

Fifty-Two Pages

The

Price Five Cents

FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

March 18

No. 12



THE FARMER'S FRIEND

SPREAD NOW!

SPECIAL PROPOSITION 10,000 GALLOWAY NO. 8 SPREADERS

This extra offer is made with the idea of getting ten or more Galloway Spreaders in every township in the next few weeks. One Galloway No. 8 Spreader always sells from one to a dozen more in the same community. That's why I make this new special offer to distribute 10,000 additional Galloway spreaders quickly.

LOOK! Our new 250 page catalog. Tells you all about the special patented features on the famous Galloway Manure Spreader; how to make a spreader pay for itself in six months' time; shows why 3 exclusive Galloway patented features make the Galloway Spreader worth \$50 more than any other spreader, but cost nothing extra on the Galloway; also shows full line of other Galloway implements and merchandise.

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Cash or time—one year to pay—installment plan—note settlement—half cash half note—bank deposit or cash, at prices so low you cannot afford to do without a manure spreader now. We sell direct at less than wholesale from factory to farm at the actual cost of material, actual cost of labor and only one small profit based on tremendous output.



LOOK! 3 GREAT INVENTIONS

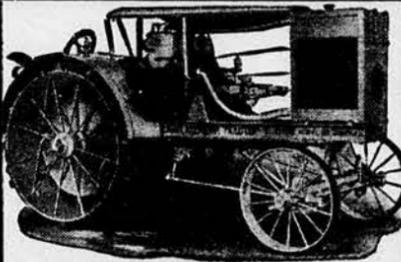
- They make the Galloway Spreader in a class by itself, are:
1. Inevitable Roller Feed worth \$25 on any other spreader. Exclusive on the Galloway, but costs you nothing extra. One of the secrets of our light draft.
 2. Patented Automatic Stop, Uniform Clean-Out Push-Board worth \$10 on any spreader. Costs nothing extra on the Galloway.
 3. New Steel Everlasting Beater with V-Rake which gives wide spreading and tears the manure into shreds for uniform available plant-food. This exclusive feature alone worth \$15. Costs nothing extra on the Galloway.
- Many other special 1916 features: low down; double chain drive; cut-under front wheels; channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge; steel tongue; endless force feed apron; top of box only 42 in. high; front wheels under the box, and other special features make it easy for two average horses to handle.

SPREADER PRICES LOWER

Get in on this special distribution advertising offer from now until seeding time. At the end of twelve months, if the Galloway spreader has not paid for itself, if you have hauled out 100 loads of manure or more, and it has not proven everything I say for it, I agree to take it back, pay freight both ways and return your money, no matter on which plan you buy. Could make this offer if I was not sure of my ground. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond—additional guarantee to you! Galloway spreaders have passed a field test for 10 years and almost every county. Ask for this new 250-page book and special proposition today. Spreaders shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Chicago. Don't forget to drop in and see us when in Kansas City. Offices and show-rooms across street from Stockyards Exchange. Wm. Galloway Co., Box 49, Waterloo, Iowa. Manure Spreader Manufacturing Specialists.

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

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Doing the State's Business

Governor Capper Tells Chase County Republicans That Efficiency is More Important Than Making Ornamental Jobs

CHASE county Republicans heard a business speech by Governor Capper in the convention last Saturday. The governor's description of the way in which he has gone about the state's business as chief executive was listened to with keenest interest. Governor Capper said:

"Quietly without fuss, or feathers, or fireworks—just as I do in my own business—I have endeavored to give the people of Kansas a clean, an honest, an open, a straightforward, a self-respecting and businesslike administration. I am watching the state institutions closely, cutting out waste and graft, selecting only competent, high-grade men for public service; and I am succeeding wherever my work is not blocked by laws purposely passed to entrench the spoils system.

"Within a year I have visited and inspected from top to bottom every one of the state's eighteen educational, charitable and reformatory institutions. I have inspected all of them once and some of them twice, and I have suggested and made changes at every one.

"By better system and by giving the men steady employment during working hours, we have doubled the output of coal at the penitentiary mine and greatly increased the product of its other industries. At the same time I have put over these prisoners a warden who has a justly deserved nation-wide reputation as a humane, kindly and efficient prison official. These men are never so unhappy as when they have no purposeful work to do and no incentive for which to work. The physical, moral and mental condition of the penitentiary is immeasurably better under Warden Codding and improvement is steadily going forward. All slipshod methods are being weeded out and this institution has been reclaimed from the badly demoralized condition in which we found it.

"The highly ornamental and eleemosynary office of hotel inspector has been abolished. It provided a soft place for nearly a half-dozen seat-warming individuals and was doing nobody any real service.

Inspection Work Co-ordinated.

"I found it was not an uncommon thing for a number of inspectors from other state departments to be in the same town at the same time. On one occasion seven of them appeared in one little town on the same day. The inspection work of the different departments is now being co-ordinated to the end that one inspector can do the work of the seven, thus resulting in an immense saving to the state in traveling expenses and salaries.

"We have cut off the irrigation board graft, which simply provided high salaries for three men and gave them no opportunity to earn even a small part of it.

"At the State Orphan's home I found one paid employe on the payroll for every four children and a superintendent conceded to be unfitted for the duties of the office. All this is being changed and a superintendent of experience, one having a great natural love for children, is in charge.

"I obtained for a state accountant a man who has developed a bookkeeping system for counties that is used in many states. He is instituting a uniform system of accounting for all the state departments and institutions, whereby they may readily be checked up and their condition and the quality of their management be made clearly apparent day by day, just as in a scientifically conducted business. When I turned the office of state accountant over to Mr. Caton, I said to him: "Your job is not political. What we want is results." And we are getting the results. This important work is steadily going forward.

Jobs Held on Merit.

"We found we had a superintendent at the Hutchinson reformatory who was exceptionally efficient. And he is a Democrat. I did just what you would do or I would do in my own business. I kept him. The state of Kansas cannot afford to lose such an official just because he was raised a Democrat, and is not going to do so so long as I am governor. I

am retaining all of the first-class men that I find in the public service regardless of politics when their records show they are entitled to it, by being unusually competent and faithful. A governor who does otherwise violates his oath of office and his promise to the people. This is the only way we shall ever get 100 cents' worth of service for every dollar we spend. This must be the first purpose in building up and maintaining a public service that will deliver the goods. And this must be the policy if our tax money is ever to be well spent. Furthermore, I say to you that this is good politics for the Republican party or for any other party. The acid test is the party's service to the people. And service is one of the great fundamental principles of Republicanism. The Republican party has always been quick to rise above party whenever it was to the interest of state or nation to do so. Of this its whole history is eloquent.

"I have given every state employe to understand by many examples, by letter and by word of mouth that no incompetent or useless person can hold a job under this administration simply because he 'votes right.' He must do his work earnestly, industriously and well, to be kept. Simply because he 'votes the ticket' is no longer a reason for keeping anyone on the state's payroll.

"There were 40 men who wanted the job of fish and game warden. Many of them were good men but without experience. I selected a man who had had 21 years' experience in such work for the government and the state, and he is conducting, in the way it should be conducted, a much more important part of the state's business than the spoilsmen have ever let the people of Kansas realize there was in that job.

"Kansas people are fortunate in having the best informed and the best entrenched utilities commission in the United States. It can't be bluffed nor browbeaten, horn-swoggled or deceived. Senator Bristow's wonderful comprehension and grasp of complicated and technical questions have made him feared and respected in quarters where he should inspire these feelings.

"I might go on at length. This is a subject I always approach with enthusiasm because my heart is in it, but it would take too long to tell it all or to go into detail.

"You are not to suppose, however, that what this administration has done, is doing and is yet to do, is being done without constant and persistent effort. Every move and turn has been accomplished with some difficulty because of the faulty system of government under which our commonwealth and the federal government itself are compelled as yet to struggle.

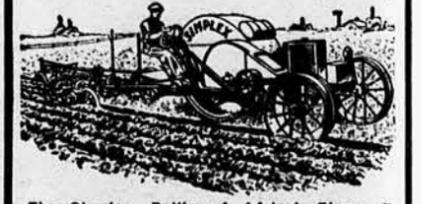
Can Block Reforms.

"In Kansas we have a number of hold-over political boards which control state institutions. They can be the means of blocking and hindering a great many reforms. Heretofore, it has happened, that no Kansas governor has ever had to work with boards not of his own choosing, boards which are under a constant temptation to 'play politics.' It is not a violation of law for these boards to retain useless, unnecessary, or incompetent persons on the state's payroll, nor to remove competent, trustworthy and efficient men and women, and neither the governor nor the state has any recourse or remedy. There is no check upon them. It is a part of the duty of the new Kansas all-state efficiency and economy commission to short-circuit needless or wrongly constituted boards and departments, to abolish needless offices and commissions, to eliminate duplications of authority, to concentrate and center responsibility, to reduce the entire state system of public business to a compact and smoothly-working whole—to find the way out. And we have three fine, strong, capable men on the job in Senators Joseph and Lambertson and Representative Burton. They are men of force, acumen, business experience and unquestioned loyalty and they are hard at work on their herculean task and will have an interesting report with many valuable suggestions ready for the next legislature."

THE "Money Saving Simplex"

The Best Value in Light Farm Tractors

A real tractor, properly designed for heavy farm work, carefully constructed from the best materials, provided with equipment of the highest character and fully guaranteed, the Simplex stands out as a money-saver to the farmer, both in purchase price and in cost of operation.



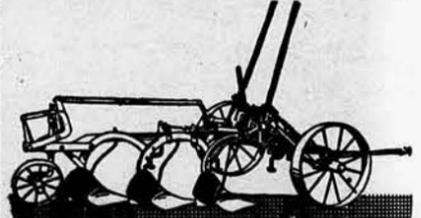
The Simplex, Pulling 4 14 inch Plows, 7 inches Deep. (From a Photograph.)

A heavy-duty four-cylinder motor supplying 30 horse power on the belt and 15 on draw bar, at 750 R. P. M.

Two speeds forward and reverse; cut steel gears running in oil bath in dust-proof case. Heavy-duty roller bearings, Preflex Ratchet, with 20-inch fan, all parts easily accessible and replaceable, simplest and most economical to operate.

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Equipped with lifting device that guarantees exceptionally high and level lift on all bottoms—the

Front Furrow Wheel Lift
Built with an exceptional amount of clearance—trash cannot collect, clog and interrupt these plows. Learn all the superior advantages of these better tractor plows.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Good Blood Will Tell

Purebred Cattle are Kept at Watonga Because They Give Better Returns than Grades

BY H. C. LOOKABAUGH

LIKE many farmers I did not keep good cattle when I started into farming. I had to be shown that better breeding pays. This is how it came about: In the winter of 1896 I was living on a farm in Oklahoma with my father, with whom I had been interested to some extent in the cattle business; but, feeling the need of a better education, I decided to dissolve this partnership and go to school a few years. After the division, and after paying up my debts, I had 13 little steer calves left. I sowed a patch of wheat, put up a shed and stored some feed to use in the cold weather while the wheat was covered with snow; turned the calves on the wheat; hired a man to look after them and to see that they got water and feed when it was necessary, and started to school.

The next summer, in June, when school was out I came home, harvested my wheat, sold my steer yearlings and immediately proceeded to buy steer calves in their place, trying hard to make each steer yearling buy me two steer calves. But, as I had borrowed some money to pay my school expenses—and of course I had to pay the note—I did not have enough left to quite get two for one; however, I went on that principle.

Following the same procedure that I had the previous year, sowing the wheat and putting up some feed, by the time school started in September I was ready to go. In three years and a half's schooling I spent \$1,070.67 for necessary, as well as some unnecessary expenses, and the last summer when I came home I had 30 steer yearlings on hand.

Well, as time rolled on, I got married and started in farming and stock raising. I was always very enthusiastic over feeding cattle. I liked it and thought it was the proper method to use in marketing farm products. I remember distinctly the first two loads of heifer calves that I fed out. Some of them I had raised and some I had bought at 2½ cents a pound in the fall, fat and just off their mothers. I fed them shelled corn and alfalfa hay all winter long. Altho I had many chances to sell them to the buyers in our vicinity I had always refused and would jokingly tell them that I was going to get a nickel for those heifers and that I wanted to ship them to Kansas City myself and try to learn something. Of course, they laughed and said that was too much a pound. In April, after feeding all my corn and alfalfa, I shipped the heifers to a commission company at Kansas City. One of the men who had been trying to buy the heifers all winter had purchased a lot from one of my neighbors and went along with me. We arrived in Kansas City in the night, rode up town and went to bed, and early the next morning went to the stock yards.

We had hardly entered the pens until Caley Adams, the salesman of the commission company—he is manager now—rode up, shook hands and said, "Lookabaugh, I am offered a nickel for the best part of your heifers."

"Well, Caley," I said, "sell them!"

"Do you think so?" he said.

"I would be satisfied," I replied, "but

you are doing the selling. Handle it to suit your best judgment."

In a short time he came back and informed me that he had sold them, that they were going to weigh up and for me to come along. They weighed up well and I was very much pleased; in fact, I felt so well pleased in accomplishing what I had set out to do that I might have had considerable pride at that time, and while I was wandering around through the yards, trying to learn all that I could, I came across a bunch of long-haired heifer calves. The man who seemed to be the owner was sitting on the fence of the pen they were in.

I said to him, "Are these your calves?" and he informed me that they were. I asked him if he had sold them and on receiving a reply in the affirmative I then asked him what they brought him, and he said "5 and 5½ cents." I immediately asked him how long he had fed them and he looked at me as much as to say, "Can't you tell that they have not been fed at all?" Then he answered that they had just been brought in off the wheat. I said to myself, "Well, you aren't very smart yet; there is some information that you want. Those cattle look different from ours; they have not been fed the expensive corn and yet have sold for more money." And I knew that my cattle had sold well. At that moment Caley Adams came riding up and I hailed him, "Caley, there is some information here that I want."

He said, "Well, Lookabaugh, I'll tell you if I can."

I replied, "You can, but in the first place understand that I am still entirely satisfied with the sale you made for me this morning."

"Yes," he smiled, "I thought you were."

"I am," I said, "but tell me why these heifers sold for more money than mine when mine had been fed corn and alfalfa all winter and these have not been fed corn at all, but have just been running on the wheat."

