WEIBE, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS
I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order to a great one of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
For sale. Several heavy-boned fall and spring boars. Also choice spring and fall yearling gilts bred for March and April litters. Bargains. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS
Spring and Summer boars ready for service and spring gilts by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King bred for spring litters to such boars as Kansas Giant. You will like them. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.

Big Type Poland China Boars
I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

Original Big Spotted Poland!!
May Gilts bred to Spotted Mike. Everything Immune. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

I Ship on Approval
Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred for early litters, to McWander and Louis A. Wampler. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Capital View Herd
Big Type Poland Chinas
September Pigs - Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell. John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

Big Type Poland
Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

HEREFORDS.
Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale
Also a few horned heifers. JOHN W. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.

D. S. Polled Herefords
Herd Bull; 1 coming 2-year-old and 1 yearling Registered. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas.

Registered Hereford
herd bull for sale. Well bred and splendid conformation. JERRY STRITESKY, Irving, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS
1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone. H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)

ANGUS BULLS
Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm Johns town. Correspondence and inspection invited. W. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS
25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS
For Sale
M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kans.

Cherryvale Angus Farm
10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. J. W. TAYLOR, R. 8, Clay Center, Kansas.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVES TO CASH FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Despite the very cold weather and almost impassable roads, the Duroc-Jersey sow sale of Edward Fuhrman & Sons of Oregon, Mo., was fairly well attended and the offering and 10 head of extras were disposed of at an average of \$27.50.—Advertisement.

Stallion and Mare Bargains.

Percheron, Belgian or French Draft buyers will be interested in the ad of J. M. Nolan of Paola, Kan. Mr. Nolan has been a leading horseman of that section for a number of years. He has recently leased his farm and must dispose of the 58 head of stallions and mares within the next month, so he will price them accordingly. This is not a bunch of old, worn out stuff, they are right in their prime, ranging from yearlings to 7 year olds. If you want in on some sure enough horse bargains see Mr. Nolan.—Advertisement.

Jack and Jennet Sale.

J. E. Park of Cameron, Mo., will hold a big combination jack and jennet sale at Cameron, Tuesday, February 22. In this sale he will sell 40 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets consisting of 30 tried jacks, some jennets in foal and some good young stock of both sexes. This will be an excellent opportunity to buy some jacks that will pay for themselves in two or three seasons, and jennets and young stock that will double in value within a year. Don't forget the date, and write Mr. Park at once for catalog.—Advertisement.

McCulley's Percheron Sale.

January 28, P. G. McCulley & Son of Princeton, Mo., held a dispersion sale of their Percheron and other horses. The sale was well attended by both local buyers and breeders from a distance. The McCulley consignment made an average of \$384. The purchasers were: E. H. Sallisbury, Kirksville, Mo.; J. E. Sifers, Unionville, Mo.; L. McCurg, Taintor, Ia.; Morris & Collins, Princeton, Mo.; S. P. Wood, Garden City, Kan.; J. M. McVerdin, Princeton, Mo.; A. M. Range, Unionville, Mo.; L. D. Warren, Helena, Mont.; George Gromiller & Son, Pomona, Kan.; Mr. Printy, Ottawa, Kan.; A. S. Shackelford and R. R. Winn, Galinton, Mo.—Advertisement.

Overly Jack and Jennet Sale.

G. W. Overly, owner of the Sunny Slope Stock and Breeding Farm, of McCune, Kan., will hold a public sale of jacks and jennets Tuesday, February 22. In this sale he will sell 26 head; including 12 jacks ranging in age from suckers to aged jacks; all blacks with white points and from 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. Mr. Overly is not a dealer but a breeder. The entire offering of both jacks and jennets are of his own raising. They are sired by Monsees Perfection, Bradley's Sunlight and Kentucky Yelberton. The jennet offering will include 14 head and are bred to Kentucky Yelberton. Everything will be guaranteed as represented sale day. Write Mr. Overly at once for any special information you may want concerning this offering. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Early Sells Good Jacks.

