

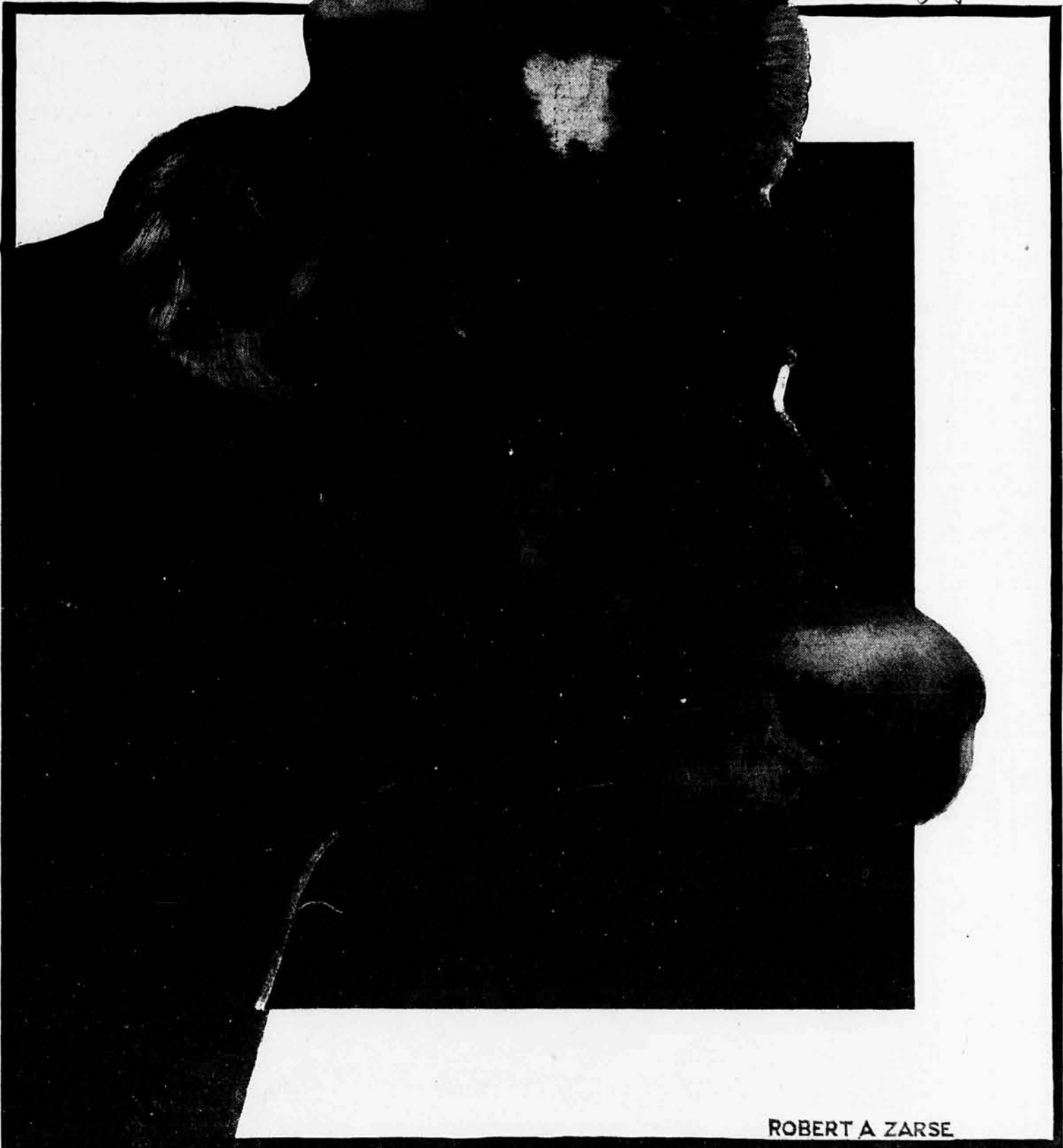
Fifty-Six Pages

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Agricultural Reading Room

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

✓  
No. 9



ROBERT A ZARSE

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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Blackleg Can Be Cured

BY V. V. DETWILER



**D**EVELOPMENT of blackleg where calves are dying of the disease may be stopped absolutely. A new serum prepared by the department of veterinary medicine, at the Kansas State Agricultural college will do the work. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, the head of the department, is not willing to make that statement officially just yet, but it is true. The doctor says he must try his serum successfully on 10,000 calves before he is

Dr. R. V. Christian has been giving a great deal of time to it.

The common vaccination treatment for blackleg of calves never has been entirely satisfactory, as cattlemen well know. It is impossible to tell from looking at a calf how susceptible it is to the blackleg germ. The only thing to do is to give the same amount of virus to all calves of the same size and condition. If you were treating a thousand calves with a virus that had been properly made, you could be sure that most of the calves would be made immune from the disease. You could also be sure that a few of the calves would not be affected in any way by the vaccination, because the virus would not be strong enough for them, also that a few of the calves would die because the virus was too strong for them. It is much better to vaccinate than do nothing when your calves are threatened with blackleg, but it is true that the best of veterinarians cannot be absolutely sure what will happen when they vaccinate a calf for blackleg.

Dr. Schoenleber has been working in Kansas for 11 years. He has been interested in blackleg investigation from the start. He got samples of virus from all of the places where Kansas stockmen would be likely to buy it. These were tested on guinea pigs, on calves, in incubators, in laboratories, and under the microscope. Some of the products proved to be made excellently. One had absolutely no protecting quality. Some were badly contaminated with other organisms.

The best thing that the doctor knew to do at that time was to make a better virus. He worked on this proposition for several years. He succeeded, too, but there are disadvantages in vaccinating, no matter how good the virus. Possibly it will be interesting to tell here how blackleg virus is made.

Blackleg is a germ disease. Sometimes it is called "quarter ill," because the germs usually concentrate their attack in one quarter of the animal. If the skin is removed from the calf that

has died of blackleg, the flesh of the diseased quarter will be found to be black. This black meat is used in making the virus. It is cut up into strips and dried in a special drier. This dried meat contains millions of live blackleg germs. The dried meat is ground very fine. It is then moistened, and put in a special oven in the laboratory. An accurate temperature record is kept. A man has to stay right on the job, and take the temperature every 5 minutes for 8 hours. The oven must be kept at just the temperature that the doctors have found by experience is best. The purpose of the heat is to weaken the blackleg germs. They must be weakened just enough so that they cannot kill healthy calves. If they are weakened too much, it will of course do no good to treat calves with them.

This material then is weighed accurately into doses. After being dissolved and filtered, it is ready to inject into the calves that are to be treated.

The more Dr. Schoenleber and his men worked on the virus proposition, the more they realized the desirability of finding a better method of combating blackleg. The blackleg germ seems to be growing more virulent. Ten years ago it was not

strong enough to kill anything but calves. Now it sometimes kills animals 3 or 4 years old. Also the disease is a great deal more common than it was 10 years ago. Dr. Schoenleber returned from a visit to Germany, a few years ago, with some ideas about blackleg control that he was eager to work out. The present success is the result of the development of these ideas.

Two things have been evolved as a result of the work of the last four years, which, as Dr. Schoenleber cautiously puts it, "Promise to be efficient and reliable." One is a germ free, filtered blackleg juice called "aggressin," and the second is a serum made in much the same way as the serum used to combat hog cholera.

Aggressin is prepared from juices of the muscles of animals that died of

blackleg. If this is injected into a healthy animal it has absolutely no other effect than to make the animal immune. Dr. Schoenleber's tests lead him to believe that the animal will remain immune for life. If it should happen, however, that the calf has any blackleg organisms in its system, the aggressin will kill it quickly. For this reason it is better to use the serum treatment.

Blackleg serum is a sterile, filtered,

Dr. O. M. Franklin,  
Dear Sir:  
I have lost no more calves from blackleg since I treated them with your serum and virus. Last fall I bought 84 Panhandle heifer calves. One day in December I found one dead from blackleg. I wired you then for 100 doses of your treatment. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in this matter, and for the prompt shipment of the serum, I am respectfully yours,  
H. A. G.  
Barber County, Kansas.

anti-infectious serum made by injecting large quantities of pure cultures of the blackleg germ into cattle or horses, and bleeding them when their serum shows sufficient strength. A little blood is drawn from time to time, and tested on guinea pigs. It is a long and tedious process to get a horse or cow properly "hyper-immune," as the veterinarians call it. Sometimes it takes six months to get an animal ready to bleed, and then it can be bled only twice. This serum is at present rather difficult and expensive to make. Several thousand guinea pigs and several hundred calves have been used in testing the serum from these animals.

Dr. O. M. Franklin,  
Dear Sir:  
I have not lost any calves since using your "dope." If they don't die after awhile you certainly have the goods. I do not know how many I might have lost, but I have been losing 15 to 25 every winter and spring. If I do not have any loss this year to amount to much it will be pretty strong evidence that you know what you are doing. I am sure for you. I have three fall purebred Short-horn calves that I forgot when you were here. Will you send me three doses, and your gun? I should hate to lose the calves. If you want any more information about my cattle, let me know.  
J. R. B.  
Chase County, Kansas.

After the blood is drawn, the fiber is removed from it, and it is filtered. A little preservative is added, and the serum is kept in a cool place. This  
(Continued on Page 38.)

Dr. O. M. Franklin,  
Dear Sir:  
Yes; I have had blackleg on my farm this winter. I lost six calves before I used your serum, but I have had no trouble since then. It has been about four weeks since I used it. I lost one calf two days before I used your treatment. I feel confident that I shall lose no more now.  
E. C. W.  
Lincoln County, Kansas.

willing to make the announcement that he has a sure cure. He already has treated approximately 5,000 calves, most of them in herds where calves were dying with blackleg, and in every case the treatment has been successful. Such a test ought to convince any reasonable person, but if Dr. Schoenleber insists on trying it 10,000 times before he says that it is perfect, no one should object. Possibly the doctor expects to have to convince some unreasonable persons.

The veterinarians at the Kansas State Agricultural college have been working on this serum proposition since 1912. Dr. T. P. Haslam was put on the work at the start, but he was transferred to

Dr. O. M. Franklin,  
Dear Sir:  
I have lost but one calf since we vaccinated, and of course as he died the following day there was not time for the treatment to take effect. I have 53 that have not been vaccinated, and I am expecting that they will begin dying any day. I wish you would send me material to use on them as soon as possible. I had 10 calves that were not vaccinated the first time. They were marked so that I could identify them, and while I was waiting for the second shipment one of the best in the herd, a calf worth \$100, died of blackleg. I have great faith in this treatment and am recommending it to my friends.  
J. W. G.  
Kiowa County, Kansas.

the hog cholera division. Dr. O. M. Franklin has carried out practically all the details of the blackleg serum investigation. Since the pressure of work has become so great in this department,



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

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# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## The Ideal Government

"Your ideal form of government can easily be brought about by uniting the business world, and with this done every honest person with property can borrow on his own credit," writes W. Kouns of Salina.

The uniting of the business world may seem easy enough to Mr. Kouns but it occurs to me that it is a right sized job. The business world always has been dominated by selfishness and greed, and I fear that it will be for some time to come. At the bottom of the present great world war is the selfish greed of a comparatively few engaged in commerce. Of course if the business world could be united as Mr. Kouns says, on a basis of a fair deal to everybody that would end the troubles and bring about a millennial condition, but at present that "if" looms up as high as Mount Everest.

## His Voice for Peace

Judge Bradley of Attica writes me a few pages giving his views on war and preparedness or rather the jingo howl for preparedness which the judge believes is mostly worked up by the ammunition workers for profit. Consequently he is strongly in favor of the government's taking the manufacture of guns and munitions entirely out of the hands of individuals and manufacturing at government plants such munitions and guns as may be needed.

"We of the United States," says the judge, "do not want war. We want peace in order that we may work out undisturbed the problems of life. We want to set up heaven in our homes on earth. We want to abolish hell, war and poverty. If the Monroe doctrine is about to get us into trouble abolish it. If our exclusion laws lead in the direction of war, abolish them."

However it is evident the judge is not enthusiastic or optimistic over the political situation. "I read," he says, "that our Teddy bear is showing his teeth and the Democratic donkey is wandering riderless in the wilderness of confusion."

## Developing Water Power

One of the most important bills before congress at this time is the water power bill introduced by Senator Newlands of Nevada. It is estimated by engineers that there are in the United States approximately 60 million undeveloped horsepower in the various rivers, water falls and streams of moderate size. If it were possible to develop and utilize all of this water power it would exceed all the steam power now in use for all purposes in the country.

Until comparatively recent years most of this power was entirely unavailable on account of its location, but with the remarkable advance in knowledge of electricity and electrical appliances for the transmission of currents of power it became possible to transmit the power of water falls and rivers greater and greater distances until at present the power can be conveyed hundreds of miles with comparatively little loss. This makes the water powers which a few years ago were useless on account of their location, available now. The developing and transmitting of water power by electricity is even yet, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. It is believed that with the improvements that are coming, power can be developed and conveyed long distances at a rate so cheap that 20 years ago the best engineers would have regarded anyone as crazy who would have predicted that it could ever be produced for any such rate.

The greater part of the undeveloped power is still under either government or state control and here comes in an important question. How can this magnificent power be developed so that the people generally may reap the benefit rather than that a few should greatly enrich themselves and use the wealth and power thus obtained further to exploit the people?

The Newlands bill contemplates the leasing of the water powers to private persons. Personally I should prefer that the developing should be done by the government and that the power should be sold to such concerns as wish to use it. If, however, the government retains control in such a way that private monopoly will be prevented I shall not, for

one, object seriously to the method or plan by which it is accomplished.

I believe the developing of electrical power will in time work an economic and industrial revolution, but I should much dislike to see this wonderful force turned over to private hands. It has seemed to me that if at the beginning, this government had instituted the policy of retaining ownership of natural resources and developing them for the public rather than for private advantage we should be in better condition at present. It is my opinion that the revenues that might have been derived from these developed resources would have been more than sufficient to pay all the necessary expenses of both state and national government and the collecting of taxes for these purposes would have been unnecessary.

In time I think that by electricity power and heat will be produced so cheaply that not only will all the power for transportation be supplied and all the lighting be done by electricity, but that our houses will be heated by electricity distributed from great central distributing plants municipally owned and operated.

## Government Ownership

Senator Borah of Idaho, who is not generally considered a visionary statesman, has introduced a resolution asking for an inquiry as to the practicability of government ownership of railroads. The senator does not say that he has become convinced that government ownership is wise, but he calls attention to the fact that the most efficient railroad system in Europe has been that of Germany, which is a government-owned and operated system. That this system of government roads has been of incalculable benefit to Germany in this war is not denied. It is also significant, thinks Senator Borah, that the other nations at war have been obliged to take possession of their various railroad systems in order to make them serve the purposes of the government in the war.

Of course it does not follow that because the various governments have practically commandeered the railroads and also a good many other things formerly operated by private concerns, government ownership is more economical than private management. Personally, while I am in favor of government ownership of railroads and of municipal ownership of a great many other kinds of public utilities, I do not favor it with the idea that the management necessarily will be any less expensive under public than private management. On the contrary it may be more expensive and I would still favor it.

It is often argued that a corporation like the Standard Oil Company could take over our postoffice system and run it at less cost than it is run by the government. That may be true, but that fact, if it is a fact, would not convince me at all that we should turn the postoffice business over to a private concern, or a great corporation like the Standard Oil Company. We know that if the Standard Oil Company were in control of the postal business of the country it would run it for profit and that certain localities would be discriminated against in the matter of mail facilities because it would not pay to give them the service they get now. We know that those who are least able to help themselves and least able to bear the cost of sending mail matter would have to bear an unfair proportion of the expense of carrying and distributing the mails of the country. The expense of carrying the mail under government management may be and perhaps is extravagant but the beauty of it is that all are served alike and at the same cost. John D. Rockefeller may send out 100,000 letters a year but he has to pay just as much for carrying each letter as the man who writes only one letter a year.

It is the equality of service and the equality of cost for service which makes the postoffice system popular. If the government takes over the railroads and operates them on the same theory so far as price charged for service rendered is concerned, that it operates the postoffice it is my opinion that government ownership will prove popular. If however the government should operate the roads on the same theory they are now operated then government ownership would in all probability prove to be rather a curse than a benefit.

It is my opinion that under government ownership of railroads the country should be divided into

great zones as it is now divided for parcels post purposes, only I think the zones should be much more extensive, and that within these zones the cost of carriage for both freight and passenger fares should be uniform, especially should they be uniform so far as freight charges are concerned. This system would do away with all the complicated, vexatious and generally senseless tariff rates which are tremendously expensive and cumbersome. Freight under such a system would be divided into a very few general classes and a uniform charge would be made for each class according to the weight of the shipment. Government regulation such as we have now is in my judgment largely a failure because it is based on a wrong principle. It requires a double management and divided responsibility. It assumes that the government through its agents is capable of fixing the rates the carriers shall charge but does not require the government to assume the cost of operating the business. It adds tremendously to the expense of operating the roads without adding to their efficiency and the shippers have finally to pay the bills without reaping corresponding benefits.

## Public Utilities

I am more and more convinced also that public utilities which have to do with local interests should be owned and operated by the municipalities in which they are located. I have just been looking up the case of two public utilities owned and operated by Topeka. If the city had in the beginning built its own water works system it might have owned as good a system as we have at present at a cost of fully \$300,000 less than our present system has cost us. This is shown by the figures. In 1905 we purchased the old water plant for \$620,000. Since then we have much more than doubled the equipment and efficiency of the plant at a cost to the city of \$340,000 and that, too, during a time when the cost of both material and labor was higher than during the time the old plant was being built. We have for example laid 39 miles of new water mains as against 36 miles that we purchased from the old water company. We have much more than doubled the capacity of our pumping plant and also of our water supply. Better than that we have so improved the water supply that instead of the patrons having to put up frequently with dirty and impure river water, as they were forced to do under private management, we have water that ranks with the very best supplied in any city in the United States, and at no time since city management has gotten well started have the patrons been compelled to use muddy river water.

There is, however, one fault in our system of city management. It still copies after the plan adopted by the old water works company in the matter of charges for water. The big consumers of water get a good deal of water at less than cost while the small consumers have to pay more than cost. The system that should be adopted is the same as that adopted in the government mail service. Every patron should be charged the same rate for service that every other patron is charged. In other words the city should ascertain what is the average gallon cost or thousand gallons' cost for supplying water and each consumer should pay that rate.

## Electric Lights

More than a quarter of a century ago the city of Topeka undertook to light its streets and public buildings from a publicly owned light plant. A few years ago it was decided to overhaul the plant and make it modern. At that time there was considerable agitation in favor of giving up the city plant and contracting with the Edison company to supply the lights for the city. It was however found even then that the city could supply its lights with a rather meager equipment at a cost of nearly 40 per cent less than the best offer the Edison company was willing to make.

At present the city has invested in its lighting plant about \$100,000. It undertakes to supply the lights for the city streets and city buildings. Being a plant of such limited capacity the overhead charges are necessarily greater comparatively than they would be in an extensive plant, yet even as it is, here are significant facts shown by the city water department. The city is able to supply electricity at the switch board at a cost of just a trifle over 1½ cents a kilowatt hour, while the consumers



who have to buy their electricity for lighting and other purposes from the Edison company have to pay at the rate of 7 cents a kilowatt hour.

The city plant could be enlarged so that it could supply all the people of the city, supply electricity for lighting or cooking or any other purpose at less than 3 cents a kilowatt hour and show a profit for the city plant at that. This would mean that the cost for lighting our houses would be reduced to less than one-half what we have to pay at present, and it would also enable us to do our cooking by electricity and possibly even the heating of our houses, for so soon as the price of electricity is reduced to the point where it can be economically used for cooking and heating, electric cook stoves will come into use and electric heating systems will be installed.

The people of this and other cities are chumps for permitting themselves to be robbed, or, if the word robbed seems harsh, for failing to own and operate the lighting and heating plants.

Likewise the municipality should own its own street car system, or what I think would be a better plan, do away with street cars which mar the beauty of the streets on which they run and establish a municipal system of electric busses which would carry passengers comfortably to all parts of the city. There is little doubt that such a system of transportation could be operated at less cost than the present street car system is operated and it certainly would add to the beauty of the city if all the poles and trolley lines could be cut down and the ugly yellow cars taken off the streets entirely. Government ownership of railroads is coming. Municipal ownership of lighting plants, water works and public transportation in cities is coming. While our own experience shows that municipal ownership is economical that should not be the first consideration. The first consideration should be equal and efficient service to the people at equal rates to all.

### Can Afford to Wait

While my own mind is convinced and has been for years that the government should own the railroad—indeed I think they should have been built in the first place by the government—I am not impatient about it. All I hope for is that the investigation called for by the Borah resolution will be made in good faith. We ought to have the facts. The American people ought to be enlightened as to the real facts and then permitted to pass judgment on the question. The sad truth is that the people are not enlightened as to the facts.

I am a believer in the justice of popular opinion on most subjects provided the people are thoroughly or even reasonably well informed about the matter on which they are called to pass judgment. But unfortunately they are fed on misinformation very frequently. They are told half truths which lead to more error than lies.

The most harmful liar in the world is the person who is able to juggle with statistics. It is quite possible to take figures from statistics and apply them in a way that will lead to an entirely erroneous conclusion. So I hope that in the investigation called for by Senator Borah's resolution the truth will be given to the people, that they may know and be able to decide wisely.

It is the purpose of many able and selfish men to deceive the people and they succeed in a great many cases.

### A Southern View

In regard to your statement saying that Kansas authorities wouldn't allow the "Birth of a Nation" to show in Kansas, let me say this picture was shown in Oklahoma City, and was pronounced by everyone who wasn't a "nigger lover" to be a true account of the pitiful conditions into which the South was thrown on account of the carpet bag rule. It is a pity that Lincoln didn't buy the state of Kansas and put a hogwire fence around it, and let you rough necks root together. But from what I can learn that's the way you live up there, anyway. You can hand-shake, eat with them and let your daughters marry the blackest and most burrheaded one they can find. That seems to be your idea of a good match. Such stuff as you write on this line don't go down in Alabama. If you should write such an article I sincerely hope they wouldn't do any worse than to put a coat of tar and feathers on your very rough hide. In all probability they would do worse. I would like to ask you if Dixon's novel is a bigger liar than Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin? If Kansas wouldn't allow the Birth of a Nation to show will say that Uncle Tom's Cabin never showed down in Alabama. They made their appearance in my home town. It was in the summer and rotten eggs were plentiful. The majority were finally busted on their stinking lousy hides before they got out of town. There was never a bigger lie printed than Uncle Tom's Cabin. It's a mass of dirty lies from beginning to end. Go South and ask any old slave which he would rather be, a slave or a free man and he will tell you a slave; and furthermore 90 per cent of the others will tell you the same thing. You jacklegged ignoramus, didn't you know they are in a worse slavery today than they ever were in, and if you'll print this I'll prove it to you in a private letter. When my father lived in Alabama he sold and bought 20 or 30 every year. We left Alabama in 1908. They are doing the same thing now. I'm sure that your brains contain such an enormous proportion of ivory and cement that you will refuse to believe it. However I can show

you cases, give names, dates, and parties concerned, who buy and sell them today. It's the system, my son, the system. In closing will say that since the carpet baggers were run out the niggers don't vote, neither does the Republican party get out a ticket. Hurrah for the South. The gentlemen who accomplished these mighty deeds are resting peacefully in heaven, sir. Yes, suh, they are.

Ralph Carter.

Carnegie, Okla.

I am of the opinion that the writer of the foregoing is an unmitigated liar. While I do not think the negro is given a fair deal in many parts of the South I do not believe for a minute that the whites of any southern state are such brutal law breakers as he says they are. However I would be much obliged, if Carter really knows of instances where negroes are sold into slavery, if he will give me the names of such parties and the dates on which the sales were made.

### Debts an Offset

Is a taxpayer permitted to deduct his debts from the amount of property given in for taxation?  
Elkhart, Kan.

I. L. MENDELLE.

Theoretically yes, but not always in fact. The statute in regard to deductions on account of debts reads as follows: "Debts owing in good faith by any person, company or corporation may be deducted from the gross amount of credits belonging to such person, company or corporation; provided such debts are not owing to any person, company or corporation as depositors in any bank or banking association, or with any person or firm engaged in the business of banking in this state or elsewhere. . . . No person shall be entitled to any deduction on any bond, note or obligation given to any mutual insurance company, or deferred payment on loan for a policy of life insurance, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any religious, literary, scientific, or benevolent institution or society; provided that in deducting debts from credits no debt shall be deducted where said debt was created by a loan on government bonds or other nontaxable securities."

Here is shown one of the manifest injustices of our present system of taxation which has often been cited. If the citizen holds notes for \$10,000 and owes on notes for \$5,000 he is permitted to deduct the \$5,000 from the amount of his credits, \$10,000, which is right; but if he owns a farm worth \$10,000 and owes \$5,000 on that farm he is not permitted to deduct the \$5,000 from the taxable value of the farm, which is manifestly unjust.

### A Word From the Dead

Elbert Hubbard, who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk, wrote an editorial in his magazine in 1911 on the subject of "War and Peace." I do not know whether, if he were still alive, he would write the same kind of an editorial. It may be that changed conditions would change his opinions but at any rate there is much in this editorial of 1911 which is interesting, and I am going to quote a part of it.

It is perfectly safe to say that 99 men out of a hundred in civilized countries are opposed to war. Savages like to go to war; we do not. We are farmers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, teachers, and all we ask is the privilege of attending to our own business.

Leave us alone.

But they will not—these demagogues, politicians and rogues intent on the strenuous life. We wish to be peaceable and want to be kind, but they say this life is warfare and we must fight.

Of course we would fight to protect our homes; but our homes are not threatened, nor our liberties either, except by the men who chew the ubiquitous clove and insist on the strenuous life.

Leave us alone.

But they will not leave us alone—these men who insist on governing us and living off our labor. They tax us, eat our substance, conscript us when they wish, draft our boys into their wars to fight farmers whose chief offenses are they wear trousers that bag at the knees and cultivate an objectionable style of whisker. They call themselves the superior class. They live-off the labor of our hands. They essay the task of governing us for a consideration. They deceive us—this superior class—they hoodwink us; they bulldoze us by the plea of patriotism.

They deceive us, and the shame of it; they deceive us in the name of the bleeding Christ—the gentle Christ, whose love embraced a world, and whose pitying eyes look down upon us from a cross—the Christ who distinctly taught that war was wrong and that the only rule of life should be to do unto others as we would be done by.

Few persons, comparatively, think for themselves, and so this deception, being backed by many alleged educated persons, acts as hypnosis on the many, and being peaceably disposed they accept it and now this superior class, intent on taxing us, may declare war and maintain standing armies. And so we find Canada lusting for a navy. All the myriads of men who live off the government, depend upon the government to tax the many, and in order to tax successfully, standing armies are maintained.

The plain people of France, Germany, England and America are opposed to war. We wish only to be let alone. Men with wives, children, sweet-hearts, homes, aged parents, horses, crops and flowers do not want to fight some one. We are peaceable and wish to be kind. We fear war: we hate it.

We would like to obey the Golden Rule.

But the superior class will not have it so—they pass conscription laws all over Europe and use the army thus conscripted to conscript other men.

War is the sure result of armed men. That country which maintains a large standing army will sooner or later have a war on hand. The man who prides himself on fisticuffs is going some day to meet a man who considers himself the better man, and they will test the issue.

Germany and England have no issue save a desire to see who is the better man. They have

fought once—more than that, several times, and they will fight again. Not that the people want to fight, but the superior class fan fright into fury and make men think they must fight to protect their homes.

So the people who wish to follow the teachings of Christ are not allowed to do so, but are taxed and deceived by "kinks" by the superior class who demand that we shall lead the strenuous life, when all we ask is the privilege of doing our work.

Christ taught humility, meekness, the forgiveness of one's enemies, and that to kill was wrong. The Bible teaches men not to swear, but the superior class swear us on the Bible which they do not believe.

An army is a menace. The only relief lies in education. Educate men not to fight, and that it is wrong to kill. Teach them the Golden Rule, and yet again teach them the Golden Rule. Silently defy this fuss, feathers and fury idea by refusing to bow down to the fetich of bullets. Cease supporting the Hobsons who cry for war, and spout patriotism for a consideration. Let them go to work as we do.

America can never become the Ideal Republic—the home and refuge of all that is best in art and science, the fulfillment of the dreams of seers and prophets—unless we cease modeling our political policy after the rotting monarchies of Europe.

Force expends itself and dies. Every army is marching to its death; nothing but a skull and a skeleton fill helmet and cuirass; the aggressor is overcome by the poison of his pride; victory is only another name for defeat, but the spirit of gentleness and love is eternal. Only by building on that can we hope as a nation to live.

Leave us alone!

We wish to do our work. We wish to beautify our homes, to educate our children, to love our neighbors.

Leave us alone.

Your false cry of danger and "Wolf! Wolf!" shall not alarm us. We pay your war taxes of a million dollars a day, only because we have to, and we will pay no more and no longer than we have to.

### Put up the Cash

We had a good roads meeting last Saturday at the Douglas County Institute. A 25 million dollar bond issue was mentioned. Gerhard and Akers said this could be paid for by a land tax of 5 cents an acre. If such is the case why not divide the time 20 years, by four and let each taxpayer pay one-fourth every five years in cash? Four payments would do the work. We would have the roads paid for and no indebtedness. Some persons talk of letting the coming generation help to pay for the improvements. That sounds good enough, but the coming generation will have its own problems to solve and its burdens to carry.

Lawrence, Kan.

G. R. SHULTZ.

There is approximately 51 million acres of land in Kansas. A tax of 5 cents an acre for 10 years or \$8 a quarter section would produce a fund of \$2,550,000 a year or 25½ million dollars in 10 years. If the state should issue 25 million dollars' worth of 20-year 4 per cent bonds by the time the bonds were paid the taxpayers would be out of pocket 45 million dollars.

But if Mr. Shultz's suggestion were acted upon the bond buyers wouldn't get a thing out of it. That would be entirely contrary to the principle upon which this and most other governments are operated, which is that the people whose business it is to lend money must be looked after. Mr. Shultz seems to have overlooked that fact, or he would not have suggested that it would be better to pay as we go and save that 20 million dollars in interest.

### The Wife's Rights

Does a contract stand good in Kansas? For instance where a man and woman marry and have no children, but both have children by former marriages, and the husband has a contract made that the wife will get so much of the property at his death until she marries again or during her life time, then everything is to go to his children.

Is a wife to work on a farm for 15 or 20 years just for her board and clothes and can the husband take in a partner without his wife's consent?  
A READER.

If the wife was foolish enough to enter into such a prenuptial contract it will be good.

If she works 20 years for her board and clothes and nothing else she is considerable of a chump in my opinion, but I regret to say that is just what a great many wives do, and they don't get many clothes at that.

The husband would have a right to enter into a business partnership without the consent of his wife.

### Aid for Church Schools

I was told yesterday that the United States government appropriated money for Catholic parochial schools in New Mexico which I denied. Please tell us about it.  
B. W. H.

Corbin, Kan.

My impression is that prior to statehood in New Mexico such appropriations were made for the church schools in New Mexico. Whether such appropriations were continued after statehood I cannot say. You should write to your congressman for definite information.

### Question of Heirship

A woman holds the deed to a piece of land and dies; who is heir to the land, the man or the children? Has the man a right to sell the land, and what part of it can the children hold?  
Jewell, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

I assume the man referred to is the woman's husband and the children are her children. If so the man will inherit half and the children the other half. If the children are of age they have a right to sell their interest and the husband has a right to sell his interest.



# Views on a Truck Farm

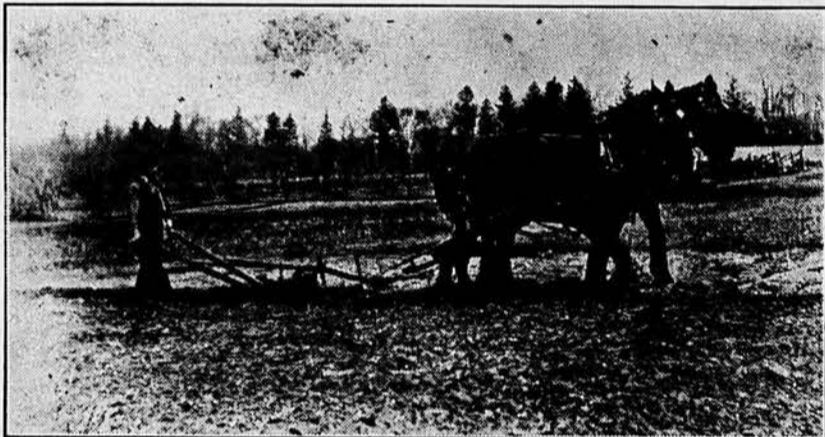
Vegetables Require Considerable Work  
But They Usually Pay Well



Lettuce is Being Grown in These Hotbeds for the Winter Trade. Double Glass Sash is Used to Help in Keeping out the Cold.



This Man is Harvesting a Crop of Head Lettuce Which Will be Sold at a High Price to a City Hotel.



Plowing the Ground for the Truck Crops; This Soil is Broken Deeply in the Fall, so it Will Have the Benefit of Freezing.



Weeding the Beets; This Helps to Get the Ground in Good Condition and it Leaves all the Fertility for the Money Crop.



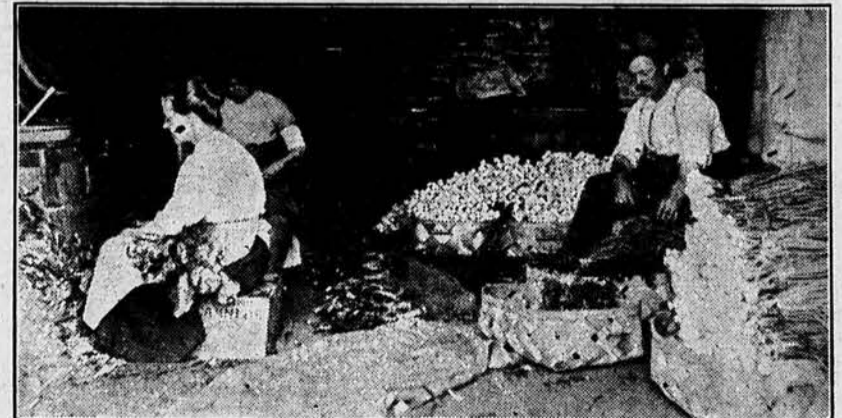
The Last Cultivation is Being Given to This Cabbage Field; Squash Seed Will Now be Planted for the Second Crop.



The Squash Seeds are Being Planted; Truck Farming on High-Priced Land Requires that a Most Careful Use Should be Made of the Fields.



Harvesting Winter Spinach; Most Truck Farmers Grow Many Crops, so They Will Have a Diversified System to Depend On.



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



# To Reduce Post Decay

## Treatment With Creosote is Cheap and Effective for all the Common Kansas Woods

By G. B. MacDonald

**D**ECAY, OR ROT, in fence posts is caused in Kansas by fungi and bacteria, the former being thread-like filaments, the latter minute organisms, both of which destroy the wood structure. Fungus development requires the presence of moisture, heat and air, besides food which is supplied by the wood itself. This accounts for the excessive decay of fence posts at, and just below, the ground line, since it is here that moisture, heat and air are generally sufficient for the growth of fungi.

Decay can be prevented by dipping the fence posts in preservatives, which, when absorbed, make a layer of wood in which the spores cannot develop, due to the poisoning of the food supply. Of the preservatives used for wooden fence posts, creosote is by far the most important. This product is the base for a number of patented preservatives on the market. It is a complex mixture with great chemical variation, and it is heavier than water. Creosote is obtained by distillation of tar or tar-like substances. Although creosote is made from a number of materials, such as coal tar, oil tar, and wood tar, it is with the coal tar creosotes that we are primarily concerned.

Coal tar is obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal, and coal tar creosote is in turn obtained from this tar by a second process of distillation. The preservative thus secured assists in preventing decay, both by poisoning the wood against fungus attack, and, to a certain extent, by excluding air and moisture.

For fence posts a preservative should not only have antiseptic qualities and prevent the excessive absorption of moisture, but it also should not be soluble in water nor highly volatile. No matter how poisonous a preservative may be, it loses its effectiveness in proportion to the amount which dissolves out or vaporizes in the soil. For convenience in using, the creosote should be liquid at a relatively low temperature and should have as little free carbon as possible since the latter obstructs the penetration in the wood.

Fence posts may be treated at any time of the year. Generally the work should be done during the winter months when other work is not pressing. With the equipment as described later, and under the directions indicated, creosoting need not interfere seriously with the

daily round of work. The proper preparation of posts for creosote treatment is of utmost importance to success. The following points should be considered:

The time of year a post is cut has little to do with its durability, except as it affects the rapidity or thoroughness of the seasoning process. A post cut and peeled in August and exposed to the weather will season so rapidly as to check and split badly, while if cut and peeled in the winter it will season much more slowly and with less checking. Posts which are to be treated with a preservative should be cut at the time most convenient. If cut in the winter when other work is not pressing, peeling will be more difficult than if cut in the spring. Nevertheless, if the operator has facilities for storing the posts they can season slowly and be given treatment the following winter during the slack period. Contrary to the general belief, winter cut posts contain as much moisture or more than spring or summer cut posts.

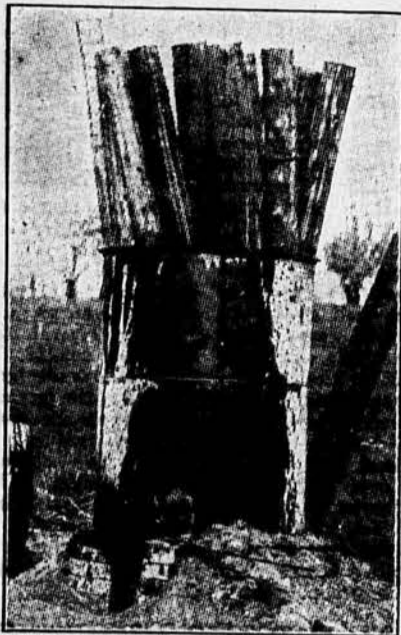
All posts to be treated with creosote should be thoroughly peeled, the thin, stringy inner bark being completely removed as well as the outer bark, more especially on the part of the post to receive treatment. It is difficult to get a satisfactory penetration of creosote through either the inner or outer bark. In addition, the absorption of creosote in the bark is largely a waste since it has little effect on increasing the durability of the post itself.

The posts should be peeled as soon as cut. If cut in the springtime when the bark slips easily the process is simple and with most species of timber an axe will do the peeling satisfactorily. If the posts are cut in the fall or winter the bark does not "slip" and must be removed by stripping or shaving with a draw knife or other instrument.

A seasoned post is one which has been dried to the point where it will lose little more moisture under ordinary atmospheric conditions. The moisture content of an air seasoned post necessarily varies considerably, since the wood either takes up or gives off moisture, depending on the dryness or humidity of the surrounding atmosphere. A freshly cut green post, after peeling, will lose moisture very rapidly at first if the atmosphere is reasonably dry. The rate of loss constantly decreases until it almost ceases—when the post is said to be air seasoned.

Whatever the time of year the posts are cut, they should be allowed to season at least three to four months before treatment, and longer if possible. Posts cut and peeled in October should be piled in the open in such a manner as to permit the free circulation of air about them. Those of average size, thus treated, should be ready for creosoting the following February.

If the posts are cut and peeled in the spring or summer, they should be piled to permit a circulation of air about the posts, but in a protected place, in the shade of trees or at the north side of a building. In this way the seasoning will be slower and more uniform, checking will be less severe, and "case hardening" will be avoided. Posts which are cut in the winter and are to be held



A Small Post-Treating Plant in Operation.

post, seasoning will be uniform and decay will be prevented. A rough, slanting board roof, of a temporary nature, will assist in the seasoning process by keeping the posts free from rain or snow.

In the treatment wet weather should be avoided if possible since well seasoned posts take up considerable moisture from the air. This moisture is again lost in a few days of dry weather.

In theory it is preferable to use round posts in place of split ones for preservative treatment. The reason for this is that in the sapwood, or outer portion of the post it is easier to obtain a satisfactory penetration of preservative. If it were possible to thoroughly season woods such as the willow, cottonwood, soft maple, and others, without large checks, then it would, without question, be preferable to treat these woods in the round form. Since, however, these cracks are a necessary evil in thoroughly seasoned round timber of these species, the penetration of the heartwood must be reckoned with in order to protect all exposed surfaces from decay.

Beveling the tops of posts aids in increasing the durability of the tops by preventing the excessive absorption of water. This beveling is of utmost importance for posts which are given the butt treatment only, since the untreated tops should be made at least equally durable with the treated bottoms. Large softwood posts with the upper portions untreated very often show the first evidence of decay at or near the flat top.

In using untreated fence posts it is customary to select those as large as possible, since the posts will be strong enough for fence purposes even after being one-half to two-thirds decayed. A creosoted post remains intact, with little or no decay for a period of 20 years or longer and such a post will have about the same strength after 15 to 20 years of service as it had when set.

A very satisfactory equipment, where the number of posts used annually does not exceed 100, can be installed for \$2 to \$4. The cost need not much exceed the price of a sheet steel oil barrel, such as is used for shipping kerosene and other oils. Barrels of this kind may be purchased in most any town in Kansas. To make it ready for service it is only necessary to mount the barrel on a substantial foundation of brick or stone, to form a crude fire box beneath the barrel. It is not at all necessary to lay the brick or stone foundation in cement, since the outside may be banked up with earth. Two lengths of ordinary stove pipe connected with the fire box will increase the draft. After the season's treating work is completed the barrel

should be stored at once for future use.

The capacity of the barrel is about ten 4 1/2 inch posts at one charge. This means that 10 posts can be treated a day. If a second barrel is provided for holding cool creosote, as used under the "two tank treatment," two charges of most of the common post woods can be run through in a day.

On farms where more than 100 posts are used annually, the barrel equipment would not have capacity enough to be most economical. A very satisfactory treating tank for larger farms can be purchased at a cost of \$5.50. Dimensions and specifications for a good outfit of moderate size are:

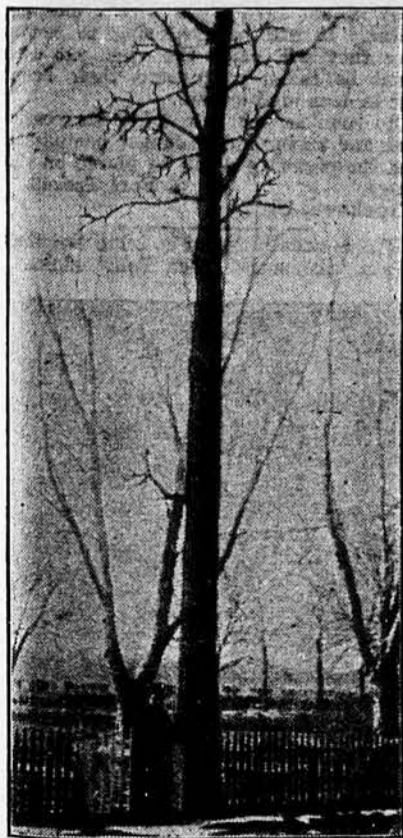
Diameter of tank: 36 inches.  
Height of tank: 48 inches.  
Material: 24 gauge galvanized iron for sides; 16 gauge for the bottom.  
Reinforcement: The open end of the tank as well as the bottom edge is reinforced with 1-inch angle iron, to give rigidity.  
Riveting: The angle iron reinforcement should be well riveted to the sheet iron.  
Soldering: All joints and rivet heads should be well soldered for preventing any leakage. This is important for protection against fire.

The addition of a cut off valve at the base of the tank makes it easy to remove the preservative for storage, but it is not necessary.

In setting up a tank of this kind the foundation may either be temporary or permanent. In either case the tank should be raised at least 1 foot above the ground to provide room for the fire box. Three or four substantial iron bars should be laid across the foundation to assist in support. In using a tank of galvanized iron, care should be used in placing the posts, since the bottom may be damaged through carelessness. If the tank is to be set in a permanent position the foundation should be laid in cement mortar, but if the tank is to be removed after each year's work, the foundation need not be cemented. An earth embankment about the foundation will increase its solidity and, by closing the cracks, make possible a better draft for the fire box. A flue of galvanized iron or ordinary stove pipe should be connected with the fire box. Wood should be used for fuel.

With such an outfit 30 to 40 posts may be run in one charge, which means that the tank has a daily capacity of that number of posts. The tank 4 feet deep makes possible top treatment, when necessary, by simply inverting the posts in the preservative after the butt treatment. If a second tank is used under the "two tank treatment," the daily ca-

(Continued on Page 39.)



Posts From This Tree are Shown in the Heating Tank.



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# Study Brings a Profit

## More Attention is Needed to the Results of the Successful Kansas Farmers

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

OUR DISREGARD for the leading farmers is the most serious fundamental weakness in Kansas agriculture today. The business never will make the advancement it should until average men come to have a respect for the methods the successful farmers in their community have used to gain advancement, and are willing to study and adopt such of these methods as can be worked out on their farms. We must pay more attention to the trail blazers in Kansas farming.



A Group of Leading Farmers With Their Horses; They Believe in a United Community Effort in Getting Results That Will Bring Progress.

For an example of how the system works: In every Kansas wheat growing community every year there are men who get yields that are well above the average, and they do this season after season because their methods are more nearly correct than that of the average man. But is the average man always delighted when Bill Jones, who lives across the road, gets 5 bushels an acre more wheat than he does, and does he make a "beaten path" over to find out how Bill did it? He learns these new methods, does he not? Yes, he does not—not if he belongs to the average that is holding down the state's wheat yield to 14 bushels an acre. He probably casts

Perhaps the best example of the working out of the follow-your-leader principal in Kansas farming is in the fruit growing revival that is going on in Doniphan county. The average grower there had made but little money up to 1913, for the great increase in insects and fungous diseases took all the profits, for they reduced the yields of good fruit so the return was below the cost of production. There now are many men who are using good methods of pruning, spraying and marketing, and an amazingly high number of the other producers are making an effort to adopt these.

ter than the one they were using; and you don't have to knock them between the eyes with a club before they see it. Take constructing engineers for example: if one finds out a method of doing a certain job 1 per cent cheaper than other men he is a hero at once, and then the other engineers make it their own special orders of the day to find out how he did it. Successful leaders are highly respected by other engineers.

In almost every Kansas community there are men who are doing much better work than the average. Their crop yields are higher, their livestock is better, and they are making more money. How do they do it? Better find out, that is what an engineer would do.

### What About Spring Litters?

Throughout the South, there seems to be a prevalent idea that the brood sow being strong, does not need a shelter in which to give birth to and raise the pigs. This is a great mistake as the young pig is one of the most sensible of all young animals at birth and for the first few weeks.

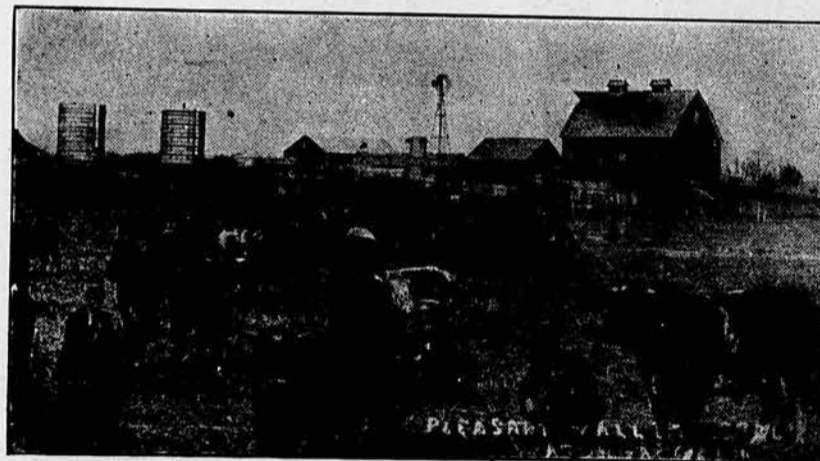
By all means, remove the sow which is to farrow soon, from the pen with the rest of the hogs. Some will now say that she will become uneasy if entirely isolated. That may be true so it is better to place her in a hog house with plenty of warm dry bedding. If she is well fed and can see the other hogs, she will now be content. Feed well with grains until the pigs are born and then refrain for 48 hours from feeding much grain but use a large feed of milk and bran mixture as soon as she prefers to eat. Now is the time to feed a large amount of succulent food. As for the little ones, they will fare well if the sow is well cared for and her bedding is plentiful.

As soon as the pigs are a week old, they should have a pen with a sleeping house. It will be surprising to notice how they will enjoy the open, yet care must be taken to prevent their being out in deep mud or rain.

As soon as the hair takes its coarse look and texture, most danger has passed and the pigs may again be placed on the range.

S. Earl Trezell.  
Tonkawa, Okla.

Virtue usually is not so blind but that it can take notice when Folly winks.



On the Farm of H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla. He Started as a Poor Renter, and He Studied the Examples of Successful Farmers.

reflections on the character of the weigher on the separator used in threshing the wheat, and then uses the same old methods in planting his crop again.

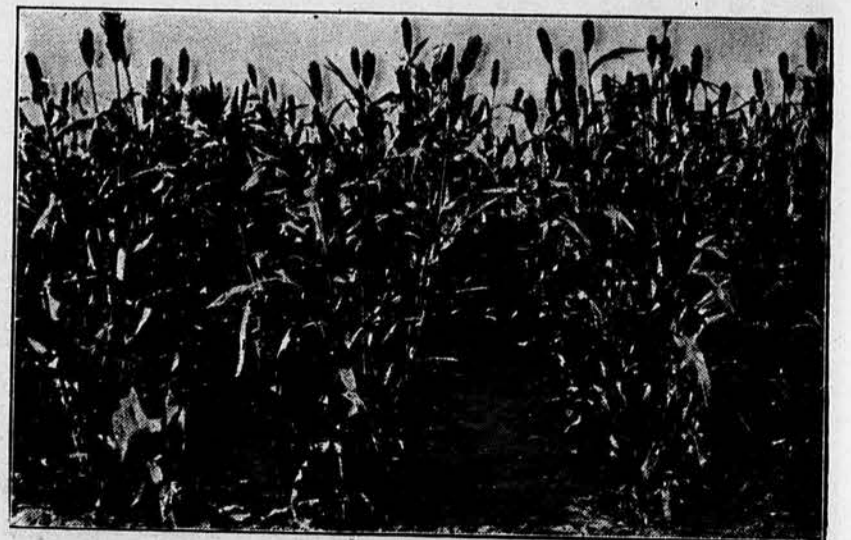
And I have in mind a Kansas horse breeder who has made a reputation for high class stock and for square dealing that is known all over the United States and among the leading horse breeders in Europe. He is making good profits, his fertile farm and fine buildings are ample proof of that. Has he materially raised the standard of the horses in that community? He has not, although he has offered reductions from his usual charges to breeders for the service from his great stallions, and he has tried to co-operate with the farmers in every other way possible. The average of the horses in that community is not much above that of Kansas.

Kansas has some mighty fine men who are doing great things in farming. They are the leaders who are directing the growth of the business on to better things, but unfortunately they are not the force for good that they would be if the inefficient producers would study their methods. When a man has done a thing better than another, and right under the same conditions that the less efficient man has, it is well for him to find out a little more about the successful man's methods.