He looked at me about as strangely as did the owner of the calves when I asked him how long they had been fed and said, "Well, Lookabaugh, they have more quality, haven't they?"

"Well, yes they have, Caley," I answered, "but explain just what you mean."

"You see," he said, "they have flatter backs, lower flanks, are better in the fore-rib, and have better hind quarters—they carry more high priced meat. In other words, they dress out a larger percentage of high-priced meat according to their live weight—that's what the packers buy them on." I immediately told him that I had the point clearly fixed in my mind and thanked him for the information.

I returned home and after purchasing 300 big steers I picked out 66 of the best appearing ones of the lot to feed. I fed them until the next spring, and just as I was about to ship them Henry Paden of Geary, Okla., came along, and wanted to buy them. I sold them to him, reserving the right to accompany them to Kansas City. On my arrival in Kansas City, I immediately hunted Caley Adams up and proceeded to ask him what he thought of the steers and if he thought I had made any advancement. He said, "Yes, Lookabaugh, these steers are better than the heifers." But he had no pleasing look on his face when he said, "Lookabaugh, you need a registered Scotch bull for those Oklahoma cows and you then will raise pretty good feeding cattle."

I thanked him. I was a little disappointed, but bound to win, so I came home and then started the long line of study and thought, as to what breed I should buy this bull from. I first took into consideration whether we really had a good cattle country, and to my best judgment, after studying the question, I decided that we did have an ideal country on account of the high altitude, short winters, green wheat pastures, cheap grass—a country that is the home of alfalfa, one of the best cow feeds in the world today. I found that where the cattle had shade they paid no attention to the hot weather in the summer time, because there was a continual breeze.

Well, then I started in to figure out what kind of a bull I should buy. He had told me a Scotch bull, but I did not at that time remember clearly about the "Scotch bull," but had clearly fixed in my mind the fact that he had said "registered bull." I will not take time to explain why I finally chose the Short-

horn, more than to say that in my investigation I considered every other breed before I did the Shorthorn because I did not like them—they were all colors and also had horns. But I will say that I found in my investigation that while there are several different breeds of cattle each breed has been bred for a certain purpose, and to fill certain requirements, which they do very well. After I had investigated all the different breeds and yet did not find the cow that I was looking for to suit Oklahoma farms, I was much disappointed; and one day while riding on the train from Edmond to Oklahoma City I got into conversation with an old gentleman who had had considerable experience and had made a success in life. After a general conversation in regard to the different breeds of cattle, I asked him where I could find the cow I was looking for.

"Well," he said, "what kind of a cow are you looking for?"

I replied, "A big, blocky, red cow—one of good quality, giving plenty of milk and having a good disposition—one that will suit the Western farm."

He immediately answered, "Why, Shorthorn cattle have been bred to suit that purpose for hundreds of years!"

"Yes," I said, "but they are all colors and have horns."

"Well," he said with a little asperity, "if you're color blind and eat horns you will never get very far in the cattle business."

It was two years before I really understood this remark, although he had explained to me at the time that a man should never lose sight of quality on account of color. He said, "You had better take a little caustic and dehorn your calves when they are little, and make 200 pounds of flesh in 10 minutes with 10 cents' expense. That alone is a bigger profit than you will make on any steer at any other period of his life."

Well, I decided that if I had to take the Shorthorn I would take all reds. I then attended a stock sale at Oklahoma City. There I met Col. Bob Harriman of Buncheon, Mo. He had been recommended to me as a man who would assist me in buying a bull. After talking with him a while, he asked me what I had at home and I told him that I had a bunch of grade cows and that I wanted to raise feeding steers. He said, "You want a Scotch bull then."

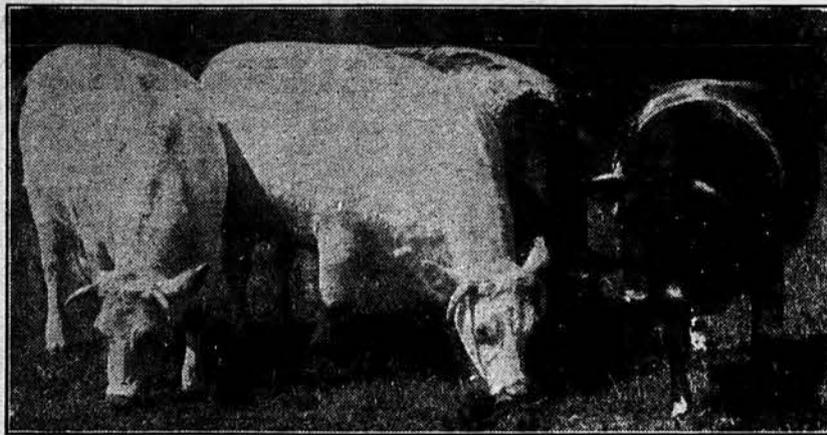
I said, "Yes, that's just what I want. I had lost that word 'Scotch' but I was advised several months ago to use a registered Scotch bull; but not knowing what breed it belonged to I have investigated every other breed but the Shorthorns first."

I thought to myself, "That must be right, at least, they all tell me so." Col. Bob asked me where I was from and I told him Watonga, Okla.

He said, "All right, be at the sale tomorrow and I will tell you what bull to buy."

I attended the sale and bid on every low-down, heavy-set, blocky bull that came into the ring, but they all went too high for me. That was a good many years ago and cattle were cheaper, yet

(Continued on Page 39.)



Quality is a Feature With the Animals on the Lookabaugh Farm, and it is the Basis for the Remarkable Progress Which Has Been Made.

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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

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

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Mexican Situation

It is a lot easier to criticize than perform in a very large number of cases. That applies just now to the Mexican situation. You can meet a dozen men in nearly every city block who are satisfied that they could have managed this Mexican situation a lot better than it has been managed.

Maybe they could. You never can tell what any man will do under certain circumstances until he is tried. The chances are however that these critics would have made a mess of it if the opportunity had been given them to manage the Mexican situation.

With these preliminary observations and with the frank and sincere admission that I would in all probability have made a mess of it myself if the job of handling the situation had been given me, I still claim the great American right to discuss and criticize.

Any fair minded man who has studied the Mexican situation so far as it was possible to study at a distance and without having personal knowledge of the actual conditions in Mexico and the character of the Mexican people, must acknowledge that it has been an exceedingly perplexing, delicate and difficult problem. It was a problem that was handed to Wilson when he took his seat. Trouble had been going on there for more than a year before he was inaugurated. Citizens of this country had been murdered and this government had taken no steps to protect them and other citizens of this country who had settled in Mexico and engaged in business there under the impression that they would be protected either by the Mexican government or by the United States. About all our government had done was to warn them that they should get out of Mexico as rapidly as possible. President Wilson has been criticized for warning citizens of the United States to get out of Mexico but it ought to be said that he was only following the precedent set by President Taft.

Madero was murdered February 23, 1913, if not by direct order, then with the approval and connivance of Huerta. That was eleven days before Wilson took his seat. Taft might have recognized the Huerta government but chose to "pass the buck" as the saying is, to Mr. Wilson. I am not disposed to criticize President Taft for refusing to take any positive action during the few days remaining of his administration. It seems to me that almost any President would have done the same thing under like circumstances.

Wilson's first step was to refuse to recognize the Huerta government. In that I think he did right. Huerta was not only a murderer, but the baseness of his crime was increased by the fact that he had betrayed the confidence of the man he murdered. The wisdom of Wilson's course after refusing to recognize the government of Huerta is to say the least, very doubtful in the minds I think, of a majority of the people of the United States. It would seem to the ordinary citizen, always granting that he may be mistaken, that our government should either have gotten into Mexico or stayed out. We did neither one; rather we tried to do both.

The administration refused to admit that there was any government in Mexico, and yet with punctiliousness insisted that the government we refused to recognize should salute our flag. We sent an army of occupation into Mexico on account of an incident so trifling that it was scarcely worth mentioning, and yet refused to take any action when citizens of this country were robbed and murdered sometimes by the followers of one faction and sometimes by the followers of another.

The most common criticism heard in regard to the administration is that it has had no settled policy with regard to Mexico. President Wilson, through his Department of State, has scolded and threatened a great deal but that has been all it amounted to, and as a result we seem to have incurred the ill will of all the Mexican factions. There is no doubt that President Wilson has most earnestly desired to keep us out of war with Mexico and yet his apparently vacillating course seems to have been getting us gradually nearer and nearer to war until at present it looks as if we are in for it.

The deliberate invasion of United States territory; the murdering of American citizens not only in Mexico but also within the territory of the United States by the followers of Villa undoubtedly has been done with the purpose of compelling this government to intervene, and it looks as tho Villa has

accomplished his purpose. So long as the killings were done in Mexico a great many persons felt that the victims were at least in part to blame, and that they should have gotten out of that country long ago. But when several hundred murderous bandits cross over the line and murder citizens of this country who are going about their legitimate business within our own territory, it becomes a very different matter. There might be some room for argument about the duty of this government in the one case, but there is no room for argument in the other. All of us will concede that so long as citizens of this country are within our own territory and attending to their legitimate business they are entitled to protection. The opinion of the people of this country is, I think, practically unanimous on that proposition.

The Carranza government evidently is not able to preserve order, and ought to welcome the help of the United States in running down and capturing the murderers who crossed the border and murdered not fewer than 16 of our citizens. If the Carranza government has not sense enough to do that then I think this government is justified in sending sufficient force into Mexico to run down Villa and his band without the consent of Carranza.

The situation is exceedingly serious; the consequences or eventual outcome no man can see just now. It may mean that all factions in Mexico will unite against us and necessitate the sending in of a large force, perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 men.

One thing seems pretty clear, and that is that we should punish the murderers who invaded our territory, and another thing that seems clear is that, having once undertaken this job, we must complete it at whatever cost.

The Cause of the Row

Our immediate duty as it seems to me is to punish the murderers of our citizens, but human life never will be safe in Mexico, and orderly government will be an impossibility so long as the causes responsible for present conditions continue to exist. These conditions are the logical results of a system which has robbed the masses of the Mexican people of their just rights and rendered them incapable of self-government without an extended period of education and just rule. The masses of the Mexican people are a mixture of Latin and Indian blood, and naturally are more inclined to turbulence than the people of the Anglo-Saxon race, but they or any other people will respond to just treatment and improve with opportunity.

The Diaz government made the fatal mistake of listening to the exploiters, and of catering to them. The result was that while the aggregate of wealth in Mexico increased tremendously during the Diaz reign the masses of the Mexican people were relatively worse off at the end of it than at the beginning. A few had grown immensely rich. Vast syndicates had been formed to exploit the natural resources of the country, but peons had been driven from their homes and remained in a condition of wretched poverty. Wages of the peon laborers had increased a little, but the cost of living had increased much faster than the wages.

The peons were in a condition of slavery and often were treated with unspeakable cruelty. Schools had not been provided and 90 per cent or more of the peon class were left in dense ignorance. Land holders counted their possessions not by acres but by leagues and it was not uncommon for a single person to hold sufficient land to form an empire. In this condition it was not at all remarkable that the peons were ripe for revolution and ready to follow the leadership of any man who promised them a brighter future. At the worst they had nothing to lose by following a revolutionary leader. Unfortunately, no leader arose who had the ability coupled with a high and noble purpose, both of which were necessary to bring liberty and order and justice to Mexico. Madero seemed to have some high ideals, but lacked the ability to lead a successful revolution. Villa has shown military ability of rather a high order, but coupled with it the cruel, revengeful temper of a cold blooded bandit and murderer.

Cruel, insatiable greed plowed and sowed the fertile fields of Mexico and the harvest of anarchy, bloodshed and destruction of property is the natural and logical result.

Regardless of the causes which brought about this

condition, the first thing that is necessary to bring about a better condition is to restore order. I have little faith in the intentions of the Carranza government, but even if its intentions are good I do not believe that it has the ability, unaided, to bring about order and just rule in Mexico. If Carranza is wise and a real patriot he will welcome disinterested help if he can get it from the United States.

It must be admitted that he might naturally look with some suspicion on offers of this government to help him, for the reason that some of the worst exploiters of Mexico in the past were from the United States; and yet this government has, in one or two notable instances, shown a most disinterested spirit.

In the case of Cuba we did help the Cubans set up a government of their own, and we have not tried to exploit them. In the case of China this was the one government which displayed a real disinterested and helpful spirit. We did not try to rob China but we did try to help her. The majority of the people of the United States do not want to annex Mexico or exploit her people. But a majority feels that the present condition in Mexico is intolerable and that in the interest of humanity generally and of the masses of the Mexican people that condition ought to cease. The majority of our people want no war of conquest. We have too much territory now, but we want to see the Mexican people have an opportunity to live in freedom and comfort, to educate their children and develop the wonderful natural resources of their country.

Lending School Funds

Writing from Miltonvale, Kan., John Hauserman asks "Why cannot our state lend the school funds to purchasers of real estate at the same rate of interest for which the banks and loan companies lend money on real estate? If the laws prohibit such disposition why not suggest a law permitting it? It would be a great help to a large number of young men who would like to purchase homes."

This question has been discussed more or less at every session of the legislature. I presume the reason Kansas has not tried the policy of lending the school funds in farm mortgages was because of the fear of bad loans which might be made by irresponsible politicians. If the loans were carefully made there would be little danger of loss.

Most of the conservative loan companies and insurance companies, which supply most of the money for lending purposes, have refused to make loans except in the Eastern half of the state. They believed conditions were not yet sufficiently settled in the Western part of the state to make loans safe out there. There was until recently, without doubt, considerable ground for that belief. It has been the history of most new countries that they have had to be settled about three times before conditions became stable.

If the state had from the first adopted the policy of lending the school fund on farm mortgages the loan commissioners would have been almost compelled by political pressure to lend in every part of the state. If the loans had been confined to any particular section the cry certainly would have been raised that part of the state was being unjustly discriminated against. It would have been made a political issue.

The danger of making bad loans should be largely past now. The state has passed through the unsettled period as we all hope and believe. Loans conservatively made are as safe now in the Western as in the Eastern part of the state, in my judgment. The population in that part of the state has become stable. It was not always so. Back in the 80's there was a tremendous immigration to the Western part of the state, but it was not of a stable character. A great many loan companies undertook the business of making loans out there, and most of them went broke. If you will go back and examine the court records of those days you will understand why they went broke. In some of the counties in the Western half of the state more than half of the land went into the hands of the mortgagees. The loan companies had undertaken to guarantee the payment of the interest and principal of the loans and the burden became greater than the loan companies could bear. As a result they went to the wall.