A jack sale of real quality will be held by C. H. Early of Centralia, Mo., on February 18. In this offering will be 18 head of serviceable jacks. Every one is black with mealy points. They are all broke and are the big, heavy boned kind. They run from 4 to 7 years old. This is not a bunch of jacks collected together to make a sale in order to turn a bunch of jennets. There is not a jennet in this sale, and the jacks are among the best that will go through the ring this year. In addition to the jacks he will sell 12 good work mares, 10 extra good mules of working age, a number of colts, 10 good high grade Shorthorn cows, some with calves by side, balance to freshen before March. There will be 15 spring yearling calves, 150 tons timothy hay, 7,000 bushels of sound corn. Anyone who needs a jack should have a catalog of this offering. Write Mr. Early at once. You can depend on any statement he makes. He is president of one of Centralia's large banks. You will be given an absolutely square deal. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Free Tomato Seed.

Persons who like tomatoes will be well rewarded by getting into touch with the Jung Seed Company which specializes on this luscious fruit and offers many varieties in the catalog of 1916. To all who send a 2 cent stamp to pay postage on the catalog, this firm will send, free, seed of Jack Rose, the earliest of all tomatoes. Patrons who order from the Jung catalog are agreeably surprised by getting extra packages of seed free. The Jung policy has won the company many friends. Address Jung Seed Company, Dept. 7, Randolph, Wis.—Advertisement.

Important to Seed Buyers.

The American Mutual Seed Co., of 43d and Roby Sts., Dept. 635, Chicago, whose advertising appears elsewhere in this issue, has a mutual profit-sharing system, whereby customers buying seeds have the opportunity to get seeds at wholesale and share in the profits of the company. This seed company is conducted by old, experienced seed men who recognize the necessity of high quality and low price. Write for profit-sharing exclusive Field and Seed Guide with prices and samples of such seeds as you are interested in, with full details of the company's proposition. All is free and you should take advantage of this liberal offer, as this Seed Guide is much more than a common seed catalog.

Increasing Farm Valuations.

Two retired farmers discussed the improvement of everything that enters into farming, but nothing appeared to them of such importance as wire fences, which are everywhere taking the place of wooden fences used in their time. One remarked: "If we had had wire fences in our time, neither of us two would be physically so old as we are today." The other's answer was: "Yes, and if my farm had been enclosed with a wire fence, it would have brought me \$1,000 more." In fencing the greatest care should be exercised to select a fence of good quality. A new catalog,

GUERNSEYS.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Choice Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, out of A.R. cows, also a limited number of females. C. F. HOLMES, Owner Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Ks.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS

Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 343761, by Barmton Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe. H. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls!

20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice. K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan. (Atchison County.)

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by Secret's Sultan Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.

SHORTHORN BULLS AT PRIVATE SALE
4 yearlings, 6 that are 8 to 10 mos. old. Solid Reds. All registered. N. S. Leuszler & Son, Almora, Kan. (Norton County) Main line Rock Island

PEARL HERD Shorthorns

Valiant 346162, Marengo's Pearl 391962 and Orange Lover in service. 20 choice bulls 16 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects, Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm. F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas
Pure-bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. We offer a number of grand young bulls, serviceable age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age. 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to purebred bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, \$25.—Bergins. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you. GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.



260 Holstein Cows and Heifers 260

If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, red markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd. Will make bargain prices for thirty days. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 60 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen before Feb. 25. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for you to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crated ready to ship, \$20 each. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan.

offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 20 mos. old and 12 heifers coming 2 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatrock Strain) and Boss of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale

10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers. W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

High Grade Bull Calves

for sale. Sired by Albs Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 96999. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE

A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

20 years breeding with better sires at every change. Write me for bull calves with this backing. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade heifers from 1 1/2 to 3 years, to freshen this fall and winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few registered females from 3 to 5 years of age, also registered bulls from 6 months to a year old. Why not buy the kind that makes good milk? I sold the most highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Tredico Farm Holsteins

You can save money and make money with a son of Iowana De Cola Walker
He has 22 tested half sisters, one full sister, one half brother with 8 tested daughters, and another half brother with 1 tested daughter, and more coming. Nine of his 1/2 sisters made at the average age of 2 yrs. 5 mos. 498.0 lbs. butter from 12,150.0 lbs. of milk each in 365 days. His full sister made at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old 427.6 lbs. of butter from 9271.6 lbs. of milk at the same time carried a calf for 8 1/2 mos. His dam made 812.2 lbs. of butter from 18,047.0 lbs. of milk in 385 days, in an unforced record, (not put on to advertise with). THESE SONS are of tested and tried blood on the dam's side. Also for sale a few sons of Sir Johanna Fayne TREDICO FARM, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

Sir Johanna Fayne

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING
Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his help. Write for price. L. F. CLARK, Russell, Kan.