We have some farmers who are doing great things. As an example, take the growing of alfalfa: There is a great interest just now in this leading legume, and it is being grown on almost all soil types in the state. There is just one man who has ever grown it on his own special type of shale formed soil, and that is O. A. Rhoads of Columbus. He is growing it on hardpan, after thousands of failures have been reported on this same type. He did it by using good, scientific methods that helped out with the deficiencies of his soil.

The day is coming when this spirit of respect for successful leadership will be present all over Kansas. It is absolutely essential for progress. We may not like our neighbor personally, but if he can make \$2 an acre more net profit from his corn crop it is important that one should find out how he did it. This matter of success in farming is not a matter of "luck," not to any great extent, and when a man makes high yields and good profits year after year it is a pretty safe bet that he is using good methods, and one should try to find out what they are.

I believe that much of the remarkable advancement that has been made in many of the professions has been due largely to the fact that the members were ready to adopt any new method when it could be shown that it was bet-



A Field of Sumac Sorghum in Finney County; the Drouth Resistant Crops Have Been Featured by the Successful Men of Western Kansas.



# Sweet Clover Has Won

## Soils and Pastures are Improved Where Better Legumes Fail

**T**HERE is a place for several legumes in Kansas, on the different soil types. The aim should be to select the crop that grows best under the conditions one has. There are several clovers of importance, and the adaptations of these need careful study.

Sweet clover has an important place in Kansas, but it is mostly on the unusual soil conditions. It is not so profitable as alfalfa or Red clover as a rule on the soils to which they are adapted. It may have a small place as a pasture crop in competition with these more valuable legumes, but certainly this is not true as a hay crop. There are abnormal conditions under which it is winning, such for example as on the thin soils around Iola, on the uplands of Cherokee county and on the sandy soils along the Arkansas River.

It frequently is possible to grow alfalfa or Red clover on fields where they had failed after Sweet clover has been grown. It makes the soil conditions much more favorable for them. It supplies available nitrogen and humus, and also the bacteria that grow on the roots of alfalfa. The bacteria that are on the roots of Red clover, however, are not the same as those on the roots of alfalfa.

Farm animals will learn to like Sweet clover hay if it is cut at the proper time, which is just before blooming. The crop makes better pasture than alfalfa in some respects, for its growing season is longer and there is not so much danger of bloat with cattle. The coarse, woody structure of the stems of Sweet clover prevents them from packing so readily in the stomach of animals as alfalfa. Cattle that do become bloated on Sweet clover usually recover.

The seed can be sown either in the spring or fall, but a great many Kansas growers prefer fall seeding, at about the same time as alfalfa. A firm, well compacted seedbed is essential in growing Sweet clover. The soil should have the capillary attraction well restored; a loose seedbed will not do for this crop. If one sows the seed in the fall, it is well to plow the land about 4 inches deep just as soon as the shocks of the spring grain crop are removed, if one is grown. The soil then should be worked after every rain until the seed is planted, and this should be about the middle of August in Kansas, if the moisture conditions are right. Sweet clover seed should not be sown unless there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate it, and give the plants a good start.

From 10 to 12 pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Some growers use more than this, but a good stand usually can be obtained without the big seedings, and they are rather expensive with the present high prices of seed. If a grower wishes to plant the seed in the spring, about the first week of April is a good time, although some men prefer to sow it sooner. The time for sowing Sweet clover in Kansas in the spring varies much the same as with Red clover.

The second year is when Sweet clover makes the profits. A hay crop—which usually gives from 1 to 1½ tons an acre—is cut about the first week in June, just before it blooms. It is essential that the cutter bar of the mowing machine should run high, from 3 to 4 inches, or the crop may be killed. If the cutter bar is lowered it clips the crowns, and this will damage the seed crop.

Sweet clover hay should be raked promptly, before the leaves have had time to shatter. If the hay is placed in windrows, the stems and leaves will cure out together for the leaves will continue to draw the moisture out of the stems. This is important, for the stems of Sweet clover are large, and contain much moisture. Much of the hay is raked with dump rakes, but side-delivery rakes give the best results. The stems frequently get caught in the teeth of the dump rake—they are much worse about this than alfalfa or Red clover stems. The hay usually is moved to the stacks with buck rakes. A loader will work in it.

Sweet clover is the hardy leguminous crop for Kansas. It is not and never

will be equal to alfalfa or Red clover in feed production, where these crops do well. This fact should never be forgotten. Of course, with the present high prices of seed, there is good profit in producing it, but some day this demand will be supplied, and then the price of seed will be much lower. Feed production is the basis on which this crop must be judged—when considered as a permanent proposition on good soil—and it is not the equal of alfalfa or Red clover in this respect when the conditions are favorable for these crops.

### Sweet Clover for Honey

BY M. G. DADATT.

In the Central West, the White clover crop ends the spring flow and there is a lull till the fall crop. This lull may be filled in with Sweet clover. As Miss Emma M. Wilson of Marengo, Ill., writes: "There has never been a time when we have had to feed bees to keep them going through the season since Sweet clover became important, although we may have had to feed in the spring or winter. The advantage shows more in poor than in good seasons. It fills in the gap when other things fail."

Another thing mentioned by one or two correspondents is that if Sweet clover is cut for hay before it blooms in the spring, the second crop will bloom later (not co-incident with White clover) and will continue to bloom until frost. Atmospheric conditions seem to be a little better also in the late summer, and the honey yield should be noticeable.

Proper growth of the plant and proper atmospheric conditions are the prime requisites for obtaining the best honey crops with Sweet clover. Warm, sultry weather with plenty of moisture in the ground for the plants will give the heaviest yields.

Sweet clover will not prove to be as good a honey yielder for the Central West as alfalfa is at present for the Rocky Mountain States, principally because we cannot control moisture. But when Sweet clover is grown generally throughout any section of the country, that section may be assured of a distinct addition to the honey flora, with not a few good crops of this honey alone, while failures by the bees starving, though not absolutely provided against, will be much more rare than formerly.

### Japan Clover Has a Place

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

During the last decade Lespedeza or Japan clover has been naturally introduced into many sections of Southeastern Kansas. This crop is a native of Eastern Asia and Japan. It was first discovered in the United States in Central Georgia in 1846. Since that time it has gradually spread over the southern states and now occurs as far north as Central New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, and in all the territory to the south of these states.

Lespedeza is a summer annual that begins growth about the middle of the spring and matures seed during September and October. The stems are very numerous, much branched, wire-like in appearance, and reddish in color. The leaves are somewhat similar to those of alfalfa or Sweet clover but are much

smaller and more slender. The blossoms are blue and are set close to the main stems. The plants normally grow from 4 to 6 inches high, but under exceptionally favorable conditions they may grow to a height of 12 to 24 inches. Where the stand is thick the plants grow upright with but few stems, but where the stand is thin they produce numerous stems which are more prostrate in position.

Lespedeza grows naturally in Southeastern Kansas. It is distributed most abundantly in Cherokee county but occurs in numerous areas in Labette, Montgomery, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, and to a limited extent in adjoining counties. It is gradually spreading wherever it occurs. It grows on all types of soil in Southeastern Kansas, but like other legumes, makes its maximum development on fertile loam soils rich in lime. It is comparatively heat and drouth resistant and also possesses the ability to thrive under fairly wet conditions. In the abnormally wet year of 1915 Lespedeza made a greater growth than in any preceding season. However, fairly good soil drainage is necessary to insure maximum development of the plants. It is, however, much more resistant to wet conditions than alfalfa or Sweet clover.

Lespedeza is of little value for growing in Kansas other than for pasture. Because of its ability to grow on very poor soils as well as fertile ones, to withstand severe drouth, and to thrive on partially shaded areas such as open woodlands, the crop is admirably adapted for pasture purposes. Like other legumes, it is rich in protein, which makes it more valuable as a feed than an equal amount of the ordinary pasture grasses. It supplies grazing during the summer and fall months at a time when the true grasses are likely to be of minimum value for pasture purposes, thus supplementing the grasses to good advantage. It has been estimated that this crop increases the carrying capacity of pastures in which it occurs by at least 25 per cent. Lespedeza will withstand close pasturing and is rarely killed by too close grazing. It readily reseeds itself under pasture conditions and ordinarily will continue to grow indefinitely. When once established in any portion of a pasture it will soon spread over the entire area. The seed may or may not be injured by digestive processes and livestock grazing on the matured plants will transport seed wherever they roam. Running water is another agency instrumental in transporting seeds and the crop is often carried long distances in this way. In parts of Southeastern Kansas this legume can be found along streams where it has been carried by the running water, but from which it has not had sufficient time to spread to the adjacent uplands.

Very little is known regarding the culture of Lespedeza under Kansas conditions, but since the crop reseeds itself naturally under all ordinary conditions it is safe to assume that seed scattered in the pastures at any time during the late fall, winter, or early spring will become covered by natural agencies and will grow. Since the seed is high in price the most practical way to establish it in pastures is to seed it thinly and depend on the crop naturally reseeding.

(Continued on Page 39.)



Cutting Sweet Clover in Woodson County. This Soil is a Clay Loam, Which is Well Adapted to This Legume.

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## Mix Your Own Concrete

## Many Elm Trees Have Died

The Grange Co-operative Store at Burlington is very Profitable

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I write this there are indications of spring but we are not banking on sowing any oats in February this year. It is seldom that we sow any in that month yet there have been times in the last 20 years in which we have sown both oats and speltz before March 1. Small grain sown so early here nearly always makes a good crop.



Cutting Out the Dead Elms.

If we can get our oats sown before March 20 we shall think we have a good start toward a crop. When oats are sown after April 1 it is seldom that a crop results but there have been exceptions; in 1912 oats sown in this neighborhood as late as April 10 made 50 bushels an acre but this result will not follow more than once in a quarter century. Rust is almost certain to take the late oats here.

The roads are still in shape to haul good loads on but I fear they will not remain so long. Another day like the last two and the wheels will begin to break through the frost and then goodbye to hauling and to motor car riding for some time. Luckily for us the seed oats we had ordered came in the first of the week and the trip to Burlington after them was not a bad one. We have oats enough on hand of our own raising to feed through the summer but they are two years old and we thought it might be best to get newer seed although there is no real reason why two-year-old oats will not grow as well as corn of the same age.

The seed oats we got were supposed to come from Texas and they are of the Texas Red variety. I think this variety is the best adapted to this region although in some years Kherson oats do fully as well. The main objection to Texas Red oats is the low percentage of meat to hull and their appearance. Their color does not show up well compared with white oats and even the yellow Kherson look better. But handsome is that handsome does and on that basis Texas Red are the best "lookers" we have in this part of Kansas. The seed we got was bright and evidently grew in a region where there was less rainfall at harvest time than here in Coffey county. We paid 55 cents a bushel for these oats loose at the car.

The last meeting of Sunnyside Grange was an open one. After as good an entertainment as we have ever attended in a rural school house the teacher in this district took charge and organized a Parent-Teacher's association. It did not take him 15 minutes to do it for he has taught so good a school this winter that the whole district was in favor of it because he was. What he says in regard to school matters goes in this district because he can show results.

This teacher has also introduced industrial cards. Every week each child

is given a card on which their parents are supposed to credit them with what work they do on the farm and in the house. Each chore counts for so much and in the house the little girl who washes or wipes the dishes or sweeps the floor gets credit. Patrons of the school say they no longer have to do the smaller chores and in a number of households the children make haste to get ahead of each other in order to obtain the credits. This plan is certainly a success here in getting children to learn to do the work they are able to do.

We have fed out all the corn raised in 1915 except about 40 bushels in the shock and for a number of days have been using from the old corn. While the crop of 1915 fully matured it did not have the feeding quality of the old corn and in our hog feeding we are finding that the old corn goes about 20 per cent farther. I think the hogs are gaining more, too, but that may be because the weather is milder. New corn shipped in is selling here for about 74 cents and farmers who feed it to \$7.40 hogs just about break even. It seems like setting the price of old corn rather high to give it a 20 per cent higher valuation but I really believe it is worth it to feed.

We visit the timber along the creek once in a while when we feel like working up an appetite and can always find plenty of dead Red elm trees. In the 20 years we have lived here we have never found so many of this variety of tree dead before. Usually the dead timber has been confined to the honey locust which are killed by borers. I do not understand why the Red elms should have been so much harder hit by the drouth of 1913 than other trees. I have counted 12 different varieties of trees along the creek and none have died as a result of dry weather like the Red elm. The elm trees on the upland seemed to come through all right.

Red elm cut green and allowed to season makes a fair fence post. It will last in this soil seven or eight years and sometimes longer. Honey locust lasts about the same; ash and hackberry are not worth cutting for posts but the wild mulberry lasts nearly as well as Osage Orange and will hold a staple for years. On the whole, mulberry is the best post timber along the creek but it is scarce. Walnut makes a fair post and will last for 10 to 15 years when cut out of heart wood. A walnut post cut from sapwood will not last much longer than hackberry. We have a few trees of the Kentucky coffeebean on the farm but have never cut any of them. They seem as hardy as the walnut but I do not know their worth as post timber.

A friend writes me from Winfield regarding the handling of Sweet clover.



A Woodlot on the Jayhawk Farm Which is a Good Example of Much of the Timber in Eastern Kansas.

He cut an 8-acre field of it for a neighbor last summer which was thin on the ground and as a result grew very rank and coarse. It was stacked at once from the windrow and remained in the stack until November when it was threshed with a Russell grain separator. Attached to the separator was a J. I. Case recleaner through which the seed passed from the elevator. This recleaner took out all the unhulled seed and this was again put through the machine. From the 8 acres 60 bushels of seed were threshed and all but 1/2 bushel was hulled. This was the first job of Sweet clover hulling done by the machine and some time was taken in getting things going but the 60 bushels were threshed in one day.

I have the February 1 report of the Grange co-operative store at Burlington, our county seat, and from it I note that their capital stock is now \$3,800. This is a very small capital on which to do the large business they are doing; with capital double that amount a much larger business could be done but they believe in being safe and so keep close to the shore. Their stock is largely necessities and it is turned often; they do not aim to carry anything that will remain long on their hands as their capital is not large enough to justify slow moving stock. The six months from July, 1915, to January, 1916, was the best six months they have had since the store was started in 1913. Their net profits during those six months were \$813.91.

The stockholders in this store have always received 8 per cent dividends on their stock. In addition they have received from 5 to 6 per cent rebate on their purchases. During the last six months the rebate paid on purchases to stockholders was 5 per cent. The rebate paid to non-stockholders has always been half that paid to stockholders. This store sells for cash only and during the last six months their sales have been \$16,038 or an average of \$102 a day. This store is now figuring on adding a stock of hardware, the stock to be of staple lines which are called for every day and I am informed that they are also considering the giving of a cash discount at the time the purchase is made instead of waiting six months and returning the profits in the form of a rebate. Since the store was started in 1913 60 stockholders have received rebates amounting to more than their stock cost them. Since 1913 rebates amounting to \$1,900 have been paid and this on a capital stock which is now at its highest at \$3,800.

Something's wrong when a horse refuses his rations. Maybe you have been letting him stand in the barn too long. Take him out and exercise him. An earned appetite is the best tonic for us all.

The automobile neighborhood is about 150 times as large as the ox-team neighborhood; is our neighborliness in proportion?

### DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food is Not Suited.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is apt to be with the food. The old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once. To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried various kinds of breakfast food, but they were all soft, starchy messes which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterward.

"A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. "The change it worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I don't have headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. "Grape-Nuts makes a delicious as well as a nutritious dish; and I find that Postum agrees perfectly—never produces dyspepsia symptoms." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



# 102 Boys—Count 'Em—102

A Fine Lot of Kansas Youngsters are Lined up for the Race

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Manager Capper Pig Club Contest

WE ARE off! The Capper Pig Club contest now is in full swing with only three of the 105 counties in Kansas missing. Almost at the last moment, representatives from Ellis and Hodge-man fell in line. Rawlins, Wyandotte and Lincoln counties are the missing three. And why? I made personal appeals to newspaper men, postmasters and other individuals in these counties asking them to interest some worthy boy so the ranks would be filled. But not a response did I get. Isn't it queer? Hundreds of boys all over the state were clamoring to be admitted but not one boy of the thousands who live in Lincoln, Rawlins, and Wyandotte cared to grasp this opportunity to become a purebred swine producer. And now it's too late—the time for enrollment closed February 15.

Late comers in the contest still have to buy their sows, so I shall not be able to publish the complete list of names for some time. Just as soon as every boy has purchased his sow and begun keeping records I expect to tell you the names of all county representatives and give the breed chosen.

And now, boys, what do you think about forming breed associations? What I mean is this: When the list is published you will know just who has Poland Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites, Hampshires and Berkshires. Suppose then that we put all the boys who have Durocs into a club and call it the Capper Pig Club Duroc-Jersey Breeders' association. We will choose a president and secretary-treasurer for the association from the members who own red hogs, voting by mail. It will be the duty of these officers to supply information about the breed—securing it from successful breeders—and the care and feeding of a sow and pigs. This can be passed on to me for publication. Also every member of the breed club would be expected to send an information that he thought would be of value, to the club secretary. And you boys can correspond with one another and get acquainted. Then, too, many of you have motor cars and can drive over in the adjoining county, see the other fellows' pigs, and start a real friendship.

I have used only the Duroc breeders as an example. Every one of the five breeds named has enthusiastic young boosters and can be organized into a breed association. Then while you will still continue as friendly rivals you will be mutually interested in boosting your breed. And while there are pig clubs in many states no other state has a boys' breed association. The breed club, too, will be valuable to you in an advertising way. If I can get you boys to take hold of this proposition and get a secretary for each association with the right kind of pep we will sell every pig worth selling as a breeder for breeding purposes, at breeder's figures. Every breed club president and secretary will be provided nicely printed stationery without cost, and additional stationery will be sent to breed club members, if they wish it, at cost of production. Probably an assessment of 10 cents a member for the breed club should be made to provide postage for the secre-

tary and president. That will be all the cost. It can be made a mighty interesting and valuable feature of our club work. What do you think of the proposition, fellows? Don't wait and let Bill decide for you but drop the contest manager a line today and say, "Me for the breed association"—providing you want it. If there's response enough I'll do the rest. Put "Capper Building" on your letter.

### Good Girl, Katie.

All of you agreed with me that Katie, the registered Hampshire owned by Ray Jones and shown in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze, was "some hog." Ray will admit it himself. And he has had such fine success with his contest entry so far that I am going to let him tell you how the work was carried on. Ray's pigs are the first litter reported. Here's what he has to say about caring for his sow and pigs:

"My sow came December 10, 1915. We live in the edge of Sylvania, a small town in Reno county, and have four lots each 50 by 150 feet. Katie has almost all of one lot to run in. I fed her about 1 quart of corn, 2 quarts of shorts mixed with water in a 10-quart bucket of water for slop, three times a day. Also she was given kitchen slop estimated at taking the place of 1 gallon of milk; an occasional rabbit and a few meat scraps. Katie had salt where she could get it every day, and fresh water at all times. She was shut up and fed by herself and shut up nights in a warm shed.

"About February 1, when the weather got bad, we did not think she took exercise enough, so we quit feeding shorts and just fed corn with slop and water. She was turned out and made about three trips to a neighbor's every day, hunting scraps.

"For a farrowing pen we used a building 7 by 8 and 8 feet high. A railing about 10 inches from the floor and 6 inches from the wall was put inside. The building then was filled with hay until about 4 feet depth was left and then it was banked up on the north with manure. It left a house about 7 by 6 by 4 and seemed too small, but proved just what was needed. Katie farrowed the night of February 8, and my papa stayed with her almost all night, taking the pigs away and putting them in the house. She had 11 fine pigs and saved them all. At 5:30 the next morning he gave them to her.

"We just gave Katie a little straw for bedding, but I must tell you a joke. Mamma washed the day before the pigs came. Katie was hunting straw and as she could not find enough straw she took clothes off the line and put them in her nest. The first day after the little fellows came I just gave Katie water with the chill taken off. The two feeds of 1/2 pint of corn, more water and a very little slop. The third day I fed 1 pint corn, 1 pint shorts made into slop, plenty of water and a little kitchen slop. Papa says we will increase the feed as it seems best.

"Katie's pigs are the same size, averaging 2 3/4 pounds each. I think they are very fine pigs and so does she. When Katie goes out to eat and the pigs fol-

low she goes back and gives them a talking to. If they persist in coming out she goes back and takes her snout and puts them back in the nest. Papa thinks she is the most careful mother he ever saw."

Good work, Ray. If nothing happens you are going to make some money out of those eleven happy Hampshires. But won't it be a wrench to that 13-year old youngster's heart to see 'em go?

### Introducing Walter Kramer.

And now three rousing cheers for the big blacks. Here's Walter Kramer, 15-year-old representative from Ness county, and his \$50 Poland China sow. Walter began the contest in December and his pedigreed Poland weighed 280 pounds then. She must be over the 300 mark now, but Walter says although his sow is growing he is not letting her get too fat. Let's have more pictures. It's a fine way to get acquainted. And don't forget to tell me what you think about organizing the breed associations. Do it now.

### Winter Silo Filling

BY C. H. ECKLES.

Dry corn fodder may be put into the silo any time during the fall or winter with good results although it is better to put it in at the proper stage, according to the results obtained at the Missouri Station. It is very difficult to make silage in the winter time on farms which do not have water systems which make it easy to add a ton of water for every ton of silage. It will not do to rely upon supplying the water through the cutter as only about a third enough can be added in this way. No better results are obtained if the water is poured on the top after the filling has been completed. Channels form and drain the upper portion of the silo leaving most of the fodder dry. There is little danger of adding too much water, but of course it makes unnecessary work.

Of ten or twelve farmers in Missouri who made silage from shock corn and sent in samples for analysis, one who added apparently too little water says: "The silage was good at first, but got drier and drier toward the bottom." In a number of cases, the silage molded and, in every such case, it was found that too little water had been added. If the filling is done during wet weather, the fodder may be so damp that less need be added, but the only way to be sure of getting good results is to measure the amount of water sprayed on by the hose a minute and adjust the hose and the cutter in such a way that a ton of water will be evenly distributed over every ton of dry fodder into silage.

The conclusions derived from filling three small silos at different dates and with the addition of different amounts of water agree closely with the opinions of the farmers who had used such silage, and may be summarized by saying that the feed was satisfactory and more palatable than the shock corn; such silage is not equal to that made by putting in the corn at the proper stage in the fall; such refilling prevents the loss in feeding value, which occurs when the fodder is left in the shock; silage is more convenient than shock fodder to feed, and the stalk is more completely eaten.

One of the farmers who has had experience says: "I should recommend putting shock corn in the silo any time up to February, believing it to be much more valuable as silage than when fed to cattle from the shock. I prefer putting in silo at the proper stage, however." Another farmer writes: "We filled a silo in the middle of the winter. Supplied the water with a hose in the silo. Water was taken up rapidly. Silage became very hot in twenty-four hours. The silage was in fine condition when fed. Stock ate the silage practically as well as fresh corn silage. Better to fill one silo three times than to build two or three, especially on account of the greater facility in getting help."

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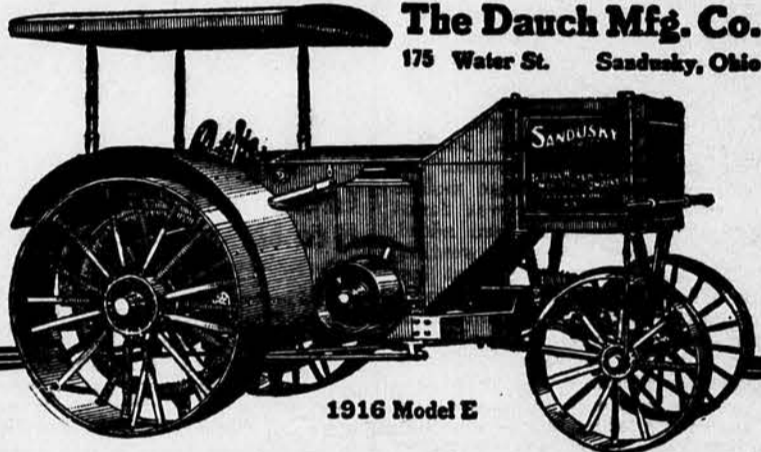
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1916 Model E

## Give Young Colts a Chance

Alfalfa is in Excellent Condition in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

OWING to the activities of numerous horse buyers last fall, many horses and mules were shipped away from this part of the state, to the Allied Powers to replace those killed in action. No matter what their destination was the fact remains that many farmers sold off their work stuff so close that there will be many colts go into the harness this spring. It will be a trying spring on them, too, for the work is all going to come in a bunch this year. Ordinarily the farmers, in this portion of the state, work in the field, off and on, all winter but this winter has been an exception and the work that they hoped to do is yet to be done. Owing to the enforced layoff there will be few seasoned horses for the farmers to depend on although it will not require the time for the older animals to become accustomed to the work that the younger ones will need. Breaking the colt is a job that is often bungled and the result is a balky animal. Not infrequently a young animal becomes sweened by being improperly hitched up. A great many farmers think that on the swing is the proper place to hitch a colt up for the first time and argue that in this manner the colt cannot become tangled in the harness and that the other horses will take the younger animal right along until it becomes accustomed to the surroundings well enough to know what is expected of it. We used the same argument until a fine young animal was sweened and then we adopted a different plan.



out of the roads and the newly worked roads were bad beyond description. On a recent trip to town, a distance of 6 miles, we saw a number of rigs standing in the road deserted and with the single trees or double trees broken. The average buggy or carriage doubletree is too light for service on roads where 200 pounds or more of mud collects on each wheel. A farmer's business must needs be extremely urgent to cause him to attempt such a trip with a vehicle in a muddy time like this.

If a thorough wetting up of the alfalfa roots in the winter is an indication of a good crop the following season then there is every reason to believe that there will be many huge ricks of alfalfa hay put up next summer for seldom is the soil, in this part of the state, wet to such a depth as it now is. The rains of the past summer thoroughly saturated it and the freezes and rains and snows of the present winter have all helped to make it wetter and we, in common with many other farmers, are expecting this crop to respond readily to the influence of the moisture that has been stored in the soil for its use. The past year was a very good season for the plant but the excessive rainfall made it a difficult matter to save a crop without damage from water. We feel safe in saying that fully 70 per cent of last year's crop was damaged to some extent from rains which fell upon it while in the process of curing or in the stack. Many do not use stack covers and we know of a number of fields of alfalfa that were cured properly but the stacks were greatly damaged by a heavy rain before they had time to settle. Newly stacked alfalfa is slow to settle and the loss entailed on some of the large ricks, from water damage, would have purchased a stack cover for that rick as well as going a long way toward the purchase of some for the other stacks.

Our favorite way of breaking a colt is to hitch it with three well broken animals to the sulky plow. Instead of putting the colts on the swing we now put them in between the near horse and the third one and by tying the colt back well it can be handled with ease and the fact that it is in between the others prevents it from pulling sideways and injuring either shoulder. Then, too, they cannot rear up and become entangled in the harness of the other horses. They are tied down to both instead of to one, as would be the case if they were on the swing. Many men also make the mistake of working the colt too hard at the beginning. We have heard men say that the proper way to break a colt is to work them so hard that they can't eat but if one will take the trouble to examine the horses of such a man, the chances are that he will be found to have a badly bruised up outfit. A half day is enough to work any colt and then it is too long a time unless they are allowed frequent rests. We have always believed that one of the essentials in breaking a colt well was thoroughly tiring them but we do not mean by this that we believe in making them so tired that they have to stand on three legs and tremble every time they get a chance to stop for a moment.

The price of fat hogs has now reached such a figure that the men who have been feeding 60-cent corn so long can see their way clear to realize something for their work if the present good prices continue until they can get their hogs on the market and everything would seem to indicate that they would. But one can never tell what kind of a turn the market will take. Last fall, for instance when everyone expected the hog market to remain good for an indefinite period, the packers put the price down something like \$1.25 a hundred in the record breaking time of two days. Recollections of what they did then are, of course, causing some to be somewhat doubtful as to the stability of the present market. At the public sales, which are being held here almost daily, the hogs are really the only draggy item in connection with the sale of the livestock. A year or so ago we heard an auctioneer remark at a sale that "the men did not get really interested in a sale until the hogs were being sold," but the exact reverse seems to be the order here in this part of Kansas this season. This may be caused by so many hogs having died here with the cholera last fall and the farmers are a little backward in stocking up heavily on hogs for fear the disease will again get started.

There will be some Sweet clover planted here this spring. For years this weed, as many call it, has grown unmolested along the roads but with the urgent need of more pasture the farmers are turning their attention toward Sweet clover not because they like it or know much about its habits but because so many others have tried it with such good success. One can hardly read a farm paper that does not contain an account of the success of some one with a field of Sweet clover.

### Corn Alone not a Good Feed

I have a pig that will not grow. It is 9 months old and weighs about 35 pounds. It has had plenty of feed, such as corn, and swill from the house. It is hearty and lively. Is there anything that will make it grow?  
I. R. P.  
Oklahoma.

I am inclined to believe that the trouble with your pig is that it is not receiving a balanced ration. I think it would be a good plan to feed the animal some skimmed milk in addition to the feed it already is receiving. Of course it is barely possible that the animal is suffering from some form of intestinal parasitism, and you might, in addition, give the animal 1/2 ounce of powdered sulphate of iron in the feed twice daily.  
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

There is considerable talk among the farmers and fruit men in this part of the state as to whether the recent cold snap injured the peach buds or not. Many assert that when the temperature goes down to 10 degrees below zero there is danger of considerable injury. If this is true it is almost certain that there will be no peaches here this year.

The motor cars are taking an enforced rest at present and in fact the only vehicles to be seen on the roads are there from necessity and not for the pleasure to be found in it. After the recent thaw the bottom literally dropped



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# Big Horses are Expensive

## Which Breed Do Farmers Prefer for the Heavy Work?

BY ROBERT McGRATH  
Johnson County

AT THE price brood mares are selling one cannot afford to invest in very many without feeling a noticeable decrease in the bank account. The buying of draft horses is making many farmers poor while just as many are growing rich on their sales. Experience has taught me that the remedy for such extravagance lies in the raising of one's own draft horses. The brood mare is the most profitable animal on the farm. She can raise a colt and do a lot of work besides. By fall the colt is worth from \$75 to \$100 depending on the care taken of him. With feed so plentiful and horse prices so high there surely should be money in the business for those prepared to handle brood mares and colts. And what farmer could not be so prepared?

The question, which breed of horses is best for all around farm purposes is one about which most farmers entertain opposing arguments. Every farmer has his reasons for raising a certain kind and perhaps his reason is as good as that of his neighbor for raising a different breed. Personally, I am partial to the Shire as the type is big boned and heavy enough to be used for all around farm uses. For pulling heavy loads and working on the gang plow, he has few equals. Some object to the animal's hairy legs, maintaining they are continually filled with cockle-burrs. The objection could be raised by eradicating the burrs from the premises. In Eastern Kansas more than in Western Kansas there is a demand for large horses and the Shire fills the bill.

The attic on this farm was cleaned out last fall and beams provided therein with baling wire connecting them. Windows were fixed and proper ventilation provided. This attic was then set aside for storing seed corn. An old water separator was placed in the crib. The good seed ears met with in taking out corn for feed were thrown in the can. When filled, I emptied it, tying the ears in lots of six with a piece of binding twine. These lots, I suspended from the wire lines in the attic leaving them far enough apart to admit free air circulation. This method of selecting seed corn requires care and a great deal of persevering work. But since adopting it eight years ago, I have never had cause to regret it. My corn has come up better and I find that the carefulness exercised in picking has resulted in better yield.

I found that a fanning mill does away with more weeds than a cultivator and two harrows. That is the reason my small grain is run through such

a mill. It's poor philosophy to labor all summer trying to kill weeds and then turn right around the following spring and plant some more seed.

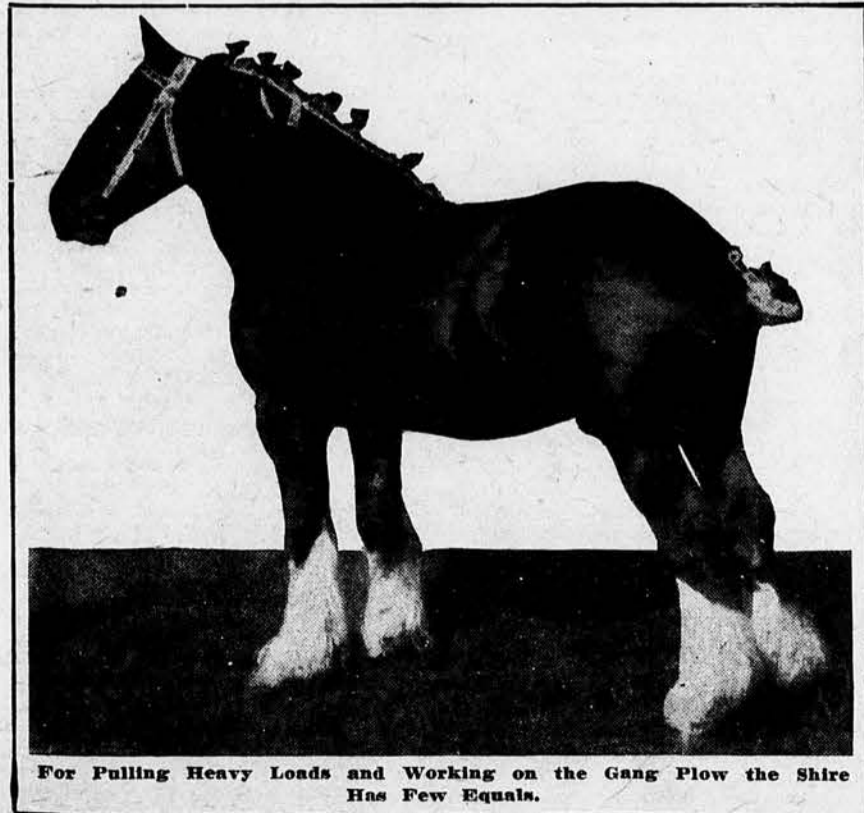
The saw mill sawed enough wood for us two years ago to last until next June. There were big and little chunks in the pile. The heater and cook stove work in harmony. The heater thrives on big chunks while the cook stove requires the smaller ones. Now I am piling up logs for another sawing bee. The mistress prefers oak and of course her wishes must be fulfilled. The objection I have to oak is that it has to go through a long drying process before burning well. Oaks on this farm are tall and stately. The logs from them are so heavy that I almost broke my back trying to lift one side of them.

I use the single bitted axe for chopping. The double bitted ones are dangerous working around limbs. In getting a full swing on a log it frequently happens that the other bit hits a limb and glances off toward the foot of the axeman or someone else's foot in close proximity. For felling trees it is a more economical time saver to use a crosscut saw but both saw and axe are essential to wood chopping.

While feeding the chickens Wednesday, I noticed one of the pheasants turned loose by the government five years ago. I had thought the species at large extinct. The food scarcity had driven the bird to the poultry's feeding grounds. It seemed to make itself quite at home with the fowls when I was not around. The pheasant stayed three days. That was the last I saw of it. The fight for survival in the world had left its marks on the poor thing. Its tail feathers were gone save three of uneven length. The beautiful plumage was cast with mud. It's head was entirely devoid of feathers and its body resembled a skeleton.

During the last snowstorm I noticed that some chickens like to expose themselves to the snow longer than others. Buff Cochins of which I own about three dozen, ventured on the snow only when they happened to be caught a distance from the henhouse. They did not try to break a path back to their sleeping quarters but squatted down in the snow exposed to the raw north wind. Brahmas and Cochins showed the same characteristics. White Wyandottes apparently prefer snow to the bare ground.

I cleaned the poultry yards yesterday for the second time since New Years.  
(Continued on Page 38.)



For Pulling Heavy Loads and Working on the Gang Plow the Shire Has Few Equals.

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When you buy a tractor you want to get one that you can depend upon—you want *service*—you want *value received*. You're assured of all of these when you buy a Waukesha Motored tractor, for all tractors equipped with Waukesha motors are doubly guaranteed.

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RU-BER-OLD is also made in attractive and beautiful Tile Red and Copper Green (Ka-lor-oid). It is sold by the best dealers everywhere.

The U. S. Court of Appeals has recently enjoined imitators from using the word "Rubberoid" or any similar name as the trade name or brand of their roofing.

RU-BER-OLD Roofing has more than 300 imitators. Be sure you get the genuine. Look for the "Ru-ber-old Man" on every roll.

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Send me samples of RU-BER-OLD and the books opposite which I mark X. I intend to roof a

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### Prizes for the Shorthorns

A Shorthorn sale will be held April 5 and 6 at Kansas City by the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association. The American Shorthorn Breeders' association has appropriated \$250 in money and three loving cups to be distributed among the cattle consigned to this sale. The classification will be as follows:

Bulls 2 years old or over; senior yearling bulls; junior yearling bulls; bull calves under 1 year old; and the same in the females.

Champion bull of the sale.  
Champion cow of the sale.  
Best group consisting of three head, any sex or age, consigned by one exhibitor.

No animal can compete unless consigned to the sale. The loving cups will be offered on the last three classes. In addition there will be eight loving cups offered as a part of the first prize in each of these classes.

It is the purpose of the executive committee to distribute this money into many small prizes, the amount and number of which will be determined at their meeting, after the cattle are assembled at Kansas City for the sale. The committee hopes to have a prize for the best fitted animal in the sale, fitted by a breeder who has never won a prize at a state or national fair. Breeders will at once recognize an effort in this plan to assist and help in every way possible the smaller breeder, which is the prime motive of the organization.

Breeders who expect to send cattle to this sale should write to W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., the sales manager, at once. The officers of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association are: H. C. Lookabaugh, president, Watonga, Okla.; H. M. Hill, vice-president, La-Fontaine, Kan.; W. A. Forsythe, sales manager, Greenwood, Mo.; J. A. Forsythe, assistant manager, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; E. M. Hall, secretary and treasurer, Carthage, Mo.

### Polled Durham History

I am interested in the Polled Durham cattle and would like to know what relation they are to the Shorthorn. Could you give a brief history of their descendants through the Farmers Mail and Breeze?

Anthony, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

There are two classifications for Polled Durham cattle, the double standard Polled Durham and the single standard Polled Durham. The double standard come from purebred Shorthorn foundation. The only difference between them and other Shorthorns is that the horns are absent. The single standard Polled Durham was built up from the use of purebred Shorthorn bulls upon grade foundation. At present the average of the single standard Polled Durham will be over 90 per cent Shorthorn blood. They cannot, however, ever become registered in the Shorthorn herds as can the double standards. Practically all of the Polled Durhams trace back to Royal Abbotsburn X3569, 178139, a naturally polled bull that was dropped in a purebred Shorthorn herd. The breed now has a separate organization and is gaining very rapidly in popularity in the older settled sections of the country.

W. A. Cochel.

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

### Malignant Catarrhal Fever

Our calves are troubled with a watery discharge from the eyes, and also have a bad cough. They have difficulty in breathing.

Haskell County, Kansas. C. H. P.

It seems to me that your calves may be affected with malignant catarrhal fever. The symptoms that you submit are not very characteristic of any disease, but they resemble the ailment mentioned more closely than any other condition.

In this disease there usually is a high mortality rate and animals that recover frequently are unthrifty. There is no known form of treatment, though washing out the eyes with a 2 per cent solution of boric acid once daily is of value.

If your calves are at all valuable I suggest that you have a competent graduate veterinarian examine them so that a positive diagnosis may be made and intelligent treatment instituted. If it is malignant catarrhal fever the healthy and diseased animals should be separated providing clean quarters for the former and thoroughly disinfecting the quarters of the latter.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

The boosting and the boasting people have little in common.

## Kansas Needs More Cattle

### Crops Should be Marketed Through the Livestock Route

BY J. C. MOHLER

CATTLE production in Kansas reached its highest mark in 1904, with 2,757,000 head, exclusive of milk cows. In 10 of the 11 years beginning with 1899 the state had more than 2 million head of stock cattle. There has been a more or less gradual decrease since the record year of 1904 until in 1914 Kansas possessed fewer cattle than in any previous year since 1896. There was a decided increase last year, however, although the number was under the 2 million mark. Values have risen at such a rate that the cattle, although fewer in number, were worth more in 1915 in the aggregate and in the average a head of all classes, than ever. There is solace in that. Record values, however, do not offset the need in Kansas for infinitely more beef animals, but rather would seem to emphasize that need to make it more imperative.

Reference is made to these facts as a base for some comments that I believe pertinent and well worthy of serious consideration. Despite the fact that the total value of stock on hand March 1, last year, was the greatest in the history of the state, the livestock census showed fewer animals than in many years previous; while our agriculture has steadily expanded and developed. Larger areas are devoted to the growing of crops. There were more than 18 million acres in crops last year, as against about 17 million in 1904. Thus it is seen that while we have progressed in our farming operations, bringing more land under cultivation, and increasing our production, we have gone backward in our livestock industry. We have about 4 million acres more wheat than in 1904, about 1 million acres less in corn, considerably more acres in oats, and not far from 1 million acres more of alfalfa, and decidedly more acres of the grain sorghums.

We lull ourselves into a feeling of supreme complacency and self-satisfaction by singing psalms of praise about the wonderful development of our agriculture and the wealth-production of our fertile fields. It has indeed been noteworthy. Moreover, we have thus far done little more than explore our resources. We have rich, productive soils to be sure. In the aggregate, we raise soil products of vast value, ranking fourth, if not third, among the states in gross returns from principal crops. While this is gratifying, in some respects we are retrogressing rather than going forward in the rebuilding of a permanently profitable agriculture. One phase of this is shown by the records cited; that the livestock industry is declining. To retain the fertility of the soil we must have stock. The history of the world clearly reveals that an agriculture to enjoy unabated prosperity must depend in increasing ratio on livestock as it attains more nearly to its fullest development.

There is little incentive to produce more forage, more kafir, more alfalfa and the like, dependable crops that may be grown each year well-nigh regardless of whether the season be wet or dry, if there is not stock to eat the feed. There was much more feed produced in Kansas in the past two years than there were animals to consume it, and for the bulk of which there is no other profitable market except as it is converted into meat and milk, on the farm where grown.

Not engaging more extensively in the



feeding business, the natural tendency is to turn from the sure-feed crops and cattle fattening to wheat, for example, or some other cash crop—a gambling proposition and one that reduces the fertility of the soil. Farmers who forget rotation and continue wheat exclusively rob the land. The war, to be sure, has had its influence in increasing wheat growing, as did the dry season which proved unfavorable for corn in 1913 induce a largely increased sowing of wheat in the fall of that year. We had nearly 9½ million acres sown to wheat a year ago last fall, and the year before that more than 9 million acres.

Naturally, our corn acreage suffered because of the increased attention to wheat. The lack of confidence that money might be made in cattle, is undoubtedly a large factor in this also. In fact, the cattle situation is forcing our farmers to face about in the direction exactly opposite to that which sound business sense and good judgment commend. It is forcing them to grow crops that find ready sale on the markets for cash, instead of giving more attention to producing the raw materials for manufacturing into the finished product on the farm. To a certain extent our farmers are, by the very force of circumstances, unable to follow practices known to be scientifically correct, and for which the agencies for a better agriculture have been steadfastly contending for years. Conditions are against their better judgment, compelling the adoption on the part of our farmers, of systems that rob the soils of valuable plant foods and deplete the fertility of the land, by selling crops direct from the farm. By so doing, there is a constant drain on the farmer's capital—the fertility of his land—and which, if continued, will eventually leave him with a bankrupt soil. We cannot go on forever taking from the soil and returning nothing to it without paying the penalty. We know the crops and methods adapted to our soils and climate, and must learn to return to the land a part of what is taken from it.

Aide from the ancient precept that livestock is indispensable to a permanently flourishing agriculture, more livestock is necessary if we are to take full toll of our natural advantages and develop our agriculture as it should be developed. Knowing these facts, the question naturally arises, why are we drifting in the other direction? Why are we raising more wheat and less stock? Why is our wheat area 4 million acres more than in 1904 and our stock cattle population less by nearly 850,000? Circumstances for which the producer is not responsible are very decided contributing factors to the present situation of our agriculture as relates to the beef industry. And one of these is unsatisfactory markets.

Nature has admirably fitted Kansas for the rearing of livestock, and no state offers greater opportunities for profitable beef making. Conforming to the changed conditions which demand quicker turn-overs, Kansans are employing means to that end. They are investing in improved stock as one essential to this, for they realize the rapid-growing, early maturing kind is needed for best results and greatest profits. In this, they have the decided advantage of heavy yields from extensive areas of alfalfa—incomparable in

producing "baby beef." There is nothing that will take the place of alfalfa for young, growing stock, as it is a bone and muscle-builder and helps provide the good foundation for profitable meat production. It fits into the new order of things splendidly indeed, and equips the Kansan in a way denied many of his competitors. It is incumbent on our farmers that they engage in the breeding business. Our trend is that way, and it should continue that way without interruption. To get more stock means that the farmers—many of them—must get back into the breeding business and raise the animals to eat the crops that are grown; must raise the animals to take the place of those that used to come from the great range country at a cost below what we could raise them for. The palmy days of cheap range cattle are gone forever.

We are, it is hoped, at the threshold of a period of restoration of beef production, for we need to restore beef animals on our farms. In a large measure the rank and file of our farmers must grow the beef of the future. The farmer of Kansas who expects to handle cattle must breed them, and depend if not wholly to a certain extent upon the stock he raises for his feeders. Intelligent beef production is peculiarly adapted to the maintenance of soil fertility. To prosper, our crops in the main must be marketed via the livestock route, thus keeping the fertility on the farm. Our farms produce large quantities of roughage for which there is not profitable market, but with cattle all of it may be profitably used. The farmer who breeds his own stock, adopts the best and most economical methods, will not again find himself engaged in an unprofitable business. Every farmer in Kansas should keep a few well-fed cows. Where holdings are small, four or five neighbors could co-operate in the purchase of a purebred bull. This would be a start, a beginning, and, if followed, would be large in the aggregate.

### Do Not Use Spoiled Feed

Our calves have something like bloody flux. A great deal of mucus and blood passes in the early stages. They eat well for the first two or three days, then they eat nothing but want to drink often. Finally they get down and cannot get up. The spine is affected, and at times the head is drawn back. We lost one out of four that were sick. Can you tell us what the disease is, and a cure for it? I have been feeding silage, alfalfa, and fodder. The calves have plenty of salt, and an abundance of well water, slightly warmed.

Cowley County, Kansas. O. C. H.

The condition mentioned by you usually is due to the consumption of spoiled or mouldy feed. It also may be due to infection. It is a form of bloody diarrhea in which the intestines are irritated by some foreign material which may be either molds or bacteria. The cause should be removed as much as possible and affected animals should receive a laxative consisting of 1 pound of Epsom salts to be followed by the administration three times a day of ½ ounce of salol. The latter drug is an intestinal disinfectant and frequently is of service in cases of this kind.

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

### Treatment for Impaction

Is there anything that can be given to sheep to prevent death from impaction? We have tried several laxatives, but they do not work.

Osage County, Kansas. N. T.

The best thing that you can give to sheep for impaction is ¼ pound dose of Epsom salts. This is to be dissolved in a pint of warm water and the animal is to be drenched with the solution. Drenching sheep must be very carefully performed, the general rule being that in administering the medicine the animal's nose should not be elevated any higher than its eyes. The medicine should be given very slowly permitting the sheep to depress its head frequently and it should also be depressed at the first indication of coughing. If these precautions are not followed carefully the animal may die of strangulation or pneumonia.

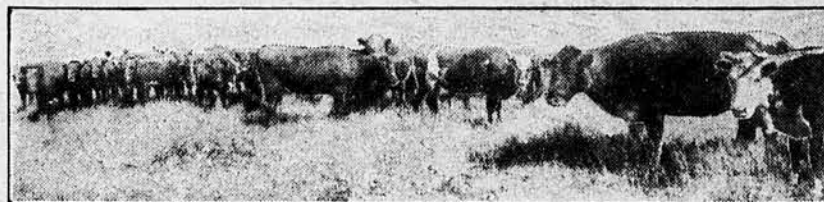
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

### She Had Been

An old gentleman, walking down a country road not far from Baltimore one bright morning, met a small negro girl.

"Well, Linda, where are you going?" he asked.

"Oh, I done been where I'se goin' at, boss," she answered, rolling her big black eyes at him. "I's comin' now."



More Attention to Livestock Will Help to Increase the Profits in Kansas Farming and Also Aid in Conserving Soil Fertility.



# I Will Tell You How to Make Poultry Healthy

## Make Hens Lay      Make Chicks Grow

Now that mating time has arrived, it's up to you to see that your poultry get a tonic and internal antiseptics to make them vigorous and free of disease. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.*

In that condition your hens will lay better, you will get more healthy, fertile eggs and the chicks will stand a better show of reaching maturity. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a.*

And, before the hatches come, I want to warn against gapes, leg weakness and indigestion, for these ailments are responsible for half the baby-chick losses. *Therefore, feed Pan-a-ce-a—it will save you these losses.*

My lifetime experience as a veterinarian, a doctor of medicine and poultry raiser has taught me the needs of poultry under all conditions; that is why I urge you to try my scientific and long-tried prescription,

# Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

**It's a Tonic—Not a Stimulant**

Here are a few of the valuable ingredients in Pan-a-ce-a to meet the requirements of your poultry which I have just stated:

*Nux Vomica*, a nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime*, a shell former; *Hyposulphite of Soda*, an internal antiseptic; *Quassia*, an appetizer; *Iron*, to enrich the blood, and other valuable ingredients, all well known and recommended by the highest medical and veterinary authorities.

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of Pan-a-ce-a is the fact that it has been on the market for 22 years and is growing in favor each year. Read the guarantee in the right-hand panel—that is your protection.

There is a Dr. Hess dealer in your town, a man whom you know, a man who stands back of my guarantee and will return your money if Pan-a-ce-a fails to make good. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**

### Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00

#### Why pay the peddler twice my price?

Your stock need this tonic now to harden and condition them after the confined heavy feeding of winter. There's nothing better to put horses in trim for hard spring and summer work. Milch cows need it just now to prepare them for the heavy milking season ahead. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes all stock healthy, keeps them toned up and expels worms. Sold under money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Send 2c for my new free Stock Tonic book.

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and sprinkle it in the nests, or, if your fowl are provided with a dust bath, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath every other week—the hens will do the rest. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy, sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). I guarantee it.

**Gilbert Hess  
M. D., D. V. S.**



#### My Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help make your poultry healthy, help make your hens lay and your chicks grow that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you on condition that if Pan-a-ce-a does not do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.



## FREE

If you have a sick or injured animal, write Dr. Hess, tell symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and he will send you a prescription and letter of advice free of charge.





**KNOX CHERRY SPONGE**  
Soak 1/4 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in 1/2 cup cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in 1 cup canned cherry juice that has been heated. Add 1 1/2 cups canned cherries, stoned and cut in halves, 1/2 cup sugar and 1 tablespoonful lemon juice. When mixture begins to set, add whites of 2 eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into mold first dipped in cold water, and chill. Garnish with whipped cream, sweetened, and flavored with vanilla, and chopped cherries. Other canned fruits may be substituted for the cherries.

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(It is Granulated)

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It makes the finest kind of Desserts, Salads, Puddings and Candies. It is a treat for every member of the family.