Many of the loans were obtained without any serious intention of paying them. The borrowers had taken the lands either as homestead or as pre-

emptions. They were out perhaps \$250 to each quarter section which had been advanced by the agent of the loan company. Then a loan of from \$500 to \$1,000 was made on the land. The agent got his commission for making the loan. The borrower figured that he was ahead from \$300 to \$600 and he simply abandoned the land and let the mortgage take it. The loan company as guarantor of the loans which had been sold to Eastern investors was soon overwhelmed with a burden of interest which it could not pay, to say nothing of the principal. I might cite the names of a dozen of these loan companies which flourished for a few years like so many green bay trees, and then went to smash.

This condition did not prevail to a very great extent in the Eastern part of the state for the reason that here conditions had become stable and landowners could not afford to let the mortgages take the farms, and did not do so except in case of dire necessity. If at that time the school funds had been lent on real estate, the people in Western Kansas would have clamored for their share of the loans and they would have got it. The result in all probability would have been that in the course of four or five years the state would have had several million dollars invested in defaulted mortgages. Perhaps in the long run it would have come out all right, but for a good many years, ten or twelve at least, the school fund revenue would have been cut in two.

As I have said, I think that condition has forever passed. Western Kansas now is settled with a prosperous and permanent population. Crops adapted to that country are as reliable as farm crops in the Eastern part of the state. There is no good reason why the school funds cannot now be safely lent on farm mortgages. However, in order to make such loans safe they must be kept out of politics, and the law would have to fix a basis which would as nearly insure safe loans as it would be possible for human wisdom to devise.

Suppose for instance that the law required that no loan could be made for more than one-half of the assessed valuation of the farms. That would have a strong tendency to keep the assessed valuation up to the actual value of the land. We are supposed to assess all property in Kansas at its actual value but the tendency is constantly to lower that assessed value, so that I know of some places where land is assessed at less than a third of its selling price. As only trifling loans could be obtained in such cases if the law limited the loan to half of the assessed valuation there would be an immediate tendency to raise the assessment. On the other hand a tendency to raise the assessed value too high would be checked by fear of heavy taxes.

Rights of 'Phone Lines

I wish you would give me your opinion in regard to the rights of a farmers' phone line owned by 14 farmers and operated for service, not for profit. The 'phone line is a ground circuit and has been built and operated by the farmers for 18 years. Another company has desired to build an electric line on the same side of the highway, pushing the old 'phone line to one side and compelling it to move in order to give the usual service. Is the electric line or company liable for damages?

Corning, Kan.

Yes, I think you are clearly entitled to damages.

The Pessimist

I have a friend who insists that I am entirely too optimistic. "You have," he says, "entirely too much faith in humanity. The fact is that the human animal is simply endowed with a little more intelligence than the beasts of the field—that is in some cases. Many members of the human family haven't as much sense as a grasshopper. Aside from this superior intelligence, the human animals possess the same instincts as the beasts. Not all beasts are treacherous; neither are all human animals. Not all beasts are cruel, neither are all humans. The sheep is not cruel. Nature made it gentle. Neither is the rabbit cruel. The lion and the tiger are called cruel because nature made them so, but there is one thing to be said for them; they are not so selfish and cruel as a large part of the human animals. They kill to supply themselves with food; the human animal is the only one that kills just for the pleasure of killing."

"The Bible story is that God grew tired of the way men were carrying on, sorry he had made any of that sort of animals, and decided to clean them out. He allowed Noah and his family to be saved for seed, and I have wondered since if he didn't conclude, after watching old Noah and the boys perform, that it would have been better if he had let them go along with the others."

"You think the world is getting wiser and better; maybe it is getting wiser, but with an increase of wisdom there has come an increase of meanness. Seventy-five per cent of the so-called Christians are hypocrites; 24 per cent are fools, and about 1 per cent is made up of people who are really sincere and trying to put into practical operation the teachings of Jesus Christ. You talk about peace, but there is no peace, because the few who run the governments of earth don't want peace and the masses have no more sense than to keep on fighting one another, and after they have fought and killed and destroyed until they are not able to fight any longer, they go back to work and pay the bills."

"The discoveries of science about which we do so much boasting are used to increase the riches and power of the few, while the masses still live from

hand to mouth, never more than two jumps ahead of actual want for food and clothing. The men who do the least work draw down the largest money rewards, and the men are most honored who live off the earnings of other men."

"The assumption of the rulers of the world is that it was made for their benefit and that the only proper purpose of the 95 per cent or more who do the work of the world is to contribute to the comfort, power and selfish pleasures of the 5 per cent. You talk about disarmament. It is an idle dream. If the 95 per cent who get nothing out of life but their board and clothes, and often right slim board and pretty poor clothes at that, had gumption enough to assert their rights and sense enough to work together for their own interests, there would be disarmament, but they haven't. The 5 per cent who run the world need the armies, and they will have them and they will also make the 95 per cent continue to march and fight when they are told."

"The Socialists have a lot of theories which are good but they are also idle dreams because the 95 per cent who would be benefited are mostly fools. Even if the Socialist party should win in the United States the chances are ten to one that little or no benefit would be derived from the victory, because a few selfish, shrewd fellows who really belong to the 5 per cent would manage to get control of the party machinery, and work it for their own personal benefit just as they have done in the case of every other party that came into power. And what is more, the masses of fools who do the voting would never discover what sort of a game was being put up on them until they were hog-tied and on their way to the slaughter house."

"I am interested in reading the dreams of the altruists, but they are only dreams and pipe dreams at that. They might come true if it weren't for the fact that the world is made up mostly, of fools and of people who have axes to grind."

This friend of mine should, I think take something for his liver. There are, I will admit, a great many fools in the world, and a vast amount of selfishness. There are men in power who are utterly regardless of the rights of other people. They would, without hesitation, sacrifice the lives of millions if they believed such sacrifice would contribute to their own wealth and power, but just the same altruism is making progress. Even war, horrible as it is, is not so wholly horrible as it used to be. It is only a little more than 60 years since there was no such thing as trained nurses in connection with war. Florence Nightingale was the originator of the trained nurse system. Even as late as our Civil War there was a great lack of trained nurses and trained surgeons, and a large per cent of the wounded died as a result of their wounds. At present only a small per cent of the wounded die as a result of their wounds, just because the wounded are so much better cared for than they used to be.

And people are not so foolish as this friend of mine thinks. They are reading more and thinking more to a purpose than they ever did before.

Organized society began with slavery. It is a long, long way between slavery and the world the altruist dreams about. Great masses move with exceeding slowness but they do move.

Damage From Railroads

Can damage be collected when a railroad runs through a farm where there is not sufficient drainage to take the water off till the crop is destroyed? This has been happening for 20 years. Have I waited too long?

Perth, Kan.

C. M. P.

The question seems to be rather indefinite. If the lack of proper drainage is caused by the railroad grade then you are entitled to damages. I do not think the fact that the damage has continued for 20 years will bar you from bringing suit for damages.

No Danger, He Says

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 4 on the world situation, you have expressed my idea to a dot on such men as Gore, Murdock and Roosevelt. How did these men find out so much that is not true? How can there be an army of invasion of the United States if the European slaughter continues? What would be left to make even a poor show at invasion? Such men need not lose any sleep over the perilous situation. It reminds one that they cannot turn one hair white or black. They are no miracle workers. I do think you have as much gray matter in your brain as they have. Why do we send such to Congress? I have always voted with the Republicans, but what good have they done us? Would we derive as much benefit from our votes if we should change to the Socialists awhile? What has religion to do with the European war anyway? Are the nations engaged over there, educated, civilized and Christianized? If so, since when? Is Mexico a Christian nation? If so, how? Are the Catholics and Protestants following the teachings of the Christ? If so, how, when and where? I'd like you to answer these in your Passing Comments. Give Capper another term.

Phillips County, Kansas.

J. F. RAMBO.

Mr. Rambo asks some questions rather difficult to answer, especially for a man who makes no pretensions with being gifted with superior wisdom. In answer to his question as to what the Republican party has done in the way of good; honesty compels me to say that in recent years it does not seem to me that it has accomplished enough to brag about at any rate, and I might say the same for the Democratic party.

As to what might be accomplished by the Socialist party if given power; I am not a prophet or the

son of a prophet; I do not know. Among the various political platforms the Socialist seems to be the most humanitarian and constructive, but whether the leaders of the party would have the wisdom and unselfishness necessary to put these principles into successful operation I do not know.

"What has religion to do with the European war, anyway?" Religion may have some place in the war, but Christianity as we have been taught to understand it, has no place in it so far as I have been able to discover.

"Are the nations engaged educated, civilized and Christianized?"

Well, they may be educated after a fashion, and possessed of a certain kind of civilization, but if they are Christianized then Christianity is a ghastly joke.

"Is Mexico a Christian nation?"

Mexico is a mob; not a nation at all. No one has recently accused it of being Christian so far as I know.

"Are the Catholics and Protestants following the teachings of Christ?"

Individual Catholics and individual Protestants, no doubt are trying to follow the teachings of Christ as far as they are able, but I see little evidence that the church as a whole is following the teachings of the Nazarene or making any serious attempt to do so.

The ministers in the various nations at war are busy asking the Almighty to help the soldiers of their particular nations to kill as many as possible of the brethren who happen to belong to the opposing nations. If Christianity means anything it means universal brotherhood, but the churches without exception so far as I know, place nationalism above brotherhood. In other words they talk about brotherhood in Christ, but they don't mean it.

Question of Rental

A rents B's farm by verbal contract for one year. In July of that year B asks A if he wants the farm for the next year. A replied that he did. B says, "Go ahead and farm it." There are no witnesses to the conversation. A sows 50 acres of fall wheat. January 15 B serves written notice on A to vacate the farm March 1. Can B compel A to leave or can A hold farm for the year?

M. G. C.

Clay Center, Kan.

I think he can, but A will have the right to go on the place and harvest the wheat.

Truthful James

"There are some men," said Truthful, "who just naturally have the gamblin' instinct. There was Jim Brassfield who had it stronger than any other man I ever knew. Jim was ready and anxious to bet on anything. One day he was sitting at the table at a country hotel. 'I will bet any of you gentlemen,' said Jim pulling out his pocketbook, 'that you will find a hair in that butter; or I will bet that you won't find one. Place your bets, gentlemen, up to \$5. As a side bet I will put up a dollar that the hair will be red, or that it will be black. There are two girls in the kitchen, one red headed, the other black. Again I say, gentlemen, place your bets. I will also bet you, my bald headed friend, that one of these flies which are circling about over this dining table will get into your coffee before you can drink it. Place your bet up to \$3 either that it will or that it will not.'

"Riding along the road with another man Jim offered to bet 1 to 10, that the next man they met would be crosseyed, and 1 to 5 that he would have a hare lip. He would bet that he could tell what church a stranger belonged to, or whether he had had beans for dinner. One day he was riding on a steamboat on the Ohio River. The boat was running smooth enough and there was no indication of danger. A fellow passenger spoke to Jim about the safety of the boat. 'You are so blamed sure this boat is perfectly safe I will bet you \$10 to \$50 that it blows up before it gets a mile beyond the next bend there in the river.' The fellow passenger said that was a good bet, and he would just take it. He put up \$50 against Jim's \$10 in the hands of the purser. They hadn't gone a quarter of a mile beyond the bend when the boat blew up. 'I see that I win,' said Jim, quietly, to the fellow passenger as they started up together. 'Now just to give you a chance to play even I will bet you \$40 even that I will go higher than you will.' Jim told me afterward that for some time the bet was in doubt. Sometimes he said that he would forge ahead of the other fellow and be higher by a couple of feet and then the other man would take a spurt and lead him by a foot or two. When they got into the cold upper stratas of air and were going neck and neck Jim offered another bet that he would have more frost on his whiskers when he lit than the other man, but he said they were both so jolted up when they lit that neither one knew which had won the bet. Jim finally got sick and sent for the doctor who looked him over carefully and then told him that he would be dead inside of a month. 'Bet you \$10 that I don't croak for six weeks,' said Jim. Doc was a sport and took the bet. Jim Brassfield lasted six weeks, two hours and 30 minutes. Half an hour before he died Jim called his wife and said, 'See to it, old girl, that you collect that \$10 from Doc. And then he said feebly to the doctor, 'Doc, you old fool, you ought to have more sense than to bet on your professional judgment. It isn't worth a wheel.'

Money From the Stock

Kansas Farmers Have Learned that Cattle and Soil Culture Combined Earn Profits

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THERE is more interest in livestock than ever in Kansas. This is well indicated by the demands which are being made on the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college for institute speakers on livestock subjects. These are coming from all sections of the state, and they reflect the ideas of the members quite well. All of this is a most hopeful indication for the encouraging future of farming in Kansas.

Farmers are appreciating the important place which livestock should occupy in this state to a greater extent every day. Of course there is a reason; there is a more general belief that it will pay better over a series of years than grain farming. And by paying I mean the immediate financial returns, exclusive of the additional profit obtained from the conserving of the soil fertility. The fertility item has more interest in the eastern third than farther west of course, where the decrease in crop yields has not been so alarming. That this decrease will come is very obvious, and when this does occur it will be more serious than farther east, for a crop rotation which will help in building the fertility is harder to establish.

But to return to the livestock: The prices in livestock markets in the last year, in connection with altitude flights which have been broken by many of the feeds, indicate forcefully the danger of speculation in livestock. The future of livestock farming must be founded on a production basis, which means the keeping of enough livestock to consume the crops produced on the farm, and thus to allow their marketing in the most economical way. Farmers who are producing livestock on this basis are making good profits, and they will continue to do this. Men who go into the business just as a speculation are certain to encounter many seasons when profits will be lacking—for example that has been the case with many cattle feeders in the last year. Speculation in livestock for the average farmer is fundamentally wrong; instead the theory should be the straight production basis.

This means of course that good beef cows should be kept to produce the calves. This will pay if the calves are fed properly, and marketed at an early age. Such a system allows all of the price which the animal brings to go to the owner, less the actual cost of selling. When the steer goes over the scales at the central market he does not have the cost of former trips to the same market charged up against him, and if the cropping system on the farm where he was fed is planned properly he does not have a vast amount of expensive feed in him, either. In other words, the "every farm a factory" idea when applied to meat production is the most profitable basis, for it eliminates the "deadhead" costs. The speculative idea in livestock has done more to discourage Kansas farmers with the business than perhaps any other thing in their experience.