QUIVERA JERSEY COWS pay at the stall. A few good bred cows for sale. Males for sale at all times. E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oaklands Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, \$100. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.



She's The Money Cow

She makes use of every ounce of feed. Her milk is the richest of all the breeds in butter fat and solids. She is rugged and vigorous—will thrive in any climate. She milks steadily. She is beautiful and gentle. She's the mortgage lifter. She's the cow for the everyday farmer, yet she's the rich man's pride, too. And she's the cow for the family. Our free book, "About Jersey Cattle," proves these things. Send for it now—a postal will do—it's interesting and instructive.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd Street • New York City

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls

15 bulls ranging in ages from January to April yearlings. Inspection invited. Address for further information, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kans.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways! For Sale: 14 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice bred cows. Address WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

JACKS FOR SALE 3 Mammoth black jacks with mealy points; good performers; tracing to the best strains for quality. Age, from three to five years old. Address A. B. HAGUE, KIOWA, KAN

Jacks and Jennets

27 Jacks and 25 Jennets. These jacks range from 3 to 6 years old; a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today.

Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

The Saunders Jack Co.

U. G. Saunders of Lexington, Ky., and Bruce Saunders of Holton, Kan., have shipped a car load of registered Mammoth jacks from the Saunders Jack Farm Lexington, to Holton. Two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Come to Holton and see as good a car of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Write your wants to
Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kansas

PUBLIC SALE—Registered Jacks and Jennets

BRONSON, KANS., FEBRUARY 15
15—HEAD—15
Three jacks and eight jennets of breeding age. Some extra good individuals and all of very best blood lines. For catalogue address
P. E. Moss, Bronson, Kan.
Auctioneers, Cols. R. L. Harriman and L. D. Long.

containing valuable information on wire fences and gates has just been issued by the Peerless Wire Fence Company, 208 Michigan street, Adrian, Mich. Every reader of this paper should have a copy, and it will be sent free by return mail. A postal request will bring it. There are more ways to save money than by putting it in the bank. An investment of a few dollars in good fencing pays more than bank interest, besides being perfectly safe and relieving worry. The Peerless catalog, describing many styles of gates as well as field, poultry and lawn fence, quotes prices which mean a substantial saving to the purchaser. The Peerless one-piece cross bar prevents animals from crowding the fence down from the top or pushing through at the bottom. The patent non-slip knot holds the wires always in place. Peerless gates are all heavily electro-galvanized which makes them rust proof, no paint to wash or wear off. They are easy to buy, easy to erect, look good and give long service. Better write now for the catalog before you forget it.

Tried Sows Sell for \$352.50

One of the largest and most appreciative groups of Duroc breeders that ever assembled at a Nebraska sale was on hand to contend for Illustrators 2nd, and the gilts and sows bred to him at the George Briggs & Sons sale held at Clay Center January 24. The offering was a good one and buyers and mail bids from Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa made the sale snappy throughout. Edward Kern of Stanton, Nebraska bought a tried sow at \$352.50. This sow, Golden Model Lass, is a full sister to Kern's sow that produced the junior champion boar at the Nebraska State Fair last year. She is also dam of Golden Illustrators, the young boar heading the Earl Babcock herd at Fairbury, Neb. Lant Bros. of Dennis, Kansas bought the top gilt paying \$200. This was a spring gilt sired by Illustrators 2nd and bred to A King the Col. N. G. Kraschel made the sale assisted by Stickelman and Fate.