Each package of Knox Gelatine makes two quarts of jelly.

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HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

**HOME DRESSMAKING**

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

Ladies' middy blouse 7605 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The blouse slips on over the head. The sleeves may be long or short.  
Children's dress 6426 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The dress has a four gored skirt.



Ladies' skirt 7104 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.  
Boys' Russian suit 7589 has removable shield and bloomer trousers. It is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.  
Ladies' morning set 7608 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The set consists of a one piece middy, a four gored skirt and a cap.

**USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.**

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

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

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No.....  
**BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.**

**Try a Leap Year Party**

Please tell me what is good to serve at a party this time of year. What games would be suitable for a leap year party and what kind of invitations should be sent?  
C. S., Haviland, Kan.

About the only special leap year feature that can be used for a party is to have the girls propose to the boys. One way to do this is to give the boys a supply of small paper hearts and tiny paper mittens. If a man accepts a girl he gives her a heart; if he rejects her he gives a mitten. Allow 5 minutes for a proposal. At the end of that time ring a bell and have the girls move on. Continue till every girl has had a chance to propose to every man, then give a prize to the girl who has won the most hearts. You might let the girls give the invitations to the boys. Several girls may get together and go for the boys they have invited, but probably the boys will not permit the girls to take them home. Girls might take the place of boys all evening and special contests be arranged in which the boys are to cut a sleeve pattern or work a buttonhole

while the girls drive nails or have a corn shelling race.

For refreshments serve chicken sandwiches made by forcing cold boiled chicken through the food chopper then mixing with salad dressing, chopped celery, pickles or pimento. Spread between very thin slices of buttered bread. Tuna fish treated the same way makes delicious sandwiches much resembling chicken. Boston brown bread baked in tin cans, then sliced thin and spread with a filling of cottage cheese mixed with pimento and nuts makes a pleasing novelty. One or two kinds of sandwiches with pickles and coffee are enough for the first course. The second course might consist of cake and marshmallow fluff. Cut a pound of marshmallows into small bits with a pair of scissors, then mix them with stiffly beaten cream and add some chopped nuts, pineapple or any preserved fruit desired. The mixture should be stiff enough to hold its shape. Chill thoroughly and serve in glass sherbet cups.

**Make Friends With "Teacher"**

[Prize Letter.]  
There is one suggestion I would like to make to mothers, and that is to pay more attention to your children's school and teacher and lessons this year than you ever have done before. I am sure you do visit your school for Kansas is celebrated for her fine schools, and that condition is not brought about by the teacher alone. Visiting the school once or twice a year, however, is not much help. You must know the teacher and she should have the privilege of knowing you, as well as your children. Bring her home some Friday night and keep her until Monday morning if you can. How many things you can talk over with her—Jimmie's bashfulness, Mary's love for reading and Robert's wish to become a moving picture actor. It will give her an insight and an interest in each child that will further his education. She will tell you of some of her trials and you knowing her pupils far better than she, you may be the one who can set her right on many points, that otherwise she would stumble over in the darkness.  
Ask your child about his lessons every night and show him mother wishes to help him whenever she can. Encourage the girls to tell you all about the day's doings. Many heartaches have been saved by this plan, for girls will confide in someone. Let no stranger take that confidence from you. There may be need for your advice on things which seem trivial to the girls, but which you know are most important, and if you do not have their confidence how are you going to advise?  
Yes, I know you are tired at night, but these things are of more importance than the preparation of food or clothes, and too, they will brighten you up instead of tiring you. Try it, mothers, and see how much more you will enjoy life by being one of the girls than working like a slave for them.  
Florence A. Richardson,  
Guthrie, Okla.

12 failed to sign their names and addresses. If you have not received the first of the free lessons, as promised in the notice, it may be you were among the forgetful ones. It is not too late to correct the mistake, or even to enter the contest. Send answers to George E. Dougherty, Topeka, Kan.

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**Uses for Paint**

If you have some picture frames that have become dull and dingy and fly specked, try painting them and see if you are not pleased with the result. I have painted some white and some black. Painted furniture is in vogue now. A woman I know painted the furniture in her bedroom a soft blue with enamel paint and trimmed it with gilt paint. She painted the floor to harmonize with the gilt and her room has a most pleasing effect. I paint the cans for my house plants also. A green, growing plant in a can painted white is an attractive addition to any living room window. Broken dishes may be mended with white paint. Put the paint well on the broken edges, tie the pieces together and set the dish away for three or four weeks to dry thoroughly.  
Mrs. C. H. Saunders,  
Eureka, Kan.

**Can You Answer Yes?**

1. Do you "make time" to play with your children, and teach them to play alone?
2. Do you read and tell stories to them?
3. Do you know what they study in school?
4. Have you good books and magazines in your home?
5. Do you visit your children's school frequently?
6. Do you welcome their teachers in your home?
7. Do you encourage worthy ambitions?
8. Do you develop self-reliance in your children, by trusting them to do right?
9. Do you give them sufficient opportunity for self-development?
10. Do you teach your children the value of money by giving them a chance to make and spend their own?
11. Do you teach housekeeping to your daughter, and do you teach your son the dignity of honest toil?
12. Do you tell the story of life to your children?
13. Do you pray for divine help in training them?
14. Do you try to help other parents?

—Child Welfare Magazine.  
When you make the little boys' blouses tack the drawstring securely in the middle of the back and there will be no danger of its being pulled out sometime when you are hurrying to get the children ready for school.  
Mrs. C. H.S.  
Eureka, Kan.

**Why Not Stay Young?**

[Prize Letter.]  
A woman once said she kept young playing with her children. Isn't there a great deal of truth in this? If we will put aside our busy household cares once in a while and have a good romp with the youngsters, and a hearty laugh, we will all feel better. We must remember the children of today will be the women and men of tomorrow, and let us help them enjoy home while we can, and perhaps by playing with them and teaching them they must play fair, we will help mold their lives for good.  
Mrs. Ida Cook,  
R. 1, Effingham, Kan.

**Hemstitching by Machine**

I have learned to hemstitch quickly and neatly on the sewing machine. Draw the threads as you would for hand work, turn under the raw edge of the hem, and fold it over to the center of the drawn space, so that the edge of the hem is fastened evenly along the center of the space. Have the machine tension loose, and stitch as close to the edge of the hem as possible. Take out the bastings, then with the goods in one hand, and the hem in the other, pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn space and the work is done. This saves time, and is a good imitation of hand work.  
Mrs. George P. Ernenwein,  
Verona Station, N. Y.

**Who Tried the Shorthand?**

Many persons who sent in answers to the shorthand puzzle published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for February

The first step in efficient government is the efficient citizen.



# And Now Comes Moving Day

Planning Beforehand Will Save Confusion in the New Home

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"JANE BASCOTT says the proper time to move is about two or three weeks beforehand." There were only eight of us at the club that day and after the program the conversation had drifted to moving day. Mrs. Simmons was going to move the first of the month and naturally that was the subject uppermost on her mind, and we all had to offer suggestions. Everybody looked a little surprised at Mrs. Perkins's remark.

"I always dreaded moving till Jane taught me how," Mrs. Perkins continued. "She was visiting us last time and I let her direct operations. I had been wrapping the fruit jars with paper and packing them down in a barrel as fast as they were emptied all winter. Next I started in on the summer clothing, packing it away in boxes. Two weeks before we were to move I went over the house, gathering up the thousand and one little things which I knew would not be needed until we were settled again. I was very careful to make a list of the contents on the outside of every box. Those lists cut down the work of moving wonderfully for they do away with the long search through boxes when you've forgotten where you've packed the article you need next. The pictures were taken down, cleaned, and packed away, several days beforehand also, as well as the dishes which are not in constant use."



Jane Baked Fruit and Nut Cookies

"The cooking bothers me the most of all when we move," came from Mrs. White.

"Jane knew how to manage that, too," replied Mrs. Perkins. "Jane made an immense fruit-cake and a batch of fruit and nut cookies a month ahead of time, put them in the tin cake box, and put it down cellar, in a big wooden box. Then she sorted out several jars of jellies and pickles. When we butchered she insisted upon frying down several quart cans of sausage, which she also put into that box. She sliced ham enough for several meals beforehand, too, and the day before moving we baked a pot of beans, with tomato sauce."

### Jane's Magic Box.

"Speaking of beans," Carrie Johnson broke in, "Have any of you tried those new Pinto beans? At least they are new to us. I never noticed them on the market here in Waylands before this winter. They are the Frijoles of the Mexicans, you know, and we like them ever so much better than we do Navy or Lima beans, either one. We usually season them with cream, but they are good with a tomato sauce."

"Have you tried making puree of Pinto beans, Carrie?" asked Mrs. Brown. "We parboil the beans as usual, drain the water off after 20 minutes, add more water, and cook till done. Then I rub them through the sieve and add milk, butter, salt and pepper. This makes a fine substantial meal for working men. But let us hear the rest of the moving story, Mrs. Perkins."

"Into the box with the cake, cookies, pickles, sausage and ham, we packed dishes enough for the dreaded first meal, together with salt, pepper, browned flour for gravy, bread—in fact all those things which are always on the next load. That box of Jane's became quite a joke among the boys. Whenever anything was missing, from rat poison to razor strop, they were sure to suggest looking in Jane's box. But we weren't sorry, when we reached that cold house at 11:30 that some preparations had been made for dinner. Jane was careful to have the boiler go on the first load, too. She had filled it with old rags for cleaning, scrub-brush, soap, washing-powders, and all such things as that. Everything went along so smoothly the children started in at their new school without missing a day."

"O, a day now and then don't make much difference," laughed Grandma Ellis. "My boys used to stay out of school

for days at a time, and always went right along with the class."

"I don't agree with you. Every day counts, and missing one is like skipping a chapter in a story; you don't understand the next one. And the habits which the children are forming now are so important. Al tells them, too, that when they go in late and disturb the rest they are stealing a few valuable minutes from each of the other pupils. Besides, the teacher has her time pretty full without any interruption."

"It beats me," declared Grandma Ellis, "to hear the teachers complain' about havin' so much to do, when the teachers used to have forty or fifty in school, and taught 'em all 'twas necessary. I was down to Kate's the other day, and her Joe came home mumblin', 'I might have worked. You might have worked. He might have worked.' He said it was grammar. For my part, I can't see no sense in studyin' grammar. Though he might o' worked, an' he would of, if he'd been my boy. Kate wanted him to clean out the henhouse, but he begged to go huntin' and promised to do it next Saturday, so he got out of it."

### A 10-Cent Dish Washer.

"I don't blame him for getting out of that job, if he could," said Mrs. White. "I despise it, myself. I used to do it, though, until I found that Jack could do a better job in 20 minutes than I can in half a day. After Jack started doing the work he threw the whitewash brush away, and got a small spraying outfit and does the whitewashing with it. It's fine for applying the kerosene emulsion to the roosts, also."

"The best investment we have made in a long time, was when we bought our wire nests," contributed another. "We just unhook them, carry them out of doors, and burn the straw right in them. They are such a help in keeping down the lice and mites."

"I like those chick founts at the 10-cent store," said Mrs. Brown. "No more wet, draggled chicks drinking dirty water for me."

"I went to the 10-cent store the other day," Mrs. Jones remarked, "and bought me a dish-washing machine." Then, as everyone looked surprised, she hastened to explain. "Having all boys as we do, I find I spend most of my time doing dishes; so I bought a cheap dishpan, punched it full of holes and now I set it inside the draining pan, put the dishes in it as I wash them, then pour boiling water over them, rinse them around a few times, set the pan in the sink to drain, and in a few minutes they are ready to put away. I have no tea-towels to wash and the dishes are scientifically clean."

"I've a leaky dish-pan at home," said Mrs. Perkins, rising to leave, "I am going right now and make it leak more so I'll have a dishwasher, too."

### Making a Will

Many a man foolishly has refused to make a will because he felt that it might shorten his life, and he wasn't ready to die, but making a will implies no such thing. It simply means when he comes to die business matters will be greatly simplified for his family.

Another sensible thing which does away with a great deal of red tape and legal fussing, is to deed real estate while living to those for whom it is intended, though the gift is not recorded until after the original owner's death. In order to make this valid, the deed should be handed to the person before witnesses and afterward put away in a bank vault or strong box. When these things are understood and attended to beforehand, there is not likely to be so much delay and unnecessary expense in a legal way afterward. Carrie May Ashton.

The curing of hams is almost a lost art. Why?



For your separator you want a Cleaner that cleans hygienically without leaving a greasy film — use

# Old Dutch



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# Pullman \$740

## The Great Big Car for the Farm

COMFORT is the keynote upon which the body was designed—plenty of knee room in the driver's compartment, ample leg space in the tonneau and wide seats. Real leather upholstery over real curled hair creates an easy chair of the road. Perfect balance and smooth, easy, running qualities are insured by the famous cantilever springs of the English Lancaster type. The rakish lines, the simplicity in construction, the continuous satisfactory performance, all give to a Pullman owner a marvelous value for the money. There is no other car on the market today that wears as well.

Write Dept. 8

**Specifications**  
114-inch wheel base; 32-H. P. four-cylinder motor; Batavia nonskid tires on all four wheels; cantilever rear springs; independent electric starting and lighting systems; separate high-tension magneto; honeycomb radiator; full floating rear axle.

Pullman Motor Car Co., York, Pa.



## Farm News in Allen

BY GUY M. FREDWAY.

Butchering has been finished for the winter. This causes no great lamentation on our part as the work began early in November. Twenty-two head have been slaughtered. For the work of dressing hogs about 2 cents a pound was cleared on the live weight. In other words 200-pound hogs worth \$6 a hundred sold at 9½ and 10 cents which gave 2 cents profit on live weight. Calves made a gain of 50 per cent over the shipper's offer.

The question of how much a hog will dress away is often discussed and like the greatest common divisor the school teachers made us hunt for so long when we were in school, it is still an open question. Our least loss was 18 per cent and our greatest nearly 27 per cent, averaging between 22 and 23 per cent. To our surprise the least loss was in one of the smallest hogs butchered.

Most of these animals went to people in a town nearby, but part went to neighbors. Why farmers buy meat instead of killing is a question. Possibly it is because they do not have success in curing meat and fear to buy more than half a hog even in winter.

The local A. H. T. A. had its annual oyster supper a few nights ago. It is one of the events most looked forward to and most enjoyed in the year. Even the ice cream supper in the summer is a poor rival. This association has a large membership in the state, there being 600 lodges. When the good it is doing in the way of prevention of crime is considered, the wonder is that its membership and the number of lodges does not soon double. There were 3,000 new members added last year.

Some idea of what it is doing for its members may be had from the following, a part of the report of the state secretary:

Number of horses stolen 23; recovered 25; number of mules stolen 8; recovered 8; number of cattle stolen 13; recovered 5; number of harness stolen 16; recovered 3; number of saddles stolen 7; recovered 3; number of automobiles stolen 3; recovered 3. Value of other property stolen, \$4,415. Recovered, \$2,190. Other property included everything from wheat, wagons and watches to cash, corn and clothing.

The Babcock tester is valuable in keeping boarders out of the herd as well as in picking out those already in it. When there are no records it is a dairy farmer's best friend. Two cows purchased before we got ours will illustrate. For one cow we must have twice what was paid for her. The other can be bought any time.

Keeping records will pay. It is difficult to buy a registered dairy cow in Kansas where there is a record on file closer than three or four generations back when the ancestors were in the East. Dairy cows are increasing and as competition begins between purebred dairy stock instead of between dairy and scrub stock, the farmer having cows with good producing records will win in the "survival of the fittest." We know of no machine that will pay so great a return on the investment.

The manure spreader is its closest rival. It doubles the quantity of ground manured and at the same time halves the labor. Like marriage it doubles one's joys and halves our sorrows.

When we built our hog house we believed we would have a good feeding floor. It was partitioned and the hogs were given bedding in half of it. They appropriated the other half for a place to deposit their waste. As any animal's excrement is poisonous to it, this soon made the floor a worse place to feed than the ground.

The floor requires cleaning at least once a week and twice is better. This is an added "chore," but it is not all loss. We used to wonder how the statement that each hog produced fertilizer worth \$2.10 a year was arrived at. Now we pull our manure spreader to the entrance to the hog house and throw the cleanings into it. In a short time these will have paid for the floor and labor.

The high cost of barnyard unpreparedness is indicated by the lessened milk flow and the humped-back steer.

Pigs cannot be pushed too fast provided the right kind of food is used.

## A Drag Will Help the Roads

This Work Should be Done Promptly After Rains

BY HARRY A. HUFF

IF A ROAD is properly graded up and then one man will drag 1 mile of it every time that it needs it and will see that the little holes that sometimes wear in a road are kept filled up, that piece of road should not have to be graded oftener than every two or three years.

After every good rain the roads should be dragged just as soon as you can get a team on them. It should not be longer than 12 hours after the rain stops. Be sure and use a drag made after the King pattern. For this first dragging a steel drag might do but I think the wooden drag is the best. If it has been raining for a day or two and the top of the ground is soaked up for an inch or so it is still more important to get on the road at once with a drag. The hardest rain on a road is one that continues for two or three days and comes slow.

Whenever it rains for two or three days, there is always more or less travel on the roads and the surface becomes filled with tracks and holes. Every one of these tracks holds a little water and after the water has stood in the track for a short time the bottom of the hole becomes softened by the water. Then a wheel comes along and digs out the loosened soil in the bottom of the hole where the water stood and immediately part of the water runs back and starts to soak up the soil in the bottom of the hole again. This continues as long as the water lasts and is what causes the chuckholes in the road.

A drag takes all of the soft dirt and mud and rolls it over and over towards the center of the road. It fills all of the little holes and mixes the mud with the water that is standing on the ground. If there is more water than will mix with the mud, it runs off to the ditches at the side of the road. The road is given a chance to dry evenly all over the surface instead of in spots. If you can only drag the road once after a rain better do it as soon as it stops rather than wait till it gets nearly dry. Dragging when real wet makes it dry up faster and much harder.

I am aware that when you drag the road immediately after a rain the first team that comes along will make tracks on it and it may look as if the drag had done no good but as there is no water standing on the road, the travel on it will not dig out any chuckholes. As soon as it gets a little drier the wheels will smooth up these tracks and make the road better than if it had not been dragged. After the first dragging, the roads should be left till they are pretty well dried up and then if you have time go out again and drag them the second time. This second dragging levels off the tracks made after the first dragging and makes the road nicer to travel over, but if you are going to omit either one of the draggings, omit the second one during the early part of the season. After you get the road well rounded up and get a good, hard crust formed, you

may be able to omit the first dragging a good many times as the water will run off so quickly that it will not soak up the road at all. After you get a good crust formed never go on the road with a steel drag as that will spoil your road in some kinds of soil.

I started to drag a piece of road last spring and used a wood drag for a good part of the summer. Along towards fall some of the men had told me a steel drag was better and so I got one and tried it two or three times. After about the second time over with the steel drag, I noticed that the wagons were making chuckholes some places. I did not know what was making them but the next time I dragged, I found out. The wooden drag had formed a hard crust all over the ground but it was not entirely even. The wooden drag slipped over these bumps and did not break the crust. As soon as I put the steel drag on the road, it took hold of the bumps, cutting some of them clear down to the soil that was not packed at all. Then the first wagon that came along broke through this weak place in the crust and the ground below was just about like that in the bottom of a plowed furrow, and so the wheel began to make a chuckhole. Every wagon made it deeper as the ground in the bottom of this chuckhole had not been wet and packed.

## Farmers Met at Emporia

An excellent interest was taken by the farmers of the fourth district in the meetings of the Rural Life congress last week at Emporia. These lasted five days. The meetings were held in connection with a short course offered by representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The theme of the whole session was a better agriculture for the fourth district.

Much interest was taken in the discussions in regard to developing a more satisfactory farm life. It is quite evident that the farmers in Lyon and the surrounding counties believe that a better rural life should be established. It is as important to increase the contentment offered by the country as to increase the production.

"A farm congress such as this and all other agencies that are trying to help rural life need to study themselves quite as much as the farmers," said W. A. Lewis, of Hays, president of the Fort Hays Normal School, in an address on 'Rural Life Problems.' "More sympathy with the country is needed, and a larger belief in the rural life is required by farmers themselves. The schools must pay more attention to country problems—in too many cases they have been leading the young people to the city. What we all need in developing a better rural life is to get on the job, to study the problems, and to create a better atmosphere in the schools, homes and churches."

There was a great deal of talk about co-operation by the visitors, although this was not featured on the program.



The Drag Should be Used as Soon as Possible After Rains as the Soil is in the Best Condition at This Time.

It is quite evident that the co-operative movement is growing rapidly around Emporia, and that the farmers in that section are getting ready for a rapid development of this work.

Special attention was paid to soil improvement in the short course work. In speaking of the proper soil management adapted to that section, H. J. Bower, of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, said:

"Keeping the supply of humus is the first step in building up the soil. Good under-drainage, however, is the foundation of productive soil. A soil free of acids, or an adequate supply of lime, is the next layer or factor to be considered upon the good drainage foundation. The decaying organic matter or the increase of the humus content performs its function, as lime enables the clovers and alfalfa to grow on a deeper soil. Lime helps to form humus, and a well drained soil allows the plants to feed deeper.

"Barnyard manure, crop rotation, and plowing under crop residues and green manuring crops are important things. Conserve the manure, or apply it lightly as freshly made; grow a leguminous crop at least one year in three, or two years in five upon each field; and work crop residues and green manures under gradually as too heavy applications cause trouble.

"Deep tillage follows gradually as the humus content increases, thus giving a deeper soil. Plow especially deep for only one crop in the rotation, that crop being either corn or kafir. Purchasing commercial fertilizers should be the last thing considered in building up a soil."

A. S. Neale urged that more attention should be given to dairying in Lyon and the surrounding counties. He showed that this type of farming will give good profits, and at the same time it will conserve the soil fertility. Dr. C. H. Pyle told the need for better horses and showed that unsoundness must be considered carefully in buying and breeding horses. H. L. Popenoe, county agent of Lyon county, gave a demonstration of the points to be considered with dairy and beef cattle.

The officers of the congress for the coming year will be John Scheel, Emporia, president, and C. R. Phipps, Emporia, professor of agriculture in the Kansas State Normal, secretary. The meeting next year will be held the third week in February at Emporia. A women's farm congress was held in connection with the meetings of the men, in which the problems of the home were discussed. Mary Whitney of Emporia is the president of the women's section for the coming year.

## Watch for Thumps

BY W. J. WILSON, South Dakota.

Thumps is quite a common disease in young pigs, particularly in the winter and early spring. Thumps very seldom, if ever, attacks a litter in the summer when the sow has plenty of range and the little pigs follow her, thereby getting the necessary exercise to keep them in good health. But with the litter farrowed early in the spring, when the weather is cold and it is impossible to turn them out, other measures must be taken to insure that they have proper exercise, enforced if necessary. If weather conditions are such that the sow and pigs cannot be turned out, a good plan is to put the little pigs outside of the pen, and in running around trying to get back in, they will get the exercise that they need.

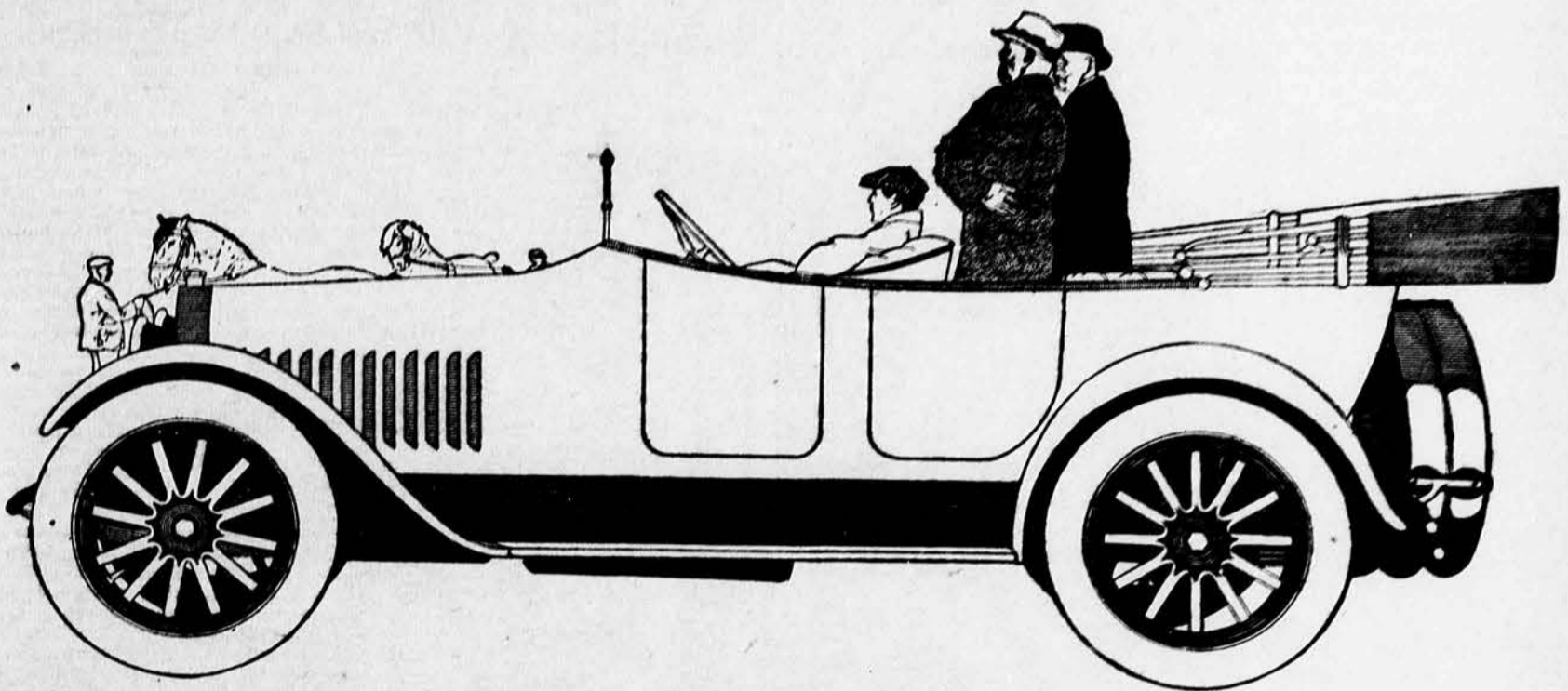
The direct cause of thumps is an irritated condition of the nerves leading to the diaphragm. The diaphragm is the fan-shaped muscle which separates the organs of the abdominal cavity from those of the chest. This condition is caused principally by digestive disorders, overloading of the stomach, and lack of exercise. In hog cholera thumping often develops as a complication late in the course of the disease.

Watch the little pigs carefully, as thumps is nearly always fatal, and always leaves pigs stunted when recovery does occur. Medicine is difficult to give, and is not satisfactory.

Livestock health is going to demand more attention in the future than it ever has done in the past.

It's time to brush up on the future of the livestock business. The longer the war lasts the bigger the problem of feeding the world.





**IT'S A COMMON-SENSE CAR TO DRIVE—THIS 3400 R. P. M. CHALMERS**

Great energy in an engine will do one of two things.

It will either deliver great power or great all-round performance. But it won't do both.

It was up to Chalmers engineers to decide which of the two would be the more desirable in the new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers.

In early road and laboratory tests of this phenomenal engine's energy they found that it developed superfluous power.

The might of this small engine was amazing; the temptation to let it deliver its full measure of might was tremendous.

But Hugh Chalmers said: "Might isn't everything. We can't afford to sacrifice performance to power. Keep her horse-power down. Get long mileage on gas—quicken her acceleration. Make her perform."

So it was decided that the headlong power of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers must be held in check—by the curb-bit of fuel-economy.

Thus it added mileage to might, made every gallon of gas kick in with 18 miles of wonderful flight, with an uninterrupted flow of silken, miraculous acceleration, and speed up to sixty miles an hour.

But bore, stroke, and engine speed remained unchanged. It still recorded its 3400 revolutions per minute.

As long as motor cars run on gasoline, extreme racing speed will be as prohibitive in cost

to the average user as extreme racing speed in a horse.

A Dan Patch is not for the average stable—an interesting sort of beast, but pretty useless when it comes to the prosaic requirements of the day's work in town or country.

When Mr. Chalmers refused to O. K. the sacrifice of all-round performance to mere brute might, he saved the owner of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers from \$150 to \$200 per year in cost of gas.

And so it's a common-sense car for a farmer to drive, because thrift is the first law of scientific farming. This car does not require a big burnt offering on the altar of useless might.

Its pick-up and ease of control will astound you the moment you set foot on the accelerator button. You can shoot ahead of another car's dust at will. No jar or sidesway—always four wheels on the road—you slip up the hills on high—your direction is straight and true.

Big and roomy; 115 inches of wheelbase; Westinghouse starting and lighting; deep, rich, genuine full-grain leather upholstery; stunning color options.

The next time you go to town, go and see this car; you feel already that this is the car you must own.

\$1050 Detroit

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Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan



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"Mother uses Calumet every bakeday and you ought to taste the good things we have at our house."

Received Highest Awards  
New Cook Book Free  
See Slip in Pound Can



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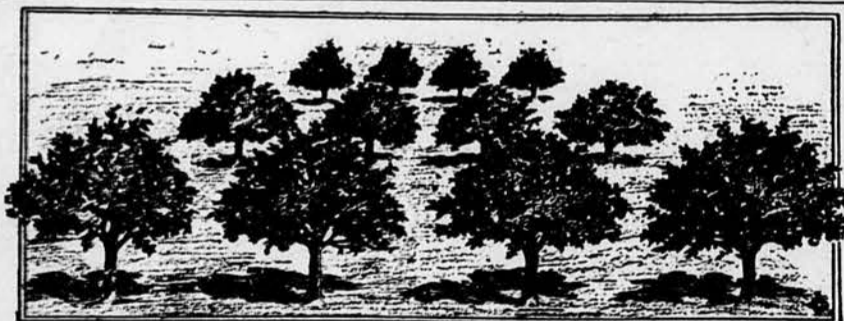
## An Opportunity

No field of endeavor today offers so much to ambitious, successful men as salesmanship. The live wires in every line of business are the men who sell things.

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

Agency Division

**Farmers Mail and Breeze**  
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## 12 Apple Trees Free

This Offer Good For 20 Days Only

You can have these trees, delivered by parcel post to your mail box, all charges prepaid. This Home Orchard consists of twelve trees—Three Delicious, Three Stayman Winesap, Three Jonathan and Three Wealthy. Four varieties of quality. These trees are hardy, northern grown, grafted from bearing trees. Every tree has a pedigree and will produce great crops of apples. With the 12 apple trees we will send full directions for their planting and care. By following these simple practical directions you will have in a few years, an orchard that will be a source of enjoyment and profit to you.

### Increase the Value of Your Property

Whether your farm is large or small or if you have only a small lot, these Twelve Apple Trees will increase its value. A man who buys a place is always willing to pay more if there is an apple orchard on it. The roots of these twelve grafted apple trees are carefully packed in absorbent material. The trees are heavily wrapped and securely tied. They will stand the longest trip by parcel post and reach you in good condition for planting. They are sent direct to you from one of the largest nurseries in the country.

**Our Free Offer:** We will send the Home Orchard as described to all who send \$1.39 to pay for a one-year subscription to our paper. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. AT, Topeka, Kansas**



## Bird Books are Easily Made

Use Pictures from Papers and Magazines to Make Your Collection

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

EVERY farm boy and girl loves to make collections. The value of such collections depends largely upon the amount of study and observation you combine with the work of collecting and the manner in which you preserve your specimens.

A bird book is one form of collecting knowledge that will prove a joy to you long after you have grown out of the age for collecting. For the book procure one of the folio binders, such as are used in school for preserving essays, exercises and drawings. The kind with loose leaves that may be added to at will. Sheets of drawing paper make the best leaves for the book.

Collect and save every bird picture you can find in old books or magazines, and send a card to the Government Department of Agriculture and ask them to send you a copy of their bulletin, No. 54, "Some Common Birds." They will send it free. It will furnish you pictures and description of almost every common bird in the country.

Cut your picture out neatly and give a page to each one. Under the picture write a description of the bird, its name and any item you may observe in regard to their habits of nesting, eating or migrating. Make a note of the earliest date on which you heard the robin, and when he begins to mate, nest, and the very latest date in the fall on which you saw a robin. Take all the other birds up in the same way.

Find out which birds raise two broods of young in a season, which nest near the house. Which are ground nesters and which are heavy feeders on injurious insects.

If you can draw, make a sketch of the nest of each variety that you have found, or if you have a camera, the photographing of the nests will add interest to your book.

It is a good plan to have every other leaf in your book a heavy one and the rest of plain composition paper. You can paste your pictures on both sides of the heavy leaf with the name and some text book information underneath. On the writing paper opposite, write your own observations. This is what will make the book of value to you. Do not neglect to put down date of every observation; it will assist you in later years to locate many a happy incident that would otherwise slip your memory.

Get up a bird club among your friends and see who can find the most interesting things to note about birds. You could then exchange pictures among the members.

By a little kindness in throwing out feed, where the birds will learn to come for it and by putting up bird houses and bathing pools, you will soon be able to get quite close to many of the pretty feathered creatures and study their habits.

The bird is recognized as one of the farmers' best friends and any thing you can do to learn more about him or make him feel more at home on your place will be time well and happily spent.

### A Game for Stormy Days

On stormy days I cut postcards in queer shapes and then mix them up to see if I can put them together. I sometimes cut a number of them and keep the pieces of the different cards separate and take them to school. At noon I give a package to each pupil and see who can put them together first.

Hardy, Neb. Louise Peckham.

### Have You Made a Doll House?

For my pasteboard house I used a large pasteboard box 18 inches long and 13 inches wide. Then I cut thick paper so as to divide my room into 4 rooms. I cut the doors out before I pasted the paper in. Between the parlor and the dining room I cut the double door, making it twice as wide as the other doors.

I pasted my walls in the box. For my furnishings I used pictures from a large catalogue. First I looked for the men, women and children who I wanted to live in my house. I found a man sitting in a rocking chair, a woman, two children, and a baby. I cut them out and placed them in my house. I furnished my parlor first finding a stand and a beautiful lamp for it, a piano, a settee and some chairs. I colored everything before I pasted them in. I did not paste the people in for I wanted to move them from room to room.



For the bedroom I found a bureau, bed, rocking chair and a plain chair and pasted them in. Then for the kitchen I had a cabinet, table, stove and chair, and in the dining room I had a table, buffet, stove and chairs. Last of all I had several colored servants like a southern home long ago. For all the floors I found pretty rugs and pasted pictures on the wall.

This completed my house. I like to play with my house, and hope all of you will have a good time making one.

Evelyn Kaiser.

R. 1, Clifton, Kan.

### Twelve Bible Riddles

Are you a student of the Bible? This is a quotation from the Bible and should be easy for you. Look for the solution in next week's paper.

I am composed of 35 letters.

My 1-32-28-28-10 means sodden, filled with moisture.

My 17-4-8-22 is a beautiful flower.

My 29-27-34 is the past tense of hide.

My 31-12-6 is a relative pronoun.

My 3-13-30 is a Bible character.

My 33-22-23-34 is what we all should learn to do well.

My 5-2-16-7 is a satellite.

My 9-21-25 is a spirituous liquor.

My 35-14-19-15-30 means very fleet.

My 18-26-10 means to shed tears.

My 24-27-20-11 are bones belonging to vertebrates.

### My Toy Sled

I have made a toy sled from a cracker box. I cut a piece 6½ inches long and 4 inches wide for the top of the sled. Then cut two pieces of the wood for the sides, alike, each 6 inches long and 1½ inches wide and bore a hole in the upper front part of the sides, and make a round stick 4 inches long to fit in the holes. Nail the top board to the sides with tacks and the sled is complete.

Albert Charbonneau.

R. 2, Clyde, Kan.

### A Jumping Jack

This is my letter telling how to make a plaything at home. Use stiff cardboard to cut the jumping jack. The head and the body are in one piece; the arms and legs are put together as shown in the picture. Punch holes in the body as indicated. Put a long string in the middle, joining it to those of the arms and legs as illustrated, and it will jump. I have made them and it is very funny. The face can be painted black if wanted.

Glen Fleming.

R. 1, Garrison, Kan.

### A Shoebox for a Doll Table

I am 11 years old and am in the seventh grade in school. I have a pet pony, Midget, which I ride every evening. I will tell you how I make my doll table. It requires a shoebox and the lid. For the legs I cut 4 strips of pasteboard each 16 inches long and 1 inch wide. Wrap these in brown paper so they will look like furniture. Place the shoebox upside down on the legs and



paste them on. Then put the tablecloth on and you have a little table all ready to set the dishes on.

Bonnie Wheeler.

New Albany, Kan.

**She Made a Doll**

I am 9 years old. If I could go to school I would be in the fourth grade. I have lots of time to play so I have made me a doll, and will tell you how I did it. I used carbon paper and drew a doll from the largest doll advertised in "The Household," on white linen and sewed it up on the machine. I painted its hair yellow, eyes blue, stockings and shoes black and ribbon red. Then I stuffed it with cotton and made it a pink cheesecloth dress. It makes a lovely doll to play with.

Iola, Kan. Joselyn Butterfield.

**Two Fine Pets**

I will write you a letter about my pets. I have a dog for my pet; her name is Roots. One day papa went to our neighbor's and Roots followed; on the way back she caught a rabbit and papa put it in the wagon. When they came home Roots barked and barked—she wanted the rabbit. Papa gave it to her and she went to the house, satisfied.

My other pet is a colt. Her name is Gray. I think a great deal of her. She is 2 years old and is very gentle. I can ride her and when I talk to her she will come to me. I feed her corn and hay.

Castleton, Kan.

**My Pretty Kitten**

My pet kitten's name is Snowball. Whenever I go out to her house she will run out to get her food. I feed her bread and milk. I think she will become a fine cat. She likes to run and play with me. Whenever she wants feed she mews for it. When it is very cold outside, I bring her in and play with her.

Washita, Okla.

**A Serving Tray for Mother**

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

It is just as much fun to make articles for use about the house as it is to make toys and mechanical contrivances for one's own pleasure. Serving trays made of hard wood are popular now. If the tray is nicely made of a good grade of wood it is pretty and almost any boy's mother would be glad to have one. It must be made of the very best grade of hard wood and it is of no use to try to work this grade of wood with dull tools.

For the bottom of the tray select a piece of quarter sawed oak 18 by 14 inches and 1/2-inch thick. Square this carefully and smooth it with scraper and sand paper. For the edges of the tray take the same sort of piece 1 1/2 inches wide. You can cut this for square corners or the corners may be mitered. In any case the measuring must be very close as the corners of the tray will show the grade of your work more than any other place. Fasten the sides to the bottom with long brads. It is best to put the finish on the tray before putting in the glass bottom. This is hardest of all but if you once learn to put a good finish on hard wood it will be a great satisfaction to you and will enable you to turn out work that you will be proud of. First give the wood a coat, rub in with the hand and polish with a soft cloth. Apply a coat of shellac, rub and polish in the same way. Next apply a coat of wax, rub in with the hand and smooth off all that clings to the wood. Apply a final coat of wax, allow it to stand an hour and rub in as before. This will give the oak a very light finish. If you wish a darker finish you must first of all apply a coat of wood dye and then proceed as before.

Lay in a piece of window glass 18 by 14 inches, cleaning the under side well before laying it in place. If it does not fit snugly it is best to fill in around the edges with putty. Get the very smallest oak moulding that you can find and lay it tightly against the glass and fasten with small brads. Get two small metal handles at the hardware store and fasten them in place with small screws.

If all the material in the tray is pur-

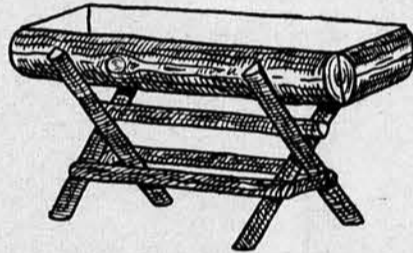
chased new it will cost about \$1. You will have some finishing material left over which you can use on some other piece. Such a tray would cost at the store approximately \$2.50. A handsome variation of this tray can be made by taking any piece of soft wood for the bottom and covering it with figured cretonne, fastening it to the edges of the bottom with very small tacks before the sides of the tray are put on. When this is covered with the glass the effect is quite pretty.

**To Make a Rustic Porch Box**

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

As spring approaches every lover of flowers begins to plan new flower beds and porch boxes. Porch boxes are popular of late years and the best of them are an ornament to any house but some are so poorly made that even when filled with vines or flowers they are so unsightly that one is ashamed to have them about. Any boy can make the porch box described here and it is both strong and odd, giving an original touch to the porch or lawn where it is found.

For the sides saw two pieces of 1 by 8, 54 inches long and for the bottom a similar piece 51 1/2 inches long. For the ends saw two pieces of 1 by 8 so that they will be 10 inches long on one side and 8 inches on the other. The grain of the wood in these ends should of course run across the ends and not up and down. Fit the bottom piece in a




visé and bevel it slightly on the long edge so that the bottom and sides will fit together snugly. Fasten top, bottom and sides together with 8-penny nails. The box will be much stronger if you re-enforce all the cracks with a piece 1 inch square as you have seen done in the better grades of boxes. You now have a box a little over 7 inches deep, 10 inches wide at the top and 8 inches wide at the bottom.

Next go to the lumber or coal yard and inquire for slabs. You can almost always find them as they are commonly used to brace the lumber in the car when it is shipped from the mills and to hold coal from running out at the door when it is shipped in box cars. Pick some good slabs and saw them to required width with a rip saw and fit neatly over the sides and ends of the box, fastening with 6-penny or 8-penny nails according to the thickness of the slabs. If you have a miter box the ends and sides should be mitered together but the box will look very well without being mitered if the work is carefully done. The box is probably not water tight but it might be well to bore a few small holes in the bottom for drainage.

For the legs of the stand select four sticks of almost any kind of wood about 3 inches in diameter and 32 inches long. Do not remove the bark. Cross a pair of these sticks 11 inches from one end. Dress them down at the point where they cross so that they fit together smoothly and fasten them together with spikes. The legs should be about 24 inches apart at the bottom and 12 inches at the top. Fasten the other pair together in like manner and set the two pairs up 36 inches apart. Lay a stick of the same size in the crotches and having dressed it to fit, spike in place. With a rip saw cut out two pieces of slab 4 inches wide and 36 inches long and nail them to the legs about 6 inches below the crotch. Connect across the ends of these with two short pieces. Set the box in place and mark the point to which it extends downward on the legs. Remove and nail a piece of slab across at this point so that the box may have a firm base on which to rest.

The box may be placed on the porch or the lawn or moved about to any place you please. It is strong enough to stand almost any kind of treatment that it may receive. Fill it with good, rich earth and a little leaf mold or well-rotted manure and it is ready to have the geraniums or other house plants transplanted into it.



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**"New Century" Original Leverless Cultivator**

Suitable for any weight operator—one-fourth lighter in draft than others, and perfect balance pole under all conditions.

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Free complete catalog tells about New Century, the Simplex Two Row Cultivator, and famous Roderick Lean Steel Spike, spring tooth, disc harrows, walking cultivators, pulverizers, weeders, hand carts, etc.

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**8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.**

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**For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.**

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

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Easy to Move Around from Job to Job. Same Engine Used on Binder.



Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found on Other Engines.

**The ONE Binder Engine**

The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 180-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise."

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**Free for Testing**

A pair of mated EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE if you will report as to your success with them. Will best loads of big red berries from June to November. We have counted 450 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant. A postal will bring the plants, also enough seed of the new GENUINE FETERITA to plant a rod square of ground. Also a pit of perennial ORIENTAL POPPY seed. Send 10 cts for mailing expense or not, as you please. Write today and get acquainted with THE GARDEN NURSERY COMPANY Box 709, Osage, Iowa.

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prices. We save you money. Buy now before advance. Crop shortest known. We expect higher prices. Don't buy Field Seeds of any kind until you see our samples and prices. We specialize on high quality, tested Clover, Timothy Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Alsike; guaranteed the best, sold subject to your approval and government test. Write today for samples and special prices and big Profit-Sharing Seed Guide. AMERICAN MUTUAL SEED CO., Dept. 135 43rd and Roby St., Chicago, Illinois.

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**BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER KNOWN—INVESTIGATE**

The greatest forage plant that grows. Superior to all as a fertilizer. Equal to Alfalfa for hay. Excels for pasture. Builds up worn-out soil quickly and produces immense crops, worth from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Easy to start, grows everywhere, on all soils. Don't delay writing for our Big 100-page free catalog and circular giving full particulars. We can save you money on best tested, guaranteed, scarified seed. Sample Free. Write today. A. A. BERRY SEED CO., BOX 255, CLARINDA, IOWA

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**STOCKER SEED CO.,**  
350 Washington St., PEORIA, ILL.

## Garden Plans are on the Way

There'll be Watermelons and Strawberries This Year at Roxhaven

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

THE APPETIZING illustrations in the seed catalogs make one long for the season of fruits and vegetables. We have ordered our garden seeds. The map of the house has planned the hotbed—its location, size, framework. He boasts that this year he is going to have enough tomato plants for himself and the neighbors. What's more, he's going to start some watermelons in chunks of sod. These, he aims to transplant and so give the melons an extra good start.

Until last year we always have had a hotbed. That certainly is the most satisfactory way to get plants. The plants are at hand when wanted. If there is promise of a rain, or a cloudy day makes planting advisable, one has only to draw on his hotbed for supplies.

We usually make a frame of 12-inch lumber, long and rather narrow. We found when we lived in Oklahoma, that we were obliged to protect some of these early greens from English sparrows. We make the frame with the idea of laying screens over it. A pit to fit the frame is dug about 3 feet deep. Two feet of this depth is filled with fresh manure and about 6 inches of earth placed on top of that. Glass probably is the best covering, except in hailstorms, but we always have used a strip of rag carpet or several burlap sacks. The cost of such a hotbed, aside from the work, is a trifle.

We depended on Lawrence truck gardeners for tomato plants last year. We planted all the early tomatoes about the last of April. The plants were set out in the evening and that night a rain storm with plenty of hail mixed in, broke off all the newly set plants except three. Had we had our own hotbed we could have replaced them easily. As it was, considerable time elapsed before we could get another order by parcel post.

We should like to see the watermelons set out in the base of an old straw stack. Not that the melon needs the mulching for moisture. The straw would save considerable cultivation. Watermelon might be a misleading name for that berry, as the botanist calls it. We never have known an Oklahoma season too dry to produce some fine specimens of watermelons in the cotton fields. Regular cotton pickers probably would boycott the field that lacked them. It often seemed remarkable that the melon could find any water to store within its rind. Yet, two years ago, when it was dry enough here to put many wells out of commission, we saw load after load of watermelons hauled past to the Lawrence market. When water was too plentiful, last year, not one load went by.

The melon, we are told, has a taproot that goes straight down until it reaches a moist layer of soil. Then, smaller, fibrous roots are formed. In its search for water, it may be something like alfalfa. A friend with land in Dakota had several acres sown to alfalfa. In a week he had a good stand which later produced a fair crop. He thought it could be much improved by irrigating, so he decided to have a well drilled. He'd heard that alfalfa roots always went down to water so he expected no trouble. When the drillers had been four months on the job and had drilled 500 feet before they reached a satisfactory flow, his admiration for alfalfa's water seeking powers was unbounded.

We believe we get better service from seed houses by ordering our seeds early. Then, too, we have more leisure now than we shall have when it is time to plant. Our own experience has convinced us that for a Kansas garden, Kansas grown seeds are best. We never

have had much success with seeds from the extreme East or North. However, we have fared better than some of our neighbors. One sent a \$5 order for garden seeds to an Eastern grower and only one variety of all grew. We know of others with about the same hard luck story.

We like to try some new variety of vegetable every year. Sometimes the one trial is sufficient; sometimes the new acquires a permanent place in our garden planbook. We tried okra once because the government sent us a package of the seed. One taste was all we desired. If anyone should tell us that he liked okra, we'd be like the Irishman who said he was "open to conviction but, bedad, he'd like to see the man who could convince him."

We sometimes try out some field seeds in the garden. When good, law abiding horses broke the fence several times, last year, to reach our row of Sudan grass, we decided it was at least palatable. The number of times it grew up to tempt the horses proved that the more moderate stories of the number of cuttings of that hay crop were not too much for credence. We tried soy beans also. It seemed impossible for these plants to get more than two leaves until something ate them. The same success attended an effort to grow them in the field. Mangels, another experiment, did better than we had expected. A few rows produced all winter.

We tried an extra early variety of the Evergreen sweet corn in 1914. A gardener near here had produced it by selection. We had an acre of this variety last year, and some of the Golden Bantam. With both of these we have been greatly pleased. I do not know any acre that gave more satisfaction all around than the hog lot that was in sweet corn. Ordinarily, it would have required no hand labor, but, last season, we were obliged to hoe the whole patch twice. From this acre or acre and a half, we had all the corn we could use for several weeks; we canned more than 200 pounds; saved 10 bushels of seed; sold several sacks and gave away more—and then turned in the hogs. The five hogs found enough to keep them satisfied for several days.

We have a clearing from an old orchard that we plan to make into a berry patch. We set out two rows of Senator Dunlap strawberries last July and they did remarkably well. We think we shall add some of the much vaunted Everbearing strawberry, some raspberries and some blackberries. We priced the Everbearing strawberry plants at a Lawrence nursery and the price quoted was 4 cents a plant. We think that is a trifle high even for strawberries. Since then we have seen quotations of everbearers at \$1.75 a hundred. The nursery man informed us that from observation of the different kinds in the nursery, he felt sure the Superb variety of Everbearers was much superior to the others. He said they had all varieties and the Superb was plainly well named.

We shall also try some Swiss chard. We have heard that one need never lack for greens or a salad if the garden has a few plants of this chard therein.

We should like to know what success  
(Continued on Page 45.)

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### THE NEW ONE PROFIT PLAN



This is a plain, homely talk, but I always thought busy men and women would read plain simple statements if it saves them money or tells them something important. For a good many years fruitgrowers have been paying a lot of extra unnecessary profit on the trees they buy. You may have done it—through agents, retailers, jobbers—the four profit plan, the indirect, expensive way. Give an agent \$20 for trees. He puts \$8 in his own pocket and gives \$12 to the retailer. The retailer keeps \$5.00 and gives \$7.00 to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes \$2.00 and hands the grower \$5.00 for the stock to fill your \$20 order. You can keep that \$15 yourself if you buy from the Planters' Nursery. I grow trees by the millions and sell them straight to people who plant them. You can see why my prices are lower than any-

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You can select a complete home orchard from these 22 Bargain offers. Order them right from this page. Just say "Send me No. 1 or No. 7" or whatever numbers you want. You can have as few or as many as you wish. There is no limit. My one-profit plan makes it possible. And don't forget my guarantee.

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Baldwin, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red June, Duchess, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, Black Ben, Stayman, Gano, Winesap, M. B. Twig, Arkansas Black, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Delicious, Rome Beauty, and many others.

|               |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Each          | 10     | 100    |
| 1 yr. 2-3 ft. | \$0.06 | \$5.00 |
| 1 yr. 3-4 ft. | .09    | 8.00   |
| 1 yr. 4-5 ft. | .12    | 10.00  |
| 2 yr. 3-5 ft. | .12    | 10.00  |
| 2 yr. 5-6 ft. | .15    | 12.00  |

**ORAB APPLES**

Florence, Whitney, Transcendent and others. Same prices as apples.