More Attention to Hogs Will Pay Well on Most Kansas Farms, for They Will Help to Increase the Profits Quite Materially.

In other words, there has been too much going into livestock and not enough growing into it. Instead of starting slowly, "with a cow, a sow and a mare" young farmers, and older ones, too, have too often borrowed a lot of money, gone into the business in a speculative way on a high market, and gone out at the bottom on a low market, with heavy feed charges against the cattle, and with a loss large enough to take several years of grain farming to pay. It is very rare that the men who start slowly and extend their farming operations with their growth in experience get any heavy losses. They play safe.

The fundamental basis in farming in this state should be to keep enough livestock of the kind you like to eat the crops you produce, and then to arrange the cropping system so the maximum amount of feed will be produced. An increase in the protein supply of Kansas is necessary, which means, of course, that more legumes are required. While the state is leading in growing alfalfa, for example, with about 1,200,000 acres, a great increase in the planting is needed—it ought to be two or three times as large as it now is. Perhaps there may be a basis for grain, but it should only be a limited acreage which is grown for market; take with wheat for example. The acre yield of wheat for the state is not nearly so high as it ought to be, or so high as would be produced if better crop rotations were the rule.

Generally more wheat is grown on land where a good rotation is used than where no change is made, and in addition one gets the additional profit which comes from the other crops. This matter was tested at the North Dakota Experiment station. A plat has been kept

in wheat every year for 15 years, and in that time it has produced 206 bushels. Another plat was placed in corn every fourth year, and this produced 234 bushels of wheat. Another plat was placed in corn every fourth year and manure was applied before the corn was planted, and the yield was 263 bushels. The total returns from the three plats were \$109.39, \$170.30 and \$196.09, or in other words the returns from the plat under a rotation which received the manure were almost twice as large as that on the straight one crop basis. Of course it is true that the rotation should have included a legume, which probably would still further have increased the yields and profits, but the results which were obtained indicate in a forceful way the need for a change of crops and for manure. This means that livestock must be kept of course.



Good Horses are Needed.

But the showing which has been made in corn growing in Kansas is far worse than with wheat, and the need for rotation and manure is indicated even more forcefully. For example, the 10-year average corn yield for Kansas is given by the United States Department of Agriculture at 19.9 bushels, which in many cases is below the cost of production. This is less than half the average yield in Pennsylvania, where the yield is 39.3 bushels. Almost all of the leading farming states are above 30 bushels—such as Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota—with its frosts—and Iowa. Kansas on the other hand doesn't even get into the twenties with its average yield.

Crop rotation, manure and general soil fertility conservation, such as can be obtained when livestock farming is the basis, is needed greatly. The evils of grain farming are well reflected in the average corn yield. It has been caused

of course mostly by the reckless disregard for the fundamental principles of soil fertility conservation and profitable farming.

This decline has been noticed on almost every Kansas farm, although there are fields in many communities on which the yields have been increased right at the time that this slump has taken place. The decline has helped in producing the present interest in livestock, although it has not done nearly so much as the higher prices. Anyhow there is no doubt that unless something is done in checking the loss of fertility on the average field in the state there will be still further losses in yields. Farmers, and especially tenants, who must handle much of the poorer lands, have a right to view the future with a very considerable degree of alarm if this does occur. Higher yields are required if the farming in Kansas is to produce the profits which it must give if the best form of rural civilization is to be founded. These can be produced if livestock and better crop rotations, which almost always go hand in hand, are featured.

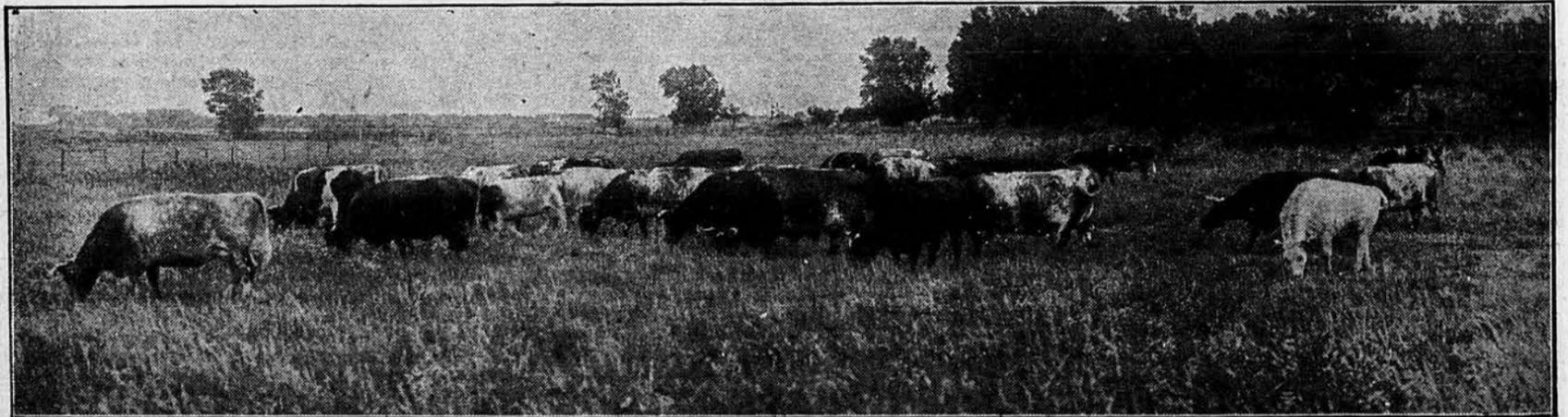
More livestock, a larger acreage of the legumes adapted to the community and more sorghum plantings for the silage are vital needs in Kansas. Corn has not made a good enough showing, especially on the poorer lands and in the western part of the state, to justify the present large acreage—it should be reduced. A reduction in the acreage of corn in Northwestern Kansas is needed especially—corn will not produce good returns in that section over a series of years, and the sorghums should be planted. It is true of course that corn produced good yields in Northwestern Kansas in 1915, because there was an abundance of rainfall, but this is not the rule.

A good basis for most farms in Kansas is to grow sorghums for the silage, legumes for the protein and then to combine them into livestock. Grain crops have a small place, to produce some ready cash perhaps, but much less attention should be given them. Corn has but a small place in silage production, even in Eastern Kansas, for the Kansas Orange sorghum will far outyield it even there.

The aim should be to make "every farm a factory," with livestock as the principal output. There is a place for a limited production of grain crops as by-products, perhaps, but it should be small. Kansas farming is linked firmly with livestock.

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Well Bred Cattle are Doing a Great Deal to Increase the Returns from Farming in the Middle West. They are Helping to Prove That a System of Agriculture Founded on Livestock is More Profitable than any Other Plan, and That it also Will do Much to Conserve the Soil Fertility. Higher Yields Usually are Produced on Livestock Farms than are Obtained Where One-Crop Farming is the Rule.

Saving the Nation by Mail

What the Farmers of Kansas Wrote to Tom McNeal About Preparedness

WE ARE all for preparedness providing it is of the right kind, but we believe enough of the people's money has been squandered on an army and navy which are now pronounced wholly inadequate.

Why should we build battleships, costing millions, when a small submarine can sink them with one torpedo?

We cannot see the wisdom of building forts and arsenals with private capital, while thousands of soldiers are doing nothing.

We should quit building dreadnaughts but build very fast cruisers and submarines enough to sink any hostile fleet that attempted to land troops on our shores.

We should construct railroads along our coast where they are not already laid, to transport troops, and convey cannon and munitions, quickly from one place to another place in sufficient quantity to repel an invasion.

We should construct cement platforms for big guns wherever it is probable that a foe might land, and connect these platforms by railway.

We think it feasible to so mount the heavy artillery, that it could be coupled up and moved like a freight train, from place to place.

We should build flying machines not to drop bombs on innocent women and children, but for scout duty to discover the enemy.

We think every healthy male child should be taught something of military training in our public schools, and that our government should have the power to take over all railroads, ships, mines and the like during times of national danger or great emergency, the property to be returned to the owners as soon as the emergency no longer exists.

We think the Philippine Islands a source of weakness and do not think the Anglo Saxon race will ever mingle on terms of intimacy with any dark skinned people.

We should fortify the Panama Canal as strongly as possible with men, guns and ships. We think the Panama Canal the greatest source of strength possessed by this country.

We well remember what a scare munition manufacturers tried to throw into this country during our war with Spain, and we remember well what happened to the Spanish fleet in two hours after our fleet met it.

Caldwell, Kan.

Who is Right?

Referring to your position that peace with German success would be a triumph of wrong, can you or any other American, any more than Germany or England, consistently discuss the moral phase of this question, while the war is in progress? If your position is correct, and war must end in the triumph of right, there is only one possible ending, namely; English victory and German defeat.

But might you not err in your conclusion? Have those who argue from your viewpoint placed themselves without prejudice in the position of each of the warring nations? Have they heard the whole story? Do they know all the evidence? Many a deed, wrong in its narrower sense, becomes a right when viewed in its entirety. Are we not helping to prolong the outrage when we, instead of placing ourselves squarely and unalterably against war, stop to argue the relative merits of the provocation? The nations at war cannot agree on that question, else their carnage would never have begun. And are we much wiser than they? I doubt it very much. Can we neutrals consistently take any other position than to use our influence to stop the war and leave the moral aspect to be settled by a properly appointed peace commission after the evidence is all in?

If we take the position (a position against the warring nations of Europe and those who plead for armament in

our own land) that right is superior to might and will prevail against arms, why concern ourselves about the final result? Assuming that this position is the correct one, the victors will be right, whether the central powers or the allies win. If, on the other hand, we take the position with the warring nations and those who agitate for armament, that in war at least might rules and is right, why take into consideration the moral phase? Why not simply join the preparedness propaganda, create an army and navy superior to any on the globe? Let every nation do the same? Then fight it out; build again and fight some more?

Are we not jumbling up things when we try to inject morality into this great conflict? Is it not too late and too early to argue the moral phase while the struggle is on?

Lawrence, Kan.

Thinks We Must Prepare

I read a letter in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, written by Kenneth E. Bellamy. It seems to me that for a young man of 22, he puts up a very good argument. You must also have found his argument pretty strong or it would not have brought out the sarcasm you seem to think a sufficient answer. He says that had England and France disbanded their armies five years ago, Germany would have taken over their governments. Your answer is that such a plan has never been tried. I think you would better study your General History a little further and see what plans have been tried. See Swinton's General History, page 58, paragraph 127. "During his career Cyrus extended the Persian domain from the Indus to the Hellespont and from the Taurus to the Syrian shore." On page 59, of the same work it says, "Darius first completed the work begun by Cyrus. What did Alexander do when he conquered the East? See Swinton's General History, page 106. "At the age of 25 Alexander saw himself lord of Westeria Asia."

How did Rome come to dominate the world at the time of Christ? You know it was by conquest. I again quote Swinton, page 183, paragraph 114: "Within the circuit of the Roman dominion there were what we may call three civilizations, Latin, Greek and Oriental. Latin took in the countries from the Atlantic ocean to the Adriatic; Greek from Adriatic to Mt. Taurus; Oriental civilization the lands beyond the Euphrates."

These were all under the Dominion of Rome through conquest. But you say "Human nature has changed."

If so what did Cortez do with Montezuma? What did the European nations do to Poland in 1772 to 1775? And what is Germany doing now with Belgium? Time fails me to speak of the Boers in South Africa, the Napoleonic conquest, and hundreds of others where weak nations have been exploited at the pleasure of their more powerful neighbors. The dove of peace may sing in your soul and that of Col. Bryan, but he has not taken the world yet. So we must be ready to resist invasion.

Belleville, Kan. C. M. Leggett.

Believes in Preparedness

I do not wish to see the United States plunged into war. Neither do I believe that any of these who favor preparedness wish war, unless it be a few jingoes who would reap a monetary profit.

But I believe the United States should be sufficiently prepared successfully to repel any invasion of its territory. And those favoring preparedness, do so because they believe that if the United States is prepared for such defensive war, a foreign nation will not attempt to invade its territory.

I beg to quote from one of your recent editorials: "Power in the aggregate amounts to nothing unless it is organized and intelligently directed. One company of well drilled, well armed soldiers would be able to subdue a mob of 10,000 men

not because the soldiers individually are any braver than the members of the mob, but because the mob is not able to collect and use its aggregate power."

Apply this to the present conditions of the United States. In case of a defensive war, an army of raw recruits could be raised in a very short time, that would be able to repel any invasion, were it "organized and intelligently directed," and properly armed. But that army would not be organized and the soldiers would have had no military training. Therefore an army of that class would not be "able to collect and use its aggregate power." If "one company of well drilled, well armed soldiers would be able to subdue a mob of 10,000 men," why would not 1/4 million trained and properly equipped soldiers be as good as five million raw recruits? And if that is so, why shouldn't the United States give military training to enough men to defend its territory, rather than depend upon raw recruits?

The United States does not need a vast military machine such as Germany has. What it seems to me it should have is a standing army of, say 1/4 million men. A man should enlist for just long enough to get the required training, and then be a reserve, to be called to colors in case of war. In a few years there would be an immense reserve of trained men. The government should have a supply of arms and ammunition, as great as was deemed necessary to supply an army of sufficient size to defend the country, ready to distribute to this reserve should war be declared.

The coast defense guns should be made the equal of any gun that could be brought to bear on the coast, and be kept modern. A sufficient supply of ammunition should be kept that they might be able to answer the fire of any foe as long as necessary.

Disarmament would be a glorious thing, if Christianity were far enough advanced that every man and every nation would "love his neighbor as himself." But until that time comes, the United States should be prepared to drive any invader from its shores.

Colony, Kan. J. B. Miller.

The Kings Don't Fight

Being able to defend one's self is a wholesome condition, if there are safety measures adopted to prevent its abuse.

At present the people who are the most responsible for war are the ones who suffer the least, and glory the most. The ones who cannot prevent war by their diplomatic relations, and who declare war or are in a position to encourage war to be declared, should leave their offices and become either fighters at the very front, or be present any way, to be consistent. While they are at the front, their places can easily be filled by others, coached by those who were opposed to war, if need be.