13 tried sows averaged.....\$100.43
42 gilts averaged..... 70.37
55 head averaged almost..... 80.00

A list of representative sales follows:

Edward Kern, Stanton, Neb., \$352.50; Fred Swan, Mo. Valley, Ia., \$87.50; F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb., \$80; E. H. Wallace, Rising City, Neb., \$120; Sam Cook, Fairfield, Neb., \$85; D. R. Bell, Fairfield, Neb., \$72.50; Lant Brothers, Dennis, Kan., \$200; W. H. Swartley & Son, Riverdale, Neb., \$85; A. J. Regier, Henderson, Neb., \$65; A. H. Boswell, Edgar, Neb., \$125; F. Kivohlavak, Dorchester, Neb., \$122.50; E. Steele, Falls City, Neb., \$105; Pete Rasbunsen, Minden, Neb., \$67.50; J. L. Hall, Holstein, Neb., \$62.50; J. M. Stinigan, Alma, Neb., \$52.50; V. H. Bergs, Exeter, Neb., \$62.50; Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., \$52.50; W. Freirchers, Macon, Neb., \$55; W. Freirchers, Macon, Neb., \$105; Dave Boseinger, Cortland, Neb., \$70; Hans Rasbunsen, Minden, Neb., \$65; Edward Detwilder, Polo, Ill., \$62.50; C. R. Russon, Broken Bow, Neb., \$52.50; F. R. Kingsley, Minden, Neb., \$77.50; Edward Kissinger, Fairfield, Neb., \$100; P. L. Kissinger, Fairfield, Neb., \$52.50; E. J. Barns, Geneva, Neb., \$85; W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., \$80; Miles Harkin, Pleasant View, Ia., \$72.50; J. A. Schall, Mason City, Neb., \$97.50; F. E. Merrick & Sons, Osceola, Neb., \$97.50; C. P. Pierson, Ellis, S. D., \$72.50; J. G. Hontler, Naponee, Neb., \$52.50.

Griffith's Polands in Demand

J. L. Griffith of Riley, Kan., held his regular annual bred sow sale, Jan. 26. Griffith owns one of the best bred big type Poland herds in Kansas and his hogs are gaining in popularity every year. In this offering he sold 45 head at an average of \$32. Griffith has a large home demand which is a sure indication that he breeds the right kind. Besides the home demand there were a large number of breeders in attendance from both Kansas and Oklahoma. Following is a list of buyers and representative sales:

Walter Brown, Perry, Kan., \$29; W. G. Thomas, Bala, Kan., \$37; Thomas Welburn, Riley, Kan., \$30; Irvin Kaiser, Riley, Kan., \$30; D. E. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., \$34; Maynard Thomas, Bala, Kan., \$35; Vergil S. Knox, South Haven, Kan., \$41; Sam Stone, Leonardville, Kan., \$38; Sam Kleiner, Rockey, Okla., \$35; J. F. Martin, Delavan, Kan., \$35; A. A. Summers, Riley, Kan., \$39; J. G. Anderson, Riley, Kan., \$28; J. F. Hartman, Perry, Okla., \$31; Harry A. Fulte, Riley, Kan., \$34; Howard R. Ames, Byers, Okla., \$37; John VanElist, Riley, Kan., \$29; A. F. Berggren, Morganville, Kan., \$29; Harry Woodbury, Bala, Kan., \$33; Emil C. Anderson, Seldon, Kan., \$44; F. E. Nye, Riley, Kan., \$28; Christ Beck, Keats, Kan., \$29; S. C. Baker, Riley, Kan., \$30; Paul Stadel, Riley, Kan., \$38; Len Summers, Riley, Kan., \$29; Louis Laffin, Bala, Kan., \$30; John Baer, Riley, Kan., \$14; John Setchell, Riley, Kan., \$20; Charles Johnson, Leonardville, Kan., \$18; Fred J. Bruns, Clay Center, Kan., \$20; L. E. Drown, Manhattan, Kan.

Folks have to live in their work and be a part of it to make a success of farming. I know of one fine farm that is becoming run down, less valuable every year, because the owner is too far away to give it the direct supervision it needs.

We are more than pleased with the Farmers Mail and Breeze as an educational farm paper. P. A. Barber.
R. 2, Wilmore, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallions, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants. The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.

BARGAINS in Jacks and Percherons Six jacks, two Percherons, all blacks; sound and good performers. I will sell you a good one as cheap as any man in the business. Come and see, or write. LEWIS COX, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks 10 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 8 Jennets with foal, 17 years a Jack breeder. Write for full information R. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM Has 40 big, black Mammoth jacks and jennets. Every jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.
E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
38 MILES N. E. OF K. C. ON C. M. & ST. P.
40 MILES S. W. OF ST. JOE, ON SANTA FE.