**PEACHES**

Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Blood Cling, Carmen, Champion, Crawfords Late, Greensboro, Heath Cling, Krummel, Salway, Triumph, Wonderful, Mayflower, Elberta Cling and many others.

|         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Each    | 10     | 100    |
| 2-3 ft. | \$0.08 | \$7.00 |
| 3-4 ft. | .12    | 8.00   |
| 4-5 ft. | .16    | 11.00  |
| 5-6 ft. | .18    | 14.00  |

Early Wonder Peaches, 50 cents each; \$5.00 for 10.

**PEARS**

Keiffer and Garber.

|               |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Each          | 10     | 100    |
| 1 yr. 2-3 ft. | \$0.10 | \$7.00 |
| 1 yr. 3-4 ft. | .15    | 12.00  |
| 1 yr. 4-5 ft. | .20    | 15.00  |
| 2 yr. 4-5 ft. | .20    | 15.00  |
| 2 yr. 5-6 ft. | .25    | 18.00  |

Anjou, Bartlett, Seckle, Clapps Favorite and other leading sorts.

|               |        |         |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Each          | 10     | 100     |
| 1 yr. 2-3 ft. | \$0.14 | \$10.00 |
| 1 yr. 3-4 ft. | .18    | 14.00   |
| 2 yr. 3-5 ft. | .22    | 18.00   |
| 2 yr. 5-6 ft. | .28    | 22.00   |

**DWARF PEARS**

Duchess, Seckle, Bartlett, the best three.

|         |        |         |
|---------|--------|---------|
| Each    | 10     | 100     |
| 2-3 ft. | \$0.15 | \$12.00 |
| 3-4 ft. | .22    | 18.00   |
| 4-5 ft. | .28    | 22.00   |

**PLUMS**

Burbank, Gold, Red June, Wild Goose, Abundance, Satsuma, Wickson, and other standard sorts.

|         |        |         |
|---------|--------|---------|
| Each    | 10     | 100     |
| 2-3 ft. | \$0.16 | \$12.00 |
| 3-4 ft. | .20    | 16.00   |
| 4-5 ft. | .26    | 19.00   |
| 5-6 ft. | .32    | 27.00   |

**APRICOT**

Moorpark, Royal, Superb, and others.

|         |        |         |
|---------|--------|---------|
| Each    | 10     | 100     |
| 2-3 ft. | \$0.15 | \$13.00 |
| 3-4 ft. | .20    | 16.00   |
| 4-5 ft. | .23    | 19.00   |
| 5-6 ft. | .30    | 26.00   |

**CHERRIES**

Early Richmond, Montmorency, Wragg, Royal Duke, English Morello, and other good sorts.

|               |        |         |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Each          | 10     | 100     |
| 1 yr. 2-3 ft. | \$0.16 | \$12.00 |
| 1 yr. 3-5 ft. | .28    | 24.00   |
| 2 yr. 4-5 ft. | .30    | 26.00   |

**DEWBERRIES**

|          |        |        |         |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Each     | 10     | 100    | 1000    |
| Lucretia | \$0.05 | \$0.25 | \$1.50  |
|          |        | \$1.50 | \$15.00 |

**No. 1—Apple Collection**, 10 Select 5 to 7 ft. trees, 1 Delicious, 2 Stayman, 1 Black Ben, 2 M. B. Twig, 1 Grimes Golden, 3 Winesap. Sold by agents for \$5.00 .....\$1.50

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**No. 9—Pear Collection**, 10 Select 5 to 6 ft. trees, 4 Keiffer, 2 Bartlett, 1 Garber, 1 Clapps Favorite, 1 Seckle, 1 Anjou. Agents get \$6.00 .....\$2.10

**No. 10—10 Pear Trees**, 3 to 5 ft. Keiffer and Garber, the surest money makers for the Middle West. Agents charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 .....\$1.00

**No. 11—10 Plum Trees**, 3 to 5 ft., Burbank, Abundance, Satsuma, and Wickson, all fine, quick bearing varieties. Agents charge \$4.00 .....\$1.50

**No. 12—Cherry Collection**, 10 Select 4 to 5 ft., 4 Montmorency, 2 Early Richmond, 1 Royal Duke, 2 English Morello, 1 Wragg. Sold by agents \$6.50. ....\$2.00

**No. 13—10 Cherries**, 1 yr. 3 to 5 ft. nicely branched. Early Richmond and Montmorency, the two leading varieties. Agents 1916 price \$7.00 .....\$2.40

**No. 14—Grape Collection**, 10 Choice 2 yr. vines, 1 Catawba, red; 3 Concord, black; 2 Niagara, white; 1 Moore's Early, Black; 3 Worden, purple. Agents get \$2.00 .....\$.75

**No. 15—25 Concord Grape Vines**, the most widely planted black grape. Agents get \$1.50 .....\$.50

**No. 16—50 Grape Vines**, Concord, Worden and Niagara, the best three. Agents get \$5.00 .....\$1.40

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**No. 18—300 Strawberries**, popular varieties that will produce big crops of firm, delicious berries every season. Why pay agents \$3.00 when our price postpaid is only .....\$1.05

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Hardy from Texas to Dakota. Large, bright, red, sweet and juicy. A marvel in early bearing. Produces fruit next year after setting. Should be in every orchard.

|         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Each    | 10     | 100    |
| 2-3 ft. | \$0.15 | \$1.40 |
| 3-4 ft. | .20    | 1.80   |

**GRAPES**

|                  |        |        |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Each             | 10     | 100    |
| Concord—1st size | \$0.07 | \$0.65 |
| Concord—2nd size | .05    | .45    |

Moores Early, Worden, Niagara, Agawam, Catawba, Diamond, and other good varieties at the following prices:

|          |        |        |
|----------|--------|--------|
| Each     | 10     | 100    |
| 1st size | \$0.10 | \$0.75 |
| 2nd size | .07    | .65    |

**BLACKBERRY**

Early Harvest, Kenoyer, Mercereau, Ward, Blowers, Snyder, and other leading varieties.

|                        |        |        |         |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Each                   | 10     | 100    | 1000    |
| Strong, Healthy plants | \$0.08 | \$0.50 | \$2.40  |
|                        |        |        | \$17.50 |

**RASPBERRIES**

|   |        |        |         |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Each  | 10     | 100    | 1000    |
| St. Regis   | \$0.08 | \$0.50 | \$2.20  |
| Cuthbert, Kansas, Cumberland, Plum Farmer, Cardinal, Gregg, and other choice varieties. |        |        |         |
| Each  | 10     | 100    | 1000    |
| Strong, Healthy Plants  | \$0.05 | \$0.40 | \$1.90  |
|   |        |        | \$14.00 |

**GOOSEBERRIES**

|          |        |        |
|----------|--------|--------|
| Each     | 10     | 100    |
| Houghton | \$0.10 | \$0.90 |
| Downing  | .12    | 1.00   |
| Champion | .20    | 1.60   |
| Pearl    | .12    | 1.00   |
| Industry | .20    | 1.80   |

**CURRENTS**

|                |        |        |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Each           | 10     | 100    |
| Pomona         | \$0.10 | \$0.70 |
| Red Dutch      | .10    | .70    |
| Fay's Prolific | .10    | .70    |
| White Grape    | .10    | .70    |
| Perfection     | .15    | 1.30   |

**GARDEN ROOTS**

|              |        |        |        |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Each         | 10     | 100    | 1000   |
| Rhubarb      | \$0.10 | \$0.60 | \$4.50 |
| Horse Radish | .20    | 1.20   | 8.00   |
| Asparagus    | .10    | .65    | 6.00   |

**STRAWBERRY**

Aroma, Gandy, Senator Dunlap, Klondyke, and other standard varieties by parcel post or express prepaid.

|                    |        |        |        |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Each               | 10     | 100    | 1000   |
| First Class Plants | \$0.35 | \$0.75 | \$5.00 |

**FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES**

Superb and Progressive; bear loads of fine strawberries until killed by frost. These prices are by parcel post or express prepaid.

|                    |        |        |        |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Each               | 10     | 100    | 1000   |
| First Class Plants | \$0.30 | \$0.75 | \$2.00 |

**SHADE TREES**

Carolina Poplar, Silver Leaf Poplar and Norway Poplar, straight, smooth, well rooted.

|          |        |        |
|----------|--------|--------|
| Each     | 10     | 100    |
| 3-4 ft.  | \$0.04 | \$0.35 |
| 4-6 ft.  | .07    | .68    |
| 6-8 ft.  | .15    | 1.60   |
| 8-10 ft. | .30    | 2.60   |

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Make out your order right from this page and mail it early. If you don't find everything you want here, send for free copy of bargain price list. Don't overlook the Early Wonder Peach free with \$10 orders. Get your neighbors to join with you if you don't need that much yourself. Be sure to cut this page out and save it for future reference. Then you'll have it when you want it.

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**Sure Saved Money.** I am more than pleased. Never saw such good roots and I sure saved money.—G. A. Williams, Okla.

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**Saved 75%.** We paid an agent 27 cents for trees like you sent us for 7 cents. I'm telling my neighbors about your good trees.—J. N. Lamb.

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703 King Street

Winfield, Kansas



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## Farm Bureaus are Winning

Kansas Has 11 County and Four District Agents, and Several More Counties Will be Organized Soon

INTEREST in farm bureaus in Kansas has increased wonderfully in the last year. There are now 13 well organized farm bureaus in the state, each with a large farmer membership with their own constitutions and by-laws and with a strong list of officers composed almost entirely of farmers. Eleven of these 13 bureaus have county agents on the job to give attention at all times to the work of the bureau and the development of agriculture in the counties. There are four district agricultural agents supported mostly by the agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture. These men each serve several counties. Three of them are located in Western Kansas and one is in Southeastern Kansas. In addition, in 11 counties there are active committees at work securing memberships and organizing bureaus, all of them expecting to have county agents on the job during the spring or summer of 1916.

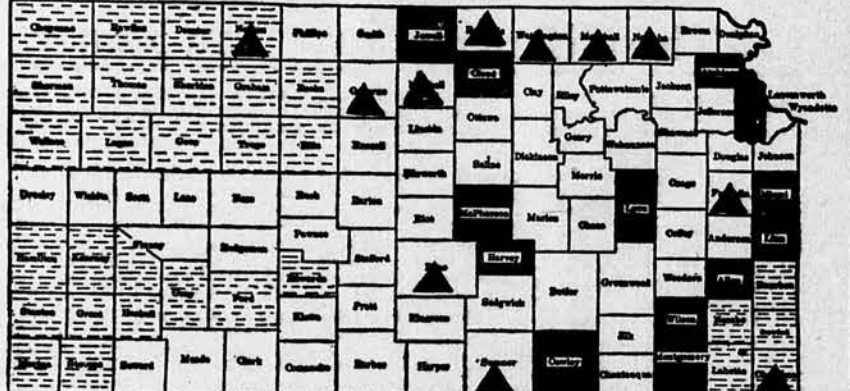
This rapid growth is taking place because of the results that have been obtained by the bureaus already organized. The first bureau was organized in Leavenworth August 1, 1912, and in

well organized factor in farm affairs in this county.

"The board of county commissioners allowed the farm bureau \$1200 a year on the first of July and there was no opposition to it. The merchants of this city purchased for Mr. Ross, the farm bureau superintendent, an automobile for his use and he is one of the busiest men in the county all the time.

"The farm bureau in this county is a popular institution and anyone trying to create a feeling against it would receive a cool reception from the people." In the three farm bureaus organized since the law went into effect, Cloud, McPherson and Wilson county bureaus, the commissioners have made the appropriation asked for by the farmers. Cloud already has its agent at work. McPherson and Wilson counties expect to have their agents on the job by March 1.

The various farmers' organizations in the state are lining up behind this movement. In Cloud county the bureau was organized largely through the efforts of members of the Farmers' Union. The county Farmers' Union voted to take the matter up and Farmers' Union



The Counties in Black Have County Agents at Work; the Counties With Black Triangles Have Active Committees at Work Organizing Farm Bureaus, and the Counties With Parallel Dashes Have District Agents.

this county results such as an increased acreage of alfalfa, the prevention of Hessian fly, the co-operative building of silos, and the conducting of boys' and girls' clubs, have been striking. In Cowley, Linn and Miami counties, as well as in Jewell and McPherson, the fight against hog cholera has been very effective. In Linn county alone more than 6,000 hogs were vaccinated for the prevention of cholera in 1915. In Cowley county the state livestock commissioner and the farm bureau have co-operated in vaccinating hogs when they become sick, in cleaning up premises where infection has occurred, and in keeping cholera out of the county.

All of the farm bureaus in Kansas are organized by the farmers themselves. Under the state law enacted by the last legislature, any county that will organize a bureau having a membership of at least 250 farmers and as many others, both from town and country, as possible, is entitled to an appropriation of not less than \$800 and not more than \$1600 a year from the agricultural college, and an equal appropriation from the county commissioners of the county in which the bureau is organized. This law became effective July 1 and the three old bureaus, that is, Leavenworth, Jewell and Harvey, immediately qualified under the new law and the county commissioners made an appropriation of \$1200 a year in each of these counties to help support the farm bureau work. There was no opposition to this appropriation in these counties where the bureau had been tried and its effect upon the agriculture of the county demonstrated. The spirit in which these appropriations are made is shown by the following letter from the chairman of the county commissioners of Leavenworth county, which was addressed to the president of the farm bureau in McPherson county:

"I wish to give you a short history of the farm bureau in this county. It was organized three years ago with a membership of about 60 and it has steadily increased in membership and efficiency since that time. It now has a membership of about 350 and is a

members are promoting it in Mitchell and Osborne counties. In McPherson county the Pomona Grange started the ball rolling by adopting resolutions favoring the bureau for McPherson county and asking one of its influential members to take hold of the movement and secure interested men to help push it.

### Farm Work at Belleville

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW. Most of the wheat was hauled in this locality before the roads thawed out. This was a good thing for if warm weather keeps up for another day or so there will be no bottom to them.

The main thing in the week's work on this farm has been to scatter the old straw stack on the field. We made a New Year's resolution to haul the manure direct from the barn when it is in its most effective stage. Where manure is piled near the barn it is not only in the way, but it also burns. If it is to be piled near the barns a tight bin should be provided for it.

We are planning on fanning the seed oats this season. There are two important features in this matter. The first is to get oats of a uniform size which is very essential in crop growing. The second is to remove the weed seed which are so frequently found in oats.

If favorable weather conditions prevail and the season is not too late, we expect to take great care in preparing the seedbed for the oats. The field in which we intend sowing them was broken out from alfalfa two years ago, so if everything works well we should be able to get a large yield. We intend to use complete rotation of crops, seldom leaving one crop on one field more than two seasons. This method not only reduces smut damage but also helps the soil.

A man may neglect his family and apparently get away with it, but he cannot neglect his stock without suffering loss.

### Wonderful Cherry-Plum

This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Fruit is nearly an inch in diameter, bright red and sweet and juicy. Unsurpassed for canning. You will like it. Heavy bearer and wonderfully early. Will do well anywhere in U.S. We advise our customers to plant them. They will bear heavily when other fruits fail. See catalog for prices. R. Thompson, De Soto, Ia., writes: "Compass Cherry-Plums I bought from you one year ago last spring were loaded with fruit this summer." Trees and Seeds at wholesale prices. Apple Trees, 6 cents. Small fruits, Shrubs, Garden Seeds, Alfalfa, Clovers and Grass Seeds. Seed and Nursery book free. **German Nurseries and Seed House, 64 Court Street, Boston, Neb.**

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Drill the Oats Carefully

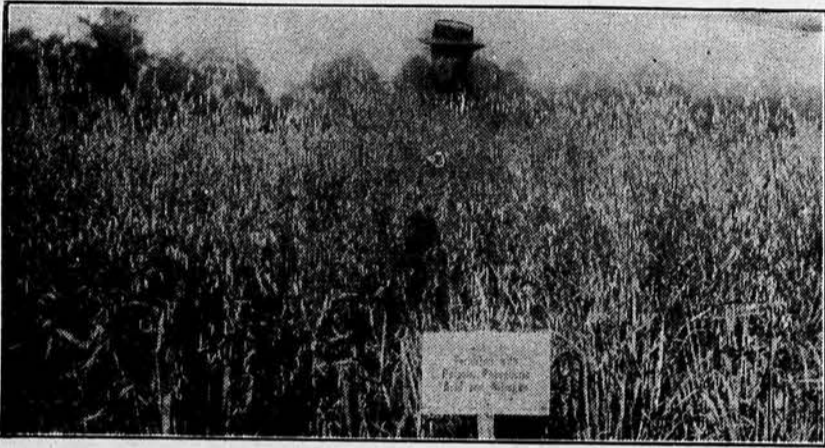
The best way to sow oats is with the grain drill. Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast seeding, for all the seed is covered to about the same depth. In sowing broadcast, some of the seed may not be covered at all and some may be covered too deeply. Germination is better from drilled seed and the growth is more uniform throughout the season. In numerous tests at the experiment stations drilled oats have outyielded oats sown broadcast by several bushels to the acre. Better stands of grass and clover also can be obtained in drilled than in broadcast oats.

The best depth to sow oats varies with the soil and the season. In any

increases in growth and thickness by means of the underground rootstocks.

"Every precaution possible should be taken to prevent Johnson grass from becoming established on the farms of this state. Under no circumstances should oats containing Johnson grass seed be planted. It is easy to tell Johnson grass seed in a sample of oats because it is so similar to Sudan grass seed in appearance. Johnson grass has a darker seed than Sudan grass, although this is not an absolute method of identifying the seed."

The seriousness of the spread of Johnson grass in this state was recognized by the legislature of six years ago when laws were passed prohibiting the sale of Johnson grass seed and making it un-



When the Oats are Drilled on a Well Prepared Seedbed High Yields are Possible, for the Crop Has a Good Chance.

case they should be covered with 1/2 to 1 inch of moist soil. They should be sown deeper in sandy soils than in loams or clays. Deeper seeding is also necessary when the ground is dry than when it is moist. On the average the best depth is from 1 to 1 1/2 inches.

Oats should be sown as early in the spring as it is possible to make a good seedbed. The exact date of course varies with the season and locality. This does not mean that the preparation of the land should be neglected in order to sow early. Better yields will be produced from seed sown in a good seedbed than from that sown a few days earlier in ground too cold and wet for the seed to germinate.

In a good seedbed the best rate of seeding in the cornbelt is about 2 1/2 bushels to the acre. If the seed is sown broadcast, more is necessary. More seed is required in a poor seedbed than in a good one, as fewer seeds are likely to grow. A lower rate of seeding may be used for small-kerneled varieties than for large-kerneled ones for there are many more of the former in a bushel. In the Great Plains, where the rainfall is usually scanty, less seed should be sown, the proper rate of seeding being 4 to 5 pecks to the acre.

Johnson Grass in Seed Oats

Kansas farmers who contemplate the purchase of seed oats are warned against the danger of introducing Johnson grass, a noxious weed, through the purchase of seed grown in Oklahoma and Texas.

"The weather of last harvest so seriously injured oats that many farmers of the state have found seed unfit for planting and consequently are forced to obtain seed from outside the state," says L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The variety of oats most commonly grown in Central and Southern Kansas is Red Texas which is also extensively grown in Oklahoma and Texas. We are receiving samples of oats almost every day which contain Johnson grass seed.

"Seed houses and organizations of farmers which are bringing this variety of oats into the state are procuring their seed almost wholly from these two states. Many cars of oats coming from the South and particularly from Texas contain Johnson grass seed mixed with the oats.

"When once established in the central and southern parts of the state Johnson grass is difficult to eradicate. It spreads not only by means of seeds but by large underground rootstocks which enable the plants to live from season to season. Annual weeds which spread by seed such as cocklebur, morning glory, and crab grass can be eradicated by preventing the plant from seeding. This, however, is not the case with Johnson grass. If the plant is prevented from seeding it

lawful for any person to permit Johnson grass to mature seed upon his land.

The Farm Congress Helps

When men get together and talk and eat and see the results of this or that system or method some good is certain to result. Time was when there was grave doubt of the wisdom of the federal government's having an exhibit in the annual meetings of the International Dry Farming Congress, now called the International Farm Congress. But the years have wiped out this feeling of doubt. Here is a part of a report just made to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington by J. C. Alter, assistant in charge of the United States Department of Agriculture exhibit in the congress at Denver last October:

"The good results of showing at this exposition are even more striking in certain respects than noted at the previous dry-farming exposition at Wichita last year, though the attendance this year was considerably less. A great deal of prejudice against the government service has been corrected, if we may judge from the many indifferent or even critical persons whose visits were prolonged to praise and admire the presentations. Most certainly an improvement has resulted from the exhibit as a whole to the prestige of our various bureaus and offices in the minds of many laymen, and even among state experiment station men and scientific workers in other lines. Almost constantly during the 14 hours daily the exposition was open the government space was being utilized by serious minded persons studying the exhibits and listening to demonstrations.

"The exhibit method of delivering government facts to the consumer as done in these displays is so convincing and effective that a number of experiment station and agricultural college officials were inspired to publicly advocate similar exhibits in the college museums as aids to teaching, and especially in the short course, and demonstration train and institute work; and a number of prominent members of Congress, after seeing the exhibits, advocated in public speeches in Denver, the making of permanent and regular appropriations for the Department's exhibit work.

"Our relations with the exposition officials were eminently satisfactory; they made every effort, apparently without regard to trouble or expense, to oblige us and assist us wherever possible, even to the regulation and selection of the concessionaires in the vicinity of our exhibits. These officials were quite sincere and thorough in conceding premier and special rights and privileges of every kind to the government exhibitors, thus enabling us to show to the very best advantage with a minimum, if not a total absence of 'regulation.'"

"Toas nigh onto 60 year ago when I began with Barteldes."



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Box 14  
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### January Record for 43 Hens

I see many persons tell of their good egg yields and the profit they have made with a few hens. Kindly allow me to give the record of my 43 Rhode Island Red hens for January, 1916.

#### Egg Record for January, 1916.

| Day. | Eggs. | Day. | Eggs. | Day. | Eggs.     |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|-----------|
| 1    | 7     | 12   | 20    | 23   | 18        |
| 2    | 11    | 13   | 9     | 24   | 18        |
| 3    | 13    | 14   | 14    | 25   | 16        |
| 4    | 12    | 15   | 9     | 26   | 16        |
| 5    | 12    | 16   | 12    | 27   | 11        |
| 6    | 18    | 17   | 10    | 28   | 16        |
| 7    | 9     | 18   | 6     | 29   | 14        |
| 8    | 14    | 19   | 7     | 30   | 17        |
| 9    | 11    | 20   | 9     | 31   | 13        |
| 10   | 15    | 21   | 9     |      |           |
| 11   | 11    | 22   | 14    |      |           |
|      |       |      |       |      | Total 374 |

#### Expense Account.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Jan. 19—100 pounds mill screenings.... | \$1.10 |
| Jan. 20—100 pounds bran.....           | 1.15   |
| Jan. 31—2 bushels corn at 60.....      | 1.20   |
| \$3.45                                 |        |

#### Egg Account.

|              |                 |        |
|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| Jan. 4.....  | 4 dozen....     | \$ .96 |
| Jan. 15..... | 9 dozen....     | 2.34   |
| Jan. 21..... | 3 dozen 10..... | .99    |
| Jan. 31..... | 9 dozen....     | 2.30   |
|              |                 | \$6.59 |

Debit..... \$3.45  
Credit..... \$6.59  
Profit..... \$3.14

Not so bad for 43 hens, I think, for such cold weather. These hens were fed as follows:

7 a. m., screenings in their litter.  
12 m., hot mash of 3 quarts bran, 1 gallon table scraps, 1 cup meat scraps, 1 handful alfalfa leaves, 1 tablespoon pepper, 1 teaspoon table salt.  
4 p. m., 2 gallons shelled corn.

I kept plenty of warm water before them all the time. Many persons make a mistake in not feeding their hens enough in cold weather. They think that the hens can pick up enough to do them. I know of one farmer here that has about 150 or 175 chickens, and he breaks up only about 8 or 10 ears of corn for them. I do not think that enough for the number of chickens that he has.

In cold weather chickens must have enough for heat, and then some for making eggs, if we expect to get any when the prices are high. Just now the prices are slumping. February 12, 1916, I got only 20 cents for eggs at our local store. I raise Rose Comb Reds, and I think that the Reds cannot be excelled for an all around fowl.

I keep a daily egg record, monthly and yearly accounts of my hens and will try to make a full report at the end of the year.  
Bert G. Taylor.  
Cleburne, Kan.

my left hand, oil tube and insert and let the water flow gently until all the bowel is emptied then put in some peroxide of hydrogen, 1 teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. This kills the germs.

For mites in the henhouse we bought a dime's worth of slacked lime and mixed it in water with 10 cents worth of crude carbolic acid. The house was whitewashed with this mixture. We sprayed all the cracks and the floor with a tree spray and have never since seen a mite.  
Mrs. Alberta Knott.  
Pawnee Station, Kan.

### Warm Fowls Lay Winter Eggs

Perhaps some would like to hear how we have been able to secure winter eggs this year. Although it has been as low as 20 below, the number of eggs gathered has been increasing right along since the middle of December when our June hatched pullets began laying. We keep Brown Leghorn chickens.

Before cold weather last fall we decided we would have to manage to fix up our old hen house since the landowner could not see his way clear to build a new one. We moved it to a more desirable location, placing it on the south side of a grove and near the barn in order that the chickens might scratch around the feed lot and barn and earn a part of their living. We patched all the holes and stripped the cracks in the henhouse. We took the sides of an old tumble down house which had formerly been a henhouse and made one end and the back into a 9 by 16 scratching shed. This we joined to the henhouse. The top of the shed was covered with hay and the front screened with wire netting; we made a curtain as a protection against cold nights.

Woven wire was then placed around both ends and the north side and the space between the wire and the henhouse filled with straw. The litter in

Alcohol in any form is health-murder. Medical science and human experience both declare it. In whatever seriously menaces the public health, Congress not only has the right to interfere, but the duty to legislate for the protection of the people. Congress no longer has a valid excuse for not legislating the drink curse out of existence in this country, just as it should and does every other great enemy of the public health. National prohibition is so sane, so reasonable, so necessary, that it must and will be ordered.

### Ex-Nurse Operates on Hen

We found a Crystal White Orpington hen in the lot last summer which had a growth or something near the craw. This grew so large that the hen hit it with her feet while walking and she often scratched a hole in the cool earth and remained all day in it. I saw that she would eventually die and decided to perform a surgical operation. After keeping her from eating one day I plucked the feathers off her craw, washed the parts thoroughly and after using iodine on places where I meant to make incisions I began. I had all the instruments, needle, and thread, fountain syringe and plenty of sterilized bandages ready before hand. An incision 3 inches long was made in the craw where I found the trouble. I removed a bundle of hay, grass and wheat as large as my hand. Turning in the warm sterile water with the syringe I washed all the small bits of food out. During the operation and sewing up of the wound the hen never made any trouble. I washed off the wound nicely and put her on a warm brick to live or die. To my surprise she twisted her head up and listened when she heard some chicks in an incubator. She was placed in a henhouse corner with warm bricks piled around her. That evening the sick hen was picking up food with the other chickens. As it was kafir I realized that it would not do; "no solids after a surgical operation" and put the hen in a separate pen for about three days, feeding her soft mush. I left the stitches in until the wound was nearly healed and I saw her catch her foot in a stitch. Being a nurse I knew how to proceed. The fowl is now one of my best layers.

My remedy for diarrhea in small chicks is one that few use but I have saved hundreds with it. When I first notice diarrhea, I get an old fountain syringe and sterilize it for use. I boil the infant tube thoroughly and prepare cool and warm water which has been boiled thoroughly. I take the chick in

the scratching shed is kept fresh and we feed nearly all grain in it. We feed kafir and wheat mostly. Occasionally the flock is given a cooked mess of wheat with potato peelings and they are fed rabbits nearly every day, sometimes chopped and cooked with the wheat but more often raw.

We keep the door closed every morning until about 10 o'clock and if the weather is bad, all day. A cold south wind will cause the chickens to sit around "humped up" just as a north wind will. When they are left in the henhouse they spend most of their time scratching in the litter. We keep grit and fresh water before them all the time and the chickens have certainly repaid us for all extra trouble by keeping the egg basket filled when the price is highest.  
Mrs. T. M. Clark.  
Anthony, Kan.

### Hatching Chicks in Sacks

Chicks hatch in sacks on the agricultural college poultry farm. On the eighteenth day after the hen is set the eggs are put in individual mosquito netting sacks. This is done so that when the chicks hatch each one will stay with his shell.  
On the twenty-second day the chicks are taken out of the incubator and unsacked. Each shell has a number on it—the number of the hen that laid the egg. This number is placed on the records. A numbered band is put on the chick and recorded with the former number. All records of egg production and fertility of the parentage of the chicks are complete. In this way the inferior fowls can be weeded out and an improved line produced.

## Big Cash Profits

Every Week on Chicks. Write me for details showing how beginners with Belle City outfits make \$10 to \$25 a week on day-old chicks. Get the facts! Any man, woman, boy or girl can do it by following my plan and using my



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"In 25 World's Greatest Exhibitions"  
Belle City Won With Perfect Hatch"  
402,000 in use. Get the whole wonderful story told by the championship winners themselves in my big Free Book, "Hatching Facts"

On Practical Chicken Raising  
With book comes full description and illustration of my incubator and brooder in actual colors—the kind used by U. S. Government and leading Agricultural Colleges—that won the "Tyce" Cup—that will win big success and cash profits for you—

**My 10-Year Money-Back Guaranty—My Low Prices**  
—same as last year. Freight prepaid. My 1-2 month "Home Test"—all facts, proofs, particulars—100 photographs of prize winners—also my

**\$1300 Gold Offers**

Conditions so easy anyone may receive biggest pay. Biggest chance anyone ever had to make extra money with a hatching outfit.

Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$154.25, another \$58, money from \$45 down. Everything comes with free book. Write me today. Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

## Chicks That Live

Stop wasting eggs—stop losing chicks—with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks it will hatch, and that will live and grow, soon pay for it.

### QUEEN INCUBATORS

Alfred Cramer, Morrison, Mo., says: "I have operated about ten other incubators and the Queen is superior to any of them." S. L. Todd, Green Forest, Ark., says: "I have tried six other machines, high and low priced, and the Queen is the best incubator I ever saw." Book Free.

**QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., 131 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Neb.**

## BIG HATCHES

Beginners hatch like experts with this wonderful Rayo Incubator—and on 1 gal. of oil and 1 filling of tank. That's because of its center heat, glass top, simplicity and 15 other big features. Get our catalog and money-making book—FREE.

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New Principles in Incubation. Every feature automatically regulated—heat, ventilation and moisture. The Mandy Lee is certain, simple, easy to operate. No chance for mistakes, simply follow plain rules. Chicks large and vigorous—the kind easily raised. Write for free books on incubator and Lee's famous Germoxone, Lice Killer and Egg Maker.

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6 Nests \$3. 3 Sets, 18 Nests, \$8.50

Made like a steam boiler of 25-gauge sheet steel. Put together with substantial nuts and bolts. Each nest 32 inches square. Sold on

Money Back Guaranty. If not satisfied, return them in 60 days and we give you your money back. Made in three different sizes: six, four and two in pairs. With every inquiry we give FREE formula for making loose powder at home that will not cost over 50 a pound. Write today.

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Write today for the poultry expert's valuable free book, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on White Diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 55 per cent of every batch of valuable brood is free. Send your name and address for it now.

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a paste given internally and applied externally for roup, a sure cure. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

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(PARCHED AND CARBONIZED)  
**STARTING FOOD**  
A PREDIGESTED FOOD FOR YOUR CHICKEN, DUCK, AND TURKEY

LOVELAND MILLING CO., WICHITA - KANSAS

White Diarrhoea kills more chicks than all other diseases combined. Doc Loveland's P-C Starting Food is not a medicine but a food that prevents white diarrhoea and other bowel disorders. It is a pre-digested food made so by our special process of C-A-R-B-O-N-I-Z-E-N-G. Send 25c for 3 1/2 lb. package, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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Experiment Stations have proved that Laying Hens must have meat. Swift's Meat Scraps are fresh meat dried, ground and handled in the most sanitary manner. Made from animals Inspected by U. S. Government Officials, therefore clean, pure and healthful. They make hens lay. For Free Sample and prices address

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## SAVE YOUR INCUBATOR CHICKS

We have a guaranteed remedy for White Diarrhoea or bowel trouble, and if you will send us the names of 5 or 10 of your friends who use incubators, we will send you free enough of our remedy to raise 50 to 75 chicks. Also our book, "History of White Diarrhoea and How It Can be Cured in 24 Hours." Will save you \$100.00 a season.

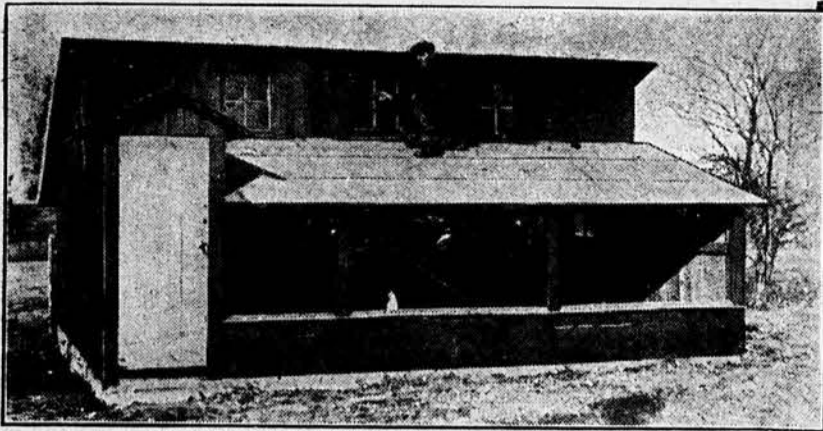
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Lowest prices. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1916 catalog.

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## Get More Eggs in the Case

Hens Kept in This House Lay Well in Cold Winter Months

BY ROSCOE E. HEY  
Overbrook, Kan.

CHICKEN raising fever is rather prevalent from now until June, or the beginning of hot weather. A little of the extra endeavor due to this might not be lost if applied more evenly throughout the year. Of course we have reason for trying to increase egg production at all times, but especially so when eggs are high in price.

Perhaps a number of things have been thought of that might be tried in order to stimulate the hens towards filling the egg case in cold, snowy weather.

Some may say that meat or green bone is unnecessary in the ration for winter feeding for it can be replaced by other protein in the dry state. Still I believe that more eggs will be produced when the ration contains the meat and bone. When the temperature is not below freezing fresh meat of any kind can be hung in the house in reach of the fowls. With the bones it is almost impossible to chop them fine enough without the use of a bone mill. These cutters may be purchased quite reasonably and do good work. Some bones cut easily, but the ones that the butcher ordinarily throws away are the joints which are very hard to work up. This requires considerable power so that if one has any quantity to cut, I advise connecting with power if possible.

Our bone cutter was purchased with a pulley for using with power. It has been used with electric power, also run by hand. With power it does rapid work and the operator is saved a great deal of muscular energy. It will cut up dry bone too, but I think the knives are dulled rather quickly. When the meat is frozen the cutter does the best and most rapid work as the gristle does not bother then. Rabbits do not grind well unless frozen, and as the hens will eat all the meat if hung up, I do not cut them up in warm weather. Usually after cutting up frozen meat we pour boiling water on it, drain, and give the water to the chickens to drink. The meat scattered in the straw is gone before you can turn around. If you have ever fed anything that the hens like real well you will know what kind of noise they make.

I call it singing. At least it sounds like music to the poultryman.

### We Need a Little Help

How many incubators do you suppose there are in Kansas? I am very eager to know, and no one seems certain. I wonder if you would help me make an estimate of the number? If you will tell me how many incubators there are in your neighborhood in proportion to the number of families, I will average your figures with those from members of the Farmers Mail and Breeze family in other parts of the state, and the total should be fairly accurate. Will you help me on this proposition?

Thanking you in advance for your interest and co-operation I am very cordially yours,

The Poultry Editor,  
The Farmers Mail and Breeze,  
Topeka, Kan.

Many persons are building henhouses with gable roof having a short slope in front. This building is wrong in principle, as it crowds the windows too low down in front, besides having a large air space near the roof to warm. Direct sunlight is the poultryman's best friend. It will not be found in the rear of a house of this type.

A better house can be made by having the front slope of the roof begin lower down, leaving a space for a row of windows across the south side. These windows allow the sun to shine on the dropping boards. A house of this type should be from 16 to 20 feet deep and as long as desired. If over 20 feet long it should have tight partitions, not over that far apart, extending at least half way toward the front of the house. These will stop any drafts that might pass over the roosts.

The picture shows our henhouse when just completed this fall, but before the second coat of paint was applied. It has cement foundation, dropping boards, hanging roosts, which are in sections and may be removed by unhooking them from the iron supports, hinged watering platform two feet from floor made of slats, dry mash hopper and dark nests. There is no place in the house that the hens can sit, except the roosts. As can be seen the whole front is open so you may know that it is not very warm. But we are getting the eggs.

This is the second house of this type that I have constructed. The first was built four years ago.

### Prefers "Hen Mother" for Chicks

As I raise quite a lot of poultry I shall try to add to the poultry letters by giving a little of my experience. I have used both incubators and hens and must admit that I prefer the hen mothers, although I have had very good luck with incubators. We have a nice place for poultry raising and I never have much loss after the chicks are a week or so old. I give them soft feed and small grain, kafir or wheat until they are large enough to take care of themselves. Our luck with ducks and guineas is always good. We let the guineas hide their nests or do as they please. Sometimes we find their nest containing from 20 to 50 eggs and while the hen doesn't always hatch all the eggs, she generally hatches most of them. Little is seen of the young birds until fall when the old guineas come proudly in bringing a fine bunch of young who are fairly tame and eat with the chickens.

When our ducks hatch I put them with a hen but they always leave her and wander around the yard together. Last summer I raised 24 ducks. When I sat down in the yard the entire 24 would climb in my lap to eat out of my hand. I fed them a good deal of "Dutch cheese" and clabber. I gathered them up at night and tucked them to bed and they soon learned and would all waddle into the coop. I pick the ducks about once in two months and get a fine bunch of feathers.

Mrs. J. D. Coons.

Stafford, Kan.

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze the best I ever saw for the price.

Ed. Worley.

R. 1, Barclay, Kans.

## Breed Game Birds on Your Farm

FOR many years, we in America have spent much time bemoaning the disappearance of our feathered game. It is indeed a fact that we have little game to eat and little to shoot. But we can have an abundance of game in the fields and on the market.

The farmers of this country have the land and the enterprise to make America the greatest game producing country in the world. They can supply the ever increasing demand of American markets and American sportsmen by game farming.

To you, game farming should prove of interest for three reasons:

It is profitable from a marketing standpoint. The demand for eggs and for breeding stock is much greater than the supply, and will be for years to come. Pheasant eggs, for instance, sell today at from \$20 to \$25 a hundred. Live birds bring from \$5 to \$7 a pair.

It will, at small expense in time and trouble, supply you with an abundance of food for your own consumption. Pheasants, wild turkeys, quail, grouse, and other birds forage much of their own food, and require comparatively little attention.

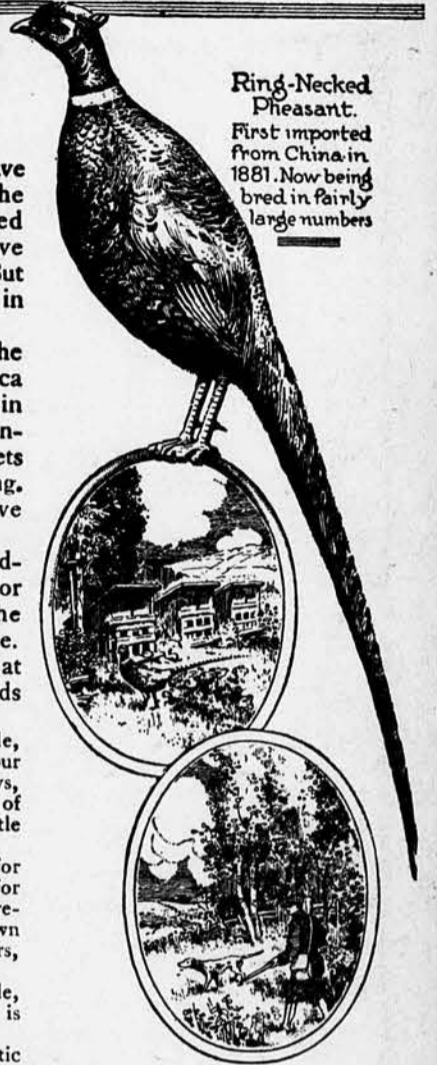
It will provide more shooting for you and for everyone, for it is a fact that game raised for sporting purposes can not be confined in any restricted area. At the same time, those who own large acreage, or who pool their land with others, get profit from those who pay for sport.

Game farming can be done on a small scale, and as a side issue to regular farm work, or it is a profitable occupation in itself.

Women on the farm who are raising domestic poultry, will find it worth while to breed game birds as well.

When conducted on a large scale, a game farm produces sufficient income to be a paying business in itself.

But this subject is too big to be properly treated in this space. Every progressive farmer is sure to be interested in it. Write for the book, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure," which will be sent to you without cost. It tells of the subject in a most interesting and informative manner. Fill out the coupon below and a copy will be mailed you at once.



Ring-Necked Pheasant. First imported from China in 1881. Now being bred in fairly large numbers.

### Game Breeding Department, Room 65 HERCULES POWDER CO.

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Manufacturers of Explosives; Infallible and "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powders; L. & R. Orange Extra Black Sporting Powder; Dynamite for Farming

Game Breeding Department, Room 65  
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Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure. I am interested in game breeding from the standpoint of.....  
Very truly yours,

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## Ironclad Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an IRONCLAD—the incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.



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

30 Days Free Trial  
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140 Chick Brooder

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Just off the press. A postal or the coupon in corner gets it. Will save you from \$100 to \$500 in 1916, depending upon what you buy.

The book is new, different and original. It tells how and why I actually divide the melon with my customers—how this year the melon will be bigger and juicier than ever. Tells how this business was started with nothing only a few years ago and now runs into millions.

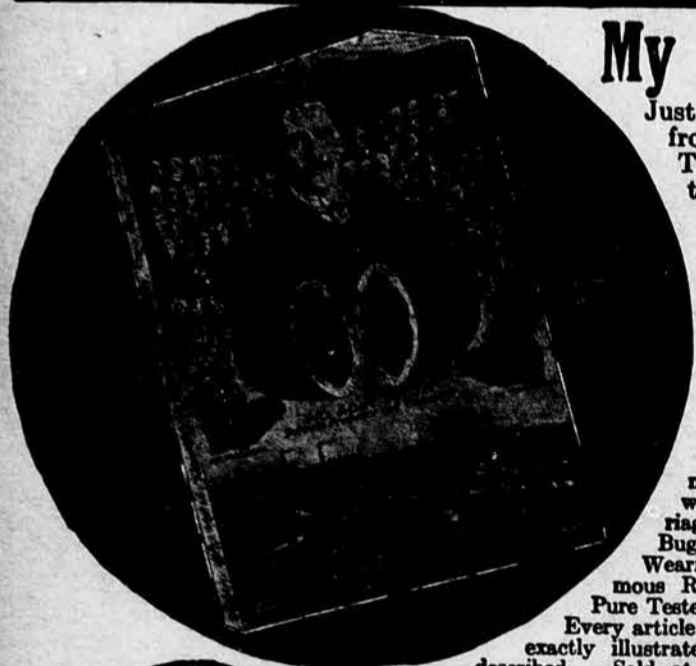
It explains my system. Tells about my policy which eliminates lost profit between producer and consumer. Printed in four colors. A work of art, an eye opener, an educator. A money saver—a money maker—for everyone who gets it—and should be in the home of everyone who reads this paper.

### Like Having a \$1,000,000 Stock of Merchandise in Your Own Home to Select From

Besides our own manufactured products which are sold exclusively by us, we have at the request of our many customers, added a large line of General Merchandise needed in every home. Things that we have never offered before, such as Automobile Tires and Accessories, successful up-to-the-minute Electric Lighting Plants, new line of Incubators and Brooders, Dishes, Silverware, latest patterns of Carpets and rugs, swell line of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Phonographs, Paints, Fencing, Hardware, Roofing, Harness, Buggies, Sewing Machines, Ladies', Men's and Children's Wearing Apparel, Galloway Bros. & Company's famous Royal Purple Grand Champion line of Pure Tested Seeds, etc.

Every article in this book carefully and exactly illustrated and honestly described. Sold at rock

bottom prices that will make new Galloway customers.



Selling Plans... On Easy Terms... Please Every Purse



We want another 100,000 customers this spring. Your name on our customer's list will be welcome. Once on the high quality, low prices and absolute satisfaction will keep you there. When I first started in the manufacturing business, I made a harrow cart, then a manure spreader, next a gasoline engine, then a cream separator followed by a line of different farm tools. The latest addition to the Galloway family is the famous Efficiency Farmobile, which is the wonder of all tractors and now, after spending 5 years working, developing and negotiating automobiles yet produced. Low price has been my watchword. The secret of low prices with me is not poor quality proven by the fact that this business has grown to millions in a few years through satisfied customers. Listen! The secret is simply the policy I adopted in the beginning to make and sell goods at actual cost of labor, actual cost of material, plus one very small profit. Add to that big demand—enormous output, manufacturing with automatic machinery, standardizing all parts to go into my products which means cost of production down to a minimum, with my direct from factory-to-farm plan of selling which brings selling cost down to lowest possible point thereby puts my customers on a wholesale basis and you have the story in a nutshell.

**Plan No. 1**  
Cash with order. Right down to bed rock prices. Money back if not satisfied for any reason.

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Bank Deposit. Satisfy yourself before you let go of your money.

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See the Prices! Read Specifications

A business or pleasure car for everyone. Price need no longer interfere with your enjoying pleasant rides. A light car, pleasing to the eye. Properly designed, carefully built. Easy riding. Has 4 cylinder motor, clutch internal cone type. Transmission silent sliding gears. Two speeds forward and reverse. Axles front I beam. Famous Bally skidless differential in rear axle. Drive propeller shaft enclosed through universal joint to rear axle. Springs—full elliptic. Carburetor—Mayer. Standard automatic type lubrication. Splash system. Sight gauge on dash. Speed 35 to 40 miles per hour. Made standard tread. F. O. B. over transfer point nearest you. Waterloo—Kansas City—St. Paul—Chicago—Council Bluffs—or Jackson, Michigan. The quality is there. Service and satisfaction are assured.

**WANTED!** Ten men or more in every county to get our special advertising distribution offer which we are making for the next thirty days in order to introduce these cars throughout the United States quickly. This is a wonderful offer on a wonderful car which makes it cost you even less than the prices quoted. No such offer ever made before in the history of the automobile industry.



Standard Tread Touring Car

\$435

A1 electric lights and starter, \$49.50 extra.

Standard Tread \$385  
A1 electric lights and starter \$49.50 extra.

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No money down. Try actually 30 days with money in your pocket and a year to pay.

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Installment plan. One-tenth down and one-tenth each month, letting goods earn their cost.

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All note settlement for those who want it. Pay out of your next crop.

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Half cash, half note. Transaction backed by our \$25,000.00 Guarantee Bond.

New Arabian Standard Tread Roadster. "Costs less to own and maintain than a horse and buggy."

New Arabian Standard Tread Touring Car. "Costs less to own and maintain than a team and buggy."





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Travel 20,000 miles, look over every factory in the U. S. and all foreign countries. Look through every catalog published. Call on any one who sells the same articles. You won't find, you can't buy, from anyone, anywhere, on better terms, the exclusive patented, up-to-date articles at the bargain prices we make. The four bargains below are representative of our entire line. Don't take my word for it. Satisfy yourself. Investigate. Compare. Test any or all of these four products of the Galloway factories with any other you ever saw or heard of. If they are not as claimed, exactly as represented, made of honest material, serviceable and satisfactory after 30 to 90 days' test on your own farm, return them and get your money back, including freight both ways. That's fair to you. It's satisfactory with me because my policy in dealing with farmers of the U. S. is satisfied customers at any cost.



FOUR SIZES, FOUR NEW LOW PRICES

\$34.50

\$39.50

\$44.50

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They skim 575 to 850 lbs. per hour.

## 10,000 CREAM SEPARATORS NOW BEING COMPLETED IN THE GREAT GALLOWAY FACTORIES

3 GREAT PATENTS  
Roller feed, automatic  
push board, steel beater  
and V-rake and 8 others  
make it worth \$50 more  
than any other separator.  
Costs nothing extra.



These 10,000 to be sold between now and grass. They are so good, so satisfactory, such high quality, that one in a neighborhood sells more. To get more of them in new territory, to build up summer sales, I am making unusual 90-day proposition in addition to low prices already quoted. The separator I sell is equal to any separator made. My customers say they are better. The thing to do is find out for yourself. All I ask is, before you buy a separator of any kind, of any make, at any price, that you get my catalog. Read over the Separator section, then order one on 90 days' trial, which means using it 180 times before you need decide to keep it or not. If you keep it, do so on one of my six selling plans. A guarantee for 10 years against defect-  
tive material and workmanship goes with each one and every sale backed by a \$25,000 Bond. You have everything to gain, nothing to lose, because it's all up to you. You are the judge—the jury. The separator itself, the way it's made, are the evidence. It has big seamless pressed steel supply tank, high crank shaft, short crank, oil splash lubrication, high carbon steel gear shaft. The base is strong, well balanced, giving machine solid firm footing. Large worm wheel. Sanitary drip pan, hinged cream pail shelf, strong sanitary bowl, high carbon steel bowl spindle, low speed crank, only 50 R.P.M. These special features alone worth price of separator.

### SPECIAL PROPOSITION on 10,000 New Galloway No. 8 Manure Spreaders

FROM NOW UNTIL SEEDING TIME AND IT IS NOT FAR AWAY.

This special offer is made with the idea of getting ten or more in every township in the next few weeks, because one Galloway No. 8 always sells from one to a dozen more, and we can afford to make this special proposition to get as many as possible scattered into every locality as quickly as possible. Buy on terms! We sell the Galloway spreader on six different selling plans, including cash, half cash and half note, all note settlement, installment plan (no interest). If you haven't the money handy buy on the last plan and let the spreader pay for itself. Some new features: Wider spreading—finer spreading than ever; all steel, non warping, non-cracking, double pulverizing beater; lighter draft, low down, double chain drive, cut under front wheels, big capacity, channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge, steel tongue endless apron, force feed, folding seat, manure guards over drive chains. "Galloway, how can you do it?" That's the question that is often asked when people come to Waterloo. Go into our sample room and look over our new V-rake steel beater, tongue and frame Galloway No. 8 Manure Spreader, which we sell lower than ever! It is a money-maker—a cash producer. The manure spreader section of my big 250 page book tells you by actual photographs in colors all about this spreader. It illustrates to you how on one of my farms last year I made an experiment with and without manure which made a difference to me on one field of \$17.00 per acre. Figure it out for yourself on forty acres!