Our foreign policy is sickening to me. We howl about protecting our citizens, when we let the cheapest kind of foreigners come in and enjoy our privileges. My idea is to treat foreigners purely as visitors, and in turn, sever all responsibility for our citizens when they enter another nation's territory in times of peace, and when they leave our territory any distance in time of war. If this country isn't good enough, let them go on their own responsibility; go where they would rather be. Ambassadors of course should be exempted from the effects of this rule. Sailors in foreign ports should lose their protection from this country, when they go beyond the bounds of their duties. This rule would make everybody appeal to the courtesy of other nations, instead of to any obligations. It would cause a more wholesome respect all around. We are too apt to consider Americans as privileged to go any where, act any way, usurp any business or social privileges, of any foreign country, and be entitled to consideration from this country, when they are on the other side of the world.

We have plenty to do within our own borders, if we would only do it. When

an accident occurs or crime is committed, we are too apt to put the blame everywhere except where it belongs. We excuse negligence too easily. We look to punishing the remote causes of crime too much and not the immediate offender. The cat's paw should be the one to get burnt, and not the monkey. The fire burns what is in it, and lets the cat fight it out with the monkey. I do not say that this is always the case, but there is too much tendency to compromise with simple crime.

We boast of being an exemplary Christian nation; let's put into practice some of the rudiments of the Christian faith.

If we need a wholesale preparedness let's prepare right, and in every way. Let the instruments of power be properly sheathed and controlled by the wise, not by the foolish. A man's wisdom is in direct proportion to his lack of offensive ways and his silence at the proper time.

Harlow Ferguson. Wabaunsee, Kan.

War by Machinery

Mr. Bellamy seems to suppose that preparedness is only drilling of men who carry a gun on their shoulders and march around and camp once in a while. Very few persons doubt that if the United States were in danger of attack all true Americans would be ready to defend our country. Almost anyone is in favor of defenses, such as mines, submarines, and forts for coast defense, but the objection to the present plan is that the cost is too high for the value received, and that money is used for war machines of aggression instead of machines of defense. Also we object to paying to manufacturers of a higher price on steel for armament than is charged to foreign buyers or large private buyers in this country as one of our senate committees learned by investigation some time ago.

We believe if our nation needs armor plate it should be supplied as nearly at cost as possible. This also applies to guns, ammunition, shoes, clothing, "embalmed beef," freight rates. Surely no patriot would object to this if he is ready to give life itself for his country. My idea of preparedness is not a large army at all times, but an intelligent people capable of surmounting all obstacles, and this is the result of proper education.

The present war proves the man with the gun on his shoulder as a very small quantity. The electrician, mechanic, and chemist are the ones who count now; not brave but ignorant men. For example, witness Russia: Millions of good soldiers and small arms, but not very many educated eligibles for officers, and a shortage of munitions and of people skilled to make them.

Mr. Bellamy says the cost of war does not take any one's home from him. Let's see about that. Statistics show that mortgages and tenants are increasing, and now the farmer is confronted with a raise of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent on all material used on the farm, on account of the war. If he is in debt isn't this liable to cause the loss of his farm and home?

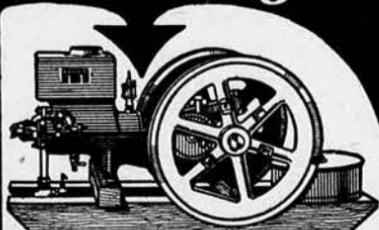
The same applies to the laborer and mechanic and all dwellers in towns and cities who do not make large profits on war munitions.

History proves that military rule is always tyrannical. Witness the brutality and horrors in Europe done by the military bodies! Does anyone suppose such a blot on civilization as the murder of Edith Cavell would be ordered by civil authorities? Look upon our own record, at home, in Colorado and other places. I say when you train and practice for murder why murder will be the result.

I am glad that we have you to place these discussions before us as you do, and assure you that a large majority of people I meet are with you and Governor Capper, regardless of what the newspapers say to the contrary.

Hazleton, Kan. C. E. Robel.

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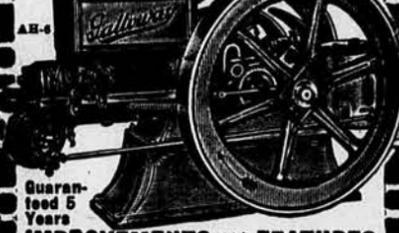
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To Reduce Canker Loss

Careful, Open Center Pruning is Needed With Kansas Trees

BY D. E. LEWIS

THE APPLE industry of Kansas, and in fact of the entire Missouri valley, has been greatly injured during the past few years by a disease known commonly as Blister canker. This disease appears to have been introduced from the East more than 15 years ago, but at first attracted little attention, confining its injury chiefly to old and greatly weakened trees. As the fungus spread and the chance for infection increased the injury became more severe. The diseased areas or cankers appeared on the large limbs of previously healthy trees and in some sections the most susceptible varieties began dying in blocks.

The majority of the orchards of the state were passing their maximum bearing age, and beginning to decline at this time, and in this condition were easily accessible and fell ready victims to the fungus. This condition, together with the fact that the normal resistance of the trees has been greatly reduced by drouth produced an ideal condition for the destructive work of the fungus and accounts for the enormous loss since 1910. A similar condition is reported from Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa, being most severe in the sections receiving the least rainfall, but causing a large loss over the entire area.

The fungus causing the blister canker is a wound parasite, and is not able, so far as experiments have proved, to enter the healthy bark of the tree. Entrance is gained through any abrasion of the bark, and wounds in which the heartwood is laid bare offer a condition especially conducive to the best growth of the fungus. Spores produced in the old cankered areas are carried about the orchard by the wind or are washed from the canker by rains, fall into the wounds and upon germination send the slender vegetative mycelium into the cells both of the sapwood and heartwood. The first appearance of injury is noticed in the darkening of the bark immediately surrounding the wound through which infection has taken place.

This dark area increases about equally in all directions at first but soon elongates, due to the faster growth of the mycelium with the grain of the wood. The injured bark usually be-

comes depressed slightly below the level of the healthy surrounding tissue and a regular and clearly defined edge bounds the canker. During the first season the diseased area usually remains moist but by the second year becomes dry and cracked and in old cankers the central area is very dry and hard often partially losing the bark and exposing the heartwood.

By the end of the second season after infection, and occasionally near the close of the first season, more or less numerous, dark, slightly raised areas, 1/4 inch or less in diameter appear below the outer bark over the surface of the canker. These are the spore bearing areas and are called stromata. At first they are easily overlooked, but by removing the thin section of bark covering them they become conspicuous by their olive black color. During the fall these stromata develop a spore cushion at their apex of a yellowish tan color which is revealed by the rupture of the bark covering. The summer spores escape almost immediately and being very numerous aid materially in the spread of the disease. They do not retain their vitality long especially during hot weather. Early the following spring the canker becomes active, and the old stromata produce a second kind of spores within a flask shaped covering, imbedded in their upper portion, and covered with a rather heavy layer of tissue. These spores are larger than the summer spores, have thick walls and are capable of germination after considerable exposure to drying and light. They are liberated only upon the breaking down of the covering, which may occur in a few weeks or may take several months. On account of this peculiar condition they may be found present and ready to infect wounds at any time during the season, and no doubt this is one reason why the disease has not been successfully controlled by spraying. Stromata are found on the younger portion of the canker each year and from them the two kinds of spores are disseminated.



Proper Pruning Would Have Prevented This.

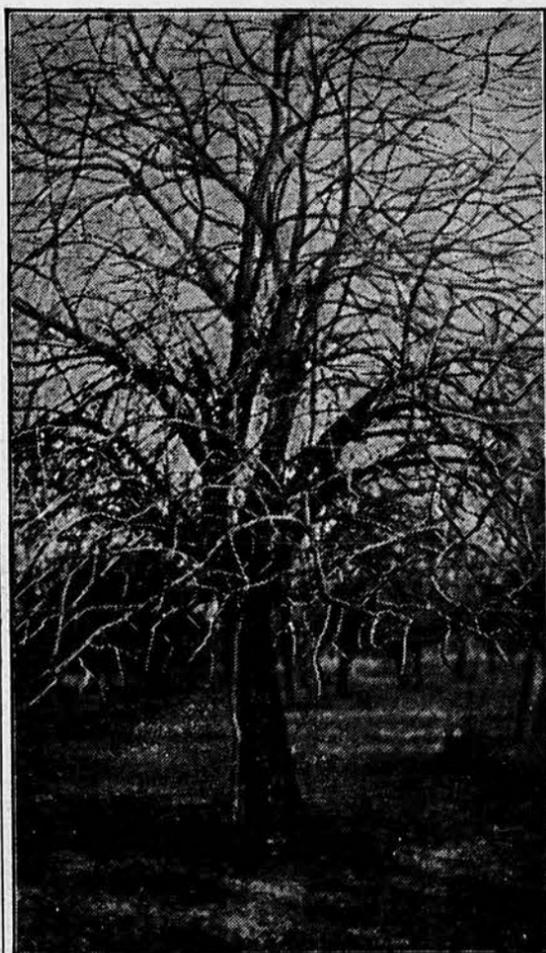
in the orchard by the presence of the stromata which are retained by the old cankers after the bark has fallen off. These raised areas are fastened to the heartwood and cannot easily be confused with a condition left by any other disease. Even before this condition is observed, the fact that the fruit and leaves are retained by the dying limbs, and the general appearance of the different types of cankers should serve to identify the fungus.

If the infection is noticed before it has gained access to the heartwood it may be cut out and the wound kept painted until it heals over. It is improbable that this will occur in many cases since it requires very close observance, and the safest plan is to remove the affected limb at once, cutting close to the next limb below, or to the trunk of the tree. This must be done before the fungus, which grows faster in the heartwood than in the bark, has entered the portion from which the limb is severed. If an examination of the wound fails to show any discoloration in the heartwood it is safe to assume that no infection exists in the remaining portion. All such wounds must be kept painted with a waterproof paint until thoroughly healed over.

Attention must be given to wounds of any kind in the tree since it is only thru these that the fungus can enter. In young trees the wounds heal quickly but those made in old trees heal slowly if at all. All should be kept carefully painted to prevent infection. Careful pruning of trees from the time they are set makes the removal of large limbs unnecessary and aids very much in keeping the tree free from disease. After the tree comes into bearing it may be pruned during the first part of the growing season, thus allowing the wounds the best condition for rapid healing as well as providing for the forming of fruit buds by checking wood growth.

General sanitary measures such as removing and burning all brush and dead trees, opening the tree enough to thoroughly light all parts of the bearing surface, but not enough to cause sunscald among the larger limbs, careful spraying to prevent other diseases and insects from weakening the tree, cultivation where practical, and in short giving the tree the best condition for a healthy, fruitful growth are all of the greatest value. Old trees should be pruned with the greatest care, as very frequently the work is overdone and sunscald results. Under such conditions the canker is almost sure to enter.

The damage due to the combined injury of the blister canker and the drouth of the past few seasons has reduced the number of bearing trees in Kansas by more than 2 million and many years will be required to replace them. Unless this injury is checked Kansas will be buying the greater part of the apples consumed within a few years.



An Apple Tree Which Contains Much Canker.

Grow the Right Crops

A Diversified System Gives the Best Results in Kansas Farming

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

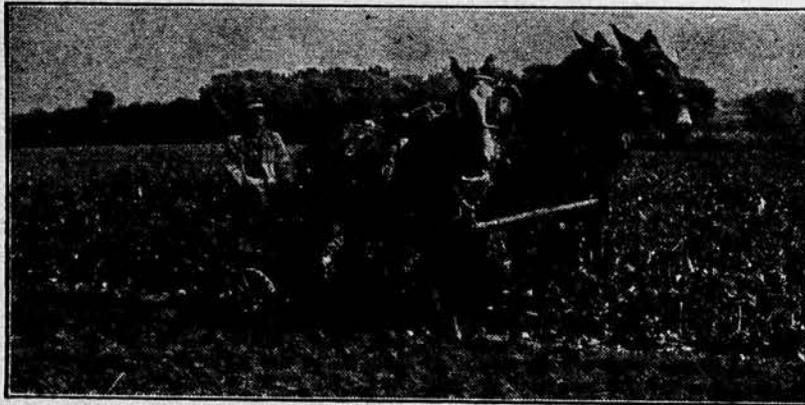
ENCOURAGING progress is being made in Kansas in the planting of crops adapted to the locality. There will be a much better distribution of the proper crops and varieties in 1916 than ever, which offers much of encouragement for the progress of agriculture in this state. Especially is there a rapidly growing interest in good crop rotations, and in the planting of a larger acreage of the legumes. These things mean that there is a general appreciation that the soil fertility problems of the state are serious, and that care is needed to prevent a still further decline of crop yields.

The most important crop growing problems in Kansas are concerned with increasing the acreage of the legumes. Kansas ought to have two or three times as large an acreage of alfalfa as it now has, if the livestock is kept to eat it. In addition, there is a need for a much larger acreage of the clovers and cowpeas. The leading legumes, such as alfalfa, will give a higher profit than any of the general field crops and in addition they will help to maintain the fertility of the land.

In connection with the increased growing of the legumes should come a much greater effort with the sorghums. As a result of the very extensive work in co-operative crops growing which has been carried on by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college in all parts of the state, the adaptations of the different varieties of the sorghums have been well worked out. It is pretty generally understood where the varieties will do best, for while there are perhaps 20 varieties of sorghums that have some importance in Kansas not more than six or eight of them are adapted to any one community.

One of the very important needs with the sorghums is to increase the planting of Kansas Orange sorghum for silage in the eastern part of the state. The results which have been obtained from this crop in practically every county in the eastern third have been remarkable, and they show quite well that it is the leading silage crop for that section. Many yields of as high as 18 tons of silage an acre have been reported; some are much higher than this. It usually will out-yield either corn or kafir.

Another sorghum which has established itself in almost every community is Sudan grass—there will be an immense acreage of this crop grown in Kansas in 1916. This variety has demonstrated that it has an important place in both the eastern and western parts of the state. It has shown amazing powers of drouth resistance as far west as Colorado, and it has produced remarkably high yields under the humid condi-



Flowing Under a Catch Crop of Cowpeas for Green Manure on a Hardpan Field in Southeastern Kansas to Increase the Humus Content.

tions in Eastern Kansas. It is especially adapted to the thin soils in Southeastern Kansas. Under very favorable conditions, where there is plenty of available fertility and moisture, some remarkable yields have been produced. For example, the first cutting on one of the bottom fields on the college farm at Stillwater, Okla., last year averaged 5 tons of cured hay an acre—which is quite a crop.