JACKS and PERCHERONS 40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks: Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares. Extra Quality. Reference the five banks of Lawrence. Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe.
Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas

Jacks and Jennets 35 big Black Jacks and Jennets for sale. 36 years' experience. We raise all we sell. We know what they are and our guarantee is good. Buy from us and save dealer's profits. We bred and raised John L. Jr., grand champion Topeka State Fair, 1914 and 1915.
M. H. ROLLER & SON, Jackson County, Circleville, Kansas

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Ks.

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.

Registered Percheron Stallions 19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Charlton, Ia.

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

Harris Bros. Percherons

If you want Percherons come and visit our barns and pastures where you can see a splendid assortment from which to select. They are all registered in the Percheron Society of America, are strong in the best imported blood and have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell you when you come because we have the right kind and at right prices. Write today stating when you will come.
HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

German Coach Stallions and Mares
80 Head From Which to Select

11 Stallions from coming 2 to 5 years old, also one of our herd headers, the Imp. Milton, 1st in 4-year-old class and Reserve Champion at St. Louis World's Fair.

Mares and Fillies all ages. Practically all of our foundation mares are by grand champions both of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.

These German Coach horses are large handsome, stylish, early maturing, easily broke and quiet in harness and mature into 1250 to 1650 pound animals. They have great endurance both for heat and cold and always ready for the harness. They are the kind the Germans use both in peace and war and are sure to grow in popularity in this country as their good qualities become better known. Our herd is bred in the purple and our prices are reasonable. Call on or write
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

HORSES.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.

Bernard's Draft Stallions The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

Percherons at Private Sale 10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions, 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. W. H. Graser, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

58 Head of Registered 58 Stallions and Mares Percheron, Belgians and French Drafts from yearlings to 7 years old. I have rented my farm and am quitting farming. Must sell all my horses by March 1. Nothing reserved. All priced reasonably—the first buyer to come will get the bargain. I mean business and must sell my entire herd. Come and see me.
J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas.

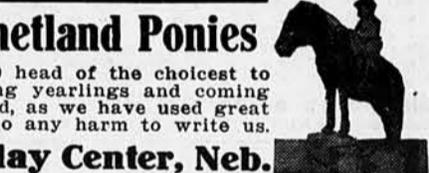
YOUR 1250 LB. MARES May win a prize of \$50 in gold. Send us no money but a picture (kodak will do) of your 1250 lb. mare, or from 1100 to 1400 lbs. Give weight and height. You will either get the prize or a picture of the winners.
WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION
W. B. Carpenter, Sec'y,
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



AT THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS STATE FAIRS, 1915, in the face of strong competition, our exhibit of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions won 21 championships, 21 first prizes, 9 seconds and 4 thirds. An unequalled record. We have on hand 75 HEAD OF OUTSTANDING STALLIONS of the three breeds, imported and home bred, nearly all coming three and four years old; a few tippy yearlings and several aged horses of extra weight and quality. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. F. COON, Manager.

Registered Percheron Stallions 19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Charlton, Ia.



Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions



Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town.
Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas

Jack and Jennet Sale

Cameron, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 22



On the above date we will sell 40 head of Mammoth jacks and jennets, consisting of 30 tried jacks, some jennets in foal and some good young stock of both sexes that will double in value in one year. The jacks and jennets that are consigned to this sale represent as good blood as can be procured in Missouri and Kentucky, and will be sold under positive guarantee to be as represented. The offering represents such noted sires as Limestone Mammoth, Dr. McCord and Dr. Mudd. This sale affords unusual opportunity to buy the BEST. The catalogue will describe every animal listed and will be mailed to those who write for it.



Auctioneers: Cols. P. M. Gross, D. D. Deem and Thos. E. Deem. **J. E. PARK, CAMERON, MO.**

PUBLIC SALE

McCune, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 22

26—Jacks and Jennets—26

12 head of jacks from suckers up to aged jacks, all blacks with white points, from 14 to 15½ hands. All my own raising, sired by Monsees' Perfection, Bradley's Sunlight and Kentucky Yelberton.

14 good, well bred Jennets, bred to Kentucky Yelberton. I think most of them are safe in foal. Everything guaranteed as represented day of sale. McCune is located 20 miles west of Pittsburg and 15 miles east of Parsons on Frisco Railroad.