### 10,000 GALLOWAY ENGINES IN 90 DAYS MY NEW SPECIAL PROPOSITION

is ready for you today.

I want you to get it because this offer, in connection with my new lower than ever 1916 prices on Galloway Masterpiece engines from 1 3/4 h. p. to 16 h. p., will save you money. You can't buy a better engine than the Galloway Masterpiece. Tens of thousands of Galloway Masterpiece engine users have said so themselves! I build this engine right here in Waterloo in my own factories and build it so good that when it goes out into the hands of a customer, one Masterpiece engine sells from one to a dozen more. Galloway Engines sweep whole communities like wildfire. That's why I say

#### WAIT! DON'T DO A THING

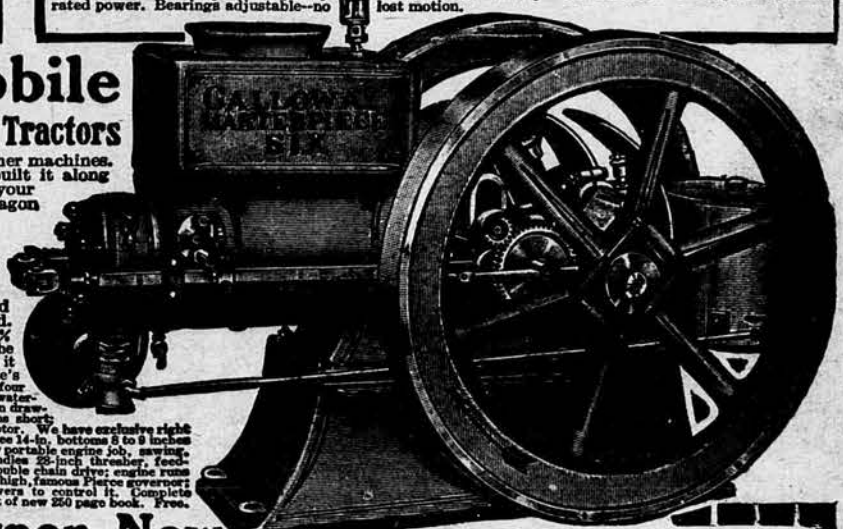
Until you have seen this wonderful 1916, 250-page book that tells all about Galloway engines and I explain my special advertising distribution offer! If you answered all the engine advertisements ever published you would not find an offer fairer, squarer or more in your favor. You owe it to your pocket-book and the satisfaction that you demand in the operation of the engine you buy to answer this advertisement and learn the particulars of this new 90-day offer to distribute 10,000 more Galloway Masterpiece engines from 1 3/4 h. p. to 16 h. p. I know these 10,000 engines will speak for themselves and multiply my sales this year! Our 1916 model is a mechanical masterpiece—a master stroke in engine design—built by master engine builders. Materials superior in quality—skilled workmanship—standardized—develops away above rated power. Bearings adjustable—no lost motion.

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The Galloway Efficiency Farmobile is built with anti-friction bearings, twenty-one sets of Hyatt Roller and Ball bearings in this Farmobile, which eliminates friction and reserves the power in the engine for the draw-bar and the pulley where it is really needed. By dynamometer test it only takes 16% of the motor's power to drive the tractor empty. On many tractors it takes from 50% to 75% of the engine's power to drive the tractor empty. Has four cylinders, valve in head, modern motor, water-cooled; working parts protected, 12 h. p. on draw-bar and 20 h. p. on pulley guaranteed; turns short weight 500 lb.; transmission a unit with motor. We have exclusive right on this patented transmission. Will pull three 14-in. bottoms 8 to 9 inches deep in clover or timothy sod; will do any portable engine job, sawing, silo-digging, corn shelling, shredding, handles 28-inch threshers, feed-grinder, mowing for irrigation, etc. Double chain drive; engine runs in tight oil-bath case; rear wheels 68 in. high, famous Pierce governor; engine never races. Only two levers to control it. Complete description in Farmobile department of new 250 page book. Free.



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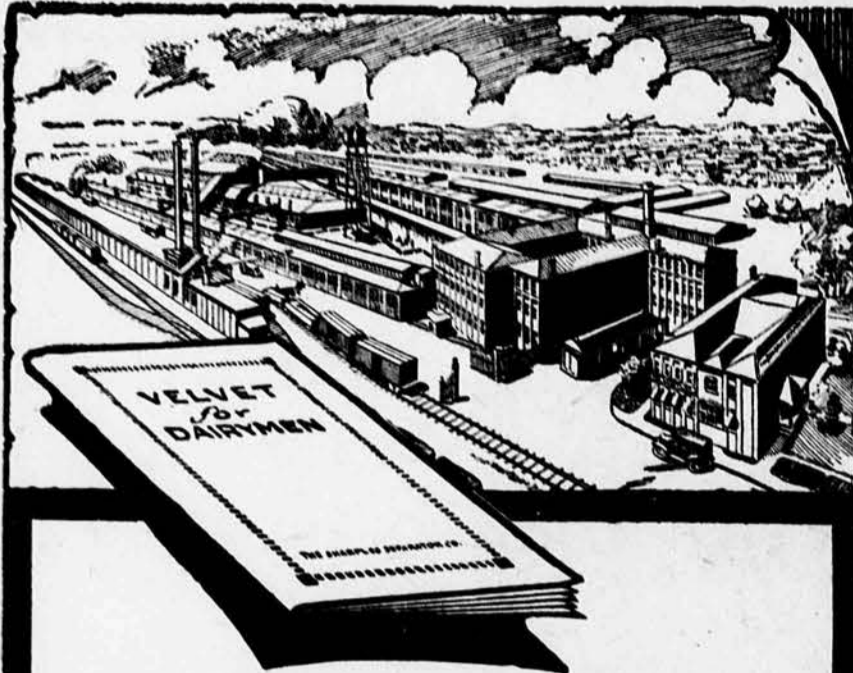
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## More Dairy Dollars

We have found a way to bring you more dollars without increased expense. We call this new profit "velvet," because it comes so easily. Our new book, "Velvet for Dairymen" tells all about it.

Your separator is losing cream, no matter what the make. A famous experiment station says, "The use of the gravity can, a low speed of the separator, and an excessive rate of inflow cause heavy loss in butter fat." They have proven that 95% of all farm separators are turned below regulation speed. When the speed slackens, a lot of the cream escapes with the skim milk—and with the cream goes the profit.

The annual loss from imperfect separation is \$47 on the average farm and upon many farms it is \$100 and more. That's the tax you pay because you can't turn your separator at just the right speed all the time. But with

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Separator you get all the cream at any speed.

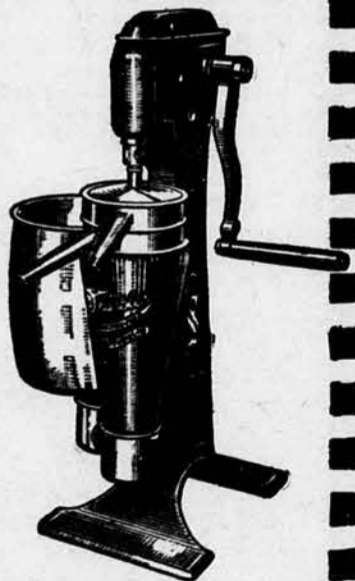
A wonderfully simple invention enables the bowl to drink in just the right quantity of milk to insure the closest possible skimming. You may turn slow and make the work easy or you may turn fast and get through quicker. You simply won't lose cream with the "Suction Feed."

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### Co-operative Cow Buying

I was interested in reading the article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 12, concerning co-operative community effort in livestock production, for we have had two years' experience with a plan along such lines in Marinette County, Wisconsin, and the work has now reached a point where we can tell whether our efforts have been successful or not. We think the plan has been highly successful.

Through our plan all the banks of the county co-operate in advancing the money with which to buy purebred or grade dairy cattle. The organization is known as the "Marinette County Co-operative Cattle Buyers' association." Farmers, bankers and other progressive business men make up the membership. The active business is carried on by a secretary, who serves without pay. In our county the principal of the county agricultural school, Prof. D. S. Bullock, serves as secretary, and also is one of those who makes the selection of cattle purchased through the association.

The real purpose of the organization, and so it has worked out, is to make it possible for a farmer who wants to build up his dairy herd, or wants to found a high-grade dairy herd, to obtain purebreds or carefully selected grades whether he has the ready money or not, and to supply such cattle at the lowest cost possible. The banks advance the money for the purchase of cattle, and the purchasers have from three to five years in which to complete the payments. The payments are pro-rated over the three or five-year period, and can be made every month or every three months, at the option of the purchaser. Payments can be made at any bank in the county. The purchaser gives security and pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The time granted for repaying the cost of the cattle makes it possible for most purchasers to make the payments through the profits from the cattle purchased.

When cattle from outside points are purchased they are bought in carload lots, so that the transportation cost a head is reduced to a minimum. I recall that on one carload the freight cost, expenses of three men who made the selection, and other incidentals brought the cost a head only \$9 above the purchase price. The cattle in this instance were shipped several hundred miles. One man buying individually could not go several miles from home, pay his expenses and the shipping expenses, and get cattle at anywhere near the same price as through the association. No charge is made for the time of the men who make the selection, but their actual expenses are paid.

There is another angle to the work which is important. Whenever possible to get the sort of cattle wanted in Marinette county the purchases are made at home. That has fostered the production of purebred dairy cattle within the county, and plays an important part in the building up of the industry as a whole.

While the farmers were slow at first in making application for the cattle, they began to come in stronger after they had seen the successful results. So far as I know there is not one instance in which farmers who have purchased cattle by means of this plan have been dissatisfied. Over 100 purebreds and grades have been purchased during the last year, including several purebred sires, and many heifers. In addition this influx of purebreds has stimulated farmers who do not need the help of the association, and they are building up their dairy herds rapidly.

Anyone desiring a bulletin covering the Marinette county plan thoroughly, including copies of the legal forms used, and application blanks, can obtain one by writing to D. S. Bullock, Marinette County Agricultural school, Marinette, Wis.

One of the greatest advantages of the plan in Marinette county is in supplying new settlers with good dairy stock. Practically all of them are able to give security for a few head of cattle, but often do not have the ready cash for such a purchase. Several hundred new settlers take up their residence on farms in Marinette county every year and through the operation of the co-operative plan they can engage in dairying from the start, and can have a direct income, large or small, depending on the size of their herd, almost from the start. This help to the settlers makes it possible for many to make good who

otherwise would have a year or two of rather hard sledding. It also helps to get every settler engaged in a form of farming which not only will pay him directly as well or better than any other form of farming, but will keep up or enhance the fertility of his farm. Howard I. Wood.

Marinette, Wis.

### The Cow an Income Producer

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

The dairy business is one line of farming that supplies a daily cash income throughout the year. One disadvantage of the farmer with limited means is the length of time it takes to turn his money. A grocer turns over most of his stock every 60 days and much of it every 30 days. The man starting to grow horses has to wait four to five years before he can make sales to advantage. It takes two to three years to raise beef cattle and market them. Sheep and hogs properly managed make cash returns twice a year, the dairy cow every day.

The crops that force a high milk yield are alfalfa and the clovers. These crops increase the fertility of the land and the manure from the cows increases the crop yield. The longer good dairy methods are followed on a farm, the more productive the soil becomes.

Good dairy cows, well fed and properly managed return good profits. A man who knows how to select a profitable dairy cow and who will raise for her the right feeds can make a gross income of \$75 a cow a year from every cow in the herd. This will be the cash return for his labor and the feed, and the average family can raise the feed and handle 20 cows. In this way the family may have a cash income of \$1,500 a year besides a good living.

The great recent advance in dairying has been the introduction of efficient low priced milking machines. These machines take the drudgery out of the dairy business. One person with a machine can milk 20 to 25 cows an hour. The machines can be installed for as small a cost as \$200, not including power. A one horse motor develops ample power.

### Golden Lucy Makes a Record

Salem's Golden Lucy 271911, a Jersey owned by C. Deake and O. Deake, of Ypsilanti, Mich., has just completed her third period and third record.

Her records are as follows:

| Age          | Lbs. Milk | Lbs. Butter |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 yr. 8 mo.  | 8,789.6   | 512.1       |
| 2 yr. 11 mo. | 11,891.1  | 717.1       |
| 4 yr. 3 mo.  | 12,543.6  | 768.8       |

Lucy, it appears, is going after the record of Great Edison's Polly, another Michigan Jersey that has produced as follows:

| Age          | Lbs. Milk | Lbs. Butter |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 yr. 8 mo.  | 7,585     | 513         |
| 2 yr. 10 mo. | 8,995     | 645         |
| 3 yr. 11 mo. | 9,696     | 734         |
| 5 yr. 1 mo.  | 10,607    | 775         |

Both these Jerseys show clearly the breed trait of early maturity and persistency.

### Shall the Sparrows Live?

I am firmly of the opinion that a bounty should be placed on the English sparrow. It seems to me they are rapidly multiplying and becoming a scourge to the country. They inhabit every building on the place and deposit filth on the roofs where it is washed down into the eaves and thence into the cistern from which water is taken for cooking and in many instances for drinking purposes. Lice and mites are also deposited among the poultry by the sparrows. Let us swat this pest and facilitate the quail and other valuable birds' chances for gaining a livelihood.

We certainly appreciate the Farmers Mail and Breeze through whose columns we can express our wishes and exchange our views on various subjects. Chanute, Kan. E. S. Larson.

### Treatment for Corn Smut

How can the smut of corn be controlled? Lenexa, Kan. WILBER WALTERS.

There is no seed treatment for the control of corn smut. The spores live over the winter away from the seed. Crop rotation helps some in controlling this disease.

A change of food is better than mixing it.



# Facts in Favor of Guernseys

## A Talk About the Merits of This Milk and Butter Breed

BY C. E. FULTON

THE Island of Guernsey, from which the Guernsey breed takes its name, belongs to a group of islands in the English Channel not far from the coast of France. It is 9 miles in extreme width and 13 in length, and comprises 15,580 acres of land of which only about 10,000 acres are tillable. The island has a population of 36,000. All are dependent on the soil and agricultural pursuits. This means that every acre must keep nearly four persons in food, shelter and clothing. We can afford to be profligate. We have plenty of land and history does not record that we have ever faced a famine. We are not compelled to be careful managers and we can afford many luxuries that the people of the old world are obliged to forego. One of the luxuries that it is becoming more and more evident we have indulged too long is the "scrub" cow. The truth is that we have never been forced to think about what we are doing as have the people of the thickly populated countries of Europe. They were getting rid of the scrub before America was discovered. Their necessities have required them to give scrupulous care to breeding milk cows for profit, for centuries. Out of this there is a blessing handed down to us if we will receive it. I refer now, not to any particular breed, but in a larger sense to the purebred dairy cow—the product of ages of careful and intelligent selection. When one contemplates the conditions out of which she has been evolved he feels the truth of the adage: "Sweet are the uses of adversity." In this case, though, the adversity has been for the

be the most economical producer of cream and butter of the highest natural color and exceptionally good taste. We believe that for the Missouri farmer who is selling butterfat or butter, there is no other breed, either of the dairy, beef or dual-purpose type that will yield him a greater profit, all things considered, than the Guernsey. Of all the good qualities of a milk cow one of the best and one most frequently overlooked is persistency. Unless one keeps records and then compares them after he has gone to the trouble of keeping them he is apt to let his judgment of a cow be governed by a phenomenal spurt. In a dairy herd in which I am interested I have often heard the man in charge call a visitor's attention to a cow that had given as high as 60 pounds of milk a day. To him this was spectacular, and yet three other cows in the same herd, none of which exceeded 30 pounds in any one day each gave a larger yield for the year than did this one. Besides that their milk averaged 5 per cent fat and hers was only 3 per cent.

The Guernsey Cattle club recognizing the importance of this quality has always required the yearly test as the only one of real value to the dairyman and in their tests no other breed has yet equalled their averages for the amount of butterfat produced.

At the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901 where every one of the 10 dairy breeds was represented and where they were impartially tested over a period of six months by the Department of Agriculture, the Guernsey won the prize for net profit in butterfat production, the highest average score on butter, the best rating for color and flavor of butter and the greatest return for money invested in food.

Up to March 15, 1915, the records of the American Guernsey Cattle club show that 3,667 cows had completed the advanced register test with an average production of 8,653.4 pounds milk and 432.8 pounds butterfat, or a little more than 5 per cent fat. This includes cows of all ages from 2 years up.

It is a well known fact that not every farmer who is keeping a few cows and selling cream or butterfat will feel that he can afford to replace his herd of mixed cows with purebreds at once. The first cost is prohibitive and the occasional loss by accident or disease, is much heavier when animals lost happen to be registered. The best investment any one who is in this position can make is to put \$50 to \$75 in a purebred Guernsey bull calf. Rear this calf properly and breed him to the common cows. Half the offspring will look like pure Guernseys and the other half like high grades. When these heifers are old enough to breed don't buy another bull but use the same one if he has proved good and the resulting three-fourths grades will not be distinguishable, by appearances, from anybody's purebreds. Those that happen to be heifers will be worth at least \$25 apiece more than if a common red bull had been used to head the herd.

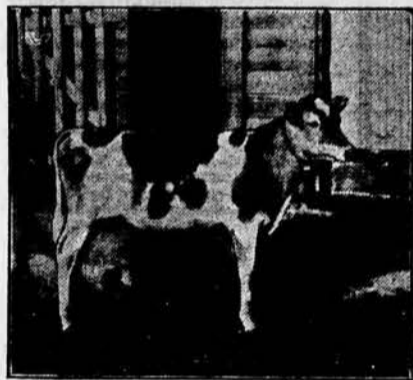
### Cows in the 40-Pound Class

More than 50 cows in the Dickinson County Cow Testing association produced 40 pounds or more of butter in January. The high cow for the month was Jewell, a Holstein cow owned by A. B. Wilcox. She produced 90½ pounds of butter.

Charles C. Wilson, the official tester of the association, makes out a list every month of the cows that produced more than 40 pounds of butter in the preceding 30 days. The list in brief for January is as follows:

E. S. Engle & Son, 14 Holstein cows; A. B. Wilcox, 7 Holsteins; George Lenhart, 4 Holsteins; D. S. Engle, 2 Holsteins; Acme Stock Farm, 4 Holsteins, 1 Shorthorn; Ralph Sterling, 8 Jerseys; Will House, 1 Jersey, 1 Holstein; Dr. E. N. Farnham, 2 Holsteins, 1 Shorthorn, 1 Jersey; A. H. Deihl, 4 Shorthorns; J. F. Eisenhoure, 4 Jerseys.

Many a steer is eating his own fat this winter, not because feed is lacking, but because judgment in the feeding of it is.



Good Guernsey Blood Here.

other fellow and the "sweet" is for us if we have the good judgment to reach up and take it.

The Guernsey farmer began long ago to improve on the best dairy cattle he could procure from the northern provinces of France. He started with well defined ideas of what he wanted his cows to be. He wanted a cow of strong constitution and large capacity; one able to consume plenty of the coarse forage and grass of the island and return for it a product of good flavor and rich yellow color, and as much of it as possible without sacrifice of quality. He has never deviated from these ideals. He has never been a rainbow chaser but has clung to his aim with a steadfastness of purpose that has given to the Guernsey breed a firmly established character and a prepotency second to no other.

To one who has a knowledge even of the rudimentary laws of breeding it must be painfully apparent that the average dairyman is often lacking in appreciation of what has been done for the dairy cow, through her ancestry, by generations of men who were working with a definite purpose in view. When you see him "deliberately and with malice aforethought" mate a female whose family has been bred farther back than the memory of man for milk production, to a male descended from a line that made John Bull famous as a beef eater, having a child-like faith that the progeny will combine the good qualities of both, you are reminded of the "base Indian who threw away a pearl more precious than all his tribe."

Every dairy breed has its strong points, according to what was being attempted in its development. For various reasons one breed will appeal to one person, another breed to another person. Those of us who have made our decision for the Guernsey believe her to



## It costs less to buy a DE LAVAL than to buy experience

EACH year some 40,000 farmers, who have bought at one time or another "cheap" cream separators, discard their inferior, cream wasting machines and replace them with clean skimming De Laval's.

These men bought the "cheap" machines because they thought they were "good enough" or "just as good" and that by purchasing such machines they could save a little money. They actually would have been better off in most cases had they bought no separator; for they lost most of the money they spent for the "cheap" machines, besides all the cream these machines have failed to get out of the milk.

No one ever saved money using a "cheap" cream wasting separator or an old or half worn-out machine. No one ever got back the money spent for such a machine by continuing to use it. Those who bought "cheap" machines and got out of the difficulty best are the ones who quickly discovered their mistake, discarded the inferior machines and put in real cream separators—De Laval's.

There are nearly 2,000,000 farmers who have bought De Laval's, and every one of these had just as many opportunities to buy "cheap" separators as any one else. They did not do it and are now money ahead. They have avoided paying the high cost of experience, and their De Laval's have paid for themselves many times over. It always pays to buy a separator of proved, known superiority.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to let you see and try a DeLaval on your own farm, without obligating you in any way. It is better to take advantage of this opportunity than to pay dearly for your own cream separator experience. If you don't know the local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

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THE BROWN MOUSE

BY HERBERT QUICK

(Copyright 1915, the Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

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.

Jim's election might nearly caused a social upheaval. And when he began putting "fool notions" into the school work the countryside did growl.

The arithmetic Jim puts into his school so interests the pupils, and that they work overtime, whereupon some of the village women pests visit the school and file a protest.

dormant in him, since the days they both studied from the same book. He was quite sure now, that he had never forgotten for a moment, that Jennie was the only girl in the world for him.

Now, however, he arose as from some inner compulsion, and went to her side. He wished that he knew enough music to turn her sheets for her, but, alas! the notes were meaningless to him.

THE MOUSE ESCAPES



JENNIE played the piano and sang. They all joined in some simple Christmas songs. Mrs. Woodruff and Jim's mother went into other parts of the house on research work connected with their converse on domestic economy.

blizzard. And Jim was left alone with Jennie in the front parlor. After the buzz of conversation, they seemed to have nothing to say.

And Jim felt something new, too. He had felt it growing in him ever since he began his school work, and knew not the cause of it.

He would, no doubt have considered carefully his patient's symptoms. These were very largely the mental experiences which most boys pass through in their early twenties, save, perhaps that, as in a belated season, the transition from winter to spring was more sudden, and the contrast more violent.

"It seems good to have you with us today," said she. "We're such old, old friends."

"Yes," repeated Jim, "old friends. We are, aren't we, Jennie?"

"And I feel sure," Jennie went on, "that this marks a new era in our friendship."

"Why?" asked Jim, after considering the matter.

"Oh! everything is different, now—and getting more different all the time. My new work, and your new work, you know."

"I should like to think," said Jim, "that we are beginning over again."

"Oh, we are, we are, indeed! I am quite sure of it."

"And yet," said Jim, "there is no such thing as a new beginning. Everything joins itself to something which went before. There isn't any seam."

"No?" said Jennie interrogatively.

"Our regard for each other," Jennie noted most pointedly his word "regard"—"must be the continuation of the old regard."

"I hardly know what you mean," said Jennie.

Jim reached over and possessed himself of her hand. She pulled it from him gently, but he paid no attention to the little muscular protest, and examined the hand critically.

"Do you remember how you got that?" he asked.

Because Jim clung to the hand, their heads were very close together as she joined in the examination.

"Why, I don't believe I do," said she. "I do," he replied. "We—you and I and Mary Forsythe were playing mumble-peg, and you put your hand on the grass just as I threw the knife—it cut you, and left that scar."

"I remember now!" said she. "How such things come back over the memory. And did it leave a scar when I pushed you toward the red-hot stove in the schoolhouse one blizzard day, like this, and you peeled the skin off your wrist where it struck the stove?"

"Look at it," said he, baring his long and bony wrist. "Right there!"

And they were off on the trail that leads back to childhood. They had talked long, and intimately, when the shadows of the early evening crept into the corners of the room.

He had carried her across the flooded sward again after the big rain. They had relived a dozen moving incidents by flood and field. Jennie recalled the time when the tornado narrowly missed the schoolhouse and frightened everybody in school nearly to death.

"Everybody but you, Jim," Jennie remembered. "You looked out of the window and told the teacher that the twister was going north of us, and would kill somebody else."

"Did I?" asked Jim.

"Yes," said Jennie, "and when the teacher asked us to kneel and thank God, you said, 'Why should we thank God that somebody else is blown away?' She was greatly shocked."

"I don't see to this day," Jim asserted, "what answer there was to my question."

In the gathering darkness Jim again took Jennie's hand, but this time she deprived him of it.

He was trembling like a leaf. Let it be remembered in his favor that this was the only girl's hand he had ever held.

"You can't find any more scars on it," she said soberly.

"Let me see how much it has changed since I stuck the knife in it," begged Jim.

Jennie held it up for inspection.

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"It's longer, and slenderer, and whiter, and even more beautiful," said he, "than the little hand I cut; but it was then the most beautiful hand in the world to me—and still is."

"I must light the lamps," said the county superintendent-elect, rather flustered, it must be confessed. "Mama! Where are all the matches?"

Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Irwin came in, and the lamplight reminded Jim's mother that the cow was still to milk, and that the chickens might need attention. The Woodruff sleigh came to the door to carry them home; but Jim desired to breast the storm. He felt that he needed the conflict. Mrs. Irwin scolded him for his foolishness, but he strode off into the whirling drift, throwing back a good-by for general consumption, and a pathetic smile to Jennie.

"He's as odd as Dick's hatband," said Mrs. Woodruff; "tramping off in a storm like this."

"Did you line him up?" asked the colonel of Jennie.

The young lady started and blushed. She had forgotten all about the politics of the situation.

"I—I—am afraid I didn't, papa," she confessed.

"Those brown mice of Professor Darbishire's," said the colonel, "were the devil and all to control."

Jennie was thinking of this as she dropped asleep.

"Hard to control!" she thought. "I wonder. I wonder, after all, if Jim is not capable of being easily lined up—when he sees how foolish I think he is!"

And Jim? He found himself hard to control that night. So much so that it was after midnight before he had finished work on a plan for a co-operative creamery.

"The boys can be given work in helping to operate it," he wrote on a tablet, "which, in connection with the labor performed by the teacher, will greatly reduce the expense of operation. A skilled buttermaker, with slender white hands"—but he erased this last clause and retired.

**FACING TRIAL.**

A distinct sensation ran through the Woodruff school, but the school master and a group of five big boys and three girls engaged in a very unclasslike conference in the back of the room were all unconscious of it. The geography class had recited, and the language work was on. Those too small for these studies were playing a game under the leadership of Jinnie Simms, who had been promoted to the position of weed-seed monitor.

The game was forfeits. Each child had been encouraged to bring some sort of weed from the winter fields—preferably one the seed of which still clung to the dried receptacles—but anyhow, a weed. Some pupils had brought merely empty tassels, some bare stalks, and some seeds which they had winnowed from the grain of their father's bins; and with them they played forfeits. They counted out by the "arey, ira, ickery an" method, and somebody was "It." Then, in order, they presented to him a seed, stalk or head of a weed, and if the one who was "It" could tell the name of the weed, the child who brought the specimen became "It," and the name was written on slates or tablets, and the new "It" told where the weed or seed was collected. If any pupil brought in a specimen the name of which he himself could not correctly give, he paid a forfeit. If a specimen was brought in not found in the school cabinet—which was coming to contain a considerable collection—it was placed there, and the task allotted to the best penman in the school to write its proper label. All this caused excitement, and not a little buzz—but it ceased when the county superintendent entered the room.

For it was after the first of January, and Jennie was visiting the Woodruff school.

The group in the back of the room went on with its conference, oblivious of the entrance of Superintendent Jennie. Their work was rather absorbing, being no more nor less than the compilation of the figures of a cow census of the district.

"Altogether," said Mary Talcott, "we have in the district one hundred and fifty-three cows."

"I don't make it that," said Raymond Simms. "I don't get but a hundred and thirty-eight."

"The trouble is," said Newton Bronson, "that Mary's counting in the Bailey herd of Shorthorns."

"Well, they're cows, aren't they?" interrogated Mary.

"Not for this census," said Raymond. "Why not?" asked Mary, "They're the prettiest cows in the neighborhood."

"Scotch Shorthorns," said Newton, "and run with their calves."

"Leave them out," said Jim "and tomorrow I want each one to tell in the language class, in three hundred words or less, whether there are enough cows in the district to justify a co-operative creamery, and give the reason. You'll

find articles in the farm papers if you look through the card index. Now, how about the census in the adjoining districts?"

"There are more than two hundred within four miles on the roads leading west," said a boy.

"My father and I counted up about a hundred beyond us," said Mary. "But I couldn't get the exact number."

"Why," said Raymond, "we could find six hundred dairy cows in this neighborhood, within an hour's drive."

"Six hundred!" scoffed Newton. "You're crazy! In an hour's drive?"

"I mean in an hour's drive each way," said Raymond.

"I believe we could," said Jim. "And after we find how far we will have to go to get enough cows, if half of them patronized the creamery, we'll work over the savings the business would make, if we could get the prices for butter paid the Wisconsin co-operative creameries, as compared with what the centralizers pay us, on a basis of the last six months. Who's in possession of that correspondence with the Wisconsin creameries?"

"I have it," said Raymond. "I'm hectographing a lot of arithmetic problems from it."

"How do you do, Mr. Irwin!" It was the superintendent who spoke.

Jim's brain whirled little prismatic clouds before his vision, as he rose and shook Jennie's extended hand.

"Let me give you a chair," said he.

"Oh, no, thank you!" she returned. "I'll just make myself at home. I know my way about in this schoolhouse, you know!"

She smiled at the children, and went about looking at their work—which was not noticeably disturbed, by reason of the fact that visitors were much more frequent now than ever before, and were no rarity. Certainly, Jennie Woodruff was no novelty, since they had known her all their lives. Most of the embarrassment was Jim's. He rose to the occasion, however, went through the routine of the closing day, and dismissed the flock, not omitting making an engagement with a group of boys for that evening to come back and work on the formalin treatment for smut in seed grains, and the blue-vitriol treatment for seed potatoes.

"We hadn't time for these things," said he to the county superintendent, "in the regular class work—and it's getting time to take them up if we are to clean out the smut in next year's crop."

They repeated Whittier's Corn Song in concert, and school was out.

Alone with her in the old schoolhouse, Jim confronted Jennie in the flesh. She felt a sense of his agitation, but if she had known the power of it, she would have been astonished. Since that Christmas afternoon when she had undertaken to follow Mr. Peterson's advice and line Jim Irwin up, Jim had gone through an inward transformation. He had passed from a late, cold, backward sexual spring, into a warm June of the spirit, in which he had walked amid roses and lilies with Jennie. He was in love with her. He knew how insane it was, how much less than nothing had taken place in his circumstances to justify the hope that he could ever emerge from the state in which she would not say "Humph!" at the thought that he could marry her or any one else. Yet, he had made up his mind that he would marry Jennie Woodruff. . . . She ought never have tried to line him up. She knew not what she did.

He saw her through clouds of rose and pink; but she looked at him as at a foolish man who was making trouble for her, chasing rainbows at her expense, and deeply vexing her. She was in a cold official frame of mind.

"Jim," said she, "do you know that you are facing trouble?"

"Trouble," said Jim, "is the natural condition of a man in my state of mind. But it is going to be a delicious sort of tribulation."

"I don't know what you mean," she replied in perfect honesty.

"Then I don't know what you mean," replied Jim.

"Jim," she said pleadingly, "I want you to give up this sort of teaching. Can't you see it's all wrong?"

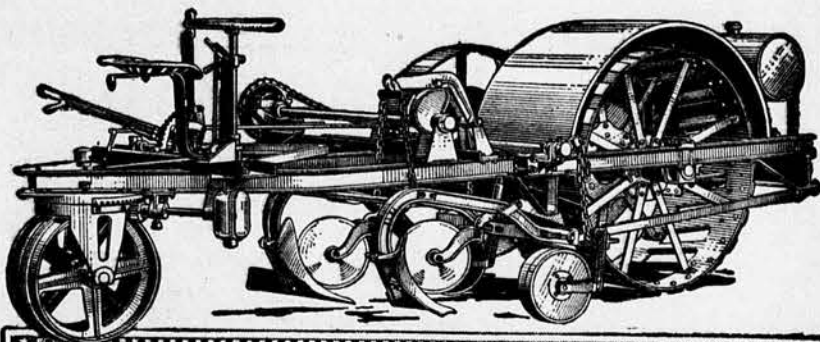
"No," answered Jim, in much the manner of a man who has been stabbed by his sweetheart. "I can't see that it's wrong. 'It's the only sort I can do. What do you see wrong in it?"

"Oh, I can see some very wonderful things in it," said Jennie, "but it can't be done in the Woodruff District. It may be correct in theory, but it won't work in practice."

"Jennie," said he, "when a thing won't work, it isn't correct in theory."

"Well, then, Jim," said she, "why do you keep on with it?"

"It works," said Jim. "Anything that's correct in theory will work. If the theory seems correct, and yet won't work, it's because something is wrong in an unsuspected way with the theory. But my theory is correct, and it works."



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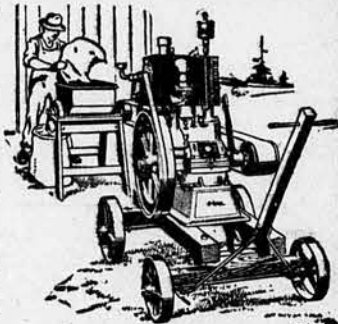
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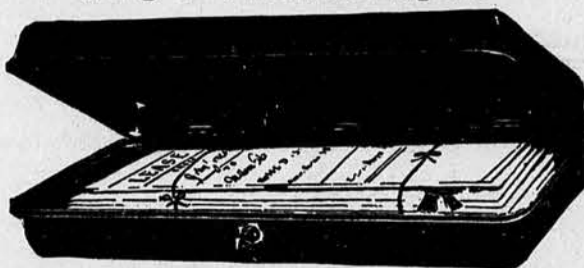
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"But the district is against it."  
 "Who are the district?"  
 "The school board are against it."  
 "The school board elected me after listening to an explanation of my theories as to the new sort of rural school in which I believe. I assume that they commissioned me to carry out my ideas."  
 "Oh, Jim!" cried Jennie. "That's sophistry! They all voted for you so you wouldn't be without support. Each wanted you to have just one vote. Nobody wanted you elected. They were all surprised. You know that!"  
 "They stood by and saw the contract signed," said Jim, "and—yes, Jennie, I am dealing in sophistry! I got the school by a sort of shellgame, which the board worked on themselves. But that doesn't prove that the district is against me. I believe the people are for me, now, Jennie. I really do!"  
 Jennie rose and walked to the rear of the room and back, twice. When she spoke, there was decision in her tone—and Jim felt that it was hostile decision.  
 "As an officer," she said rather grandly, "my relations with the district are with the school board on the one hand, and with your competency as a teacher on the other."  
 "Has it come to that?" asked Jim.  
 "Well, I have rather expected it."  
 His tone was weary. The Lincolnian droop in his great, sad, mournful mouth accentuated the resemblance to the martyr president. Possibly his feelings were not entirely different from those experienced by Lincoln at some crises of doubt, misunderstanding and depression.  
 "If you can't change your methods," said Jennie, "I suggest that you resign."  
 "Do you think," said Jim, "that changing my methods would appease the men who feel that they are made laughing-stocks by having elected me?"  
 Jennie was silent; for she knew that the school board meant to pursue their

The world and all its problems is where you touch elbows with it. This world is as much your world as it is anybody's. God holds you as responsible for it. If you would have it a good world and a happy world, you must help make it that. If you would have a clean, a prosperous, a progressive community where you live, you must help make it so. If you would have a practical, efficient, well administered public service in township, county, state and nation, instead of a slipshod, incompetent makeshift, it is strictly up to you to help get it. That is why you are a citizen instead of a subject, why you are a king instead of a vassal.

policy of getting rid of the accidental incumbent regardless of his methods.  
 "They would never call off their dogs," said Jim.  
 "But your methods would make a great difference with my decision," said Jennie.  
 "Are you to be called upon to decide?" asked Jim.  
 "A formal complaint against you for incompetency," she replied, "has been lodged in my office, signed by the three directors. I shall be obliged to take notice of it."  
 "And do you think," queried Jim, "that my abandonment of the things in which I believe in the face of this attack would prove to your mind that I am competent? Or would it show me incompetent?"  
 Again Jennie was silent.  
 "I guess," said Jim, "that we'll have to stand or fall on things as they are."  
 "Do you refuse to resign?" asked Jennie.  
 "Sometimes I think it's not worth while to try any longer," said Jim.  
 "And yet, I believe that in my way I'm working on the question which must be solved if this nation is to stand—the question of making the farm and farm life what they should be and may well be. At this moment, I feel like surrendering—for your sake more than mine; but I'll have to think about it. Suppose I refuse to resign?"  
 Jennie had drawn on her gloves, and stood ready for departure.  
 "Unless you resign before the twenty-fifth," said she, "I shall hear the petition for your removal on that date. You will be allowed to be present and answer the charges against you. The charges are incompetency. I bid you good evening!"  
 "Incompetency!" The disgraceful word, representing everything he had always despised, rang through Jim's mind as he walked home. He could think of nothing else as he sat at the simple supper which he could scarcely taste. Incompetent! Well, had he not

always been incompetent, except in the use of his muscles? Had he not always been a dreamer? Were not all his dreams as foreign to life and common sense as the Milky Way from the earth? What reason was there for thinking that this crusade of his for better schools had any sounder foundation than his dream of being president, or a great painter, or a poet or novelist or philosopher? He was just a hayseed, a rube, a misfit, as odd as Dick's hatband, an off ox. He was incompetent. He picked up a pen, and began writing. He wrote, "To the Honorable Board of Education of the Independent District of \_\_\_\_\_" and he heard a tap at the door. His mother admitted Colonel Woodruff.  
 "Hello, Jim," said he.  
 "Good evening, Colonel," said Jim.  
 "Take a chair, won't you?"  
 "No," replied the colonel. "I thought I'd see if you and the boys at the school house can't tell me something about the smut in my wheat. I heard you were going to work on that tonight."  
 "I had forgotten!" said Jim.  
 "I wondered if you hadn't," said the colonel, "and so I came by for you. I was waiting up the road. Come on and ride up with me."  
 The colonel had always been friendly, but there was a new note in his manner tonight. He was almost deferential. If he had been talking to Senator Cummins or the president of the state university, his tone could not have been more courteous, more careful to preserve the amenities due from man to man. He worked with the class on the problem of smut. He offered to aid the boys in every possible way in their campaign against scab in potatoes. He suggested some tests which would show the real value of the treatment. The boys were in a glow of pride at this co-operation with Colonel Woodruff. This was real work! Jim and the colonel went away together. It had been a great evening.  
 "Jim," said the colonel, "can these kids spell?"  
 "You mean these boys?"  
 "I mean the school."  
 "I think," said Jim, "that they can outspell any school about here."  
 "Good," said the colonel. "How are they about reading aloud?"  
 "Better than they were when I took hold."  
 "How about arithmetic and the other branches? Have you sort of kept them up to the course of study?"  
 "I have carried them in a course parallel to the text-books," said Jim, "and covering the same ground. But it has been vocational work, you know—related to life."  
 "Well," said the colonel "if I were you, I'd put them over a rapid review of the text-books for a few days—say between now and the twenty-fifth."  
 "What for?"  
 "Oh, nothing—just to please me. And say, Jim, I glanced over a communication you have started to the more or less Honorable Board of Education."  
 "Yes?"  
 "Well, don't finish it. . . . And say, Jim, I think I'll give myself the luxury of being a wild-eyed reformer for once."  
 "Yes," said Jim, dazed.  
 "And if you think, Jim, that you've got no friends, just remember that I'm for you."  
 "Thank you, Colonel."  
 "And we'll show them they're in a horse race."  
 "I don't see . . ." said Jim.  
 "You're not supposed to see," said the colonel, "but you can bet that we'll be with them at the finish; and, by thunder! while they're getting a full meal, we'll get at least a lunch. See?"  
 "But Jennie says," began Jim.  
 "Don't tell me what she says," said the colonel. "She's acting according to her judgment, and her lights and other organs of perception, and I don't think it fittin' that her father should try to influence her official conduct. But you go on and review them common branches, and keep your nerve. I haven't felt so much like a scrap since the day we stormed Lookout Mountain. I kinder like being a wild-eyed reformer, Jim."  
 (To be Continued.)

### A Lamp Without a Wick

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Sows At Farrowing Time

BY L. A. WEAVER

Farrowing time is one of the most important times of the year for the breeder of swine. Often a man destroys his chances of success by neglect at this time. While the number of pigs a sow farrows is important, the number she raises determines whether she is being kept at a profit or loss. A sow that farrows five pigs and raises all of them is more profitable than one which farrows 15 but raises only two or three. The disposition of the sow has much to do with the number of pigs she will raise, but proper care at farrowing time is also an important factor.

A week or so before she is due to farrow the sow should be removed from the other sows and placed in the quarters where she is to farrow. It is best to feed her a ration high in protein and rather laxative in its nature, similar to the feed she is to receive while suckling her pigs. At the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station good results have followed the use of a ration of corn, 15 per cent; shorts, 25 per cent; bran, 15 per cent; and linseed oil meal, 10 per cent—all by weight. As the farrowing date comes closer the ration should be reduced somewhat. This will bring the sow up to farrowing time in good condition. She will not be so feverish and restless, so there will be less danger of her mashing the pigs when she farrows.

An important precaution to be observed in caring for the farrowing sow is not to supply her with too much bedding; a bushel of wheat chaff or cut straw is good. If the place where the sow is to farrow is warm it will not be needed for warmth. The danger of supplying too much bedding is that the pigs will be covered by it and be smothered or crushed. It may be necessary to change the bedding after the sow farrows, but the amount should not be increased.

The less a sow is disturbed at farrowing time the better, and for that reason she should be kept separate from the other hogs. While some one should be on hand, unless she needs assistance it

is best to keep away from her. If it does become necessary to help her, do it as quietly as possible.

The pigs should not be chilled before they have dried off and suckled, so if the weather is cold a lantern hung in the top of the cot will be of service. If the sow is gentle it is well to take each pig away from her as soon as it is farrowed and place it in a box or barrel containing some hot bricks covered with old sacks. After the pigs have dried off

Factors in Future Profits

Increased efficiency must be the keynote of Kansas farming in the future. An effort toward the highest conservation is the goal of the best farmers in this state, and it is a goal that is being approached closer every day. We have passed the period when wasteful, inefficient systems will pay. The aim in farm management in the future in Kansas must be to conserve the soil, the

encouraging things in the progress of farming in the state.

But the results are discouraging on many farms. An appallingly high percentage of Kansas farmers still are following the old one crop, grain farming methods, and the profits they are making are such as one could expect from men who have the wrong ideals. There are too many cases of men giving the work of themselves and their families and the rent on their farm and equipment in exchange for a living, and sometimes a poor one. This condition is especially common in southeastern Kansas. The blame for this must rest largely on the farm owners, when they are following a system of farming that is fundamentally wrong, as many are.

Perhaps the most needed thing in Kansas agriculture is for the inefficient farmers to realize they are not using a good system, and for them to study and adopt a farming plan which the more efficient producers have found to be profitable. Poor farmers usually are rather slow about doing this; they are slower than men in other lines. Farming would be more profitable if more of the spirit of progress could be injected into the inefficient.

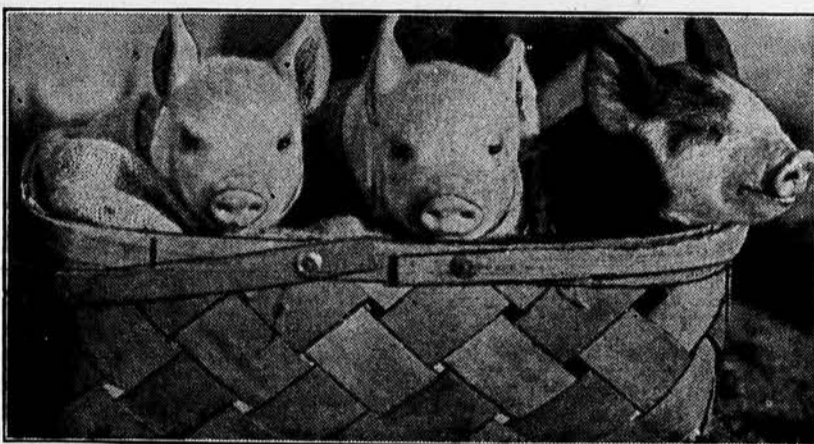
And it pays well for one to get this spirit of progress, for it is the men who use the efficient systems who make the good profits, and are able to provide the needed home comforts for their families. It is true that the opportunities in farming are better today than ever, but it is only the trained men and women who understand how to use the mighty forces of Nature in the production of food and clothing who will make the larger success. Efficiency is essential on modern Kansas farms. With this efficiency will come larger production and more profits, and this will lead to better homes and schools and to more real contentment.

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper published. I would not be without it if it was possible to get it at all.

W. V. DeForest.

Bloomington, Kan.

To make a success of farming avoid extremes.



Proper Care of the Sow and the Pigs is Essential at Farrowing and it Will Pay Well to Give them This Good Attention.

and are lively enough, they may be put with the sow. In case the pigs do become chilled, the best way to revive them is to dip them in hot water.

As the pigs are not able to take much milk, the flow should not be stimulated for a few days. Give the sow plenty of water as she is in a feverish condition, but take the chill off of it if the day is cold. It is not necessary to feed the sow for a day or two and the first feed given should consist of a small amount of thin slop, which should be gradually increased as the pigs become able to take more milk. In two weeks she should be on full feed which should consist of a good, laxative, milk producing feed. There is no better way of feeding the pigs than through the mother, so feed the sow for the greatest amount of milk.

state's greatest resource, and to handle the livestock that is fed from the crops grown from this soil in such a way that the maximum profit will be made. Increased profits are badly needed in farming.

The leading aim in agriculture in the Middle West today should be to produce the maximum of yields with the minimum of expense. This may be brought about if a good crop rotation is adopted in which the legumes are featured, and if the crops that are grown are fed at a profit to animals. There has been much progress along this line in Kansas in the last few years. There has been a considerable extension in the acreage of legumes, especially alfalfa, and some growth in the demand for lime and phosphorus. These are the especially

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L. W. MOODY, Gen. Mgr., Emporia. Appraiser, Western Division, E. E. FRIZELL, Larned.

The Kansas Rural Credit Association, Dept. F, Emporia, Kansas

Without obligating me in any way please send me your sixteen-page booklet which explains in detail the plan of The Kansas Rural Credit Association and tells how I can become a member and enjoy the benefits of this co-operative organization of Kansas farmers.

Name.....

Address.....



### Cattle Breeding and Feeding

Prominent Philadelphia and New York business men who control a corporation many years in successful operation and which owns a tract of land 950 square miles in area, have decided to develop a cattle breeding and feeding business and have subscribed half of the necessary capital. They invite subscriptions for the balance.

A book of views and full details will be sent free upon request. Address C. S. F., care of Farmers Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

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Write for my big catalog of Harness and Saddle **BARGAINS**, Saddles, Horse Collars, Strap Work, Whips, Etc.

**FROM DUVE (The Maker) TO YOU at WHOLESALE PRICES!**

Get my free book, try my harness, then you'll never buy any more. DUVE'S goods are second to none. Write today, NOW, for my free book. A postal will do. Address **DUVE, The Harness Man, 311 South 7th Street, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**30 DAYS FREE TRIAL**

and freight prepaid on the new 1916 "HAWKEYE" bicycle. Write at once for our big outdoor and seasonal offer. Improved models, prices reduced. Extraordinary new offers. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions. **WALTER DUNN**, known as a "Hawkeye Agent" and making big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Our new direct terms on a sample to introduce the new "HAWKEYE" bicycle, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line half usual prices. A few second-hand bicycles \$5 to \$10 to clear.

**HEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. F-177 CHICAGO**

**Do You Want a Real Job?**

**BIG PAY**

**We Want a Man in Your County!**

If you are not making as much money as you would like to make—you can't afford to pass up this opportunity. We offer you the best and easiest selling line of goods ever sold direct to the farmer—between years of almost nothing.

**\$25 to \$50 Easily Earned** Every week. Pleasant, profitable work. We teach you the way. We help you get started and finance your sales.

**Do Your Own Boss**—no salary, no expense, the pleasure of being your own boss. Write today for our great "Big Money" plan. It's free.

**WALK Medicine Co., 111 22d, Keokuk, Iowa.**

**FARM LOANS**

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma

We are in the market at all times for high-grade First Mortgage Loans on improved farms.

**WRITE US. CALL AND SEE US.**

**FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY**

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000

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Prompt inspection, low rates, prompt settlements.

**GOLD EMBOSSED INITIAL CARDS**

These correspondence cards are made from the best grade of Bristol Board, beautifully gold embossed with initial in artistic design. They are the latest novelty and are all the rage.

**Special Free Offer:** We will send a package of 100 of these gold embossed correspondence cards free to all who send us for 1-month subscription to our big family magazine, *The Household*. With your order, state initial wanted. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. A, 725 E. 12th, Topeka, Kan.**

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Each of these Easter booklets is printed in color, beautifully gold embossed and have some of the finest illustrations of the Easter story ever seen. They are first-class printed on standard Bristol Board.

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**YOU CAN SELL IT**

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purchased poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 110,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

### Fight the Sisal Trust

BY C. A. LUKENS.

A complete monopoly of the sisal fiber output of Yucatan, Mexico, has been obtained by the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, (committee to regulate the sisal fiber market) a body created by Yucatan law. All fiber dealers in Yucatan have been forced to quit business. The Comision is now composed of supporters of General Carranza, head of the de facto government of Mexico.

To finance the monopoly the Comision has enlisted the aid of New Orleans bankers, who in turn have prevailed on banks in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to take parts of the large loan required and which will be secured by warehouse receipts on fiber stored in New Orleans and elsewhere. A company composed of American bankers and members of the Comision has been formed and will receive a large commission on all fiber sales in addition to the interest paid the banks on loans.

The Comision Reguladora was created three years ago to buy surplus stocks of sisal fiber to prevent them from being dumped on the market and bearing down the price. The Comision fixed a certain price as the one required by planters to make their crop profitable, but was unable to get sufficient financial backing in Mexico to carry out its plan. With the power of Carranza behind it the Comision has now driven out the fiber dealers and no Yucatan sisal can be purchased through any agency other than the Comision.

Having a complete monopoly the Comision can dictate the price at all times. The price it is now demanding is 2 cents higher than the price it pronounced profitable to the planters in the beginning. It is 2 cents higher than the price which prevailed a year ago. It is 1 1/2 cents higher than the average price paid for sisal by binder twine manufacturers last season; hence if no further advance is made the price of twine is sure to be increased that much over the price of 1915. And there is no telling how high the price will be raised by the Comision before the required amount of fiber for next season's twine supply has been purchased, and in the succeeding years.

In advancing the price the Comision has ignored the law of supply and demand; for last year, notwithstanding the consumption of sisal fiber was the largest in the history of the trade, there was a large surplus in Yucatan. Under normal conditions of competition, such as existed before the Comision seized the market, the price would have declined from last year's figure. The price is therefore arbitrary and unwarranted.