The kafirs have shown that they have a big place in the state's agriculture. The most encouraging thing which has been encountered in the growing of these crops has been the increasing appreciation of the value of field selection in maintaining yields. When proper head selection is practiced with these crops in the field the average yields can be increased. This is better understood than ever, and last fall thousands of farmers in every county selected seed in the fall that had never done so before. This number will be greatly increased this year.

Kansas will always grow a big acreage of corn, and quite properly so, but more care is needed in the selection of varieties. Every man who is growing corn in Kansas should write to the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college for Bulletin No. 205 on Corn Growing in Kansas. This was written by C. C. Cunningham, who has charge of the co-operative crops work, and who knows more about the variety adaptations of corn than any other man in the state. This bulletin is a most important contribution to the subject of corn growing in Kansas.

A vital need in the growing of corn in Kansas is to plant the crop only on the land to which it is fairly well adapted—on which good yields can be produced. Corn is planted on thousands of acres every year in Kansas on which the yields are certain to be below the cost of pro-

duction, even if the season is favorable. The planting of the crop on poor soil has much to do with the disgraceful showing which this state usually makes on average yields. The average yield of corn in Kansas for the last 10 years was 19.9 bushels—in the period from 1876 until 1880 it was more than 41 bushels. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, all states where the conditions are very unfavorable for corn, and in the flint corn section, also, produce acre yields that are more than twice the average yield in Kansas.

Or take the results with wheat. The average man from Kansas is inclined to get somewhat cheery over the remarkable wheat record of this state, and it is large as a rule if the total production is considered, for there is an immense acreage. When the acre yield is considered it is seen that the record is disgraceful, when the excellent adaptation of much of the soil in this state to the crop is considered. The conditions here are ideal for wheat growing, and they result in producing a quality of hard winter wheat that is not exceeded by that grown in any other section of the world, and they are good enough also to make possible the growing of more than 60 bushels of wheat an acre. Yields of more than 50 bushels are quite common—and yet the average yield for the last 10 year period is 14.1 bushels. It is indeed time that these results should be considered seriously.

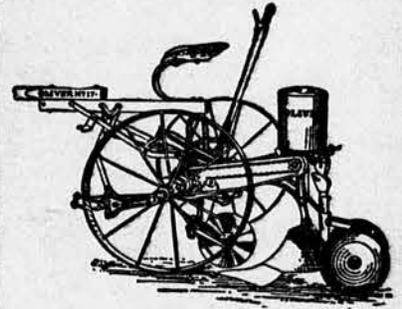
It is quite evident that the wheat growers of Kansas will get considerable grief in many ways in the future. For an example take the Hessian fly. It has been reported that this pest is doing damage as far west as Oakley, and it is especially active out as far as Plainville. In other words, it now is getting pretty well distributed over the wheat belt of Kansas, and if the conditions are favorable this year, as they were last season, there may be considerable loss again. This probably will be the rule in the future in all seasons where the insect has a good chance. Of course the Hessian fly can be practically eliminated from a community if the farmers will co-operate in the use of good methods, but it is hard to get all the wheat growers united in this, altho it has been done.

With the insect has come the other things to force down crop yields. Perhaps the most important is the decline in fertility which has been brought about by continuous wheat cropping. It is evident that the era of exclusive wheat growing in Kansas is nearing the end. There is a need for a diversified system, which will allow the growing of legumes and sorghums and the feeding of these crops to livestock. There is a time in the agricultural development of every community when the farmers pass from the one-crop stage to a diversified system adapted to the local conditions. The wheat belt of Kansas is at that state now.

A big need in every county is for farmers to study the crops that are grown there—to see what other farmers

(Continued on Page 12.)

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No Detective is Needed to Answer This Question

BY H. C. HATCH



HOW ARE the hens doing now, and what are you getting for eggs? The occasional snows do not seem to have the same effect on our hens that was noticed in the winter. They are now laying 80 or 90 eggs a day, and we are receiving for them the munificent sum of 16 cents a dozen in trade with 5 per cent off for cash. At least, this is what the last case brought us in Burlington. I note from the advertisements that city folk are still paying 25 cents a dozen for fresh eggs which allows someone a profit for handling them. I suspect we shall have to take up the parcel post system of marketing eggs. All eggs at this time of the year are of the best quality and there should not be so much of a margin between what we receive and what our city friends have to pay.

March certainly came in like a lion, but it wasn't lion-like very long. I have never seen snow go faster or frost come out of the ground quicker than it did March 4. But despite this sudden return of spring we are no nearer oat sowing than we were one week ago. Just enough snow fell to keep the fields wet and the freeze brought still more moisture to the top.

The suspected seed which we found in our imported Texas oats turned out to be Johnson grass. We sent some of it to Professor L. E. Call of the agricultural college, and he reported it Johnson grass without doubt, and advised against sowing any of the oats as the cleaning might not have taken out all the grass seed. On the first bright day we shall take the cleaned oats out in a strong light and if we find any Johnson grass seed at all shall discard the Texas oats and sow 2-year-old oats which we have on hand. It is better to be safe than sorry.

From what I can hear it seems that nearly all the seed oats shipped in from the South contain Johnson grass seed in some quantity. A neighbor who got his seed from a car unloaded 10 days after ours, reports the presence of more of the Johnson grass seed than in the first car. It seems to me that these oats are a real menace to the farms of this region. Some will clean their seed thoroughly while others will not sow it at all but I am afraid there is a just large enough proportion who will sow the oats, Johnson grass and all. If they do, we shall soon have a fine stand of this pest in most localities in this part of Kansas, for a very large per cent of our seed oats were shipped in from the South.

From Conway Springs, Kan., a friend writes asking about our trial of the different kafir sorts last year. We made no trial for the simple reason that we were unable to plant any kafir on this farm. The only ground dry enough to work in the spring was planted to corn, and after that was in there was no ground on the farm dry enough to plant kafir on until it was too late. Many will wonder why it was that a crop could be planted in other parts of the state and none here, but the fact was, we had from 10 to 15 inches more rain than any other part of Kansas, and the extra amount came mostly in May, just at the time when we should have been planting corn and kafir.

This friend asks especially about the very early kafir from the seed J. W. Berry of Jewell, Kan., sent us. That seed was not planted and we still have it to try this season. We now have kafir seed of four strains, grown in different localities, which we shall try this year. It is all of standard Blackhull White, the only variety we think worth while for this region. The only time we should plant the Red kafir would be after June 1 because it ripens 10 days earlier than Blackhull White.

A friend who is plowing for oats this spring regrets that he could not get the work done last fall as he has always found that oats on fall plowing yield from 5 to 10 bushels more to the acre. He asks if we have found it so here. We do not often plow the ground for oats here but sow on cornstalk ground. We disk the ground twice, lapping half, and then harrow and sow with a disk press drill. We have never given spring plowing a trial here for oats but have given fall plowing a number of trials. In no year has the plowed ground outyielded that sown in the cornstalks. In 1906 we had oats side by side, one part sown on fall plowing and the other sown on ground where the corn had been cut off. The oats on the plowing started off best and for a time it looked as if they would beat the others by 10 bushels but at harvest time the oats on the stalk ground was best. A dry spell came in June which did more harm to the oats on the plowed ground; had June been wet it is likely the oats on the fall plowing would have been the better.

During the last week we have been cleaning up the brush growing beside the road on the east side of the farm. The road on the south side of the creek runs up over a hill and both soil and location are favorable for the



A Bridge Has Been Built Especially for the Children to Use in Going to School. High and Dry and Out of the Mud.

growth of trees and brush. The brush is of all kinds, sumac, elder, plum and what is called here pigeon brush, but what an authority on trees told me really was arrowwood, the wood from which the Indians made their arrows. It has more strength than any other wood of its size I know. Now that we have the brush down close to the ground we shall try to keep it mowed so closely it cannot start again.

The children who live on this side of the creek either have had to be carried to school when the creek was running a good stream or wade thru it. A rock walkway was fixed across the creek, last fall, just below where the teams cross, but that did not answer in times when much water was running. But the children are prepared now so far as a bridge is concerned, for one has been put in for their especial use and benefit. The township supplied the plank, the neighbors gave the posts and work, and now the children can walk to school without getting their feet wet. This footbridge is anchored to trees on both sides of the creek, and I do not think high water can take it out.

One might know that woman has a vote here, for the garden seeds, which the congressman used to send to his sincere friends the farmers, now come to the women folk. I wonder if the average congressman thinks votes can be influenced so cheaply! From what I can hear I judge the average farm family does not want these seeds. They feel able to provide their own seeds without asking the help of the rest of the nation. If "special privilege" is to be the rule in the United States the farmers believe that their share should be something more valuable than 3 cents' worth of garden seeds. But they prefer to have no special privilege in the country, and would be glad to have the amount spent for seeds spent on better mail service.

During the last two years I have received many letters asking about the identity of Henry and Harley Hatch. Many persons seem to think they are one and the same, misled no doubt by the similarity of names, there being only one letter different in the names when initials are used instead of given names. To those inquirers I will say that Henry and Harley Hatch are brothers, and both live on the same 240-acre farm in Coffey county, Kansas. The dwellings are separate. One set of farm buildings answers for both, as they are in partnership in farming and have been in it for 20 years. Those who used to read the Farmers Mail and Breeze of six to 10 years ago and who often inquire about Henry Hatch will see from the foregoing where he is and what he is doing. I beg your pardon for this personal note but I find it the easiest way to answer the many inquiries.

A bushel of corn fed to average hogs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds.

STOPPED SHORT
Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics.

New material from which to rebuild used up tissue cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"I found myself on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin woman.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream, and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts.

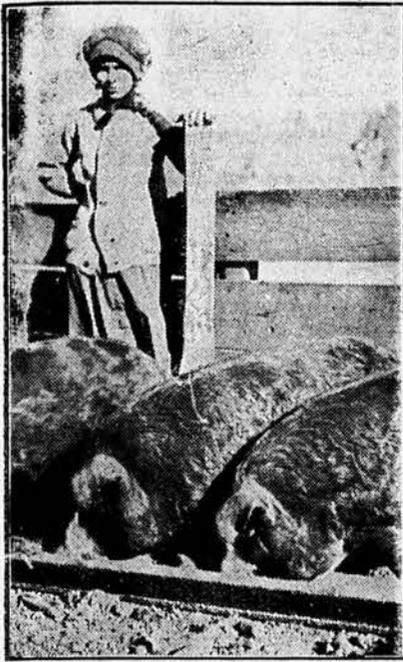
"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained weight and felt like a different woman. Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Now For the Breed Club Work

Capper Pig Club Members Favor the Get Together Plan

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager



Laura Darr and Her Prize Winners.

THE breed associations are a go. Altho not nearly as many boys as should have done so have written to me there's enough enthusiasm to guarantee success. But something is wrong with the breeders of Chester Whites. Not one letter has been received from boys who expect to win with this grand old breed. Show a little pep, fellows. Let's hear from you O. I. C. and Chester chaps. And the Hampshire breeders might liven up also. We are going to make the breed associations a big factor in finding sale for your purebred pigs. Later on I'm going to "talk hog" in your own home papers, if the editors will let me, and I'm sure they will. But if we are going to get all this valuable advertising you must do your part.

You all know the old joke about red headed folks having lots of vim. Surely there's something in color for the red hog breeders in our club are mostly the fellows who are boosting things. For every letter I get from a Poland China breeder I find five for the Durocs. Better waken up you black, white, belted and pug-nosed boosters or these red fellows will run away with the bacon—in getting publicity at least. Certainly the Duroc breeders deserve some recognition and I'm going to start the breed associations by organizing the boys who breed reds. In the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you will find the names of all club members who own Duroc-Jersey sows, and a list of nominations for president and secretary-treasurer. Some information about the boys placed in nomination will be given and you will be required to vote on them by mail. Only club members who have red hogs will be eligible to vote. If you haven't told me what you think about organizing the breed clubs write today. The Poland China breeders will be next in line.

The most enjoyable part of this club work for me is the fine letters I receive from the members. Real boy letters, filled with enthusiasm that carries me back to the days when I, too, watched eagerly for the coming of the little pigs. And I'm glad that you boys have taken me into such intimate companionship for I have a genuine interest in your welfare and the success of our club. One member paid me a pretty compliment the other day. "I'm glad you put your picture in the paper, Mr. Case," said he, "for it doesn't seem so much like writing to a stranger. And you look just like one of the boys."

Introducing Miss Laura Darr.

Boys aren't the only ones who can produce profitable pork. Laura Darr, member of the pig club in Lyon county last year, fed four pigs at a cost of \$32.77 for feed. One pig was sold as a breeder October 28 for \$28. Figuring the value of the three remaining pigs at \$6.50 a hundred pounds, market price last fall, the value was \$45.17. This made a total of \$70.17 and gave a

profit of \$37.40, not including labor. The largest pig weighed 250 pounds and made a total gain of 225 pounds. Its daily gain was 1.10 pounds and the profit, not including labor was \$6.24. "Not bad for a girl," some of you boys will say. Well, if you can do as well with your litter, including the \$25 sale, you won't need to worry about pay day coming this fall. And I believe you can. We are indebted to County Agent H. L. Popenoe for the picture and the information.

Shake Hands With Roy Miller.

Elk county has a live representative in Roy Miller who lives on Route 4 out of Howard. Roy is 15 years old and an unusual boy. Instead of saying that "my sow is the finest sow in Kansas," Roy says she is "the tamest sow in Kansas." I'll wager, tho, that he wouldn't trade Betsy for any other hog. She's a 400-pound Poland and cost Roy \$40. Here's what he has to say about his sow and his work:

"Twice a day I feed Betsy Elmore two ears of corn and two handfuls of shorts mixed with water. Every morning I give her about 5 pounds of alfalfa leaves. Water is kept in the trough at all times. I think Betsy is the tamest sow in Kansas. Whenever I go near and scratch her she lies down and grunts as if she were trying to talk. She has a lot of about 1/4 acre which we are going to sow in rape this spring."