Sunny Slope Stock & Breeding Farm, McCune, Kas.

2. S. Terms cash or 12 months' time on bankable paper, at 6% interest, parties giving 1916 bank references. **G. W. OVERLY, Prop.**

Third Annual Sale

Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916

Poland Chinas - - 10:30 a. m.
Duroc-Jerseys - - 1:00 p. m.

For Catalog Address
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Jack Sale

Centralia, Mo., Feb. 18th

16 Head of Big Black Mammoth Jacks 16

The big boned heavy kind,
4 to 7 yrs. old.
10 good big work mules.
12 big farm mares.
13 colts.
10 extra good high grade
Shorthorn cows, some with
calves by side, the balance to
freshen before March. 15
good spring yearling calves.
150 tons timothy hay, 7,000
bu. good sound corn.



C. H. Early, Centralia, Missouri

Auctioneers—Cols. P. M. Gross and J. P. Brown.
Fieldman—C. H. Hay. Clerk, A. E. Early.

Dispersion Extraordinary!

Everything Immune

40 Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

The cream of one of the largest Poland China herds
in Kansas. Nothing better sold this winter.

Lancaster, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 17

In the bred sows sales of 1914 and 1915, H. C. Graner bought top sows, regardless of price and these with those reserved of his own breeding, with a careful weeding out of any that was not good producers make up this splendid offering, with 18 spring gilts that have been carefully selected for this sale.

The herd boars, **Big Spott** and **Long King's Best**, will be sold in this sale. Both are sires that are valuable or they would not have been in service in this good herd.

The offering is bred to **Big Spott**, **Long King's Best** and **Big Bob, Jr.** Of the tried sows eight are two year old sows, sired by **Moore's Halvor**.

Mr. Graner has been in the Poland China business on his farm near Lancaster in Atchison county for years and is a careful, painstaking breeder. You will be pleased if you patronize him. Catalogs are ready to mail. Bids sent to **J. W. Johnson** of the **Farmers Mail and Breeze** in care of **H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.**, will be carefully handled. Get the catalog at once. Address

H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

Auctioneer—Col. F. J. Zaun.

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

J. G. Burt's Poland China Sale

28 bred sows and gilts, Herd Boar,
Elmo Lad and choice fall boars and gilts

Solomon, Kansas

Monday, February 14th

SALE IN TOWN.

I am putting in nine tried sows, 10 fall yearlings and nine spring gilts. The tried sows represent the blood of **Guy's Price Wonder**, **King of Orphans**, **Grandee**, sired by the great boar **Panarama**, the son of old **Expansion**, **Long King**, by **Long King's Equal** and **Solomon Hutch**, by **Hutch Jr.**, and he by **Captain Hautch**. The fall gilts represent the blood of **Blue Valley** and **Nox All Hadley**. The spring gilts are the tops of my last spring crop. Everything in the sale is either by or bred to **Guy's Hadley**. Those by him are bred to **Elmo Lad**, included in the sale. Catalogs ready. Address

J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kans.

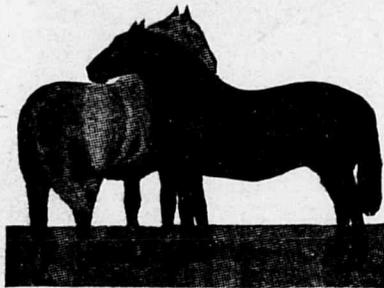
Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey, Henry Moorman.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

PERCHERON STALLION AND MARE SALE

State Fair Grounds Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 24

Hourly Interurban Car—Wichita and Newton to Hutchinson and return.



Rich in the Blood of Casino.

37 Head of Strictly High Class Fashionable Bred Percherons—37 Head

14 Stallions, 23 Mares and Fillies,
9 Stallions of Serviceable Age,
15 Mares of Breeding Age and Most
All Showing Safe in Foal.
Included will be choice yearlings
and weanlings, both sex.