Thus the American farmer is to be forced to pay tribute to a fiber trust financed with American capital; for until such time as other fibers suitable for binder twine can be obtained in sufficient quantities, the farmer must depend on sisal for the greater part of his twine supply. Conditions make it impossible to obtain an adequate supply of Manila fiber at this time. For every cent added to the price of twine through the operations of the sisal monopoly \$2,500,000 will be added to the binder twine bill of the American farmer.

Is this monopoly against the anti-trust laws of the United States? If it were purely a Mexican affair, or if the financial backing were obtained from other countries, the United States would be powerless to interfere. But since the capital is contributed by American banks from deposits of American depositors, the combination should be amenable to American law. Justice to the farmer requires that the government take such steps as may be taken lawfully to prevent the financing of the monopoly with American money.

### Better Farming for Jewell

A remarkable amount of "pep" is being shown by farmers in Jewell county. This county sent 190 of its young people to the Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, which was far larger than the attendance from any other county. Much of the progress which is being made there is due to the excellent work of the county farm bureau. Here are a few extracts from a recent news letter of the agent, A. D. Folker of Mankato, which tells of the effort which is being made: "Under separate cover you will receive a postal card for convenience in listing

your surplus seed and livestock. The prompt return of this card will enable me to help you. If you can't use it for the purpose intended, write and let me know how everything is going. I want to hear from you.

"The 100 Jewell county boys and girls who took the trip to the Farm and Home Week at Manhattan received a fund of valuable information and renewed inspiration for going ahead with their agricultural and industrial education. We believe the public spirited citizens who contributed 100 of the trips have again been fully repaid.

"We are now scheduling meetings for January and February. A half dozen persons gathered at your home, the school or the church to discuss some of our farm, school, livestock, marketing or community problems are perhaps doing more effective work than a whole household of people. I shall try to meet the township organization of the bureau at the request of the vice presidents. Are you acquainted with all the bureau members in your township? Better enlarge your circle of friends this winter.

"It will be necessary to import seed oats this year, and we are securing prices on Texas Red oats direct from Texas in carload lots. If you or your neighbors need seed oats let me know and perhaps I can save you money on a carload shipment to your community.

"Last year we had so many calls for Circular 19 on 'Killing and Curing Meat' that we issued an extra edition. This information as well as any other bulletins or circulars dealing with the farm are subject to your call. Drop a postal, or better still, phone (Jewell Co. 202—Mutual No. 5) at the office's expense. We are here to serve you.

"Before you purchase your nursery stock for this spring, I would like to talk over with you the matter of varieties suitable for this region, and the care and management of the young orchard. This is a good time to cut out the dead trees and limbs in your old orchard. Get rid of the Illinois Canker—it is killing most of the orchards of the county. You need a suitable home orchard.

"We are hoping that 1916 will bring us a little better farming, a little larger crops with good prices, better schools, better churches and home conveniences that will make our young folks a little better satisfied with this good Jewell county of ours."

### The Seasons

BY HARRY J. WILLIAMS.

I hail, with joy which bids me sing,  
The glad awakening of Spring,  
Whose bursting buds and tuneful birds  
Bring rapture far too deep for words.  
But, ere its joys I realize,  
It blows the dust into my eyes  
With gales which buffet me about  
And nearly tear my gizzard out.

I welcome Summer with a smile;  
Fair season, calm and free from gulle!  
Whose purring zephyr gently blows  
The fragrance from the nodding rose.  
But, ere I taste its nectar sweet,  
It up and frizzles me with heat  
That stews the sweat from out my pores  
And makes me wish for Greenland's shores.

Then, autumn fills my heart with glee,  
When Jack Frost visits every tree  
And paints them crimson, gold and brown  
Ere breezes shake their leaflets down.  
It then sets in to drizzle rain  
Until I nearly go insane  
With wading 'round in mud and slop  
Till I am but a walking mop.

I greet old Winter with delight,  
For, first he spreads his carpet white,  
Then tries our feasting eyes to please  
With frescoed panes and tinseled trees.  
But when I wade his drifting snows  
And get the chilblains on my toes,  
I whip my hands and stamp my feet  
And wish once more fair Spring to greet.

With varying emotions rent,  
I'm vainly courting sweet content,  
And, though I either roast or freeze,  
I guess I'm rather hard to please.  
I find, no matter what I meet,  
There's always bitter with the sweet,  
So, now I'll set my toothless gums  
And take the weather as it comes.

### Withdrawn.

Among the Monday morning culprits haled before a Baltimore police magistrate was a ducky with no visible means of support.

"What occupation have you here in Baltimore?" asked his honor.

"Well, judge," said the ducky, "I ain't doin' much at present—jest circulatin' around, suh."

His honor turned to the clerk of the court and said:

"Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for 60 days."—Green Bag.

The horse that wins is the horse that holds out.



# Mammoth Seed Assortment

## Over 300 Varieties **FREE**



With Any of the Following Big Bargain Clubbing Offers. The Coupon Counts as 25 Cents—  
If You Send Your Order Promptly.

### A Real Profit Sharing Offer For All Readers

We want every reader to receive one of our big flower seed collections and the coupon will count as 25 cents if used within 20 days.

#### Description of Collection

This is the Grandest Collection of Flower Seeds ever put up. New and rare varieties as well as the leading old favorites. Gorgeous Combinations of all shades and colors.

1 packet SUPERB ASTERS. Choicest possible mixture, containing 14 of the finest varieties.

1 packet PRIZE PANSIES. Composed almost entirely of expensive named varieties. Fine mixture of 10 varieties.

1 packet of SWEET PEAS. A grand collection, made up of the best of the old sorts and the finest of the new, including several of the beautiful Orchid-Flowering varieties.

1 packet of NASTURTIUMS. Choice mixture of the finest climbing sorts, including several new handsome varieties not usually included in packages of mixed varieties.

In addition to the above four packages our mammoth collection contains a packet of 300 varieties choice mixed flower seeds to be sowed broadcast in drills a foot apart. It will be a continuous surprise to you to see the odd, rare and curious varieties, as well as the old favorites, as they come up. Put up in this way it gives an opportunity for trying them all at practically no expense.

There is a big assortment of Flower Seeds waiting for you and it will be sent Free with any one of the following bargain clubbing offers. By accepting one of these real bargain combinations, you not only continue your subscription to this publication but you receive other good reading matter at a very low cost and get one of the big flower seed assortments free.

**This Coupon Worth 25 Cents**  
toward any clubbing combination on this page if used before 20 days.

**The Greatest Offer Ever Made**  
This coupon to be used the same as 25 cents cash toward any combination on this page.  
Only 1 coupon to be used on each combination. Must be used before 20 days. To apply only on combinations listed on this page.

**SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY**

### Select the Combination You Want — Send Your Order Today

**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 1**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
Woman's World.....1 year } **Value \$2.10**  
McCall's Magazine.....1 year  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$1.70 or \$1.45 Cash**  
and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 3**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year } **Value \$2.10**  
McCall's Magazine.....1 year  
Woman's World.....1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$1.65 or \$1.40 Cash**  
and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 5**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
American Woman.....1 year } **Value \$2.00**  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year  
Today's Magazine.....1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$1.65 or \$1.40 Cash**  
and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 2**  
Household .....1 year  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year } **Value \$2.25**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
Today's Magazine.....1 year  
People's Popular Monthly...1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$1.55 or \$1.30 Cash**  
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**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 4**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
Today's Magazine.....1 year } **Value \$2.75**  
Housewife Magazine.....1 year  
McCall's Magazine.....1 year  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$1.95 or \$1.70 Cash**  
and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

**BARGAIN OFFER NO. 6**  
Mail and Breeze .....1 year  
Pictorial Review.....1 year } **Value \$2.75**  
Capper's Weekly .....1 year  
and Flower Seed collection

**All for \$2.10 or \$1.85 Cash**  
and the 25c coupon, if you send order promptly

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

**Remember** the coupon counts as 25c and you get Seed Assortment Free if you send your order promptly. Don't miss this great profit sharing offer. Use the special gift coupon. Send your order—now—today. Address all mail to

**MAIL AND BREEZE**  
Club Dept., Topeka, Kansas

**Use This Order Blank!**

**MAIL AND BREEZE,**  
Club Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$..... and one 25c coupon for which send me the publications in combination No. .... and Flower Seed Assortment Free.

Name.....

Address.....



**ADD \$1000 to the Value of YOUR FARM with PEERLESS FENCING and GATES**



**THERE is more than one way to save money besides putting it in the bank. One of the best ways is to improve your farm. An investment of a few dollars in fencing pays more than 6%. You know it is perfectly safe and relieves worry.**

You can replace any bad stretches with Peerless fencing at little cost; save time mending the old fence, save possible injury to animals, and save crops that might be ruined. Good fences enable you to get full forage value from all your fields.

There is a style for every purpose in the Peerless Line.

**Hog, Field and Poultry Fences**

All made from the best quality of Open Hearth Steel Wire, heavily galvanized by a special process. One-piece cross-bars give the fence upright rigidity and the special knot prevents wire slipping in any direction. Poultry fences are close spaced and are designed to stretch up straight and true without top or bottom rails.

**Peerless Gates**

You are not saving money by using board gates. They may be a little cheaper in first cost, if you don't consider your time worth anything, but they are more expensive in the long run. Peerless steel and wire gates, with their big frames, heavy wire filling, handy and efficient fittings, last many times as long as any wooden gate and improve the looks of the place. There are many different styles, and you can find one to just suit you.

Before you buy a rod of fence or a single gate you should send for our big free catalogue and get full details about Peerless fencing and gates.

PEERLESS WIRE FENCE CO., 208 Michigan St., Adrian, Mich.

**The Peerless Self-Raising Gate**

Is one of the best selling styles in our entire line. It is no longer necessary to lug around the old-fashioned sagging, dragging, heavy gates. The Peerless lifts automatically and swings over all obstructions, snow, ice, grass, and rubbish.



In addition to being self-raising, it is extra heavy in both frame and filling. Big, massive frames of 1 1/2-inch tubing and close woven all No. 9 wire, close mesh filling, insure long life.

Every part heavily electro-galvanized—no paint to wash or wear off in a year or two.

**Blackleg Can Be Cured**

(Continued from Page 3.)

serum will protect a calf from blackleg for one to two weeks. Fifteen cubic centimeters is given to calves weighing less than 300 pounds, and 25 cubic centimeters to calves weighing 700 pounds or more. It has proved 100 per cent efficient. As was said in the beginning nearly 5,000 calves have been treated, and no deaths have occurred as a result of its use.

A calf given this serum is absolutely immune from blackleg only for one to two weeks. During this time it may be given a virus treatment, without danger. About three or four days after the serum treatment the calf is vaccinated with a virus pellet that is strong enough to kill three ordinary calves. If this virus were given before the serum treatment, it would kill every calf treated. Given after the serum treatment it has no effect on the calf other than to make it immune to blackleg for life. Calves given the common vaccination treatment for blackleg, have their growth slightly retarded. The serum and virus treatment has no such effect.

At present it costs stockmen about 25 cents to 35 cents a head to get serum and virus to treat calves. The actual cost of production is greater than this, but Dr. Schoenleber is willing to sell the remedy for less than cost until he has treated and cured 10,000 animals. Every one who uses the serum at this cost has to agree to keep the veterinary department informed as to how his calves get along. As soon as the work is put on a basis so that it will pay its own way, the cost probably will be about \$1 a head, for treating calves. It may be a little less than that. If a more economical method of producing the serum is devised, the cost will come down, because it is not the wish of the veterinary department to make a profit. These men are paid by the state, and it makes no difference to them financially whether the serum is bought or not. Their job is to help the livestock men of the state, and it is to their advantage to serve you as well and as cheaply as possible.

If a calf is very sick with blackleg before the treatment is given, nothing will save it. If a calf is valuable enough to be worth the treatment it is possible to save it even after it shows definite symptoms of blackleg. Sometimes valuable calves are saved by using \$15 to \$25 worth of serum. Sometimes the calf is only slightly infected. In regard to this Dr. Schoenleber says:

"Should any marked swellings occur at the point of injection, or should the animal become lame or sick in 12 to 24 hours after using the serum, it signifies that the animal was infected with blackleg, and was developing a case of the disease. In case of definite swellings in this time, do not use the pellets of virus afterward. This condition will occur but very rarely. We found it developing in only three animals out of 3,000. No after treatment was given, and the animals recovered within 12 hours. We recommend, however, an additional dose of serum, 100 cubic centimeters or more, depending on the severity of the swellings and other symptoms."

The letters shown with this article were selected from a large number on file in Dr. Schoenleber's office at Manhattan. If we were to publish the names and addresses of these men they would be annoyed with a large number of inquiries. If you particularly wish to write to one of these men, the livestock editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will give you his name and address, if you enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage.

Just one more example of how this serum treatment produces results: Calves were dying in a herd of about 500 head. The veterinary department did not have serum enough at that time to treat them all. The herd was divided, and those not treated were placed on clean pasture. The calves in the part of the herd that was not treated kept on dying. Those that had been treated did fine, and no more died. A few days later serum was ready to treat the second part of the herd, and then no more died.

It has been possible to supply almost all the demand for serum up to the present time, but nothing has been said in the papers about it before this. If a large number of the readers of this article should write to Dr. Schoenleber and ask for serum, he might not be

able to fill all orders promptly, because he does not have the work on a commercial basis yet. He will, however, be glad to help as much as possible.

**Big Horses are Expensive**

(Continued from Page 13.)

The refuse was hauled down to my prospective onion bed. This kind of fertilizer is best for garden ground because it breaks up easier in spring and contains more nitrogen than any other. Onions especially thrive on ground blanketed with a winter crop of hen manure.

Our incubators are all going and so are those of some of the neighbors. I found it pretty difficult to fill them at this season when eggs are so high and scarce. But it will be cheapest in the long run for the early markets are stronger than later ones. I don't like to have any noisemakers about the incubator grounds. The birds may sing but when any hound, cat or boisterous boy gets to yelling about, I use the big stick on them. It might be a whim I have but it is one borrowed from a reliable poultryman.

All the old roosters on this place have been sold and unrelated stock substituted in their place. I generally make a clearance once a year so as to keep the flock vigorous. I would rather sell an old rooster and buy his worth in some good toothsome meat than try to masticate the old fellow in the stew. The younger set might get through the ordeal successfully but those on a soft corn diet should not undertake the task unless provided with tonic.

In fall when the last apples have been stripped from the trees and the pile lays out in the orchard for transportation to winter quarters, I make a division of it. The amount that will do until January, I put in the cellar. Any sound apple will retain its freshness that length of time. The rest of the apples are put through a process sometimes styled cold storage. A platform with ample room to accommodate the apples is used. Then I go to the forest for leaves. They can easily be secured then as they lie on the ground to the depth of two or three feet. A layer of leaves is placed on the platform and after the apples are thrown in on them, a still thicker one is scattered on top. Enough straw to warrant their being safe from frost is then piled over the leaves. The apples of last year were inspected last week and were as fresh and as sound as when pitted. The leaves placed around them cause them to retain their natural flavor.

**Road Work Cuts Term**

Kansas is to allow one day out of every three off the sentence of every prisoner who labors faithfully and cheerfully upon the public roads. Road work is to be organized at once. The plan has the enthusiastic support of J. K. Coddling, the warden, who in former years did much to better the condition of Kansas prisoners and who was reappointed to office by Governor Capper.

Warden Coddling believes in the opportunity afforded the convicts in road work, and he was instrumental in getting a bill passed providing for the extra good time allowance for road work. He has written the national committee on prisons that the proposal is to provide 25 men and one of the penitentiary officers to superintend the work and establish the road camps.

The municipality for which the work is done is to pay the state \$1 a day for each prisoner. About 50 cents a day will be used in feeding and caring for the prisoner and the other 50 cents will be paid the prisoner or his family. The wage, with the time off for good conduct, is an evidence that Kansas is to organize the road work in a way which will insure the co-operation of the prisoners toward making it a success.

Many a farmer mourns: "If I had only known then what I know now about animal diseases and cure, I could have saved the life of that horse or cow." It is his business to find out and know these things, and not guess.

As a rule the crop which can be fed upon the farm is worth more for that purpose than to sell.

**400,000 Farmers Have Bought 25,000,000 Rods!**



**BROWN FENCE**

**DIRECT FROM FACTORY FREIGHT PREPAID**

- Every inch Basic
- Open Hearth wire
- Double Galvanized
- 1 1/2 PER ROD UP

Money Saving Fence Book and sample free. Just write postal now to THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Department 13 Cleveland, O.

**ECONOMY 12 1/2¢**

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. WRITE NOW, to

Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 7850 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

**Self-Draining LOCK**



**Won't Hold Moisture**

Compare the Square Deal Lock with all others and you will see why it is the favorite with discriminating farmers everywhere. It double grips the stay and strand wires without cutting, breaking or slipping. Looks neat, holds firmest and lasts longest.

**SQUARE DEAL FENCE**

has one-piece stay wires that prevent sagging, bagging and buckling; also wavy strand wires that give springiness, elasticity, life. Heavy 99 3/4% pure galvanizing.

**FREE** New Calculator—150 page book (worth 50¢) answers almost any problem on the farm. Sent free with Square Deal Fence Catalog.

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**FARM FENCE 12 CENTS A ROD**

for a 36-inch high fence; 18 1/2¢ a rod for 47-inch styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. **FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.** Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. Box 125 MORTON, ILL.**

**10 1/2 A ROD**

Get our big, Free Catalog showing 164 styles of fencing and gates. It will save you many a dollar to have your order filled direct from our nearest mills or warehouses in Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, California or Kansas. **Order fence for less money. Write NOW before you forget it.** Ottawa Manufacturing Co., 39 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

**Weather and Profits**

**Profitable Farming depends, to some extent, on Prophets—Weather Prophets.**

Is it going to rain within the next twenty-four hours? is often a question that, properly answered, means dollars and cents. Here is a combined Barometer and Thermometer that will do this. It is called the

**WEATHEROMETER**

This is a new instrument, combining an Accurate Thermometer and a Reliable Barometer so constructed as to show the various temperature variations and weather changes, and to do the latter 15 to 24 hours in advance. The two instruments are mounted on a metal base, size 13x4 1/2 inches, finished in Circassian walnut effect, just as shown in our illustration. It is absolutely weather-proof, as there is nothing whatever to get out of order.

**A Private Weather Bureau For Every Home**

The Thermometer is of oxidized brass with a 5 inch scale. The Mercury (not alcohol) column registers accurately showing temperature for a range of 40 degrees below to 120 degrees above zero. The Barometer is of polished brass with easy-reading dial. The sensitive needle registers all changes for Stormy, Rain, Change, Fair, Very Dry; so that when the needle points to Rain, you can look for rain in from 15 to 24 hours.

It is a finely made instrument and has always sold at a rather high price. However, by a fortunate deal we are able to offer it to our readers, postpaid by Parcel Post, on the following terms: This Weatherometer will be sent to all who send \$1.00 for a one year subscription to Mail and Breeze with 50 cents additional. Or we will send the Weatherometer FREE to any one who will send in two yearly subscribers to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each. Address

**MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. WM, Topeka, Kansas**



**Sweet Clover Has Won**

(Continued from Page 9.)

and then thickening the stand. Seeding at the rate of a few pounds of seed to the acre ordinarily insures enough of the plants becoming established to provide for the production of sufficient seed to give a satisfactory stand within two or three years.

The crop is of sufficient value to warrant an attempt to establish it in pastures in Miami, Franklin, Osage, Chase, Butler, and Cowley counties and all counties south and east of the ones mentioned where it is not at the present time growing. Whether Lespedeza will prove adapted to other parts of Kansas is not known.

In Kansas it has little if any value as a hay crop except occasionally under very favorable conditions when profitable crops of hay may be obtained. There is a possibility that it may be satisfactorily grown on the more fertile, wet bottom soils seeded with Redtop. The latter crop grows early in the spring and occupies the ground during the first part of the growing season, while the Lespedeza makes its greatest development after the Redtop has been removed, thus occupying the ground for the remainder of the season. A crop of Redtop may be harvested during the early summer and a cutting of Lespedeza in September or October. Where these two crops are grown in combination the best results will undoubtedly be obtained by seeding the Redtop in the fall—providing conditions warrant seeding at that time—and the Lespedeza the following spring. The Redtop is a perennial and, therefore, will produce indefinitely or until it is crowded out by other plants, while Lespedeza will ordinarily reseed itself each season, especially if it is allowed to mature seed before it is cut. Under Kansas conditions a profitable cutting of Lespedeza hay cannot be expected except in favorable seasons. In adverse years it may be necessary to pasture the Lespedeza in order to utilize the crop.

In seeding Lespedeza on cultivated land it should be handled in about the same way as alfalfa or Sweet clover or such grasses as timothy and Redtop. A firm, well settled seedbed comparatively free from weed seeds is necessary in order to obtain best results. It should not be seeded until the weather is thoroughly warm which in Southeastern Kansas is the last of April or first of May. From 15 to 20 pounds of seed an acre is required. Because of the comparatively slow growth of the plants during the early stages weeds are very likely to outgrow them and clipping the field with a mower to keep them down is often advisable.

To O. A. Rhoads of Columbus, Kan., belongs the honor of producing and feeding the first crop of Lespedeza hay grown in Kansas. In 1914 arrangements were made whereby Mr. Rhoads co-operated with the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college in trying out Lespedeza as a cultivated crop. The principal object in making the test was to determine whether Louisiana grown Lespedeza would prove sufficiently hardy to become established and reseed under Kansas conditions. Seed from Louisiana was obtained and seeded during the spring on a waste piece of hillside land that was in a poor state of fertility. A heavy rain soon after the Lespedeza was seeded destroyed the plants in places, but, on the whole, a fair stand was secured.

During the early part of the season the weeds and dewberry vines outgrew and completely overshadowed the Lespedeza. However, the crop survived, made a fair growth and produced an abundance of seed. Because of the heavy weed growth no attempt was made to utilize the 1914 crop of hay. In 1915 an exceedingly thick volunteer stand of Lespedeza started which made a growth varying from 12 inches on the poorest soil to 30 inches on the lower and more fertile side of the field. The plants formed a perfect mat of vegetation which completely occupied all of the available space. The crop was cut for hay about the middle of October and produced a yield of 2 1/4 tons of field cured hay an acre.

Since the Lespedeza was allowed to produce seed the best quality of forage was not obtained. The hay, however, was eaten readily by livestock, although Mr. Rhoads reported that it was not

equal to a good quality of alfalfa hay for feeding milk cows.

The results obtained in this one test indicate that southern grown Lespedeza will establish and maintain itself when seeded in the southeastern part of Kansas. This is important in that practically all the seed on the market is produced in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other southern states. Northern grown seed, if available, would undoubtedly be better adapted to Kansas conditions than southern grown seed, but it is not likely that northern grown seed will be available in the near future.

**To Reduce Post Decay**

(Continued from Page 7.)

capacity is doubled. This is an important item.

The treating tank should not be set up close to valuable buildings, because of the fire hazard. Although the plant may be used only for a week or two during the year, it should be kept in the background, so far as possible, since the presence of creosote barrels, piles of fence posts and fire wood, make a somewhat unsightly appearance. On the other hand the plant should be moderately close to the house or barn for convenience in replenishing the fire while treating is in operation.

In setting up the treating tank it may be possible to take advantage of a hillside, which will enable the operator to work on the "up hill" side when placing posts in or removing them from the tank. Such a location would minimize labor. As a rule, however, a tank which does not exceed 4 feet in height can be operated quite easily if located on level

**Who will pay the 1,000 million dollars a year tax burden the military fanatics and the war plunderbund would fasten on the country? Who will have to dig up the billion-a-year assessment the powerful armament lobby is trying to levy on the nation? Who, if it is successful in putting this across will not scruple to bring about war itself to keep this tribute flowing into its coffers? Who then will be expected, or ordered, to march by thousands to certain slaughter to defend a country deliberately led into war? These questions are going to be answered, either for you or by you, in a few days or weeks or years at Washington. Which do you prefer?**

ground. In case the extent of the treating work would justify the additional expense, a slanting board platform or earth embankment might be constructed to facilitate the work of charging and recharging.

The steps in the single tank treatment will be described next week in another article.

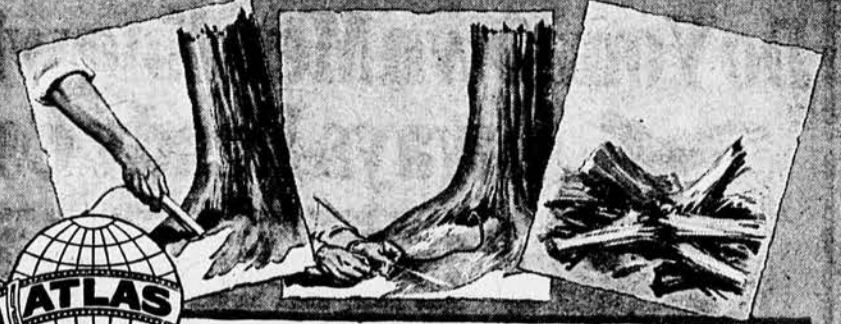
**Helder Has Resigned**

George K. Helder, superintendent of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, has resigned his position to enter private business. He desires to leave March 1, but will remain until a successor can be secured.

Mr. Helder has been identified with the station for 12 years, or practically since its establishment. For the last three years he has been superintendent and has been instrumental in bringing this 4,000-acre tract of land from undeveloped prairie into an experimental and demonstration farm of the first rank. Through his efforts, the plant is being farmed more intensively, efficiently, and economically than at any previous period. All the work carried out has been closely related to the part of the state in which the station is situated.

**Jardine to Talk Crops**

W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, will lecture on agronomy for two weeks before the rural life conference of the Young Men's Christian association next summer. The addresses will be delivered at the association encampment at Estes Park, Colo. The request for Dean Jardine's services is in line with the policy of the association to prepare its leaders to deal adequately with economic and social problems.



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## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 5: The Death of Stephen. Acts 7:1-8:3.

Golden Text: Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. 2:10.

The first martyr of the Christian church was Stephen, a Grecianized Jew of noble character and majestic manner, noble in speech and faith—a sweet dispositioned man of remarkable talent and skill. He was the first named of the Seven Helpers, and it is quite certain that he was one of the 70 disciples sent forth by Jesus in his last ministry. At any rate he knew the Christ, for in his death vision he recognized the glorified Savior. He was very earnest about his work of bringing men into the Kingdom of God and in his teachings in the foreign synagogues he had aroused much opposition and resentment.

There was one Saul, a Pharisee of Tarsus, who was very bitter against the Christians and who had Stephen arrested. He wanted to debate with him this puzzling question: Why any one having the dazzling splendors of a Messiahship, should appear to the fishermen of Galilee?

Stephen's part of the debate was a battle for the truth of God, and his life is a star that has never ceased to shine. He is an ideal of courage and faithfulness to duty. He was so successful in his work of convincing the people of his Christian teaching that the Jewish authorities hired secret agents to perjure themselves in swearing that Stephen blasphemed against God. In this manner his arrest was secured and he was taken before the Sanhedrin.

We all know how much more damaging a half truth is than a downright lie, so it was easy for these people to tell some of the things they had heard Stephen say and in this manner it was proved that he had used blasphemy, which was punishable by death.

Stephen's defense was a positive denial of all the accusations. He proved by retelling their history that he was not disloyal, but that they, his judges, were guilty of the things that God had punished the people for in the times of Moses. He made a passionate appeal to his hearers' hearts and consciences. It was a loving hope that they might repent and save their nation, but they were so infuriated with his knowledge and assurance of divine love and his seeming blasphemy, that they rushed upon him and hastened him out beyond the gate of the city where they might kill him. No execution could take place within the city. While they stoned him, he prayed, and such a prayer! No resentment that he was losing his life. He was young, and life looks bright and fascinating to youth; and Stephen had been fulfilling a wonderful mission.

Lord Jesus receive my spirit,  
Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.

It isn't any wonder that a man who could utter such a prayer at such a time, should fall asleep. To the Christian there is no death, but sleep. Stephen's going was as his life. Something from within gave him the strength and courage to go quietly through the fire of persecution and come out pure gold.

By his death, Stephen was one of the means of the conversion of Saul who had sought his death. St. Paul is one of the triumphs of Christianity, and has been an inspiration to the world for almost 2,000 years.

## Good Trees for a Windbreak

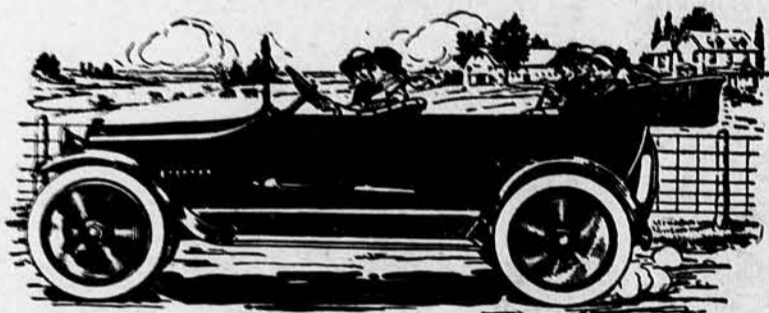
Could you advise me as to what kind of an evergreen to plant for a windbreak? Will they grow here in this climate and be a success? Will you tell me where I can get some that are adapted to Kansas climate?

Lyon County, Kansas.

The best evergreen trees to plant for windbreaks in your section of the state are Austrian pine, Red cedar, Scotch pine, and Chinese arbor vitae. All of these trees are perfectly hardy in your section of the state, and will make a growth of from 15 to 18 inches a year, after they once become thoroughly established. Three or four rows planted 12 feet apart and from 6 to 12 feet apart in the row, will make a very efficient windbreak. The state forest nursery at Manhattan is growing a number of evergreens.—Chas. A. Scott, State Forester.

# Four Automobiles Free!

First Grand Prize



Seven Passenger Studebaker

Have you been wishing for an automobile? If so, here is your opportunity to earn one in your spare time. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is going to give away on April 22d, a big seven-passenger Studebaker Touring Car, as first prize, an Overland Touring Car as second prize, a Ford Touring Car as third prize, and a Saxon Roadster as fourth prize. This is one of the greatest offers ever made by any publisher. Send your name on the coupon below for full information.

Any man, woman, boy or girl, excepting our employees, is eligible to compete for these grand prizes. All you have to do is to take subscriptions to our paper. The subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year, \$2.00 for three years and \$4.00 for six years. Each yearly subscription counts 500 points, each three-year subscription 2,000 points, and each six-year subscription 5,000 points. During the first half of the contest, or until March 25th, a special offer of double points will be in effect. In other words, all subscriptions sent in between now and March 25th will count just twice as many points as the regular scale given above. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. In case of a tie, each tying contestant will receive the full reward tied for.

## Cash Awards

We don't ask you to work for nothing. In case you should not succeed in winning one of the automobiles, we will pay you a liberal cash commission of twenty-five per cent of all the subscription money that you send in. This commission will amount to a good salary for all the time you devote to the contest. You do not risk the loss of one penny. You will either receive a dandy automobile or a good sized commission check in proportion to your efforts. IT'S EASY TO WIN IF YOU TRY. We supply everything you need to make your work a success—everything but the effort and determination, which you must supply. We help you and co-operate with you in every way.



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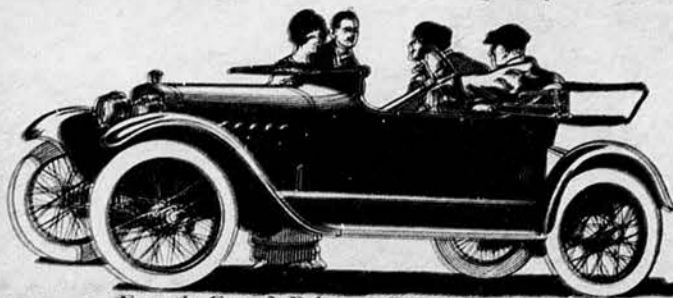
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FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Price \$1.00 each. J. M. Brown, Harper, Kan., R. No. 1.

PURE BLOOD HEAVY BONED BLACK Langshan cockerels, guaranteed. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.

HIGHEST CLASS LANGSHANS. PEN "A" headed by 96 ckl. Catalogue free. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN PULLETS \$1.00, cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN PURE BRED COCKERELS. \$1.50, \$2.00. Pen eggs \$1.50 setting. Range \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM SAN Francisco winners \$5.00 for 15. Next choice \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$8.00 for 100. White Langshan eggs \$3.00 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

### MINORCAS.

A FEW CHOICE BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS (PAPE strain direct). Write for mating list. Elmer Nordstrom, Randolph, Kan.

TRY EGGS FROM MY LARGE FANCY Single Comb Black Minorcas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nine years' experience. Ed Leach, Randolph, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS with size and quality. "Pape strain." Write for mating list. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS. WINNERS. EGGS \$2 setting. W. Kohl, Yates Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS OR BABY chicks, quality, vitality, vigor. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS better than ever. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. PRIZE WINNERS. \$1.50 per fifteen eggs postpaid. J. R. Berry, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. ALL WINTER layers. Twenty eggs \$1.00. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

EGGS FROM 224 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A CHOICE LOT OF cockerels and cocks for sale. Can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. \$5.00 per 100. \$1.00 per setting. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. De-Vered, 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. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. 1ST PRIZE winners Topeka State Fair cockerels \$1 to \$2.50. Mrs. G. W. Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. 200 cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Catalog free. W. L. Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. PARSONS HEAVY winter laying strain. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.50 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. Chas. L. Parsons, Plains, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS. KELLERSTRAUS 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.

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.

TRUE BLUE WINNER. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Orders booked now for eggs. A few males and females yet for quick sale. Write me now. Mrs. J. C. Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM HAS SOLD all their \$3 cockerels. We have a dozen choice breeders at \$5 and \$7 each. While they last. Mating list ready. Chas. Luengene, Box 149 B, Topeka, 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, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, MULLINVILLE, Okla.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 EACH. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, Grenola, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. PURE. HENS \$12.00 DOZEN. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Ed Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Route 4, James Kest, Belleville, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1-\$1.50. Eggs \$4-100. Chris Sander, Virgil, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50. EGGS 15 for \$1. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

50 WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.00 up. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. STATE WINNERS. Free catalog. R. A. Ozden, Wichita, Kan.

50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. "RINGLET" strain. \$2.00. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS. BEAUTIES. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. Federation winners. Half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED COCKEREL BARGAINS. 100 eggs \$4. Chicks \$10. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—PURE BLOOD. EGGS for hatching. Write for prices. A. L. Warth, Madison, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$4.00-100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. HIGH quality \$2.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM range. Eggs 15, 75 cents. 100, \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1 PER 15. \$3 per 50. \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Prangs, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—BEST BLOOD lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. Embry, Baxter Springs, Kan.

50 CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS. Ringlet strain \$1.50. 6 for \$8.00. John Tatge, White City, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. .75 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. George Fink, Eddy, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS. EGGS FOR HATCHING. prices reasonable. Write for list. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. SCORED birds from \$8 to \$13. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets. Won at Wichita this year. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Silver cup winners, leading shows. Write Mart Rahn, Clarinda, Iowa, R. No. 16.

FISHEL STRAIN, WHITE ROCKS. EGGS 15-\$1.00. 50-\$2.75. 100-\$5.00. Two cockerels. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

NICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.25. 6 for \$7. Pullets \$1.00. 15 eggs \$1.00 prepaid. J. T. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Dandies \$2.00 each. 6 pullets \$1.00 each. Mrs. L. S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

WETMORE, KAN. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. fine markings. Write for particulars. Am booking eggs for the season. L. Thomas.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK pullets. Vigorous utility strain. \$1.00 each. A few cockerels. John McMeen, Jefferson, Kan.

50 GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Also eggs by setting or by 100. Prices reasonable. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM Frisco World's Fair champions, \$5 each, elegant breeders. C. R. Baker, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS. 71 PREMIUMS. TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerels for sale. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. WINNERS. HARPER, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita. They lay in Dec. and Jan. Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE COCKERELS WELL barred and good size. \$2 and \$3 each. Eggs for setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Haynes, Newkirk, Okla.

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 breeding 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 McDowell, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 1.

8, 9 AND 10 POUND BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Let us show you; they are bargains. Winners at Wichita State Show. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Have some choice cks. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL. Snow white, vigorous cockerels from selected pens not related to any I have sold. \$2, \$3, \$5. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS THAT WILL please you, big bones, yellow legs, nice barring, must have room. For quick sale \$2.00 each. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, CHAMPIONS, PRIZE WINNERS. Special prices, cockerels \$3.00. Pullet \$2.00. Eggs \$7.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. Wible's White Rock Farm, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PENS. (1) full blood "Ringlet" cockerel (\$6.00). (4) "Ringlet" strain pullets (\$2.00) for \$12.00. Mrs. Iver Christensen, Jamestown, Kan.

200 ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for mating list and prices. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, 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. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE ROCKS. EGGS FROM ONE mating. Extra fine. \$1.25 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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WE LOAN COOPS FREE. FURNISH EGG cases 15c each. Remit daily poultry and eggs. The Copes, Topeka.

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FOR SALE—WHITE RHODE ISLAND eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Harry W. Heaton, Rushcenter, Kansas.

GOOD ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.50. Mrs. T. M. Whiteside, Redfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES, BEST LAYING show strains. Cockerels \$2, \$3. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 50-\$4.00. 100 \$8.00. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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LARGE, DARK, S. C. RED COCKERELS. Mrs. Sam Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE R. & S. COMBS, RED ROOSTERS \$1.00. Mrs. W. H. Parks, Tyro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels \$1 each. Wm. Toms, Clifton, Kan.

TO OBTAIN ROOM WILL SELL SOME choice R. C. Red breeding hens at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Pullet \$1.00. Frank Borden, Winona, Kan.

BARGAINS IN SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS and pullets \$3 birds \$1.50, \$4 birds \$2. Order today from this ad. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS SAME breeding as our blue ribbon state show winners, \$1.50 to \$5. Roberts & Bauman, Holsington, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WINTER layers. Eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB COCKERELS; DEEP, RICH red; long backs; red eyes. Bushman strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Box 33, Whitewater, Kansas.

BRED TO LAY ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red Cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.50. Eggs best pen \$2.50; next, \$1.00. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

ROSE COMB 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; Hutchinson. Send for mating list for eggs. H. V. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs, fertility guaranteed. \$5-100. \$2.50-50. \$1.50-15. Vivian Anderson, Oswego, Kansas, R. No. 5.

BRED TO LAY THOROUGHbred S. C. Reds, \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per hundred. Guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

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R. C. REDS, BRED FOR WINTER LAYERS. Cockerels heading flock from 100.00 bird. Baby chix, \$5. Eggs \$2.00 15, \$10.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

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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.

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DURKEE'S SINGLE COMB REDS HAVE quality. Eggs for hatching. \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. A few choice settings at \$2.00. Parkdale Poultry Yards, 715 Branner, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. TRAP NESTED FOR heavy egg production, range raised. Winners at the Missouri State Show and egg laying contest. Write for circular. Ozark Poultry Farm, Richland, Mo.

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THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Roy L. Irish, Colby, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$5.00. EGGS \$3.00-12. Mrs. Frank Tuttle, Chanute, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4.00. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

ONLY A FEW CHOICE BOURBON RED TOMS left. Mrs. V. W. Carson, Broughton, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$4.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. Koontz, Haven, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS. PURE BRED. \$5.00 each. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., Rt. No. 6.

LARGE BOURBON RED TOMS \$4. WEIGHING 19 to 24 pounds. W. H. Hansen, Abilene, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred BOURBON REDS. HENS \$3. Toms \$4. Unrelated trios \$10. Choice markings. Mrs. Oliver Butcher, Sedan, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BY MY tom that won 1st as chl. at State Poultry Federation show at Independence, Kan., Jan., 1914 and from state show prize blood for many generations. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. Ed. Grimm, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE STOCK \$1.00 EACH. Mrs. Lucy Lowe, Pierceville, Kan.

40 WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS AND PULLETS. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

FINE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES AND EGGS for sale. Dr. Douglas, Mound City, Kan.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Eggs \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Josephson, Sylvia, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES and fox terrier ratters. Some choice okla. 5 fine pens mated now. Mating list free. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES, CHEAP if taken this month. F. C. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, also eggs. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANDOTTES. \$1.50 to \$5.00. Write Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale \$1.00 up. C. O. Brown, DuQuoin, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. M. M. Dinges, Belleville, Kan.

DODD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINNERS and layers. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kansas.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR sale. Prize winning stock. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, farm raised. \$1.25 each or 3 for \$3.50. Geo. Effland, Victor, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. I HAVE SOME good ones for sale at prices that suit. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Four for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb., Rt. No. 1.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLETS TO spare. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.75 for 30. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED from pure bred prize winners. \$2.00 up. Mrs. Charles Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, WINNERS KANSAS State Fair, Missouri Laying Contest. Fifteen eggs \$1.50. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25 15, \$5.00-100. Splendid layers, farm range. M. M. Weaver, Rt. No. 7, Newton, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE WYANDOTTES WON Mail and Breeze special, Topeka State Fair. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. W. R. Slayton, Elmont, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 15. J. T. Shortridge, Oak Mills, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS AND COCKERELS. \$2.00 to \$8.00. Rudy Perfection strain direct. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Show quality and good egg strain. 15 eggs \$1.25, 30-\$2.25, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE NATIONAL CUP winners. In Kansas and Oklahoma, this year, all show birds, sweepstakes pullet, none better, limited number eggs 15-\$3.00. Mrs. C. W. Evans, Abbyville, Kan.

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EGGS \$1 TO \$2.50 SETTING. BARRED Rock, R. C. Reds, White Chinese geese. Angora cats \$5.00. Grace Graham, Plains, 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.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred S. C. W. Leghorn, R. I. Red or Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Delivered by mail for \$3.15 per 100. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—RHODE Island Reds. Bred to perfection in every section. Cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for descriptive booklet. 'Twill save you money. Tom Lettwich, Winfield, Kan.

## 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.

I WILL GUARANTEE YOU NO LICE OR mites on your chicks if you will use "Sky-do" lice and mite powder. Pkgs. post paid 50 cts. F. Fetter, Bucklin, Kan.

## EGGS WANTED.

LET US BUY YOUR EGGS. WE PAY A premium above Kansas City quotations, for fresh eggs. An extra premium for fertile eggs from yearling hens. What breed have you? How many eggs? Cases free. Reeds Creamery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

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FINE QUALITY BABY CHICK FEED \$1.75 cwt. f. o. b. Ft. Scott, Kan. Brooks Wholesale Co.

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HEREFORDS—BULL YEARLINGS FOR sale. Swastika Ranch, Bliss, Okla.

RED POLL BULLS, NONE BETTER. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. CHOICE individuals. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BRED SADDLE stallions. Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED Holstein bull calves. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. Prices right. Peterson Bros., R. No. 2, Lindsborg, Kan.

WANTED A BIG JACK, A SADDLE STALLION and a Polled Durham bull. Fred Burgin, Coats, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calves and yearling bull. R. C. Hruenger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY bull Blue Bell's Blue Boy 75800. A. B. Siebert, Basehor, Kan.

FOR SALE, REG. MULEFOOT HERD boar, also few young boars. Frank Ernest, Route 1, Americus, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE, JERSEY BULL, RELATED TO Jacoba Irene. Pedigree and photo furnished. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, TWO REGISTERED Percheron stallions. Steel grey 10 years old. Black 8 years old. Frank Wise, Walton, Kan.

1 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, coming 3 years old, color dark gray, a genuine good colt. C. W. Doty, Gray 37, Canton, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—TWO MAMMOTH Jacks, black, white points, extra good ones, at about half price. J. A. Dickey, Melvern, Kan.

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.

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—MAMMOTH BLACK JACK with mealy points. Handles nice as a horse, sire of fine herd of young mules. Roberts & Bauman, Holsington, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, 1 registered jack. Has administrator of my deceased brother's estate will sell cheap. G. Weeks, Belvue, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. TWO COWS four and five years old, one to be fresh soon, also two bull calves 16 and 6 months old. Priced right. Joe L. Bear, Jefferson, Kan.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN GRADE COWS AND heifers. Mostly springers. The best obtainable. Save time, money and long shipments. Car loads a specialty. State requirements. Paul E. Johnson, Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, PURE BRED imported Belgian stallion 6 years old and good jack 5 years will trade for western land or a good threshing outfit or will sell right. A. W. Nobles, Blue Mound, Kansas.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED YEARLING Holstein bull, closely related to several world record cows. Six nearest dams average 24.65 lbs. butter in seven days. If interested write A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.

## 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.

FOR SALE—FOUR RUSSIAN WOLF hounds. Guaranteed. Paul C. Fechner, Box 36, Alta Vista, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT, Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FERRETS, DRIVE MINK, RABBITS, RATS, gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels from holes. Booklet for stamp. Augustine's, Whitehall, Wis.

## SHETLAND PONIES

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.

SHETLAND PONIES \$50 UP. PRICE LIST 5c. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

## 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! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE. Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER. FROM THE MILL DIRECT TO you. Send us your itemized lumber bills for estimate. All kinds of posts, piling and telephone poles. Shingles in car lots at a great saving. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.



SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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.

SEED CORN, LAFTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SEED CORN, J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

HILDRETH CORN, FETERITA, KAFFIR seed, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, WHITE FOR prices, F. G. M. Nair, Manhattan, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, HULLED, WHITE blossom \$10 bushel, Geo. Platt, Norwich, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—7 BEST VARIETIES, Address E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.00 PER 1,000, 3,000 \$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.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties, Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER \$8.50 bu. Sew now for best stand, John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

KANSAS GOLD MINE AND SILVER MINE seed corn. Priced right. Ideal Seed Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN \$8.00 PER HUNDRED, 10C LB. less amounts, Prepaid, F. H. Redding, Bayneville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, FANCY, RECLEANED, \$12.00 per bushel, Theo. Smith & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, Hulled \$10 per bu., J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled, For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bu., G. E. Irvin, Gaze, Okla.

BUY TREES DIRECT, SAVE AGENTS' commissions; Fruit book free, Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, unhulled, 10 cts. per lb., \$6.00 per bu. sacked, John Saniter, Neal, Kan.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10 per bu. 50 lbs. Sacks free. Sample on request, Clawson States, McLouth, Kan.

ST. CHARLES WHITE SEED CORN FOR sale, tipped and sacked free, \$1.40 per bu., Peter Rukes, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 7 CTS. IN 100 LB. lots and 6 cts. in larger quantities F. O. B. Lubbock, W. J. Duncan, Lubbock, Texas.

SEED CORN, FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit, \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs, A. Munger, Route 5, Manhattan, Kan.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, COMPLETE catalog with lowest prices free, The Barteldes Seed Co., 1894 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER LB. BLACK hulled Kaffir corn \$2.00 per bu. Peterita \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Brunson, R. I. Rozel, Kan.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN shelled and graded, guaranteed, germination, \$2.00 per bushel, W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS FREE FROM JOHNSON grass fifteen cents per pound, not cheapest but very best Northern grown, Hillside, Leedey, Okla.

CODY CORN—ONLY SUCCESSFUL DRY land corn for the West. It never fails. "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Originator, Beaver City, Nebraska.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES, TRUE to name. Packed with care. Fruit-book free, Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice, Write for samples and prices, Asher Adams, Oswego City, Kansas.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Selected, graded, sacked, Price \$1.50 per. Samples free, J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS, DIRECT FROM Texas. Re-cleaned, sacked, seventy cents per bushel, F. O. B. Hiawatha, Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan.

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.

TESTED SEED CORN FOR SALE, IOWA Yellow Dent and White Moshruk. This corn was grown on upland and is well matured, W. F. George, Silver Lake, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.50 per 1,000. Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee. Send for catalog, M. C. Fatsen & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

BIGGEST AND BEST EARLY CORN IN country. Old original white corn with red cob. Has made 50 bu. to acre with two rains. Guaranteed to make from 1 to 4 ears a stalk. Height 8 ft. Selected and graded \$1.50 per bu. Sacks free, F. O. B. Wakeeney, H. C. Bryant, Rt. No. 2, Wakeeney, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.60 per bushel, J. A. Ostrand, Blmont, Kan.

THE JOHNSON FARMS SEED CORN, Long's Champion Yellow Dent and Pure Gold Mine, \$2.00 per bu. Shelled and graded, Limited quantity, Johnson Farms, Randolph, Kan.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, ALSO Sudan grass, alfalfa, White Wonder millet and all field seeds, Write for catalog and prices, The Barteldes Seed Co., 1706 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED corn. Hand picked, shelled and sacked, Delivered depot \$1.50 bushel, 10 bushels or more, \$1.25. Average yield 65 bushels, Dougan & Son, Belvue, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED, MILLET, CANE, KAFFIR, white and red Boone County White corn, above seeds were all raised in Greenwood county. Ask us for samples and prices, Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, 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.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN grown, fancy quality, and free from Johnson grass at \$8.00 per hundred. Southern grown Sudan seed at \$6.00 per hundred, The Gould Grain Company, Dodge City, Kansas, Drawer 718.

ALFALFA SEED \$10 TO \$12 PER BUSHEL, Carefully selected Bloody Butcher seed corn \$1.75 a bushel, White Elephant, \$2 a bushel, Iowa Silvermine \$2.00 a bushel, Shelled and sacked f. o. b. cars, George Bass, Yukon, Oklahoma.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE, hulled and re-cleaned at 15 cents per pound, F. O. B. Florence, Kan., by freight or express, Sacks 25 cts extra. Will ship not less than sixty lbs. Reference Florence State Bank, J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK growing variety, Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass, Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started, Henry Jafferles, Ottawa, Kansas.

SEED CORN, HOME GROWN, GOLDEN Eagle, a yellow dent. Direct from the grower to you, shelled and carefully graded, guaranteed, strictly first class or money refunded, Price \$1.50 per bushel, sample free on request, W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

FOR SALE—STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Warfields, Senator Dunlaps and Splendids, the best that grow; 40c per hundred, \$3 per thousand. Wholesale prices on request. Plants dug and shipped the same day, E. A. Raybourn, 740 North 7th St., Lawrence, Kan.

BETTER GARDEN SEEDS—WE SELL AT lowest direct-to-you honestly-graded, true-to-name, flower seeds, Sudan grass, Sweet clover, grass mixtures for special locations and all other seeds, All described in new 1910 catalog—it's free, Gunn Seed Co., 272 S. 19th St., Lincoln, Neb.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, Bred for high yield under supervision of Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$1.60 per bu., H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

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.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE FOR sale, Lineker, Palermo, Calif.

GOOD 160 ACRE FARM TO TRADE FOR general merchandise, Owner, Box 209, Buffalo, Kan.

120 A. WELL IMPROVED FARM 1/2 MILE from Le Roy, Kan. Write owner, Frank D. Hartwell, Haxton, Colo.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY lands in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE—FINELY IMPROVED 80, 1 1/2 miles Sylvia, Kan. Living stream crosses end, W. Bookless, owner, Tyrone, Okla.

430 ACRES MADISON CO., ARK. GOOD water, fine fruit land. Some good timber. Particulars, Box 22, Cokedale, Colo.

155 FENCED, WELL WIND MILL, SPRING, 2 miles Healy, Kan., for stock or land, \$12 1/2 acre, T. M. Clark, Anthony, Kan., R. 4.