Roy's photo was only a kodak picture and not very plain, but you get a good look at Betsy anyway. I approve of Roy's plan to provide rape pasture this spring. It will be fine for both the sow and the pigs. Next week we will introduce you to Clarence Musgrove, Jackson county representative and Lester Blickenstaff representing Gove county. Both breed the rustling reds. And now here's a timely talk by R. B. Bentley, swine expert at the Colorado Agricultural college:

"Proper management of the brood sow before and after farrowing is very important," says Prof. Bentley. "Investigations show that 80 to 90 per cent of all the dry matter of the unborn litter are deposited in the uterus during the last 60 days of pregnancy, so that our care must include this period and feeding must be done accordingly.

"The rations should be increased at least 50 per cent over the wintering ration, and the nutrients of the feed should include protein material such as



Roy Miller and Betsy Elmore.

is found in alfalfa, skim milk and tankage. Mineral matter, especially phosphorus and lime are required, the latter being plentiful in alfalfa. Ground oats will help the ration both for mineral and protein content. It is the protein and mineral matter that is highly essential to the development of the young. Avoid constipating feeds or feeds likely to produce internal fat. Keep the ration moderately bulky and avoid any radical feed changes late in the pregnancy period.

"No class of animals suffers more from extremes of heat and cold than hogs. For this reason, brood sows should be provided with good shelter, but this does not necessarily mean expensive equipment. An ideal shelter must be warm, free from dampness, well ventilated and with plenty of sunshine. Guard against dark, damp, filthy stables and manure piles, also crowding the sows in close quarters where they can

pile up, causing them to lose their litters. "Exercise promotes healthy body activities and as this is essential in pregnant sows we must devise some means of compelling them to exercise, especially the last few weeks before farrowing. Lack of exercise causes internal fat to accumulate, causes constipation and retards normal body activities. We can best exercise our sows by placing at least part of the feed at the far end of the pen or lot, causing them to walk to and from the trough. For the brood sow plenty of exercise is as essential as a scientifically balanced ration. The sow when exercising picks up feeds and mineral matter that she knows is necessary to her system.

"Proper care at farrowing time will pay the highest dividends. The number of pigs raised to weaning time is the basis of computing the value of a sow. Sows should be fed immediately before farrowing the ration that she will receive after farrowing. This will prevent any indigestion due to a sudden change in diet.

"A few days before the calendar time of farrowing put her in the pen where she is to farrow and cut down on her feed. If feed has been laxative the sow will come to farrowing time with little fever and in a good condition. The pen must be warm enough for the pigs, but not hot, as is sometimes the case, because this only tends to increase the fever and temper of the sow.

"After farrowing, do not feed for the first 24 hours, giving only clean water. Her first meal should be a thin slop or bran mash. Gradually increase the amount until she is on full feed about ten days after farrowing. Remember that for many weeks we are feeding the young pigs thro their mother, and any irregularities in her system are quickly indicated in the young."

Pressure on Cow's Brain

I have a cow that throws her head from side to side, and seems to be uneasy all the time. She keeps going around in a circle, and does not seem to see anything. She eats and drinks well. G. G. Mitchell County, Kansas.

I cannot tell you the exact nature of the trouble affecting your cow, tho I can say that the animal is affected with some form of brain disease. It may be a parasite pressing on some portion of the brain, an abscess of the brain, a tumor of some kind on the brain, or a blood clot. The chances are that this pressure is being exerted upon that portion of the brain known as the medulla oblongata, as it is this division of the brain which controls movements, and any disease of it will produce incoordination of movement. On account of the inaccessibility of the diseased area, the chances of a cure are slim.

You might try the internal administration of 2 drams of iodide of potash daily. If this is followed by a loss of appetite, watery eyes, or a scurfy skin, you should discontinue the treatment for a few days, and then continue.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Getting Rid of the Warbles

Are warbles an injury to cows, and how can I get rid of the warbles that infest my cows? C. D. Ellis County, Oklahoma.

As a general rule when the number of warbles are not excessive they do not injure the animal seriously. If, however, there are large numbers present, they produce intense irritation which may cause the animal to lose condition. Another thing is that they cause serious depreciation in the value of the hide.

It is claimed that if the backs of cattle are rubbed with some foul smelling substance such as rancid butter or fish oil during the hot sultry months, that these warbles will not appear. Curative treatment consists in squeezing out the grubs, and sometimes this necessitates a slight enlargement of the opening at the upper portion of the swelling. The grub also may be destroyed by placing a drop of kerosene into the opening by means of an ordinary oil can. This latter method is not so satisfactory because the grub then dies in its location and produces an irritation for some time afterward.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

I don't see how I can run my little farm without your good paper; it contains fine information for every department of the farm.

Iola, Tex. Mrs. Fannie Hughes,

What paint shall I buy, to be sure that it contains

Dutch Boy White Lead

is sometimes asked. It can't be done. You buy Dutch Boy White Lead in a steel keg (as shown here).



The painter makes paint of it by adding linseed oil and color. That is the paint which wears. Ask us for Paint Tips No. B-4.

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Branches and Service Stations in all principal cities

The Grange Saved 25 Percent

Dickinson County Farmers Go Direct for Potatoes

BY HARRY A. HUFF
Dickinson County

IT HAS been warm and windy for several days, and it will be time soon to plant potatoes. The merchants here are quoting potatoes for seed at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. Eating potatoes are a little higher. Our Grange decided to see if we could not beat that price. We got a price from a seed house that will save us about 25 per cent on seed and eating potatoes. I do not know just why it is that the merchants cannot make better prices than they do, but I know that it is a big saving to the members of the Granges to buy direct. The potatoes we bought passed thro only one middleman's hands and we made the saving.

equal number of hens in the two lots we were getting a good many more eggs from the yellow chickens than from the Plymouth Rocks. We have noticed a gradual increase in the eggs from the Plymouth Rocks until now there is not very much difference in the number the two lots are laying. This shows that you can make a difference in the early egg laying of chickens by selecting the early winter layers for your breeding stock. The hens that lay first in the spring or late winter are the ones to save your eggs from for the next year's layers.

The Dickinson County high school has been making some experiments in potato raising for the last two years. One or two discoveries have been made. It was found that for the early Ohio the best yield was from planting the hills 18 inches apart in the row and 2 pieces to a hill, 2 eyes to the piece and the next best yield was from planting 15 inches apart in the row, 1 piece to a hill and 2 eyes in the piece. They tried the Irish Cobbler along with the Early Ohio, and for it the best yield was from planting the hills 12 inches apart in the row, 1 piece in the hill, and 2 eyes in the piece, and the second best yield was from planting the hills 15 inches apart, 1 piece in a hill, and 2 eyes to the piece. The Irish Cobbler outyielded the Early Ohio the first year one bushel to the acre, and the second year they outyielded them again by 27 bushels to

We are getting 36 cents for butterfat at this time. That is a good price for this time of the year. Our cows are giving enough so that the cream amounts to about \$1.20 a day and we have the skim milk. We feed the skim milk to the calves and what they do not eat we give to the chickens. Our cattle are all grade Red polled and they are the best cattle I have ever worked around. They are 3/4 and 1/2 and they are an even looking lot. They are the so-called dual purpose cattle, and when a cow goes dry it takes only a short time for it to get fat. We have been weighing the milk for a few days and learn that the best cow is giving about 33 pounds a day; the next one 31 pounds and the third one, a heifer with her first calf, is giving 24 pounds. The fourth cow is giving 17 pounds a day. The first three have been giving milk for about two months, and the last one for several months.

We are giving our cattle all the alfalfa hay they will eat. The cows get about a gallon of cornchop a day. Then the cows have straw to eat and some coarse Sudan hay to eat if they want it. They are all looking very well, the young stock being fat. We have had plenty of bedding and plenty of shed room. The cows have the run of the sheds and pasture at all times.

Grow the Right Crops

(Continued from Page 9.)

have done in the growing of varieties adapted to that section. That is why the county survey trips by farmers, such as that taken by the men in Rooks county in charge of W. A. Boys, the district agricultural agent in that section, have such a high value. Most of the county agents have done a great deal along this line; the big interest in dairy farming which E. J. Macy has generated in Montgomery county, which is making that county an important Holstein center, was largely started in this way.

When farmers understand fully the work which other men are doing considerable progress is made in solving the crop growing problems of that community. For example, the remarkable success which A. L. Stockwell of Larned has had with the growing of kafir under irrigation has done and will do a great deal to encourage the growing of sorghums under irrigation in the Arkansas valley.

The crop growing situation in Kansas is very encouraging. There is a long way to go yet before the state gets logical systems in all communities it is true, but it also is true that there is a more general appreciation of the importance of diversified systems made up of crops adapted to the community than ever. The epoch of one crop farming in Kansas is rapidly nearing the end.

Do You Under-Inflate?

It is estimated that there are nearly 150 types and sizes of automobiles in the United States. The total number of machines is estimated at nearly 2 1/2 millions and it is expected that a million more will be produced before the end of 1916. Nearly three-fourths of the states have motor car factories of some kind.

Tires consumed annually on automobiles are estimated at about 12 millions. Probably 75 per cent of tires that go to the scrap pile prematurely, have been weakened through under-inflation or overloading.—Goodrich's Magazine.

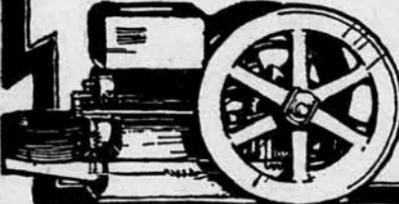
A great deal is being said of American unpreparedness for soldiering. Yet in addition to numerous military schools, military instruction has been compulsory at every land grant college in the United States for more than a generation. There now are sixty-seven of these colleges. There are about 1,200 student soldiers continually undergoing training at the Kansas Agricultural College. There are three battalions under a colonel, a battery of machine guns of the latest type, firing 600 shots a minute, also a signal corps and a military band. Recently one student officer received an offer of \$2,000 a year to serve as paymaster in the navy and turned it down to go on a Kansas farm. A number of these student soldiers have become officers in the regular army. In case of war these and thousands of other students would make as good soldiers as the best in Europe. There are more than a million men in the United States who have had extensive military training, according to General Miles, and nearly 400,000 who have served enlistments in the regular army. We are much more military than we think we are.

the acre. This yield counts only the marketable potatoes. It seems from this test that it would be a good plan to try some of the Irish Cobbler in this part of the state.

When the first of March came, this year, mother decided it was time to start the incubator. So it was taken from the storeroom, and cleaned and then moved down into the cave where we keep it. The machine was filled with hot water and the lamp lighted. At the end of two days and nights it was up to the right temperature and the damper was opened. Then the eggs were marked with a lead pencil on one side and put into place. We had started after the hen crop of 1916.

The women decided last year to raise purebred Plymouth Rocks this spring. The chickens that we had, last year, were a mixed lot, and most of them were yellow. This winter we separated the yellow chickens from the purebreds so that we could set only the eggs from the Plymouth Rocks. What was our surprise to learn that from about

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Every Real Boy Likes a Dog

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BY STELLA NASH



DOGS, woolly or sleek, large or small, get closer to the heart of a boy than many of his human companions. They share the hunts, swims and adventures of their master and are the only ones that can comfort him when he has been punished by mother or father. When he tells them his troubles they wag their tails in sympathy and the boy soon forgets all about it.

I once knew a boy who read "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," and then tried running away. His dog "Max" went along and the two built a teepee of sticks down in the thick willow bushes beside the plum thicket and fixed up a nice fireplace with three red rocks. They hunted with a sling-shot and when they wounded a bird Max would go after it, and bring it to his master. They lived in this wigwam two days and at night when there were all kinds of strange noises Max snuggled close in his master's arms. Many a mother and father might well envy the dog that has such a large place in their boy's heart.

This boy likes the old-fashioned Scotch Collie better than any other dog because he is perhaps the most intelligent and the most useful member of the dog family. The boy's father has a large

number of sheep and these dogs are real shepherds and can always be depended upon to safeguard the flock. They round up the sheep and drive them in an unbroken company to the fold without any help from their master. They are very quick to detect strangers and keep them away from the flock.

Altho the Collie loves all humanity and regards everyone as a friend, he usually has a favorite and shows more affection and devotion to him than to anyone else. The boy who grows up with a Collie develops kindly, protecting qualities which he would not learn from any other source.

The farmers have no better friend than a good intelligent dog. And yet some of them are trying to place such a heavy tax on dogs that only the wealthiest can afford to keep them. There would be no objections to getting rid of the tramp dogs that do nothing but steal in the day time and howl and bark at night, but let's protect the faithful dog that attends to business.

No really normal boy ought to be reared without a dog—a good dog—on the place. I am far too sensible, I hope, to urge the buying of any particular kind, because to do that would mean a tremendous argument.




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And this woodwork should be bought as you would buy your movable furniture—a piano, for instance.

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WINNING IN A ROMPI LIFE AND STAYING QUALITY IS WHAT YOU WANT IN A TROTTER HORSE AS IN A CHEW OF TOBACCO!

GOSH DING IT I AND I PUT ALL MY MONEY ON THAT OLD PLUG.



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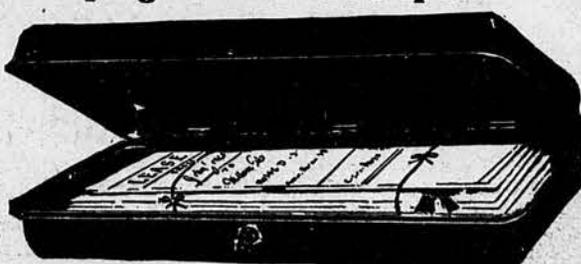
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As friction can never be entirely overcome, it is imperative that you use the best possible friction reducing oil for your motor.

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And, unless its quality is of the highest, it too quickly "wears out" under the constant rubbing between the moving metal surfaces.

Below we print a scientific Chart of Automobile Recommendations. This Chart for a number of years has been the motorist's standard guide to correct lubrication.

The body of the oil specified for your car in this chart enables it to feed in correct quantities to every friction point.

After it reaches these friction points, its quality assures a constant and proper oil cushion.

If your car is not listed in the partial Chart below, send for complete Chart which embraces 585 makes of cars.