THREE EXCELLENT HERD STALLIONS of unusual merit are included and to which the above mares are in foal. One, the imported Jacquemont 80287 (83797); Rex by Bosquet II 47268, a 2175 pound, 6 year old stallion, out of a daughter of Casino, and Klondike, a show type, ton son of the great Casino. **STRONG IN THE BLOOD OF CASINO.** Not only do these two herd stallions, one a son, the other a grandson of Casino, sell, but two daughters and several grandsons and granddaughters of this noted World's Fair winner also go in the sale. Included will be show prospects, big, handsome broad mares, including matched mare teams and a fine assortment of stallions from which to select.

THE WAR HAS STOPPED IMPORTATION

War ridden Belgium and France will need horses instead of having them to import. It will be up to America to do the importing. With no further importation to this country for at least a long time, the demands for good Percherons cannot help but grow. This offering is made up from the Percheron herds of C. B. Warkentin, Chas. Molzen and A. C. Tangeman, Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. Hourly interurban car from Wichita and Newton to Hutchinson and return. Write today for catalog. Address

C. B. WARKENTIN, Newton, Kansas

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, Lafe Burger, Boyd Newcom, Floyd Yocum, Jos. Wear. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Fine Stock Sale

WICHITA, KANSAS

February 15, 16, 17, 18

Tuesday, Feb. 15

35 Big type Poland China bred sows, 6 Bred gilts by the GREATEST BIG TYPE BOAR IN POLAND CHINA HISTORY, A. WONDER. Others sired by, and bred to, CHIEF PRICE LOGAN PRICE, KING OF ALL WONDERS, and other famous boars including the three times Grand Champion SMUGGLER.

30 Duroc Jersey bred sows, bred to the famous boars COWLEY WONDER and CRIMSON KING. The good Duroc breeder and judge Harry Browning, says that they are extra good ones.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

ALL BREEDS OF REGISTERED CATTLE.—Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein, Jersey.

The free catalogue will describe the offering.

Thursday, Feb. 17

30 Mammoth Jacks, 25 Mammoth Jennets.

The largest sale of jacks and jennets of the season. We have all kinds from weanlings to 1,250 lbs. jacks. We have two cars of extra big ones from Missouri and a great lot of jennets.

Friday, Feb. 18

50 Imported and American bred Percheron stallions, mares, and colts.

Sale includes the famous grand champion and sire of grand champions. Imported Gaufrier, also Halo, the sensational two-year-old of 1915. First prize winner at Hutchinson and Topeka.

Separate catalogue of all kinds of stock, write for the one you are interested in.

If you have pure bred stock to sell write us at once.

F. S. Kirk, Sales Manager

Care Manhattan Hotel

Wichita, Kansas

Springbrook Stock Farm Sale

Double Standard Polled Durhams
Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts
And Percheron Stallion

Lebanon, Kansas

Friday, February 11

13 D. S. Polled Durhams. 3 registered Shorthorns, consisting of our herd bull Goodenough X8933 one of the good bulls of the breed, three young bulls of serviceable age, and one summer male. 3 Shorthorn cows with calves by side, 2 coming 3 yr. old, 2 coming 2 yr old one summer, and 3 small calves of the D. S. Polled Durhams.

26 head Poland China sows and gilts. Our herd boar Ben No. 73945, by Big Ben Amazon, a March yearling of the 1,000-pound class is included in this offering. Also 10 tried sows and 15 spring gilts. These sows are out of such boars as Spring Brook Hadley, Big Ben Amazon, Long Jumbo Jr., and King of Kansas, and are bred to Ben and a good son of King of Kansas.

In this sale will be included our purebred Stallion Sammosette No. 44601, a 10-yr.-old black Percheron which we must dispose of on account of colts. A sure breeder and good individual.

We are leaving the farm, and are reducing our herds therefore are offering our best stuff which we would not have disposed of had we remained on the farm. Sale at farm, free transportation to sale. Write for catalog and prepare to attend sale.

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kans.

Auctioneer, Col. John Brennan. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Lebanon is on the main line of the Rock Island. Good train connections.



I'll Send You This Big Can of CORONA ^{WOOL} FAT Post Paid



SIMPLY mail me the coupon below and I'll send you this big can of *Corona Wool Fat*—the greatest preparation ever put on the market for Cracked and Split Hoofs, Contracted Feet, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Sore Teats on Cows, etc. I want to prove to you *before you pay me a single cent*, that here

IT WILL CURE

Hard and Contracted Feet, Mud Fever, Split Hoofs, Corns, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Cuts, Barb Wire Wounds, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcer, etc.