12 A. TEXAS GULF COAST LAND TO trade for land or merchandise, state price and terms in first letter, Box 35, Lorraine, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, ALL UNDER cult. except ten acres, 8 in alfalfa, 6 mt. Wilmore, \$4,000. Clarence Eaton, Wilmore, Kan.

140 ACRES IMPROVED 3 MILES CO. SEAT Benton Co., Ark. Will trade for western land or town property, Welda Land Co., Welda, Kan.

WILL TRADE FOR STOCK OF IMPLEMENTS or automobile, Good sq. sec. land in Ellis Co., Okla. Address W. W. Webby, Fargo, Okla.

ONE BIG SECTION, ALL FENCED, water and timber, 400 good farm land, good location, \$11,000, T. M. Sullivan, Logan, Phillips Co., Kan.

BY OWNER—140 A. EXCELLENT UNIMPROVED land in Finney Co., Kan. Two good towns, \$100 mtg. Good terms, Box 312, Augusta, Kan.

\$2,000.00 CASH, BALANCE AT 6%, BUYS a well improved 400 acre farm with 210 acres wheat and 80 acres alfalfa on it now, Good rich soil, Possession at once, Poor health; must sell, Price put down to \$50.00 per acre, I own it and live on it, J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan., Route 2.

\$1000 EQUITY IN 80 ACRE FARM HOWELL Co., Mo. Want something of equal value in Central Kansas, R. L. Lantz, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

840 ACRES IN HAMILTON COUNTY, Kansas. All in grass and 14 lots with two buildings in Wichita. What have you? Box 9, Lehigh, Kan.

FOR SALE—800 ACRE RANCH ON Grouse creek, eastern Cowley county, 320 acre farm in Logan county, Kansas, W. K. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 ACRES Stevens Co., well improved. Want 20 to 30 acre near good town or town properties, P. Percy, Lafayette, Kansas.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME—stands almost gone. Last chance for free farms. Fine water, Rich loam soil, Write for full particulars, Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

320—80 IN CULTIVATION, FENCED, house, barn, windmill, orchard, 20 head cattle, 4 young mares, farm implements, bargain if sold in 30 days, J. W. Combs, Jester, Okla.

FOR SALE—160 A. WELL IMPROVED farm, city water, 1/2 mile main st. Best located farm in southeast Kan. Price \$80 per a. Terms to suit, Chas. Bohn, owner, Chetopa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN Kansas land, 160 acres well improved in west part of Douglas Co. 1/2 mile to school, 7 miles to Richland, W. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan., R. R. No. 4.

80 ACRES NEAR FORT STOCKTON, Texas. Perpetual water right. Excellent alfalfa land, \$100 per acre. Incubance \$2000 6%. Terms on balance. Address F. D. Reasor, Henryetta, Okla.

600 ACRES FOUR MILES MACKSVILLE, Stafford county, Kansas, 60 cultivated, 540 grass. Plenty water. For a quick deal only \$20.00 per acre, J. F. Harris, owner, Spearville, Kansas, Route 3.

20 ACRE CHICKEN AND FRUIT FARM, nicely located, adjoining town; plenty of fruit and berries; good house; large barn, new; well fenced and watered. Priced to sell, W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES \$4.50 UP, STOCK, dairying and farming, Corn, maize, kafir, sorghum, wheat, etc., raised. Good climate, Schools and churches. Write for particulars, Amistad Realty Co., Amistad, Union Co., N. Mexico.

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-falling spring flows out near barn. 1/2 mile to school, 2 mi. to town, on rural route and telephone line. Price \$66 an acre. Further particulars, address J. A. Kuhlman, Ozawkie, 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.

HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT FOR YOUR farm or unimproved land? C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property, 647 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property, write us, Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—HALF SECTION OR SECTION prairie to break in Western Kan. and rent for 3 years, L. K. Landrus, Hackberry, Kan.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price, James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

SEND DESCRIPTION OF YOUR FARM OR ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Owners only. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Illinois.

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.

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—TWO CYPHERS INCUBATORS, 244 size, \$25 each, F. Venum, Aitona, Kan.

MEAT MARKET BARGAIN IN GROWING city, and new oil field, 515 Star St., Eldorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—500 TONS OF LIME STONE soil, early cutting prairie hay, Severy Mill & Elevator, Severy, Kan.

GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE, HEDGE, Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices, John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—BULL TRACTOR CHEAP, fully equipped good as new. Write for prices, J. J. Finnezan, Box 204, Elingham, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMBLE TWENTY-FIVE horsepower engine, forty inch separator, Reeves ten bottom plow, F. L. Mowbray, Conway, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—16 ROOM house, 3 lots, barn, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, fine lawn, eastern living well, Box 864, Lyndon, 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.

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.

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.

CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

THOUSANDS—MEN—WOMEN WANTED for U. S. government jobs, \$75.00 month. Steady work. List of positions now obtainable free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept G 48, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 500 MEN, 20-40 for electric railway motormen and conductors. All parts United States, \$60 to \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Write for application blank, National Railway, Dept. R, Kansas City, Mo.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women, \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education 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.

WANTED A SINGLE MAN TO COOK, tend garden, raise chickens, John Tatge, White City, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED, \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, 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.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 MONTHLY. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free, 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS; \$80 MONTHLY. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now, state age; booklet free. Electric Dept. 812 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR HAIL AND farm insurance. Good old line company, over \$7,000,000 assets. None but good, reliable men willing to work need apply. Reference and bond required. Address A 161, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED men, retired farmers, and farmers' sons to sell Acme Worm Bouncer, Calf Meal and Pig Meal direct to consumer. This business pays \$150 per month and up. Send for Free books and application blanks, Acme Manufacturing Company, Wheaton, Ill.

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.

FREE TO A FEW MEN, SUIT MADE TO measure in latest style and chance to make money in spare time. For samples and offer write Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 374, Chicago.

AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR instead of a dollar a day. Sell Mendets, the famous patent patch for instantly mending leaks in granite, tin, brass, copper utensils and rubber goods without heat, solder, cement or rivet. Sample package and handsome catalogue of fast selling specialties free, Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 712, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SITUATION 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, JOB ON FARM OR RANCH as manager or boss. Experienced. Married, for March 1, 1910, H. J. Campbell, Willow Springs, Mo.

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.



BEES AND HONEY

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.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 90-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BOY LOST

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.

\$10 FOR LOCATING BOY. DESCRIPTION of Earl Arm 15 years but looks to be 18. 5 ft. 10 in. tall, and very slender. Light complexioned and red hair. Left Dunlap, Kansas, February 16, 1914. Mother very low. Father heartbroken. Notice by wire either Val Arm, Dunlap, Kansas, or A. L. Howard, Osage City, Kansas.

KODAK 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 FIVE CENTS per roll. Velox postcard prints, four cents; smaller sizes, three cents. Hall Photo Finishing Co., Dept. B, Chapman, Kansas.

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. \$600,813 CLIENTS made. Searches, Advice and two books free. E. H. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY 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. 28, Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING: YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our new credit system; write today. Waters & Co., 4215 Warder Bldg., 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 patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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.

WANTED—PEAFOWL HEN. W. BOOLESS, Tyrone, Okla.

RAW FURS WANTED. WRITE FOR prices. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO; SIX pounds \$1.00. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

ONE 1914 TWIN TWO SPEED YALE motorcycle. E. R. GHI, 2612 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 1 1/2 CTS. prepaid, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

BREEDERS' RECORD BOOK; 75 DUPLICATE contract records 75c each. Sample pages on request. Gallemore Printing Co., Manufacturers, Wellington, Kansas.

STEEL CLOTHES LINES 50 FEET WITH 38 pins attached, permanent, satisfaction guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt 40 cts. Ingersoll Company, 401 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W, A-12, Topeka, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, 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.

Gamble Equalizers advertisement featuring an illustration of a horse-drawn implement and text describing its benefits for farming.

Not Much Wheat is Injured

Warm Days Last Week Took Frost Out of Ground in a Hurry

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

Table showing wheat injury statistics by county in Kansas, including Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborn, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Lincoln, Hamilton, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Saline, Cherokee, Nowata, LeFlore, Greely, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Rice, Harmon, Mathon, Chase, Coffey, Muskogee, Linn, Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Edwards, Stanford, Reno, Harvey, Butler, Nowata, LeFlore, Hamilton, Grant, Haskell, Ford, Edwards, Pratt, Kingman, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Cowley, Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Edwards, Stanford, Reno, Harvey, Butler, Nowata, LeFlore, Hamilton, Grant, Haskell, Ford, Edwards, Pratt, Kingman, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Cowley.

WARM days last week brought almost all of the frost up out of the ground. Wheat fields are getting green. Some of the wheat was injured by the ice sheet of a few weeks ago, but the damage is not nearly so great as many persons feared it would be. If present conditions continue for a short time oats seeding will begin.

KANSAS.

Lane County—Weather fine the last 10 days. Roads in good condition. Considerable corn and barley being sold. Cattle in good condition and selling well at sales. Wheat \$1.03; cream 28c; eggs 19c.—F. W. Ferrigo, Feb. 19.

Finney County—Fine winter weather. Wheat has a pretty good start. Threshing has begun again since warmer weather. Farmers beginning their spring work. Ground in fair condition. Eggs 20c to 25c.—F. S. Coen, Feb. 18.

Crawford County—Weather warm like spring. Roads very bad. Late wheat looks very bad. Early wheat not damaged so badly. Plenty of rough feed and stock coming out of the winter in good condition.—H. F. Painter, Feb. 20.

Republic County—Very warm the last three days and snow is about all gone. Roads almost impassable. Stock of all kinds looking better since the warm weather. Wheat \$1.04; corn 58c; butterfat 33c; eggs 17c; hogs \$7.50 to \$7.75.—E. L. Shepard, Feb. 18.

Rooks County—Very fine weather the last two weeks and if it keeps up a few weeks longer spring work will begin. Considerable wheat going to market. Corn 65c; cane \$1.25; kafir \$1.25; wheat 60c to \$1.10; bran \$1.10; shorts \$1.25; eggs 20c; cream 22c.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 18.

Dickinson County—Snow and ice all gone and weather warm. Ground well soaked. Roads drying fast. Wheat does not seem to be damaged. Farmers will begin spring work soon if weather continues nice. Hens getting busy. Stock of all kinds selling high at sales.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 20.

Ness County—Fine weather the last 10 days but we need a little moisture. Wheat in good condition. Some horses dying from eating loco and some blackleg among young cattle. Threshing machines busy on kafir, milo and fetterita. Wheat \$1.10; corn 60c; milo 45c.—C. D. Foster, Feb. 19.

Gove County—Very good weather. Insects coming out. Indications are that spring is here. Farmers setting incubators. Threshing machines still busy but the end is in sight. Stock coming through the winter in good condition. Everybody happy and prosperous.—H. W. Schable, Feb. 18.

Decatur County—Weather very warm the last week. There is some fear that wheat has been damaged by the severe cold early in the winter. If present weather continues oats seeding will begin soon. Stock generally looking well. Wheat \$1; corn 58c; hogs \$6.20.—G. A. Jorn, Feb. 18.

Pottawatomie County—Sleet and ice all gone and wheat is not injured much as it was predicted it would be. It is still green at the roots and growing nicely. Frost nearly all out of the fields, and roads and they are very muddy. Weather spring-like and very warm.—S. L. Knapp, Feb. 18.

Butler County—Snow and sleet all gone. Roads very muddy. Wheat does not look well where it was covered with ice. Horses selling high at public sales. Cattle feeders selling fat cattle at a loss this winter. Corn 60c; oats 40c; kafir 50c; eggs 18c; hens 11c; fat hogs \$7.60.—M. A. Harper, Feb. 18.

Ottawa County—Fine warm days and the snow and ice is nearly all gone. Wheat uninjured. Roads very muddy but drying in spots. All wheat hauling at a standstill since the thaw. An abundance of feed for stock. Rabbits more plentiful than for years. Wheat \$1.09; corn 63c.—W. S. Wakefield, Feb. 18.

Kingman County—Since the ice has melted it has been discovered that the wheat on the heavy land was damaged a good deal but the wheat on the sandy soil is in fine condition. Silos about empty. Feed getting scarce. Weather very good. Fat hogs \$7.60; butter fat 28c; corn 65c.—H. H. Rodman, Feb. 19.

Morris County—Fair and warm weather the last week with considerable mud. Wheat does not seem to be damaged by ice and sleet. Plenty of feed and all stock doing well. Farmers still shipping hogs and cattle to market. Numerous sales and results satisfactory. Corn 60c; kafir 45c.—J. R. Henry, Feb. 19.

Kearny County—The last two weeks have been very warm and the frost is all out of the ground. Some plowing being done for spring crops. Roads good. A good deal of grain going to market. Some threshing to be done yet. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed. Corn 62c; male and kafir 45c; wheat \$1.10.—A. M. Long, Feb. 18.

Woodson County—Weather good for winter since ground hog day and farmers are getting ready for farming. Nearly every farmer will sow some oats on account of shortage of feed. Roads and fields drying nicely. Sales plentiful and prices good. Hogs \$7.50; corn 55c; eggs 19c; oats 55c; potatoes \$1.20.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 19.

Ford County—Fine spring weather. A few farmers have begun their spring work. We are in need of rain for the fall sowed wheat and spring plowing. Some corn shelling and threshing to be done yet. Ice has done considerable damage to bridges across the Arkansas river. Wheat \$1.13; corn 60c; kafir 45c to 50c; potatoes \$1.50.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 19.

Ellis County—Warm days now. Ground is very wet and muddy. Wheat looks rather yellow since the snow is melted but it is green in the ground. Livestock healthy and doing well. A large number of farm sales and everything selling well. Most of the fat cattle and hogs have been marketed. Wheat \$1; corn 62c; hogs \$7.50.—P. O. Hawkinson, Feb. 19.

Trego County—Fine spring-like weather and the frost is nearly all out of the ground. Wheat greening up some. Late wheat winter killed in some places. Stock gaining a little. Some cattle dying on corn stalks. A good many sales and stock generally high. All property selling at good prices. Old wheat \$1.15; last year's wheat \$1; corn 60c to 65c; oats 55c; hogs 7c to 10c; butterfat 27c; eggs 20c; poultry 9c.—W. F. Cross, Feb. 19.

OKLAHOMA.

Canadian County—Fine weather. Farm work beginning. Some oats sowed. No sales. Potatoes will be planted next week. Stock doing well. No hog cholera. Corn 60c; wheat \$1.09; oats 45c; eggs 20c; fat hogs \$8.15; veal calves \$9.—H. J. Earl, Feb. 18.

Dewey County—Spring weather. Plenty of moisture for wheat and it looks good. Plowing for oats is in order now. Some farmers clearing out brush from new land. All livestock wintering well. Choice milk cows very high. Corn 55c to 58c; kafir 42c; hogs \$7.30; wheat \$1.04.—William Liston, Feb. 16.

Noble County—Ground nearly thawed out. Late wheat damaged some by sleet. It will be a good while before farmers can get in fields on account of moisture. Stock that was not properly sheltered during the bad weather has suffered a good deal and feed is getting scarce. Corn 63c; No. 2 wheat \$1.10; eggs 19c.—A. E. Anderson, Feb. 19.

Texas County—Very nice weather and farmers busy preparing land for oats and barley. Public sales in progress and everything sells well. A large number of young calves, colts, pigs and chickens are making their appearance and the old hens are laying a good many eggs. There will be 50 per cent more broomcorn planted this spring. Wheat looks a little pale but it looks as if it would come out all right, with rain. Wheat \$1.05; corn 55c; milo 75c; oats 35c; barley 55c; eggs 20c.—Frank Free, Feb. 19.

Garden Plans are on the Way

(Continued from Page 22.)

one might expect from a planting of White Navy beans. The present local price is 10 cents a pound. We never had much trouble to raise bushels of these beans in Wisconsin. But that is not far from Michigan where, we are told, one-half of all the white beans in the world are produced. We made one trial in Oklahoma and succeeded only in having a flower bed. The blossoms never matured into beans.

We have noticed an advertisement of seed-tape for gardens. The seeds are spaced in a thin paper tape that is held together by fish glue. Garden seeds come in 40-foot strips and flowers in 10-foot strips. One has only to make her furrow, unroll the tape and pull the dirt over it. We think some one wearing one of the late style dresses must have originated the idea. Personally part of the enjoyment of gardening comes from planting the seeds thick and thinning plants as desired. To thin out is easier than to fill in—in gardening, anyway.

Feed corn sparingly to sheep that are with lamb.

It's a Snap With a LOUDEN Litter Carrier advertisement featuring an illustration of a litter carrier.

Barn cleaning is fun for the boy when a Louden Litter Carrier is used. It is no longer slow, laborious, disagreeable and wasteful. Louden Carriers are strong, high-running, safe, trouble-proof. The hoisting gear is the least complicated and most powerful—has no dangerous hit-or-miss rats or brakes.

The Emancipator Carrier On a Louden Track Carries a Ton Safely

A 10 or 12-year-old boy can crate it. Every pound of pull on the chain lifts 60 pounds in the box. Has roller-bearing trucks; runs smoothly around curves and over switches.

Louden Litter Carriers are built in four styles, suitable for any type or size of barn, and at a wide range of prices. We can fit up your barn at small cost with a system that will pay for itself in a few months. A postal will bring you our big illustrated catalog—it's free.

The Louden Line of Sanitary Barn Equipment Includes:

Food and Litter Carriers, Hay Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Stalls and Stanchions, Horse Barn Fittings, Cops and Ventilators, "Everything for the Barn."

The Louden Machinery Co. (Established 1877) 502 Court Street Fairfield, Iowa

"Never failed on corn or wheat"



"I never failed on either corn or wheat"—says Neeley Scranton, whose farm is near Pryor, in

Eastern Oklahoma along the M., K. & T. Ry.

"I came to Mayes County 5 years ago and paid \$55 per acre for my farm of 120 acres. My principal crop is wheat and I raise from 17 to 30 bushels per acre every year. What I am doing others near me are doing. I came here from Missouri and never regretted coming."

It's easy to understand why the farmers there make good money when you consider the good climate. First, there's a long growing season; plowing begins in February and harvest extends into December (yet summer temperatures are no higher than up north.) Second, short winters, so mild that stock can graze nearly the whole year and need little or no shelter—that brings winter expenses way down. And remember, Eastern Oklahoma is in the rich, level land section where the rainfall is as great as in Missouri, Iowa or Illinois—40 to 45 inches, well distributed through the growing season. As the U. S. Gov't says, "Eastern Oklahoma is exceptionally favorable for agriculture" and farmers who go there prove that this statement is true.

Send for free booklets

published by the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, composed of bankers and business men who have no land to sell but are interested solely in inducing practical, substantial farmers to settle and develop the fine farm lands there—lands at \$30 to \$50 per acre, which will raise as high as 30 bu. of wheat, 75 bu. of corn, 40 bu. of oats and 6000 lbs. of alfalfa a season. Write for these booklets now!

R. W. Hochaday, Colonization Agent, M., K. & T. Ry. 1523 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

OPEN A FARM STORE

WE - We supply goods and we pay the freight. No house needed at start. Get your own supplies at wholesale and make money selling to others. Our wholesale prices will open your eyes. Handle everything from a box of notions to suit of clothes. 149 CIGAN STORES CO., Box 182 Richmond, Va. WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Baird's Heave Remedy

Cures the heaves permanently and acts as a tonic on the system of animals. Easily administered, given in the feed. You don't have to shut your horse up, but keep at work. Your money back if it fails to cure. Write for FREE descriptive matter. BAIRD MFG. CO., Box 365, PURCELL, OKLA.



# 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.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

1280 A. good pasture; springs; ranch imps. \$25.00. Fred Ressel, Colony, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Ford, Haskell, Grant counties. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kan.

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, Ks.

320 A. FARM, buildings worth \$6000, 3 1/2 mi. to station, Saline Co. Price \$35 an acre. Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kan.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

MORRIS COUNTY FARMS. Send for list. Best all purpose county in State. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

115 ACRES improved, Kaw Valley land three miles from Topeka on macadam road. Write Owner, 621 Topeka Ave., Topeka, 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.

3/4 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holsington, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well imp. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade; other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

FOR SALE, 160 acres, 70 a. good tillable land, good improvements, close to school and R. R. \$5700; a snap. No trade; good terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY, KAN.; one of the best wheat counties of its size in State. Unimproved farms \$25 to \$35 an acre. Improved farms \$35 to \$50 an acre. Write me what you want. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

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. Molohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

## GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmer-kings today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man with little money.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address

E. T. Carlidge,  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,  
1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

FINE \$5500. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; fine imp. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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.

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. Spang, Fredonia, Kansas.

960 ACRE block fine level land, east Stanton Co., shallow water, \$7.00 acre. Bargain. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

WELL IMP. 320 A. farm in good location; 180 a. cult., bal grass, about 150 a. of wheat, share with farm; nice smooth farm, good soil. Price \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. time. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

640 ACRES, 7 miles North west of Spearville; imp. 70 a. alfalfa; 160 wheat, bal. fine pasture; running water. Shade. \$40 an a. \$5000 cash, bal. 20 annual payments at 5%. 160 acres Finney Co. for clear residence. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

EXTRA BARGAIN in 320 acre farm, one mile town, High school, etc. 9 room house, large barn, improvements nearly new. Everything in tip top shade. 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. 584 miles of railroad trackage. Market is 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, 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.

TWENTY-FIVE 160 ACRE FARMS in alfalfa, well imp., under water. Water guaranteed; also cheap wheat land. Possession given at once. Booklet and photos free. Land Commissioner, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kansas.

## 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.

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.

160 A. Impr. E. Kansas farm for Western land or mdse. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

\$16,000 CLEAR FARM. Want western Kansas land. Other farms for western land. T. M. Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

STOCKS OF MDSE., \$4500 to \$15,000 for land. Several good income business properties for land. \$3,000 vacant, clear, Illinois town of 8,000. 90 mi. of Chicago for Western land. Give full description in the first letter. A. Edminster, Bitting Bldg., Wichita, 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, 320 a. creek bottom farm, 4 mi. out. Well imp. Price \$65.00 per acre. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

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 LAKE 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.

160 ACRE BARGAIN. Modern 8 r. house, bath, gas, hot water heat; new modern barn. Imp., 3 years old. 80 a. cult., 80 mow land. 30 a. alfalfa, 6 mi. Topeka. 3 mi. R. R. All tillable. One of Shawnee Co. best farms. \$125. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, 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. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

TO CLOSE ESTATE 160 acres 2 miles Walton, Kan.; high school, 7 room house, cellar, two barns, good sheds, cribs and granaries; two wells, cistern, fruit, hedge fenced, 140 a. cultivated, bal. pasture. \$75 per a. E. M. Shomber, Walton, Kan.

Graham County Greclan'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. E. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, 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. \$25,000.00. Liberal terms. J. E. Becock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Live Wire Land Bargains 1740 a. in Gove Co., Kan., good improvements, 250 a. cult., 120 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## MENNONITES and CATHOLICS

We have two fine colonization propositions which we are opening to settlement this spring.

One body of land is close to fine big Catholic Church and college. Other tract has a new Mennonite Church close, Agents, take notice. For particulars, write

Clay McKibben Land Co. Dodge City, Kansas.

## MISSOURI

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.

FOUR 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 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

## GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

Must Sell To Close An Estate. 240 a. 85 mi. south K. C. Mo. 4 mi. two R. R. towns; 140 a. cult.; bal. pasture and meadow. All tillable and located in most fertile section of S. E. Missouri. Grows alfalfa, corn and grasses. Fine cattle and hog farm. Fine, smooth road on two sides. R. F. D. and phone. Churches and schools close. Good small dwelling; two large barns. Fenced and cross fenced, part hog tight. Price \$55 acre. Part cash, bal. easy terms. Dr. John B. Paul, Aultman Bldg., K. C., Mo.

## ARKANSAS

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. Folk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

60 ACRES. Public road, 4 room house; good barn; fertile land. 2 mi. Conway. Paved streets; 4 colleges; fine dairy proposition; healthy location; ideal home. Valley land. Price \$1,600. Write for description. Bahner & Co., Conway, 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.

## 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.

## WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.



**OKLAHOMA**

**OKLA. LANDS.** 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

**350 ACRES,** 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins 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.

**GET MY LIST** of farm bargains in Dewey County, Oklahoma, and be surprised. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

**160 ACRES,** imp. valley land; near school. 2 mi. town. \$5500. Never falling water. Newcomer & Co., Adair, Okla.

**WHY PAY \$150** an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/4 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, 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.

**20 A.** 1 mile from McAlester, city 15,000, all bottom; all cultivated. 4 room house, barn and well. \$45 per a. Don't delay. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, 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.

**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 those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

**Public Auction of Oklahoma State and School Lands**

**Beginning March 20, 1916**

The Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time, at five (5) per cent, approximately 237,065 acres of its public lands in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, according to the Government survey thereof. Said lands are situated in Dewey, Roger Mills, Beckham, Greer, Jackson, Harmon, and Tillman counties, and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the county court house thereof where county court is held as follows:

Taloga, (Dewey Co.) March 20, at 9 A.M. Cheyenne (Roger Mills Co.) March 22 to 25, inclusive, at 9 A.M. Bayre, (Beckham Co.) March 27 to 31 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Mangum (Greer Co.) April 1, 3, 4 and 5, at 9 A.M. Altus (Jackson Co.) April 6 to 8 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Hollis (Harmon Co.) April 10 to 13 inclusive, at 9 A.M. Frederick (Tillman Co.) April 14 and 15, at 9 A.M.

For further information address **G. A. SMITH, Sec'y** Oklahoma City, Okla.

**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.

**TEXAS**

**BARGAINS IN FARMS** and ranches, improved and unimproved, Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

**FOR SALE.** 1350 acres in lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, in a country developing rapidly. Soil light sandy loam, unexcelled for cotton, corn, truck and citrus fruit. Winters mild and summers pleasant. Alex. Whelless, Mercedes, Texas.

**NEW YORK**

**Hundreds of European Farmers** Will come this year to buy farms in New York State. They will pay 20% more than Western low prices for our New York farms. Western farmers buying these farms now may make this profit easily. For list address McBurney & Co., Eastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**Hog Prices Go Still Higher**

**Buyers Believe the Big Movement is Almost Ended—Cattle Market Shows an Improvement Also**

**T**HE hog market turned up last week and rose to the highest level of the year, February 17, with top \$8.30 and bulk of sales \$7.90 to \$8.20. Friday part of the advance was lost and prices Saturday were 15 to 20 cents higher than the week before. Both shipping and packing demand remain large. While a good many heavy hogs are coming, a large number of shipments include all classes from extreme lightweight pigs up to extreme heavyweight sows. These mixed shipments are said to be due to the fact that some renters are cleaning up ready for the spring moving and others are selling hogs rather than buy corn. Present prices are bringing a fair return for hogs, and though receipts are liberal some commission men believe that the large numbers of mixed offerings indicate that the big movement is near an end. Farmers generally figure on marketing ahead of bad spring roads and the beginning of farm work.

Trade in cattle last week showed material improvement owing to moderate receipts and more urgent demand for beef. Salesmen quoted prices up 15 to 25 cents, and killers claimed that owing to increased weight from heavy fills the cost of cattle was up 30 to 40 cents. At the yards the watering troughs were free of ice for the first time in nearly six weeks. This made cattle drink more, and trading showed sufficient activity to get the cattle over the scales early. February 14, the Chicago yards were relieved from federal quarantine against shipments of stock and feeding cattle, and though most sales continue a ban on thin cattle from the Illinois yards, the general effect was to create more confidence among cattlemen and stimulate inquiry for stockers and feeders. Late last week Pennsylvania and Delaware removed restrictions on cattle from the Chicago yards. When adjoining states take thin cattle from Chicago it will materially reduce the supply offered for the slaughter.

The top price for cattle last week, \$8.90, was paid for some 700-pound yearlings. Some 1,728-pound steers sold at \$8.80, and several bunches weighing 1,400 to 1,550 pounds brought \$8.50 to \$8.75. Cattle, owing to the longer feeding period, are showing more hard flesh than a few weeks ago, though the thaw last week made feed lots extremely soft and the cattle were muddy, in some cases causing price discrimination. The bulk of the steers sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Prices for cows and helpers advanced 15 to 25 cents. Supply was small. Veal calves were 25 to 50 cents higher, top \$11. Bulls sold readily. Prospects for early grass and the fact

that cattle are at the limit of the winter shrink improved demand for stockers and feeders. Prices advanced 5 to 25 cents. Most of the thin steers sold at \$7 to \$7.75. Stock cows and helpers were in urgent demand.

Sheep prices rose 15 to 25 cents early in the week and lost the advance later. Receipts in Kansas City were moderate, though in Chicago they were larger than in the preceding week and a year ago. Early in the week lambs sold up to \$11.10, but later \$10.80 was the top. Ewes brought \$7.70. Fat lambs are quoted at \$10.25 to \$10.90, yearlings \$8.50 to \$9.50, wethers \$7.50 to \$8.50 and ewes \$7 to \$7.75.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

|                    | This week. | Last week. | Year ago. |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>Cattle—</b>     |            |            |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 28,900     | 31,400     | 12,500    |
| Chicago .....      | 41,200     | 55,700     | 43,700    |
| Five markets ..... | 111,500    | 141,875    | 81,200    |
| <b>Hogs—</b>       |            |            |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 57,250     | 75,600     | 56,200    |
| Chicago .....      | 245,000    | 249,650    | 222,600   |
| Five markets ..... | 516,750    | 559,850    | 447,500   |
| <b>Sheep—</b>      |            |            |           |
| Kansas City .....  | 36,800     | 31,600     | 49,400    |
| Chicago .....      | 73,000     | 68,500     | 52,500    |
| Five markets ..... | 178,760    | 191,600    | 177,500   |

The condition of the new wheat crop gradually is engaging more attention of traders. With the disappearance of ice and snow from fields in the Southwest, reports of an apprehensive nature come from widely separated districts. Despite the fact that there has not been enough mild weather to start growth and reveal the true condition of the plant, the reports were given some credence. Crop damage reports were chiefly of Hessian flies in Kansas fields, and of green bugs in Oklahoma and Texas, and were not very convincing. On the other hand there were reliable reports from observers in Central Kansas who declared that wheat fields have come out from under the ice and snow with no damage apparent to the plants.

Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada last week, as reported by Bradstreet's were only 6,288,000 bushels, the smallest since last September, and they compare with 11,480,000 bushels in the preceding year and 10,227,000 bushels a year ago. The decrease was attributed entirely to scarcity of ocean vessels, as there is plenty of wheat at ports waiting to go. Galveston has 1 1/2 million bushels in elevators, New Orleans 2,330,000 bushels, about 6 million bushels at Atlantic ports and 11 1/4 million bushels at Buffalo, not to mention the large quantity of wheat en route or in the congested seaboard railroad yards. Exports of wheat from Argentina last week were materially larger than recently, amounting to 2,440,000 bushels, compared with 3,184,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from Australia were only 448,000 bushels.

Mild weather generally stimulated a larger movement of wheat to primary markets and this acted as a check on buying sentiment. The five important spring and winter wheat markets received 6,419 cars, 85 per cent more than in the preceding week and 70 per cent more than a year ago. Though restricted by a shortage of cars the movement is expected to continue liberal.

Movement in Canada increased also. Winnipeg receiving 1,953 cars of wheat, compared with 1,401 cars in the previous week and 1,712 cars a year ago. Prices for wheat in Winnipeg had about the same action as in American markets. All information indicates that large quantities of wheat still are on Canadian farms and a spring movement up to the capacity of the railroads is expected.

Export demand for corn was large enough last week to keep the market strong in the face of a decided increase in receipts.

Liverpool cables reported a moderate demand, owing to the very high price, equal to about \$1.52 a bushel for American corn, or more than double the Kansas City price, but it is expected that foreign buyers will depend more and more in the next few weeks on this country for supplies. Exports last week were 1,338,000 bushels. Business is restricted by the scarcity of ocean vessels. Shipments of corn from Argentina last week were 1,981,000 bushels, compared with 1,753,000 bushels a year ago. Reduced exports are expected soon and prospects for the new crop in that country are uncertain.

**Ward Wheat—**No. 2, nominally \$1.19@1.25; No. 3, nominally \$1.14@1.23; No. 4, \$1.04@1.14.

**Soft Wheat—**No. 2, nominally \$1.19@1.23; No. 3, nominally \$1.12@1.21; No. 4, \$1.03@1.11.

**Corn—**No. 2 white, nominally 70¢@70 1/2¢; No. 3, 68¢; No. 4, 65¢; No. 5, 63¢; No. 2 yellow, nominally 71 1/4¢@72¢; No. 3, nominally 70 1/4¢@71¢; No. 4, 68 1/4¢; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2¢; No. 3, 67 1/4¢; No. 4, 64¢.

**Oats—**No. 2 white, nominally 48¢@49¢; No. 3, nominally 45 1/4¢@46 1/4¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 45¢@46¢; No. 3, nominally 42¢@44¢.

**Kafir—**No. 3 white, 96¢; No. 4 95¢; No. 3 mixed 95¢.

**Milo—**No. 3, 95¢; No. 4, 94¢.

**Rye—**No. 2, nominally 93¢@94¢.

**Barley—**No. 4, 63¢.

**Bran—**Nominally 89¢@90¢.

**Shorts—**Nominally \$1.02@1.08.

**Corn chop** (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.30.

**Seed—**A cwt., alfalfa, \$15.00@20.00; clover, \$14.00@18.00; cane seed, \$5@11.00; millet, German, \$1.70@2.10; common, \$1.46@1.70; Siberian, \$1.40@1.55.

Total receipts of hay last week were 838 cars, compared with 829 cars last week and 898 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: **Prairie, choice,** \$10.00@10.50; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7.00@8.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.50. **Lowland prairie,** \$4.00@6.00. **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, \$9.00@10.50; No. 2, \$7.00@9.50. **Clover,** No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$6.00@10.00. **Alfalfa, choice,** \$16.50@17.50; No. 1, \$15.00@16.00; standard, \$11.50@14.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11.00; No. 3, \$6.00@8.00. **Straw,** \$6.50@7.00. **Packing hay,** \$4.00@5.00.

**Eggs—**Extra new white wood cases included, 25c a dozen; firsts, 23c; storage, 16c; current receipts, \$6.15 a case.

**Butter—**Creamery, extra, 31c a pound; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; pound prints, 10c higher; packing stock 19¢@19 1/2¢.

**Live Poultry—**Broilers, under 2 pounds, 19c; springs, 17c; roosters, 9c; hens, 13 1/2¢; turkey hens and young toms, 20c; old toms, 20c; old toms, 16c; ducks, 14c; geese, 12c.

**Poland China Sale Succeeds**

J. G. Burt's Poland China bred sow sale at Solomon, Kan., last Monday was very successful. Solomon has three railroads and the morning trains on each line brought good delegations from nearby territory. The sale was held in a comfortable pavilion lighted by electricity. The sale was conducted by W. C. Curphey of Salina and J. H. Moorman of Solomon. The 28 bred sows and gilts were in good breeding form and the entire offering was as good as has been sold in a public sale ring this spring. The 28 bred sows averaged \$37. A few boars and gilts of last fall farrowed well. This is the first of Mr. Burt's annual bred sow sales to be held at Solomon. This is a list of buyers:

- 1—Peter Humburger, Solomon.....\$36
- 2—J. F. Gamber, Culver, Kan..... 37
- 3—Pat Harrigan, Solomon..... 41
- 4—Thomas McGrath, Solomon..... 41
- 5—E. L. Duncan, Delphos, Kan..... 35
- 10—T. B. Scott, Solomon..... 32
- 13—A. J. Anderson, Assaria, Kan..... 33
- 15—A. Ruch, New Cambria, Kan..... 31
- 18—Grant Crawford, Lincoln, Kan..... 45
- 19—P. T. Kelly, Solomon..... 39
- 20—E. Taylor, Solomon..... 40
- 22—W. J. Hobbs, Solomon..... 20
- 28—Joe Pryor, Abilene, Kan..... 36
- 24—Richard Myer, Elmdale, Kan..... 34
- 26—F. J. Jaquer, Delphos, Kan..... 48

**Weeds Use the Plant Food**

Weeds take for their growth from the soil the food that should be utilized by a crop growing on the land. And the worst of it is that they use the available or usable plant food! Most soils do not contain at any one time any strong excess of available plant food above what the crop growing in the field demands to reach a maximum development. As in the case of the moisture, if this food is used by weeds, it usually means that much reduction in the regular crops. Let the crop grower then please consider also this undesirable effect of weeds.

Weeds add to the cost of seedbed preparation. The difference in the effort necessary in preparing a clean field for planting, in the case of winter wheat, for example, and a weedy field is considerable, and in many cases it becomes impossible to make a satisfactory seedbed of a weed covered field. This point also was clearly brought out in an experiment at the North Platte substation. Summarized all data show that on weedy ground the soil was very dry and turned over lumpy and hard; while on a weed free soil, the ground plowed easily and worked down well so that a good seedbed was obtained. The data further demonstrated the fact that even small weeds growing in a field increase the cost of preparation and the kind of preparation attained. Small Russian thistle plants, not more than 2 to 3 inches high, consumed more than an inch of water, almost entirely from the first foot of soil. If these weeds had been kept down, the water saved would have made seedbed preparation easy and effective. Are further explanations of the effect of weeds on seedbed preparation necessary?

**Didn't Like the Colors**

Little Margret had grown tired of looking at the scenery from the car window, but while going through the Royal Gorge, her mother, gazing in awe at the sun-colored hills and rocks, said: "Look dear, isn't it pretty now!"

Margret yawned and looked out. "O, yes, it's a pretty fair looking little gully, but why did they paint the rocks and things such crazy colors?"

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KANSAS CITY AND ALL MARKETS.

**COLORADO LANDS.**

**FOUND—**320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; no sand hills. Cost you \$300, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

**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.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**WANT** few more members to assist in defraying expenses to secure half a million acre **FREE LAND GRANT** in Bolivia; fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 25c. J. B. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

**VIRGINIA**

**Virginia Farms and Homes.**  
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.  
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

**FARM LOANS**

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

1. If a Kansas woman dies leaving property in her own name but no children of her own who would inherit the property?  
 2. Can a person living in Kansas make a will giving his property to whom he sees fit by leaving a part to his heirs?  
 3. What is the meaning of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in a section and to what part of the section do they belong?  
 McCloud, Okla.

SUBSCRIBER.

1. If a Kansas woman dies intestate, that is without will and without children, the husband would inherit her property. If she has no husband or children her parents would inherit and if her parents are dead their children would inherit.

2. A husband or wife could not disinherit each other by will. The wife would inherit half of her husband's estate regardless of his will and the same rule would apply to the estate of the wife if she should die before her husband. So far as other heirs are concerned either the husband or wife could dispose of his or her property by will as might please them.

3. In surveying public lands the sections sometimes overrun and sometimes fall short. What would ordinarily be 40 acres contains either less or more than 40 acres. These fractional tracts are called "lots." I believe in Kansas they always lie either on the North side or West side of the section.

## Rural High School.

Turon had a high school built by contract. The town was stung. Now it is proposed to form a district taking in eight miles each way from the town of Turon and petitions asking to have the matter put to a vote are in circulation. Are the people in Turon allowed to sign the same paper as those in the country? How many signers are required to call the election and what majority is required to carry the proposition?  
 Turon, Kan. B. S.

I presume the intention is to form a rural high school district under the provisions of Chapter 311, Session laws 1915. The petition asking that such district be formed directed to the board of county commissioners and reciting the boundaries of the proposed district must be signed by two-fifths of the legal electors, of the territory to be included in the district. The petition must be signed by two-fifths of the electors residing in the town of Turon and also by two-fifths of the electors residing in the country to be taken into the district before the commissioners are authorized to call the election.

In order that the proposition may carry at the election it must receive a majority of the votes cast by the electors in the town and also a majority of the votes of the electors in the country cast at the election.

Evidently it is the intent of the law that separate petitions shall be circulated in town and country in order that it may be ascertained whether the required two-fifths of the voters in both town and country have signed. If, however, each signer designates his residence at the time of signing the petition I see nothing in the law that prevents all signing the same petition.

## Widow and Widower.

A widower and widow agree to get married, each having children by former marriages. In order to protect the property rights of their children they enter into a prenuptial agreement. The wife dies first and the husband signs a quit claim to her estate in order to satisfy all persons concerned. Is it necessary or advisable to have her heirs quitclaim his landed estate?  
 Wichita, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

No.

## Right of Possession.

How long can the owner keep possession of land after foreclosure proceedings have been started when person holding second mortgage is doing the foreclosing?  
 Washington, Kan. W. F. F.

I cannot say how long he would be entitled to possession after foreclosure proceedings have been started because I do not know how long it might take to get the matter through court and get a decree of foreclosure. The mortgagor is allowed 18 months to redeem after the judgment and sale under foreclosure. It would make no difference as to time whether the foreclosure was begun by the person holding the first or second mortgage. Of course the rights of the second mortgagee would be subordinate to those of the first mortgage.

## Labor Debt.

Does a labor debt outlaw in Kansas?  
 Kingman, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Yes. The statute of limitations would begin to run at the time the

labor was completed. If merely a running account it would outlaw in three years. If a note or other agreement in writing was given for the amount due it would run five years. If action is begun in court to enforce the contract or collect the amount due, the statute of limitation would be suspended pending the action. If judgment is obtained it will not outlaw for five years.

## A Question of Bankruptcy.

1. If A owes C, and B is on A's note as security could C close in on B in case A has gone into bankruptcy, before A's property is sold and divided among his creditors?  
 2. If A's personal property has a chattel mortgage upon it should such property be listed in the bankruptcy proceedings?  
 3. Is A allowed any certain amount of property if he takes the bankrupt law?  
 4. Would A's interest be stopped by the bankruptcy proceedings?  
 5. Would A have the right to sell his land and personal property at private sale?  
 6. Where would he have to begin bankruptcy proceedings?  
 7. If A should deed his land to B as collateral security could such land be listed in the bankruptcy proceedings without B's consent?  
 O. L. Walnut, Kan.

1. If B was a joint maker of the note, as is altogether probable, the holder of the note could proceed against him directly. If he was a mere indorser of the note and the note showed that to be the case I believe that A's available property would be applied first. Of course in any event he could come in as one of A's creditors and get his proportion of the assets, to be distributed under the order of the court hearing the case in bankruptcy.

2. While the bankruptcy proceedings would not affect the chattel mortgage if given in good faith, whatever equity A might have in property mortgaged properly would be listed with his other assets.

3. The bankrupt is allowed the same exemptions that he is allowed under our state statute; that is his homestead, library, wearing apparel for himself and family; two cows, ten hogs, one yoke of oxen, one horse or mule; a span of horses or mules, wagon, two plows, and other farming utensils; the grain, meat vegetables, groceries and other provisions necessary for the support of his family for one year.

4. Bankruptcy proceedings are supposed to clean the slate. In other words the bankrupt is supposed to give up all the property he has that would be subject to execution and he is permitted to go free from his creditors.

5. At any time prior to beginning the bankruptcy proceedings A would have the right to sell his property at private sale, provided that such sale is not made to defraud.

6. Bankruptcy proceedings are begun in the United States court.

7. A would have the right before bankruptcy proceedings to deed land or other property to B to secure him as an endorser on his note, but the court probably would hold that such conveyance was not an absolute conveyance but in the nature of a mortgage or lien given to secure B from loss, and that whatever equity A might have in the land after satisfying B's claim should be listed among his assets.

## Not Enough Paper.

1. Would like to have you publish the child labor laws of Kansas.  
 2. Will the women of the suffrage states be allowed to vote the national tickets in full, or will they have to wait until we have national suffrage?  
 MRS. O. E. CARLSON.

Wellington, Kan.

1. To publish all the laws of Kansas bearing directly and indirectly on child labor would take more space than I have at my command. I might say in general, however, that the laws of Kansas forbid the employing of children under 14 in factories or workshops not owned or operated by the parent of the child, or to employ such child during the hours when the public school is in session. It is unlawful also to employ children less than 16 years old in factories or workshops, more than eight hours a day or to compel such child under 16 to begin work before 7 o'clock in the morning, or to work later than 6 o'clock in the evening.

2. Women in the suffrage states have the same voting rights as men in those states.

## Question of Insurance.

A owns 160 acres and has his farm buildings insured in an old line company. He gets a loan on the land, the loan company accepting the insurance. The insurance runs out two or three years before the mortgage falls due. Can the mortgage company compel A to reinsure his buildings in the same company or any company it wishes, or can he insure in the Grange insurance company, having become a member of the Grange in the meantime? Insurance in the Grange would cost only about

1/4 as much as insurance in the old line company. Would the mortgage company have a right to foreclose if A refuses to reinsure in any other company than the Grange?

2. Will you give me the location of land offices in eastern Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona?  
 Dexter, Kan. READER.

1. Whether the mortgage company can compel A to reinsure in an old line company, depends on the terms of the original contract. If A simply agreed to keep the buildings insured in a reliable company for the benefit of the loan company, then he has the right to insure with the Grange provided he is able to show that the insurance is good.

2. If A pays interest promptly when due I do not think he need fear foreclosure proceedings.

3. Land offices in eastern Colorado are at Denver, Pueblo and Lamar. In Wyoming at Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, Lander, and Sundance. In New Mexico, at Clayton, Ft. Sumner, Las Cruces, Roswell, Santa Fe, and Tucumcari. In Arizona, at Phoenix.

## Up Against it.

I sold A a lot in town. The lot is 50 feet wide. B has two lots adjoining, the two lots being 100 feet wide. B had the county surveyor survey the lots. He moved B's line two feet. B says that he won't stand by the survey. A has his 50 feet, B has his 100 feet. A wants me to establish the line between them. How can I establish it any more than it has been established?  
 Weir, Kan. LAW ABIDER.

I do not see that you have anything to do in the matter. You certainly have no authority to establish the lines. The lines established by the county surveyor will stand until it is shown that they do not agree with the original plat.

If A was satisfied with what were supposed to be the boundaries of the lot when he purchased it, and if B is dissatisfied with the present survey which he had made why not abide by the original lines, and pay no attention to the survey?

## Question of Citizenship.

There has been some discussion on the question of citizenship. Would a person be a citizen of the United States whose parents were foreign born and never naturalized? Would a man of 21, born in this country, be a citizen if his parents died before taking out naturalization papers or would he have to take out naturalization papers himself?  
 Kensington, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

If the person referred to was born in this country he would be a citizen regardless of whether his parents were naturalized. This in effect answers the second question. If the person 21 years old was born in this country he is a citizen of the United States.

## Right of City.

I have installed in my dwelling two electric lights and have a meter. Can the city fix a minimum price of 75 cents a month and collect that amount when I do not use more than 50 cents worth of electricity during the summer months? Can the company charge more than the amount registered by the meter?  
 McCune, Kan. W. D. C.

The electric light company has the right to fix a maximum charge provided it is so stated in its contract with you. If nothing is said about a minimum charge in the general contracts with consumers the company can collect only the rate for amount consumed.

## Guard Against Rim Cutting

Protection from rim cutting is not to be obtained by any particular type of tire but depends rather upon the design, quality and usage. No good tire of any standard type will be cut by any standard rim, if properly used. On the other hand, any type of tire will be injured if subjected to abuse. Under inflation, dented and irregular rims, excessive loads, tire fillers and stiff reinforcers are the common causes for cutting and breaking above beads.

The flanges of a rim may be battered down and become rough from running a tire deflated for a considerable distance; the next tire, applied, is sure to be cut above the beads.

Tires, carrying heavier loads than those for which designed, may develop breaking at the beads where engaged by clinches of rim.

If rim become rusted from water working around beads when tires are run soft or through neglected cuts in the tires, or from neglect to put proper fittings on the valve stem, the rust should be removed with emery paper and rims painted with a coating of aluminum, graphite and oil or other good preservative solution. When applying a tire, be careful that the flap does not slip underneath the bead and crowd it in the clinch of the rim.

## 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., 329 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.

March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.  
 March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.  
 Mar. 9—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.  
 March 15—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.  
 Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

## Jacks and Percherons.

Feb. 28—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan.  
 Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.  
 Feb. 28—P. J. McCulley & Son, Princeton, Mo.

## Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

March 22—Ruben Harsbarger & 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 3—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.  
 March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

## Guernsey Cattle.

Mar. 2—Newlin Dairy, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle.

March 1—T. A. Glerens, Walton, Neb.

## Big Stock Sales.

March 2—Jas. B. Healey, Hope, Kan.

## Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 29—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

March 4—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.

Mar. 8—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia.

Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 28—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

March 7—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

March 8—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

On Thursday, March 2, William Newlin will sell 55 head of Guernsey cattle at the Newlin Dairy Farm, near Hutchinson, Kan. There will be 20 2-year-old heifers bred, a splendid lot of yearling heifers and heifer calves, a few high grade bull calves, and one purebred Guernsey bull, 8 months old. Note the display ad in this issue and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

## Farm and Stock Sale.

On Wednesday, March 1, A. C. Jones of Olpe, Kan., will sell his Rosedale Dairy farm and his entire herd of Holstein cattle. The farm is fully equipped for either dairy or beef cattle. The Holsteins will include 12 registered cows, a herd bull, 2 registered yearling bulls, 2 registered calves and 25 high grades. At the same sale G. P. Jones will sell 24 head of Hereford cattle, including 10 head of registered yearling heifers, 10 head of high grade heifers, 3 young cows and a herd bull. Note the display ad in this issue and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

## Successful Wichita Sale.

F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., who for years has promoted the livestock interests of Northern Oklahoma until its effect for the betterment of livestock has been felt throughout the state, decided to venture a trial combination sale of purebred livestock at Wichita, Kan. One hundred seventy-three head of stock were consigned to the sale held February 16. Seventy-three hogs, 41 Percheron stallions and mares, 41 jacks and Jennets and 18 purebred cattle were sold. It was the most successful combination sale ever held at Wichita. The consignors were practically all highly pleased with the results and with the able manner in which the sale was conducted, and not only these same consignors but many other breeders and leading stockmen of Wichita have prevailed on Mr. Kirk to make Wichita his headquarters and promote livestock sales together with a regular annual show and sale that will arouse interest throughout the entire Southwest.—Advertisement.