Our Guarantee is on the Lid of Every Can. I have sent out a million cans the past eight months, and now have more than that number of satisfied customers. You need it; I have it for you, and you can try it out on the "before you pay" plan. Now, all I ask is a fair, square trial on its merits. *C. G. Phillips.*

Proof!

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I received the Corona Wool Fat all right and have tried it and it works just as you recommend and even better. My horse was sore in the front feet and she could hardly get out of the barn, and in two weeks time she improved so much that she was as limber as ever, and our blacksmith stated that he never saw anything as good as Corona Wool Fat.

Sincerely, *T. J. Tishell,*
North Rush, N. Y.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—Having been in the dairy business all my life and as all dairymen will agree it is a hard matter to keep their horses going sound I with the help of the shoeing smith were kept at our wits end until a friend of mine told me of Corona. It certainly does the work. Every horse is going sound and when it comes to sore teats on cows you have certainly solved the problem. In fact, my stable and barn boys all swear by Corona and the best part of it is, it is just as good for a man as for a horse or cow. Wishing you the success that is due you, I remain, Yours very truly,
Robt. T. Armil, Prop.
Oakwood Dairy Farms, Davenport, Ia.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I am very well pleased with Corona Wool Fat, and am enclosing you remittance for more of this wonderful product. It is great stuff. Yours truly,
Louis J. Dumont,
R. F. D. 1, Wolverine, Mich.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Corona Wool Fat is just the stuff for my bank mules feet as it keeps the bank water from cracking their feet and getting sore. Enclosed find remittance for \$3 for which send me a ten pound pail. Yours truly,
W. F. Williams,
New Sharon, Iowa.

is a preparation you can't afford to be without. I want to send you, postpaid, this big can on

20 Days' Free Trial

I want to show you that you can keep your horse's hoofs in the finest condition—take out all foot soreness, cure all flesh wounds, etc. and do it quickly.

I want you to try this wonderful healing ointment at my risk—not yours. Try it on any case you have—apply part or all of it. At the end of 20 days if you are perfectly satisfied, send me only 50c for the big trial can. If you are not satisfied, tell me so and you won't owe me a penny.

CORONA WOOL FAT

The Wonderful Healing Ointment

is extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep and is the only remedy that will penetrate the shell of a horse's hoof—take out the soreness and grow new hoof. *Corona Wool Fat* does not burn, blister or cause suffering. It is a cooling, healing, penetrating ointment, quick in action, *heals without leaving a scar.* Read these letters—we have thousands more like them:

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Corona Wool Fat is the best thing I have ever used for hard and contracted feet of horses. I have used about all kinds.

Yours truly,
P. D. Jamison,
Bridgewater, Maine.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I like Corona Wool Fat. I think it is fine to heal sores and cuts, and can truly recommend it to any one needing a good healing salve.

Yours truly,
Dewitt Conrad,
23 State St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

Send No Money—Simply Mail Coupon

If you have never sent for a trial can of Corona Wool Fat, fill out the coupon and mail it today. When you receive the *Corona Wool Fat*—try it—watch results—then if satisfied, send me only 50c—if not satisfied, just write and tell me so and I'll charge you nothing. Write for the big trial can *now.* Remember, I send it *postpaid.* You risk nothing in testing it. *Will keep your horses in working condition and put them in selling condition.* I take all the risk—send today.

Corona Mfg. Co., *C. G. Phillips,* 41 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.
Manager

20 Day's Free Trial COUPON

CORONA MFG. CO., 41 Corona Block, Kenton, O.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.

Mention ailment you intend to use it on.....

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

State.....



Galled Shoulder

Fill Out the Coupon NOW



A Bad Case of Scratches



Heals Inflamed Cows Udders



Cracked Hoofs Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat



Corona Heals Barb Wire Cuts Smoothly



Grease Heel Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat



For Collar Sores and Sore Shoulders

1,000,000 Farmers, Stockmen and Blacksmiths are using *Corona Wool Fat.* Don't experiment—make sure of a quick cure by using *Corona Wool Fat.* There is no other remedy or healing ointment that will do the work as well.
C. G. PHILLIPS.