## Percheron Sale at Garden City.

S. P. Wood, Garden City, Kan., will sell Thursday and Friday, March 2 and 3, the largest sale of livestock ever held in Western Kansas. On Thursday, March 2, will be sold 700 cattle consisting of 400 cows, 3 to 8 years old, grade Shorthorns and Herefords, 100 3-year-old high grade Hereford heifers, 100 yearling Whitefaced heifers and 100 yearling Whitefaced steers and on the same day he will also sell 100 grade Percheron mares and fillies, 2 to 6 years old; the mares are in foal to good registered Percheron stallions. He will also sell 50 geldings, 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 1200 to 1800 pounds, also 50 3 to 4-



year-old mules. On Friday, March 3, will be sold, 30 purebred registered Percherons, consisting of 15 stallions and one Belgian and one Shire stallion, good ones. Among these stallions will be several weighing over a ton, richly bred and the kind you are wanting if you want the good kind. Included will be one son and one grandson of the prize winning Casino. The mares include both imported and home-bred, good brood mares in foal to good registered Percheron stallions and a few handsome fillies. The great number and variety of stock to sell in this sale makes it a desirable place to purchase horses, cattle and mules. Please remember that all cattle and grades sell the first day of sale and the registered Percherons sell the last day. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale.**  
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell Thursday, March 23, at Watonga, Okla., 35 head of Shorthorns, 5 bulls every one a head header and 30 cows and heifers every one a special attraction. The wonderful success of Mr. Lookabaugh as a Shorthorn breeder and his prize winning record at the leading cattle shows has attracted attention of Shorthorn breeders throughout the United States. His vision of the possibilities of Shorthorn development in the Southwest are coming true and while only five years ago it appeared that Mr. Lookabaugh was visionary, today the fruits of his breeding efforts and untiring energy in building up this great herd of Shorthorns in Oklahoma are being realized. He has boldly proclaimed the Shorthorn to be the farmer's cow and has spent thousands of dollars to promote the Shorthorn industry. "By their fruits ye shall know them" surely applies to the Lookabaugh Shorthorns and this one herd with the force of the man behind it has helped to change the view point of many a man and in some instances whole communities to the extent of showing the great advantage of raising good purebred Shorthorns. One of Mr. Lookabaugh's objects in holding this sale is to attract people to Watonga, Okla., that they may see for themselves the results of his efforts, thereby helping to stimulate them to raise more and better Shorthorns. His display advertising this issue will give you a better idea of the offering but for detailed description write him today for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., is offering for sale 45 August and September Poland China pigs that are fine as silk. They are all by Kansas Sunflower, by King of Kansas and out of the choice big type sows. Write to Mr. Copeland at once for further descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

W. H. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., has for sale a number of registered Percheron stallions of unusual merit. Also a few registered mares, two good jacks and some Jennets that are with foal. Write Mr. Graner at once. He also has a number of young Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages.—Advertisement.

K. G. Giststad, Lancaster, Kan., is advertising a choice lot of yearling Shorthorn bulls. They are reds and roans. The breeding and individual merit of this lot will compare favorably with anything to be found in the West. If you want a bull don't fail to write Mr. Giststad at once. Lancaster is in Atchison county, 12 miles from Atchison. Write at once.—Advertisement.

Note the display ad in this issue of J. B. Healy's big registered stock sale at Hope, Kan., Thursday, March 2. The offering includes Percherons, jacks, Holstein cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs, Hampshire hogs, and standard bred horses. This is one of the big offerings of the season. Interested parties should note the ad and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is the well known breeder of big Spotted Poland Chinas. He is now sold out of bred gilts but has some choice gilts that he will price open or bred to your order. He is also offering a fine lot of fall pigs of both sexes and will book orders for pigs at weaning time. If you are interested in the original big spotted Poland write to Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

**Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.**

A consignment sale of Hereford cattle consigned by Kansas breeders will be held at the college pavilion, Manhattan, Kan., March 3. This offering will include 25 bulls, 22 heifers and 10 cows. All animals have been especially selected for this sale. For a list of the breeders consigning note the display ad in this issue. Prof. W. A. Cochel of the college is sales manager.—Advertisement.

**Poland Chinas Sell Well.**

H. C. Graner's Poland China sale at Lancaster, Kan., last Thursday was well attended by both farmers and breeders. The average was \$45 and the top was \$61, paid by H. B. Walter of Effingham, for a February gilt, sired by Big Bob Wonder. Some of the principal buyers were: Tom Gormley, Pierce, Kan.; P. J. Jacobson, Atchison, Mo.; Moeck, St. Joe, W. A. Margrade, Preston, Neb.; L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan.; M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.; A. B. Howe, Atchison, Mo.; W. Babb, Attica, Kan.; J. G. Eurt, Solomon, Kan.; T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.; John Keeley, Blackwell, Okla.; L. J. Kauff, Seneca, Kan.; W. J. Adams, Everest, Kan.; Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan. The sale was conducted by Cois. Frank Zaun and Charles Scott. The offering was good and was well received by those who attended the sale.—Advertisement.

**Jacks at Holton, Kan.**

The Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kan., handlers jacks, most of which have been shipped to Holton direct from the Saunders Jack farm, Lexington, Ky. Bruce Saunders is well known, having lived in the vicinity of Holton almost all of his life and has been breeding jacks and Percherons on his nice farm joining Holton on the south for a number of years. In shipping in this car of jacks it was the aim to bring to Holton the best car of jacks

ever shipped out of Kentucky. They are broke and range in ages from 2 to 6 years old. U. G. Saunders, the uncle of Bruce Saunders and the proprietor of the big Jack breeding establishment at Lexington, is well and favorably known all over Kansas as he has sold jacks to Kansas buyers for a good many years. Write at once to the Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kan., if you are in the market for a Jack. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

**Harter Makes Fair Average.**

J. H. Harter's Poland China sale at Valley Falls, Kan., last Saturday, was well patronized by the farmers in the vicinity of Valley Falls and by the breeders over that section of the state. The average on the entire offering was \$34 and the average on the tried sows was \$42. This was a dispersion sale as Mr. Harter is intending to slow down some and not work so hard. His son Clifford is in college at Holton and when he has finished college if he decides to continue farming they may stock up again and continue at their farm near Westmoreland, Kan. J. H. Harter has been known all over the country as one of the successful Poland China breeders. This was the sixteenth public sale for Mr. Harter and James T. McCulloch announced on opening the sale that he had conducted 15 out of the 16 sales that Mr. Harter had held. Col. W. C. Curphey of Salina was also on this sale and has for a number of years been associated on the Harter sales. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., topped the sale at \$65. It was a good sale and Mr. Harter was very well satisfied with it.—Advertisement.

**Kemmerer's Poland Sow Sale.**

Wednesday, March 8, is the date of John Kemmerer's annual Poland China sale at Maple Lane Farm, about 4 miles north of Jewell, Kan., and about 6 miles south of Mankato, Kan. The offering consists of 10 tried sows, 20 fall gilts and 15 spring gilts. The tried sows represent leading types of Poland Chinas of the larger kind. The 20 fall gilts that go in the sale are as good as the writer ever saw driven through a sale ring. They are mostly by Long King's Best Son, by Long King's Best, the great boar in the H. B. Walter herd for so long and lately in the H. C. Graner herd. The tried sows are bred to him and the balance of the offering by him are bred to Big Bobby Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder, H. E. Walter's noted boar. In fact the entire offering is strong in the breeding that has made the Walter herd popular. Practically all of the herd boar material used by Mr. Kemmerer has been drawn from this herd. There will be a number of the tried sows by Nebraska Chief, Jumbo Ex. and others of noted blood lines. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him today for the catalog. It will prove an offering worthy in every particular.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

T. A. Glerens has an announcement in this issue calling attention to his big dairy cattle sale to be held at his farm near Walton, Neb., east of Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday, March 1. The offering will consist of 65 high class and high producing Holstein cows and heifers and 35 head of high grade Jersey cows and heifers. Everything is tuberculin tested. Plan to attend if you want good dairy stock.—Advertisement.

**Behrent's Big Stock Sale.**

On Saturday, March 4, C. T. Behrent of Oronoke, Kan., will make a draft sale of Hereford cattle and Poland Chinas in the sale pavilion at Norton, Kan. The offering will include 35 immune, big type, Poland China sows and gilts, 6 choice registered Hereford bulls and 5 high grade heifers. Both Poland Chinas and Herefords represent the very best of blood lines. Note the display ad in this issue and write for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Hampshire Bred Sow Sale.**

Keep in mind March 8, the day on which C. P. Paulsen of Nora, Neb., will sell 55 head of choice Hampshire sows and gilts at Council Bluffs, Ia. Mr. Paulsen is one of the men who is doing things in the way of breeding Hampshire hogs. Among his successes is the breeding and developing of Paulsen's Model that sold for \$800; the breeding and developing of Nora's Dutchess, the sow that sold for \$550. Both these prices are record prices for Hampshires. A proof that he is breeding strictly high class Hampshires is the fact that 50 of his sows in the fall of 1915 farrowed all perfectly belted pigs. This is the class of Hampshires you will find in his sale at Council Bluffs. Arrange to attend the sale or send bids in his care.—Advertisement.

**Schwab Sells Duroc Sows.**

George W. Schwab, Duroc-Jersey breeder, of Clay Center, Neb., will hold his regular annual bred sow sale Wednesday, March 8. Forty head, a big per cent of which are tried sows, will be sold. Everything will be immune and every animal purchased on a mall bid will be shipped to buyer's station on approval. A big lot of the sows will be bred to the herd boar, Pleasant View Col. 181389, a boar of splendid conformation and a great producer. He was sired by Col. Success by King The Col. Others will be bred to the old standby Buddy K. 4th Wideawake. The sows that go in this offering were selected with care and are being fed for results from the buyer's standpoint. Catalogs of this sale are now ready and will be sent to all inquiries. Please mention this paper when writing. Parties that are unable to attend may send bids to Col. Z. S. Branson or Jesse Johnson in Mr. Schwab's care, at Clay Center, Neb.—Advertisement.

**Another Illustrator 2d Sale.**

George Briggs & Sons, Nebraska's most prominent Duroc-Jersey breeders, announce another big Illustrator 2d sale to be held at the farm near Fairfield and Clay Center, Tuesday, March 7. This sale will be largely an Illustrator 2d sale as a big per cent of the offering will be sired by that boar or bred to him or his sons. A few to the great young boar Deets Illustrator 2d, the best boar so far sired by Illustrator 2d. He was sold last fall to H. A. Deets of Kearney, Neb., for a long price and proved a great attraction in Mr. Deets's January sale. That Illustrator 2d is one of the

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.**  
**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.**  
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: The breeder: 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**

**Buy Big Type Mulefoot** Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Jas. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**Wiebe's Immune Polands** Bred gilts, tried sows and 40 choice fall pigs. We ship on approval. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me

**ANDREW KOBAR, 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**

**Poland China Bred Sows** (Private Sale). Very choice fall yearling gilts and tried sows of Big Orange and A Wonder breeding and bred to A Son of Big Wonder's Jumbo. Attractive prices.

**JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KAN.**

**Original Big Spotted Polands!!** Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex. Booking orders for pigs at weaning time.

**ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, 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**

**I Ship on Approval** Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related.

**ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.**

**CapitalViewHerd** Big Type Poland Chinas

September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell.

**John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)**

**Big Type Polands** 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.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**Immune Durocs** Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed.

**E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.**

**WOODDELL DUROCS** 30 bred sows and gilts, also a few boars left to close out at a reduction.

**G. D. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

**20 DUROC GILTS** bred for March and April farrow. Will sell Van's Crimson Wonder 148191. Fall Pigs, both sex, pairs no kin.

**R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.**

**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**

**DUROCS \$25** Bred Gilts \$25. Registered. Sired by "Bell The Boy" and bred to Model Top Again," both prize winners at big state fairs in Kan., Mo. and Tenn. These gilts are showing with pig. Hogs vaccinated by double method. Fall boars or sows \$10. Gilts with litter \$50. A few service boars left at \$20.

**R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas**

**O. I. C. HOGS.**  
**Immuned O. I. C's.** 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, Luray, 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

**SMOOTH HEAVY BONED O. I. C'S** All ages for sale at all times that carry prize winning blood. They are the large, heavy boned, early maturing and easy feeding type. Write for circular and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

**Silver Leaf Stock Farm!** I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old. Pairs and trios no skin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable.

**C. A. Cary, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.**

**Originators of the Famous O. I. C. Swine 1863**

**Two O.I.C. Hogs Weigh 2806 lbs.**

Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our O. I. C. Hogs weigh 2806 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments

**U. S. Govt. Inspected** We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs for 52 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

**Write-to-day— for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"**

**THE L. B. SILVER CO. 568 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**Durocs, Tried Sows** Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

**20 IMMUNE DUROC JERSEY BOARS** Females bred and open. Red Poll bulls and females and ton Percheron stallions. All stock shipped on approval.

**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.**

**Immuned Durocs!** 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen.

**F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**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.**

**BANCROFT'S DUROCS** Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale bred gilts, September boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.

**D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Ks.** Shipping point Downs, Kan.



**BERKSHIRES.**  
**BERKSHIRE GILTS**  
 Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
**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.

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!**  
 Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. **L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBOENE, KANSAS**

**Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns**  
 Double Marys (Flatrock Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas**

**Doyle Park Shorthorns**  
 Scotch and Scotch topped, 50% roans. Bulls 8 to 20 months old, sired by Ardethian Mystery and Alfalfa News. **HOMAN & SONS, PEAODY, 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.**

**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**

**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.)**

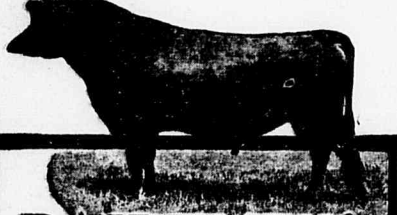
**SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS**  
 from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by **Secret's Sultan**  
 Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center. **S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.**

**PEARL HERD Shorthorns**  
 Valiant 346162, Marengo's Pearl 391962 and Orange Lover in service. 20 choice bulls 10 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. **C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.**

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**Lad of Nightingale** by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. **L. F. CLARK, Russell, Kas.**

**Quivera Place Jerseys**  
 For Sale: good two year old bull of Eminent and Oxford Lad breeding. Write quick. **E. G. Munsell, Herington, Ka.**

**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.**



**DAIRYMEN!**  
 Is that great half of your herd, the sire, a half that will show thousands of dollars of profit? Or is he "just a bull"? Run no risks. Invest where you know the breed pays and where the registry stands for purity of type and special, concentrated purpose.

**Buy a Jersey Bull**  
 Introduce the blood that proves out in steady, persistent milk flow, in animals that mature early, live long, live anywhere, eat most anything and produce most economically, the richest of milk. Get our free book "About Jersey Cattle," and plan now to build up a herd you'll be proud of.

**The American Jersey Cattle Club**  
 355 West 23rd Street - New York City

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**  
 ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
 TOPEKA, KANSAS  
 CUTS OF YOUR LIVE STOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

greatest sires the breed ever produced is an admitted fact. Recently a breeder of note said to the writer that **Illustrator 2d** was a second Ohio Chief. Tracing as he does to Ohio Chief and Proud Advance he is an outcross for any breeding in Kansas and any reader of this paper that will need a herd boar can't do better than to buy a sow or gilt bred to this great sire. The attractions include a pair of tried sows, one of Golden Model and the other of Col. Inventor breeding. Both sell bred to **Illustrator 2d**. Then there will be 15 selected fall boars and gilts and a big percent sired by **Illustrator 2d**. It will be a good useful offering all the way through and any reader of this paper that wants the best in Durocs should plan to attend. Write now for catalog, and if you can't come send bids to **Jesse Johnson** in care of **George Briggs & Sons, at Clay Center, Neb.**—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**  
 BY C. H. HAY.

A letter just received from **E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kan.**, states that his sale stock is coming along in fine shape and that this offering will be by far the best he has ever offered. The date is February 29. Don't fail to be there if you can use a few good prolific sows.—Advertisement.

**Good Jacks at Boen's.**  
 Any of our readers who are in the market for a good jack will find first class at **Prarie View Stock Farm at Lawson, Mo.** Mr. Boen, the owner, has been breeding jacks for many years and his herd shows it. You will find plenty of size and quality in the Boen herd. This entire herd must sell this spring as Mr. Boen is quitting the business. Look up his ad and write him for prices.—Advertisement.

**Finley's Eighth Jack Sale.**  
**W. J. Finley of Higginsville, Mo.**, will make a draft sale of jacks and jennets at his farm near Higginsville, on Monday, March 6. The offering will include 25 jacks and 25 jennets. The majority of the jennets are in foal to **Dr. McCord**. Note the display ad in this issue and if you have not already done so, write for catalog at once, mentioning **Farmers Mail and Breeze**.—Advertisement.

**Bradley's Big Jack Sale.**  
 Wednesday, March 15, is the day **Bradley Brothers of Warrensburg, Mo.**, will make their big draft sale of jacks and jennets. The offering will include 50 head, 25 jacks and 25 jennets. All the jacks are black with mealy points and range in age from 1 to 4 years. The jennets are all showing safe in foal. Everything is registered. Write at once for the big catalog and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

**Dean Sells Polands March 1.**  
 On the above date **Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo.**, will sell a draft of his **Mastodon Poland Chinas**. This is one of the most attractive sales of the year. The breeding of each individual is superb and for size, quality and productiveness they are unsurpassed. For the convenience of the buyers this sale will be held in **Dearborn** where there is hourly interurban service from **St. Joseph and Kansas City**. The entire offering is immune.—Advertisement.

**Boars and Bred Gilts.**  
**P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan.**, are pioneers in the breeding of big type Poland Chinas. They have been very successful in producing hogs of god size with quality. They are carrying a regular card in **Farmers Mail and Breeze** in which they are offering some high class boars and some extra good bred gilts. These hogs will please any of our readers who are in the market for good ones. We have no hesitancy whatever in recommending this firm or the hogs they offer. They have recently bought a few high class richly bred sows bred for spring litters, also a fall boar pig by **Blue Valley** which they consider a good prospect for a herd boar. If interested in this offering write **P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan.**, and mention **Farmers Mail and Breeze**.—Advertisement.

**Roan's Big Jack Sale.**  
 On Monday, March 20, **G. C. Roan of La Plata, Mo.**, will hold his eighth annual jack sale. This sale will be held in his private sale pavilion and everyone will be made comfortable. The offering will include 25 big jacks and 20 jennets. Every jack is sold broken for service and will be ready to go out and make a full season's service of the hardest kind. All jacks are in splendid flesh yet hardened by a system of exercises and will be able to give nearly twice the service a poor jack could. Many of the jennets have colts at side. In this sale you can buy jacks well enough bred and of good enough conformation to head a fine herd of jennets. You can also buy jacks that will produce the market-topping, champion-winning mules. Mr. Roan's catalog is ready to mail. Write for one today and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Blue Ribbon Jack Sale.**  
 Attention is called to the offering of 100 high class registered jacks and jennets by **L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.**, March 7 and 8. This farm now is credited with 36 successful jack sales. By careful selection, **Limestone Valley Farm** has produced a type of jack stock capable of capturing the highest awards at the three past World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. At the recent **Panama-Pacific Exposition** **Monsees & Sons** exhibited a herd of 14 jacks and jennets which captured 19 first prizes, out of a possible 21, including all the championships and grand championships shown for, excepting one. In this sale they will sell the greater part of these prize winning animals, including the grand champion jennet, the reserve grand champion jennet, and the senior reserve champion jack. They consider the remainder of their offering, the best lot of jennets with colts, jennets in foal to the notable **Orphan** and young high bred jacks, to be offered this year. All those interested should write immediately for illustrated catalog.—Advertisement.

Time to begin planning the season's work!

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

**Hampshire Boars** Gilts, bred or open. Collie dogs, German Millet and pure Sudan Grass Seed. **C. W. WEIBENSAUM, 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.**

**HEREFORDS.**  
 Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale**  
 Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.**

**Double Standard** Polled Herefords for sale. One fine herd bull; also several younger bulls. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route No. 4.**

**POLLED DURHAMS.**  
**Double Standard Polled Durhams** Young bulls and females for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

**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. **MALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas**

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. **I. W. POULTON, 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.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**  
**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
 Herd headed by **Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624**, 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. Kinsely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)**

**ANGUS BULLS**  
 Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. **W. G. 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.**

**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.**

**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 ages, 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--Bargains. 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 260 and Heifers 260**  
 If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good 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**  
 50 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**

**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.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**  
**AYRSHIRE**  
**Most Economical Dairy Cow**  
 27--Grade heifers, bred--27  
 27--Pure bred--27 14--Male--Female--13  
 Most reduce. Will sell the above. All healthy and first class. **Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, Kas.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
 Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS**  
 for sale. 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

**High Grade Bull Calves**  
 for sale. Sired by **Alba Six Mercedes Segis Vale 83089**. Look up his breeding. **W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.**

**BRAEBURN BUTTER BOY** 15 months old, pretty as a picture, with great records all around him. Only \$200. **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

**Bonnie Brae Holsteins**  
 Special bargains in fresh heifers and cows, calves at side. 90 per cent heifer calves; also springers. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., Topeka, Kansas**

**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.**

**Tredico Farm Holsteins**  
 We believe that it is your desire when placing a bull at the head of a herd to get a producer of good individuals that will meet the Advanced Register requirements for 300 days of each year. **TREDICO FARM, ROUTE 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

**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**

**Holsteins and Jerseys at Auction**  
 at farm near Walton, 7 miles east of **Lincoln, Neb., Wed., March 1**  
 65 head of high grade, first class, Holstein cows.  
 35 head of high grade Jersey cows and heifers. Purchased in Kentucky when calved. The greatest lot of Dairy cattle to sell in one sale this spring. All tuberculin tested and acclimated. Sale in pavilion on farm rain or shine. Big lunch at noon. **T. A. Gierens, Walton, Nebraska**  
 Col. Z. S. Branson, Auctioneer.

**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**

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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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

**2 JACKS,** 1 Stallion; sale or trade, if soon  
H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

**Missouri Bred Jacks and Jennets**  
Four to five years old. Fifteen to sixteen hands high. Will show mules with anyone in the State. Must sell. W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kansas.

**Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers**  
Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallion, 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.

**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

**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. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

**KANSAS CHIEF**  
World's Champion Jack  
Heads Fairview Stock Farm  
More registered Jacks and Jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,240 pounds. Choice young Jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every Jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton.  
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

**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

**JACKS and PERCHERONS**  
40 big black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Young black ton Percheron stallions and mares. Extra quality. Also Jennets in foal. Mares in foal to 2400 pound horse. Reference, banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City.  
Al E. Smith, R. 1, 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

**JACK, STALLION AND MULE SALE**  
Savannah, Missouri  
Thursday, March 9  
28 high class Jacks, 2 Percheron stallions, 20 mules. If you really want something good don't miss getting this catalog. It has their photos in it.  
G. M. Scott, Rea, Missouri

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Trees at Wholesale Price.**  
The Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan., are growers of trees that they are perfectly willing to ship on approval. Their plan of selling direct to the grower at wholesale prices has greatly increased their business until in order to care for their increasing trade a 100 carload addition to their plant has recently been built for sorting, grading, packing and storage purposes. If you want trees or nursery stock of any kind you should be interested in their wholesale prices to planters, freight prepaid, shipped on approval plan. Send today for their Free Fruit Book, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

**Eggs in Winter.**  
We wish to direct special attention from our readers to the advertisement of Swift's meat scraps, which appears in our columns for the first time this issue. Every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze knows that meat is absolutely essential to profitable egg production. Experiment stations have demonstrated this beyond question and practical poultrymen have proved it to their own satisfaction. Swift & Company in their numerous poultry food factories have unusual facilities for producing the finest grade of commercial meat scraps from fresh meat residues obtained in their own packing houses. If you own hens send Swift & Company an order for a trial shipment of meat scraps. You will be abundantly satisfied with the results in eggs and dollars.—Advertisement.

**A New Fence Book.**  
A great many of our readers have already sent in for the fine new catalog issued by the Brown Fence & Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. This concern has been in business for 33 years and in that time has built up an enormous business among over 400,000 farmers. If you are in need of fence or gates for any purpose, you will do well to send a post card to this company for its 1916 catalog which is just off the press. It contains 80 pages, shows over 150 different styles of fence and gates, quotes prices direct from factory to you, freight prepaid. It is one of the most interesting catalogs of its kind we have ever seen and will doubtless find a place in your home. We urgently suggest that you write for this new catalog today. By sending them a post card mentioning the fact that you are a reader of this paper, your request will receive prompt attention. Simply address the Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 13, Cleveland, Ohio, and catalog will come to you by return mail. On pages 64 and 65 of this catalog you will find a new line of triple angle steel fence posts, which will doubtless prove of additional interest to you.—Advertisement.

**St. Louis a Fur Center.**  
The world's great central fur market has shifted. It used to be in London. It is now in St. Louis. The million dollar fur sale which began January 13 last, at the Funsten Fur Exchange announced this new era in the fur business. What this achievement of Funsten Brothers & Company means to the United States can best be realized by noting the effect on the great traders who control the world's fur business. They were all there. All the large fur houses of France, Russia, Germany, and other European countries, as well as those of Canada and the United States, had their expert buyers on the floor of the exchange. More than 300 of them came in a special train. The bidding was spirited and competition keen. In the four days of the sale, under the skillful supervision of Auctioneer Fouke, more than a million dollars' worth of furs changed hands. By the end of the sale every one of the 800,000 pelts stored in Funsten Brothers & Company's great fur warehouses had been sold. Among the buyers present were experts representing Goetz, Frenes, Paris; J. Arionwitch & Co., Moscow; The Eltington Schild Company, another Russian concern; G. Gaudig & Blum, The Thorner, Inc., Otto Eriar and H. Jacke & Sons, all German fur companies; H. M. Koenigswerther of Leipzig; The T. Eaton Company of Winnipeg, and many others. This great sale which will be the first of many represents a distinct triumph for Funsten Brothers & Company.—Advertisement.

**He Would Take It**  
An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking, when a lady came in and sat down by him and said, "Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke."  
"Well," was the retort, "if you were a lady you would sit farther away."  
The old lady was silent, but soon she burst out again, "Sir, if you were my husband I would give you poison."  
"Well, Mum," said the Irishman, "if you were my wife I would take it."

To keep the number of your flock good after selling, or any such loss, buy a few of some man who has better ones than you have. Backward tracks are costly with sheep as with everything else.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers**  
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—You need not run the ad any longer. I am swamped with replies and if I do not sell will be my own fault. Received 22 good prospects from the first ad. Yours truly,  
H. H. LOWE,  
Real Estate Dealer.  
Ft. Collins, Colo., Feb. 8, 1916.  
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am getting so many inquiries for bred gitts now that it keeps me pretty busy telling them about my sale, so will let the Farmers Mail and Breeze tell them directly.  
Yours very truly,  
G. B. WOODLELL,  
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys.  
Winfield, Kan., Jan. 26, 1916.

**HORSES.**  
**REGIS-TERED 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.

**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. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

**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 weights and quality. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Manager.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 29 registered mares for sale, 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.  
FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA

**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** 30 Stallions 60 Mares BARN IN TOWN  
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 size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. Write to-day stating when you will come.  
HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

**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

**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

**PUBLIC SALE**  
Clay Center, Kansas, Friday, March 3rd  
Sale under cover rain or shine.  
22 Mules and 2 Mammoth Jacks  
These mules are four and five years old. Jacks three and five years old.  
Auctioneers:  
Jas. T. McCulloch N. V. Johnson, Clay Center, Kas.  
and J. G. Felts.

**HORSES.**  
**Clydesdale Dispersion** Hard Stallion; 2 reg. mares, bred; 2 stallion colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Ka.

**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. OLD; WT. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, 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.

**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.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
29 black ton and 2200 pound 4 and 5 year olds, 44 black coming 3's, 41 black coming 2's. 29 registered mares for sale, 19 Belgian stallions. Just above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.  
FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA

**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** 30 Stallions 60 Mares BARN IN TOWN  
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 size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. Write to-day stating when you will come.  
HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

**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

**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

**PUBLIC SALE**  
Clay Center, Kansas, Friday, March 3rd  
Sale under cover rain or shine.  
22 Mules and 2 Mammoth Jacks  
These mules are four and five years old. Jacks three and five years old.  
Auctioneers:  
Jas. T. McCulloch N. V. Johnson, Clay Center, Kas.  
and J. G. Felts.



## 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 34th 29767 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. **J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

**Pleasant Valley Herefords.** Two splendid July old heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

**Hereford Cattle** All sold out of service-able 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!** 1 bull, 11 months old. 6 others, 5 to 7 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ka.**

**Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—** Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. **J. A. SHUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.**

**HEREFORDS** Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

### DAIRY CATTLE.

**Mills' Jerseys** One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquona's Lost Time 124518. R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, 70c each. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS**

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25502 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ka.**

**Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys** Nothing for sale at this time. **B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas**

**HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. 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 can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE SCOTCH BULL** that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers trading to Choice Goods. **DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.**

**Shorthorns, Polands** 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale. March 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. 1916. 19 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

**45 FALL PIGS** both sexes. farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas. **N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.**

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**Red Polks, 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 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, KAS.**

### FANCY POULTRY.

**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

**SILVER WYANDOTTES** Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. **B. M. Winter, Irving, Kas.**

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Few Choice Bred Gilts** weanling pigs and Buff Leghorn cockerels, cheap. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas**

# Who Said Jacks

## Two Days Big Auction at Limestone Valley Farm, March 7-8



100 head of high class Jacks and Jennets, including most of our Panama-Pacific Exposition show herd. Prize winning Champions Grand Champions and herd headers. Jennets bred to World's Fair Grand Champion Orphan Boy 696 and Limestone Monarch 3254, Missouri State fair Grand Champion and Panama Pacific Exposition Reserve Champion. We guarantee this to be the best offering of the year. Nothing priced or sold privately after January 1. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return each day. Write for fine illustrated catalog. Respectfully

**L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.**

# EIGHTH ANNUAL JACK SALE

Higginsville, Mo., Monday, Mar. 6

**25** Great Jennets **25** Highclass Registered Jacks **25**

Majority in foal to Dr. McCord **25**

Every animal registered and guaranteed as represented. Catalogues will be ready February 15. If interested write for catalogue and come to the sale. You will not be disappointed, but highly pleased, as I am offering the best lot of jacks and jennets that I have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. They are the famous Dr. McCord strains and have been picked from the best strains of blood in Missouri and Kentucky. Every one is black with size and quality combined. You are urgently invited to come and inspect this stock and I know you will agree with me when I say it is the best lot I have ever offered for sale.

**W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Missouri**  
C. H. HAY, Fieldman.

# BIG JACK SALE

Wednesday, March 15th

Warrensburg, Missouri

**50 HEAD 50**

**25 Jacks from one to four years old.**

Every one a black with mealy points.

Aristocrat, A Missouri State Fair Winner, and One of the Good Ones that go in this Sale.

They are the big heavy bodied, weighty kind with unexcelled bone and foot and stand from 15 to 16 hands standard. Not a matured jack in the offering under 15 hands standard. 25 fine big jennets, every one bred and showing. Every thing registered. Write for big illustrated catalog. Address

**Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.**  
Col. R. L. Harriman, Aucr. C. H. Hay, Fieldman  
Winners of more prizes at Sedalia in 1915 than all others combined.



# Maple Lane Polands

## John Kemmerer's Annual Sale of POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS

10 tried sows, 20 fall gilts and 15 spring gilts

An offering with size, quality, style and finish duplicated in but few sales this winter. Everything immunized with state serum. A few fall boars with an outstanding spring boar, by Big Bob Wonder.

**Mankato, Kas., Wed., Mar. 8**

The sows are by Jumbo Ex., Nebraska Chief, Long King's Best Son, Moore's Halvor, Big Ben Amazon and others. All of them bred to Long King's Best Son and his get to Big Bobby Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder. The entire offering is strong in the blood lines of the H. B. Walter herd. Mr. Kemmerer has drawn his herd boar material largely from this herd and has bought several sows each year from this herd. The entire offering is strong in popular blood lines and individual merit. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Kemmerer. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

**John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kansas**  
Will Myers, Auctioneer

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for a catalog.)

# Eighth Annual JACK SALE



From the Noted Cloverleaf Valley Farm  
**La Plata, Mo., Monday, March 20**  
25 Jacks and 20 Jennets

I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in the first year than any man in America. If you will look through my catalog and study the breeding of this offering, you will see why. Mammoth J. C. sired 10 jacks that sold under three years of age for \$9,950. Missouri King, sired the highest priced two-year-old jack north of Missouri River. Yucatan, sired the first jack that sold for \$1,000 in Sullivan County, Mo. These three sires have never been surpassed. Cloverleaf Valley Farm has produced jacks that have lifted mortgages and brought prosperity to the men who owned them. They are backed up by the right kind of sires. The twenty jennets are the best lot that I know of. The majority of them have colts at their sides. They are sired by such jacks as Orphan Boy, Champion Boy and Yucatan. The colts are sired by and the jennets bred to Cloverleaf Banker, Starlight and Yucatan. My catalogs are ready to mail. Write for one today and mention this paper.

**G. C. ROAN, La Plata, Missouri**  
Auctioneer, P. M. Gross. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

# Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

The firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has shipped twenty head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Welsh's Transfer Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including one imported jack, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable, as we want to close them out in the next thirty days. Any one wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe Depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see us.



**Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Ks.**

# Schwab's Annual Duroc Sow Sale

At farm near

**Clay Center, Neb., Wednesday, Mar. 8**

40 Head of Immune bred sows and gilts the equal of those selling in our past sales. They have heavy bone, high arch backs and are all of splendid brood sow type. We have sold this kind in 25 states and they have pleased wherever shown. They represent the best blood lines of the breed and will be bred to our herd boars Buddy K 4th Wideawake and Pleasant View Col., by Col. Success by King the Col. Both boars have lots of scale. Everything bought on mail bids will be shipped subject to approval to buyers home station. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend may send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care at Clay Center, Neb.

**Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.**  
Auctioneers, Col. Z. S. Branson. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

# GUERNSEY CATTLE SALE

NEWLIN DAIRY FARM

**Hutchinson, Kans., Thursday, March 2**

Hourly Interurban Car—Wichita and Newton.

65 HEAD, consisting of 20 bred two-year-old heifers, a splendid lot of yearling heifers and heifer calves, a few high grade bull calves and one purebred Guernsey bull eight months old.

This offering has been raised here on farm near Hutchinson. They are from extra milking Iowa and Wisconsin cows; one carload costing \$200 each, and by our purebred sires, one purchased of Kansas State Agricultural College, the other of Wm. H. Jones, Waukesha, Wis. This is the choicest offering of Guernsey dairy cattle ever offered west of the Missouri River.

Ask the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Manhattan, Kan., or Secretary of Agriculture of Kansas about our Guernseys.

We are keeping the dams of this offering, 50 head, that produced in 1914 \$10,000 in milk and almost as much in 1915.

Here is the Place to Buy Richly Bred Grade Guernseys—the real dairy type and kind. Come and see their mothers and sires. Sale at farm 1 1/4 miles from end of Monroe Street car line. Parties from a distance met at car line. Phone 839. Write today for further particulars. Address

**NEWLIN DAIRY, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**  
Auctioneer—Jesse Langford.

# PAULSEN'S HAMPSHIRE SOW SALE



Council Bluffs, Iowa

**WEDNESDAY,  
MARCH 8**

55 Choice Sows and Gilts—55

A large number of our gilts are sired by Paulsen's Model, the \$800.00 Boar.

Sows and Gilts are bred to Buy Me, 1st prize at Nebraska State Fair and Cherokee Pattern, the 680-lb. yearling boar from the Sharp herd. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

**C. P. Paulsen, Nora, Nebraska**

# Healy's Big Dispersion of Registered Stock

At his farm joining

**Hope, Kansas, Thursday, March 2**

**Percherons**—Registered Black stallion, six years old. One team registered black mares, seven years old, weight 1700 each. One registered two-year-old black filly and one yearling filly. Bay registered mare, wt. 1700. 1 four-year-old black French Draft stallion.

**Jacks**—Two splendid jacks, one six-year-old and the other three years old. Heavy bone, 15 hands, wt. 1180 and 1000. Not dead heads but good performers and sure breeders. Bred by Mr. Healy and in service in his barns last season.

**Holsteins**—A choice lot of registered and high grade Holstein cows and heifers. **Duroc-Jerseys**—50 registered bred sows and gilts. Also three herd boars. The tried sows are my best herd sows and the gilts are of spring farrow and the tops and of good breeding.

**Hampshires**—Seven sows with litters at side sale day and 13 yearling gilts bred. All registered.

**Standard Bred Horses**—1 reg. five-year-old bay stallion. One span of mares, three and four years old, full sisters, well mated, registered, wt. 1100 each. Both in foal.

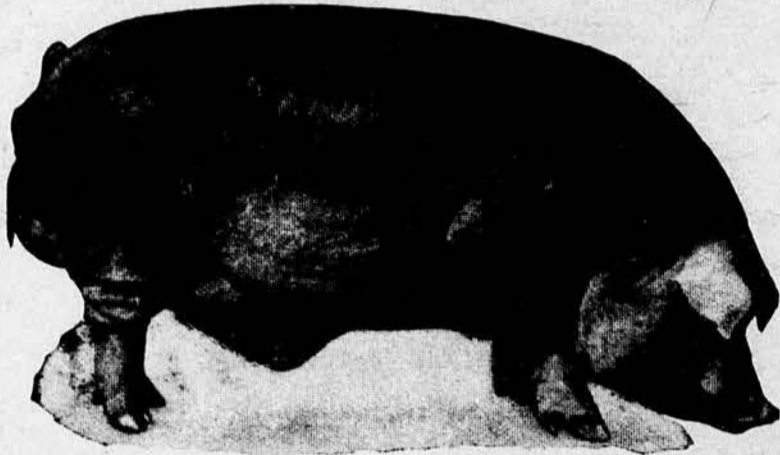
Mules, horses, 100 head of stock hogs, and other stock will be sold. Write for further information. Address **JAS. B. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS**

Auctioneers—Col. J. N. Burton, Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. W. C. Curphey. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.



## Illustrator 2nd Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

At our farm near  
Fairfield and Clay Center, Nebraska  
Tuesday, March 7



### 40 Bred Sows and Gilts Sired by Illustrator 2nd or Bred to Him or His Sons 40

Our Jan. 24th sale was very gratifying. Selling fifty-five head at an average of \$80 per head certainly indicates the popularity of Illustrator 2nd. However we bred over 200 head of sows and having in mind the large number of breeders and farmers that were interested in our last sale and failed to buy we are making this sale. While the offering will compare very favorably with our Jan. offering, only bred later, we are not expecting big prices and trust those Kansas breeders who desire some of this good Duroc blood will be able to attend this sale or send bids to Mr. Johnson. There will be 10 gilts sired by Illustrator 2nd and 20 bred to him; three to Deets Illustrator 2nd, the \$350 son of Illustrator and seven to Illustrator Jr., another son of Illustrator 2nd. We are also selecting and cataloging 15 choice fall pigs of both sex, sired by Illustrator 2nd, A King The Col and Moderows Watts Model. There are some real herd boar prospects among them. Among the real attractions will be two tried sows both bred to Illustrator 2nd. One sired by Golden Model 4th and one by Inventors Knight, by Col. Inventor. Boars sired by Illustrator 2nd are making good in the herds they are heading and the demand for his blood is growing stronger all the time. We think the most conservative buyer can buy stock at this sale at prices that will make him good money in the future. Every hog immuned. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you want something and can't come, send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care. Free entertainment at both Clay Center and Fairfield.

**GEO. BRIGGS & SONS**  
Clay Center, Neb.

N. G. Kraschel, auctioneer; Jesse Johnson, fieldman.

## FARM AND STOCK SALE

I will sell at auction, Wednesday,  
March 1, 1916, my 80 acre valley

### Rosedale Dairy Farm

fully equipped for either Dairy or Beef cattle.

Also my entire herd of

### Holstein Cattle

12 Registered Cows. My Herd Bull. 2 Registered Yearling Bulls and 2 Registered Calves. Also 25 head of high grades.

At the same sale G. P. Jones of Elco Hereford Farm will sell 10 head of registered yearling heifers, 10 head of high grade heifers, 3 young cows and herd bull 3 years old. All fine Hereford stock.

**A. C. Jones, Olpe, Kan., Lyon Co.**

Auctioneer—Col. Brady.

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

# Kansas Herefords

to be sold at  
Manhattan, Kansas  
March 3, 1916

25 Bulls—22 Heifers—10 Cows

Consigned by

Wm. Acker, Vermillion  
W. J. Brown, Fall River  
C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville  
Fred R. Cottrell, Irving  
Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids  
Henderson Bros., Alma  
Howell Bros., Herkimer  
Kansas State Agricultural Col.

Carl Miller, Belvue  
C. F. Peterson, Parker  
W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan  
Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids  
J. B. Shields, Lost Springs  
Albert E. Smith, Potwin  
C. G. Steele, Barnes  
S. W. Tilley, Irving

The animals in this sale have been carefully selected and are in good, thrifty condition. So many good herds have contributed that practically all the popular blood lines are represented.

**Prof. W. A. Cochel, Sale Mgr.**  
Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert, Col. L. R. Brady.

## Hereford and Poland China Sale

In Pavilion at  
Norton, Kan., Saturday, March 4

35 Head of Big Type  
Poland China bred sows and  
gilts. The blood of Blue  
Valley Look, Panama Giant,  
and other noted big boars.

All Immune



6 Extra Choice Registered  
Hereford Bulls, and 5 high  
grade heifers. The bulls are  
sons of the great Principal  
17th, bred by Mousel Bros.

All Choice



I am including some 800 pound sows. All stock selling in everyday clothes. Write for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to fieldmen in my care.

**C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kansas**

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. Fieldmen: Jesse Johnson, J. W. Johnson.



# Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale

## Watonga, Okla., Thursday, March 23rd

In order to help establish other good herds and to further the Shorthorn interests of the Southwest, we offer in this sale

### 5 Herd Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers

#### Every Animal A Special Attraction

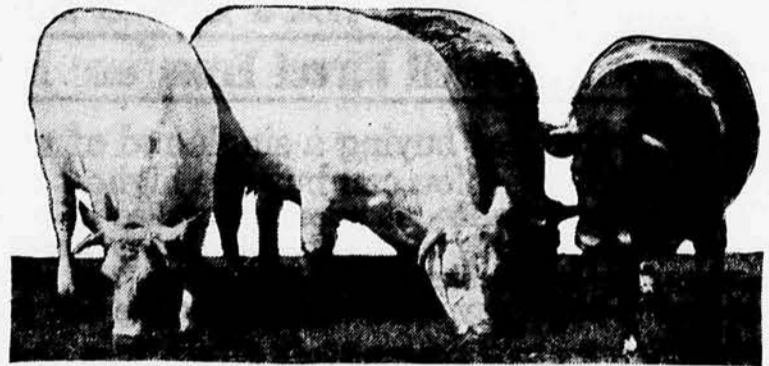
The Bulls include Bell's Searchlight, by Violet Searchlight and out of Bell Bearer, by Standard Bearer. He was chosen by the American Shorthorn Association secretary to head the association herd at the Pan-American Exposition and was second in class at this World's Fair; Pleasant Valley Lord, by Golden Goods, second prize senior bull calf at Iowa State Fair 1914; Gloster Cumberland, by Cumberland's Best and out of the Duchess of Gloster family; Pleasant Dale 3d, by Watonga Searchlight and out of Maxwalton Avern 2d, full sister of Maxwalton Avern, mother of Pleasant Dale; Pleasant Dale 4th by Bell Searchlight and out of Maxwalton Jealousy 2d, by Avondale, a cow that sold in Ohio for \$900, as a yearling.

The females will include such attractions as Lomon Bud, Mother of Watonga Searchlight, by Imp. Ben Lomon and out of Lancaster Bud, grand champion at Seattle World's Fair; Proud Rose, by Fair Acres Sultan, Lovely 6th, one of the best cows on Pleasant Valley Farm; Glendale Missie 3d, a daughter of Avondale; Independence Lady, a daughter of Cumberland's Last; Violet Leaf 5th, a wonderful milk cow; Orange Blossom 2d; Lovely 10th; Lovely 3d; Glendale Pavonia 2d, by Scotland's Charm and out of Imp. Pavonia, and others of equal note, together with 17 Scotch heifers, including daughters of Cumberland's Best, Ruberta's Goods, Mystic Chief and Fair Knight 2d; most all of which are safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan.

Write today for illustrated catalog. Address

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA**

Auctioneers: O. F. Hurt and Ed. Herriff. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.



THE LOOKABAUGH TYPE

**Note:** This sale is the last of a big 4-days' circuit, the largest and best lot of Shorthorns ever offered at public auction in Oklahoma. J. R. Whistler, Watonga, sells 60 head, March 20th. A. B. Campbell, Geary, sells 70 head, March 21st. H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, sells 45 head, March 22d. Arrange to attend all four of these sales.

# Livestock Sale—Two Days Auction

Garden City, Kansas

Thursday and Friday, March 2 and 3

## Thursday, March 2

400 Cows, 3 to 6 years old, grade Holsteins and Herefords.

100 three-year-old high grade Hereford heifers.

100 Yearling White-face heifers.

100 Yearling White-face steers.



100 Grade Percheron mares and fillies; two to six years old, a large number in foal to registered Percheron sires.

50 Geldings, 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds.

50 Mules, 3 to 4 years old.

**700 Cattle  
180 Horses  
50 Mules**

## Friday, March 3

30 Purebred Registered Percherons.

15 stallions ready for service, also one Belgian and one Shire stallion—good ones. Among these stallions are sev-

eral in the ton class, handsome fellows and fashionably bred; included will be one son and a grandson of the great Casino.

15 Mares and Fillies, imported and home bred. The brood mares are in foal to registered Percheron stallions. A few good yearling fillies also sell.



If you want good Percheron stallions or mares, milk cows, stock cattle, brood mares, geldings or mules, you cannot afford to miss this big two days' sale. Write for full particulars. Send your name today for Percheron catalog. Address

**S. P. WOOD, Garden City, Kansas**

Auctioneers, Jno. D. Snyder, J. H. Blagg, A. M. Burnside. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.



# Only 10½¢ a Rod!

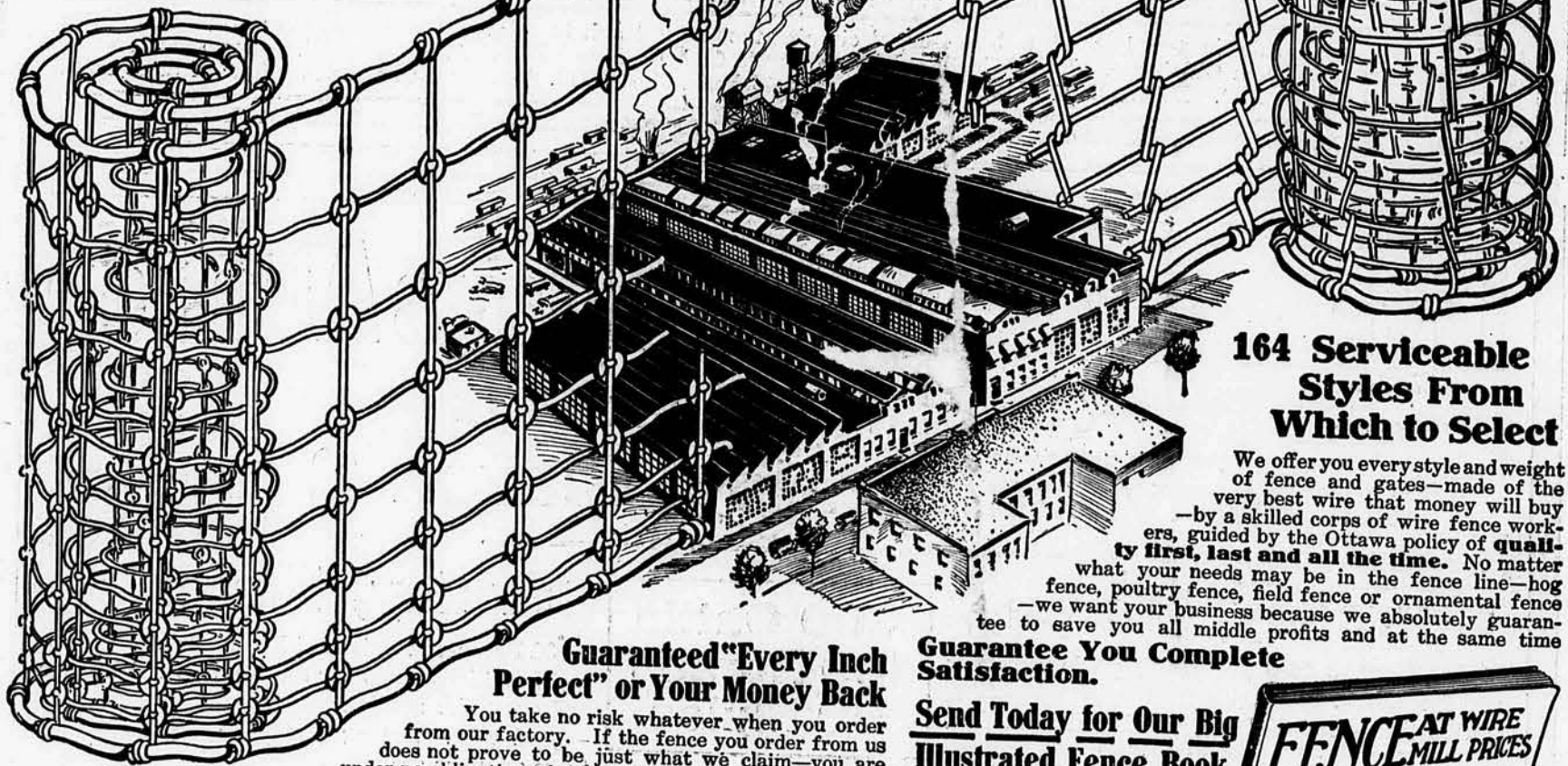
**The Very Best Wire Fence Ever Made. This Low Price Possible Because We Sell Direct From our Big Factory—Saving You All Middle Profits.**

**D**ON'T think of buying a single rod of wire fence until you get our **FREE FENCE BOOK** and **Price List**. You can buy the highest quality fence of every kind, weight and size, **direct from our mills**, at prices unequalled by any other factory or dealer in the country. Remember, you pay only one profit—and that a very small one, when you deal with us. You act as your own dealer,—your own agent, and save the **three or four profits** you are compelled to pay when buying fence the old way.

**We buy wire in train load lots direct from America's greatest mills.** We take advantage of every decline in the market during the dull seasons and stock up our warehouses to capacity. This wire is made up into fence of every size and style and shipped **direct to the farmers of America** from six strategic distributing points—Ottawa, Kansas, Brazil, Ind., Denver, Col., Ft. Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Lincoln, Nebr.

## We Save You on Freight

Your order is shipped direct from the warehouse located nearest you, giving you the benefit and saving of the lowest freight expense. **Our business covers the entire country**—the tremendous volume of business that we enjoy enables us to accept the very smallest possible margin of profit and **the Big Saving is Yours.**



**164 Serviceable Styles From Which to Select**

We offer you every style and weight of fence and gates—made of the very best wire that money will buy—by a skilled corps of wire fence workers, guided by the Ottawa policy of **quality first, last and all the time**. No matter what your needs may be in the fence line—hog fence, poultry fence, field fence or ornamental fence—we want your business because we absolutely guarantee to save you all middle profits and at the same time

### Guaranteed "Every Inch Perfect" or Your Money Back

You take no risk whatever when you order from our factory. If the fence you order from us does not prove to be just what we claim—you are under no obligation whatever to keep it. **Just ship it back at our expense** and we'll return every penny of your money, including any freight charges paid by you. **That's Our Guarantee**—nothing could be stronger or more liberal—**it means your protection** and at the same time indicates our confidence in our product. **We know "Ottawa" Fence is right**—that the Ottawa Non-slip Tie is the most valuable idea ever used in fence manufacturing. **It cannot slip**—it is guaranteed not to slip—it will hold under any and all conditions.

### Heavily Galvanized—Withstands All Weather Conditions.

Years and years of service go with each roll of Ottawa Wire Fence. If it fails to make good in **any way**—tear it down and ship it back to us. If it ever slips—send it back—your money will be waiting for you.

## FREE! BIG BOOK of Wire Mill Bargains Send for it Today.

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