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Explanation: The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloids for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloid "A"
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Gargoyle Mobiloid "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloid "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloid that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CAR	1912				1913				1914				1915			
	Summer	Winter														
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc														
American	A	Arc														
Apperson	A	Arc														
Auburn	A	Arc														
Avery	A	Arc														
Buick	A	Arc														
Cadillac	A	Arc														
Camp	A	Arc														
Chalmers	A	Arc														
Chandler	A	Arc														
Chrysler	A	Arc														
Claire	A	Arc														
Coe	A	Arc														
Cord	A	Arc														
Dodge	A	Arc														
E. M. F.	A	Arc														
Empire	A	Arc														
Flanders	A	Arc														
Ford	A	Arc														
Franklin	A	Arc														
Grant	A	Arc														
Haynes	A	Arc														
Hudson	A	Arc														
Hupmobile	A	Arc														
I. E. C. (air)	A	Arc														
International	A	Arc														
Intestate	A	Arc														
Jackson	A	Arc														
Jellery	A	Arc														
King	A	Arc														
Knight	A	Arc														
Knott	A	Arc														
Laurel	A	Arc														
Marion	A	Arc														
Maxwell	A	Arc														
Metc	A	Arc														
Mitchell	A	Arc														

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Your oil must meet the heat conditions in your engine. Many oils thin out too much under engine-heat. Three troubles result: (1) Compression escapes and power is lost. (2) The cylinder walls are exposed to friction. (3) Excess carbon is deposited. The oils specified below will prove efficient.

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Do You Believe in Burning?

Watergrass, An Enemy, Spoils Some Kansas Fields

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

DOES it injure alfalfa to burn it off in the spring? Several fields in this vicinity, one of which is on this farm, have been burnt off recently to get them in condition for cutting the first crop. A new grass appeared, last fall, called by many persons watergrass, and in some alfalfa fields where the stand was none too good this grass got a good foothold, and made a rank growth. Some farmers tried pasturing it off, but stock would not eat it, and so it is yet to be gotten rid of or it will bother in the harvesting of the first crop of hay.

A small patch of Sudan grass will be put out on this farm this year. We laid our plans for the same thing last year, but owing to the wet spring our plans miscarried on that, the same as on some other things. Every year more of the native grass meadows are put under the plow, and every acre less means that there will be that much less hay for the work horses. So, a great many persons are seeking a suitable substitute for the prairie hay. This new grass seems to be creating a very favorable impression wherever it is tried. While the price of the seed is rather high we believe the grass is destined to enter into the farm crops very much the same as alfalfa entered 20 years ago or more.

Alfalfa is not good for horses that are put to hard work in the heat of the summer, and the growing scarcity of prairie hay is going to force the farmers to resort to some such a substitute as Sudan grass.

Spring's work has begun in earnest in this part of the state. Where the ground is dried out sufficiently to work it is found to be in fine condition, due no doubt to the hard freezes of the winter. We see no reason why the crops will not make a good start this spring, provided the weather conditions are anywhere nearly normal.

A few rows of potatoes have been planted already on this farm. Generally we try to plant the first ones St. Patrick's day but to plant some ten days previously to that date is an experiment we never tried until this year. We put them in the ground fully 7 inches, and if the seed does not rot we expect to get some potatoes from them, for we cannot believe that at this late a date the ground will freeze deep enough to injure them. The early ones that come up may get singed with the late frosts but we have observed that if the tops are cut off before the frost is off the leaves the plant will be uninjured. We think one is justified in trying to raise a few early potatoes even if they have to be nursed a little.

If potatoes require a very rich soil, and most authorities agree that they do, then we have every reason to expect a good yield this year, if weather conditions permit. Our tubers will be planted in a lot that was used as a sheep corral two years ago. The wheat on this farm that autumn grew very large and rank and for fear it would become too large we induced a ranchman who had 1200 sheep to have them pasture the wheat off. In the daytime they were herded upon the wheat, and at night were confined in a lot just large enough to hold them comfortably. As it required about a month to graze off the wheat the soil in the lot became very heavily manured. This has laid idle since, only when used as a calf lot.

Oat sowing is in full swing in this part of the state. On some farms where the fields were sloping enough to afford good drainage the farmers were able to put their oats where they had previously planned to sow them, but on flat farms the plans had to be changed to suit the condition of the land. On this farm instead of plowing a 15-acre patch for oats, as we had planned to do, we are drilling them on some of the ground plowed last fall for corn.

Most of the oats at present are sown with a drill as it has been found that in the majority of cases better results are obtained not to mention the saving of seed effected by their use. Some-

times it is true that excellent results may be obtained by broadcasting oats and disking them in, but the seed that is lost in this manner of putting in a crop would easily pay for a first class drill with all the modern attachments in a very few years.

The modern drill is about as complete and satisfactory an implement as one could wish to have. The farmer who is fortunate enough to have one of the late models, shelter it when it is not in use and give it reasonable care when it is in the fields need never buy another. They are so well made that they ought to last a lifetime. The late models are, of course, all disk machines and some are equipped with furrow openers which allow every grain to be deposited in the bottom of the furrow that the disk opens. In this way one is assured an even, uniform stand.

In localities where the soil is sandy or light it might be advisable to get a drill with more than 10 disks but in a heavy soil, such as we have to contend with here, we find that a 10 disk size makes four horses a pretty heavy load, especially in spring seeding.

We think the press wheel attachment which may be got with any of the disk drills, is well worth the \$15 that they cost. We will admit that they are a little in the way in turning at the ends, if one is drilling back and forth, but the condition in which they leave the ground more than offsets any inconvenience they may cause. We would not think of using our drill without them unless the ground was wet and in such cases they may be quickly and easily removed.

Cross Sows Alfalfa

I used to cross sow alfalfa, putting one-half the amount of seed on each way as nearly as possible, but I found a better way. Double sow but sow the same way each time. First time sow by stake, walking true to the stake. The second time walk between as your footprints can be seen on each side if the ground is as well prepared as it should be. The stakes are left standing where you left them in the first sowing, that you may know where to begin. When sowing up to the stakes make a cross mark with the foot that you may know where to begin when returning to the second sowing.

The advantage of this way is more even sowing. Then your sowing and harrowing can be kept right up together whether one is doing all the work or one sows and another harrows. Should a rain overtake you when half or partly done, and the ground made wet and kept so until the seed has sprouted you will not be left with a half stand, but can begin right where you left off when the rain caught you. J. T. VanAusdal, R. 5, Box 89, Independence, Kan.

Give Trotters a Show

It appears that farm papers have sold out to the draft horse men. The trotters are scarcely mentioned. All we ask is a square deal. I have bred heavy and light horses, and worked them for more than 50 years, and think I know what I am writing about. The large trotting horse, well trained, is the best general purpose horse living. It will go more miles; plow more corn in a day; pull larger loads for its size; live longer and go for the doctor quicker, on less feed, than any other breed, the mule not excepted. The large horse has soft legs and his life is from 16 to 20 years. Then he is played out. His legs are porous and soft boned, and he takes about double the feed needed by a trotting horse. The trotter has bones like ivory and very seldom gives out in the legs. Trotters have been known to live more than 40 years. White City, Kan. J. I. Shore.

Keep a stiff brush near the kitchen sink; you will find it excellent for cleaning the corners of bake or roast pans.

Late With Oats in Johnson

It May Be April 1 Before the Planting's Done

BY ROBERT McGRATH
Johnson County

DESPITE the hopes entertained by many that the weather would be favorable for early oats sowing, it seems that the greater acreage will be planted nearer April 1 than March 1. The snow of March 3 and the cold weather attendant upon it have delayed planting more than a week. A favored few had dry fields, and sowed oats before the storm. We were not one of them, however, as our ground needed about two days more drying to put it in condition. The tops of the clods were just getting dry, and a harrow could have been put on them next day. As we jumped from bed the morning of that day, thinking it was right for sowing, we saw a white blanket all over the earth.

Those who planted their oats before the storm will have their grain ripen about two or three weeks before the others. The early sowing has many advantages. It means better yields an acre and a better chance of being saved from rust and chinch bugs. Then, too, those who have sown early can turn their attention to the corn crop. We are not going to get discouraged even if the season does linger. There have been times when a good oats crop was raised when planted as late as April 1. Everyone remembers the big snow which occurred March 26, 1912, when snow covered the ground to the depth of about 4 feet. There were very few acres of oats sown before that storm, yet statistics show there was a fair crop in 1912. Indications point toward an earlier sowing this year; about March 15.

There are times in the course of a season when one has to seize a chance between showers and plant his crop. Last year was a fair example of this. A great deal of "hogging" was done on account of the wet weather but those who planted under these conditions were ahead of those who were waiting to comb their ground more thoroly. When harvest came around the hasty ones registered either a full or a half crop while the more deliberate were compelled to be content with a fourth or no harvest. While we were guilty of "hogging" last year, yet this mode of sowing is our method only when necessary. If there is the prospect of fine weather ahead, we usually wait until the ground is entirely dry.

I dislike very much to have the spring season's work jumbled into a period of three or four weeks. That means one must sit about the house, dreaming of prospective crops until late in March. Then when good weather sets in, a night and day rush must be made in the fields. No sooner is oats sown than the corn ground is to be prepared. The potato and garden seasons appear in between. Such a necessary rush makes one careless regarding the proper preparation of the ground. There are lots of acres grown to weeds which would have produced fine crops if one had a long season to work in.

It is queer why people differ on plowing snow under in spring. Many declare that to do so would be injurious to the ground. Others deny this and say a layer of snow plowed under is as good as a layer of manure. There are days, particularly in March, when flurries of snow fall during work hours. One may be plowing on just such a day and if his conscience is against turning under snow, the only way to do would be to unhitch. Were such a day to turn up in my March or April plowing, I should keep on turning under the sod provided of course the ground was not frozen. Experience taught me that snow will not injure the ground in the least. There is a saying "the snow is the poor man's manure." But I plow not on account of the fertility added to the soil but because I am sure it will do no harm, and means a day gained when one can plow under these conditions.

It does not take the roads very long to dry up when a hot sun is beating down and a Southern breeze is stirring. Dragging is the wind's best ally in drying. It turns over and breaks up the clods, thereby admitting the air into them. It would be difficult to say just how deep the ruts would become were

the roads not dragged. Automobiles would not be able to get along at all. But riding is surely fine on roads freshly dried out.

A few sumac bushes thrust themselves up in the corner of the pasture last year and by fall had sprouted over nearly two acres. They are going to be troublemakers when the plow shares strike the roots. My experience with sumacs tells me not to use a rolling cutter on the plow. Whenever such a cutter strikes roots the share jars aside leaving the next furrow thrown up on the bare ground, when one gets around to the same place again. I fashion the cutter like a knife and instead of putting it where the rolling cutter usually is found, I let it hang from the beam's edge. When any ordinary root strikes against the knife edge it has to give way.

Like Mr. Hatch, I had a mare's teeth examined last week. For a while the mare's symptoms were too puzzling for an amateur to decide what was the matter. She would eat prairie and timothy hay but would not touch a mouthful of alfalfa. Likewise she discriminated between oats and corn, eating the oats with bran but rejecting the corn. She slobbered something awful when eating either hay or grain. In this state the mare became very poor. At first I hastily thought the mare was merely particular, like some men I know, and kicked on the rations dished out to her. Since the farrier filed the teeth down the animal has not been bothered at all in eating. Yesterday I noticed her eating flax straw. This she detested previously to treatment.

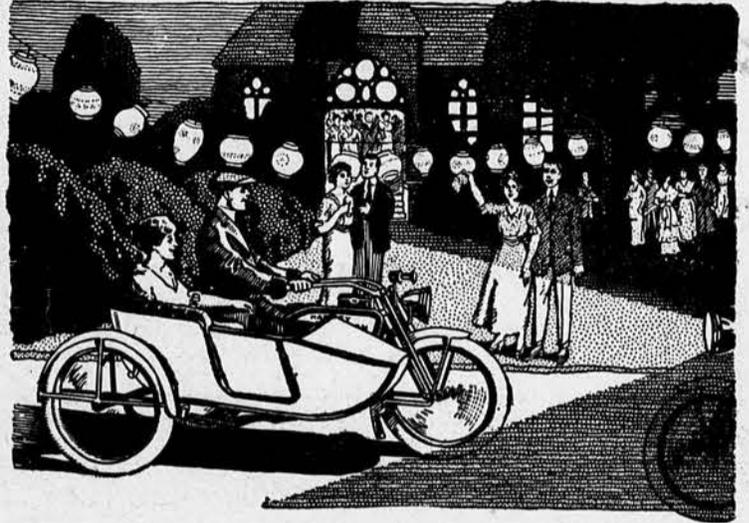
It is said now that the lumps found on cattle are merely the result of defective teeth. Veterinarians have filed off several teeth from cattle here and later it was found that the enlarged growths disappeared. While some lumps on stock might be caused by bad teeth, we believe the genuine old lumpy jawed cattle cannot be remedied this way. Yet such cases can sometimes be cured if treatment is made as soon as the lump is noticed. A large bull was bitten by a timber rattler last summer. The swelling on the animal never did go down and it was there when the buyer from town came out to get him. A neighbor's cow was bitten the same way, but he managed to check the growth with liniment.

Wheat and bluegrass have come out from the winter freezes in fair condition. For a while the color was not so good but the warm breezes from the South have done much toward restoring the fields to their original green. We objected to the snow but the wheat was helped by it a good deal. When the weather breaks up and the fields lose their bottoms, much is to be feared from cattle tramping on wheat. Stock are attracted to the green patches when everything else is dead, and if there are not any fences around them, their wishes will be fulfilled. Cow tracks made on the wheat fields in spring will still be visible when cutting time comes. And every track will be found to contain no wheat blades.

When the threshing season rolls around again, it will find me a wiser man as regards the position of the straw stack on the farm. I won't put it too near the barn or any of the other outbuildings for that matter. I did that last year and the rats and mice led me a dog's life. They took up winter quarters in the stack and it was mere play for them to hike regularly to the crib and bin near at hand filling up and returning to their snug nests in the hay.

One day Pat gave a dinner to some friends, and served chicken. When he went to carve he turned to the first lady and said, "Well, and what will yez be havin'?"

She answered she would take a leg. Turning to the second and third he asked the same question and received the same answer. When the third told him "leg," he said, "And what do you think I am carving, a spider?"



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An Old Reliable Record—Average life, 10 years—Average cost of repairs, less than 3 per cent per annum.

The farmers who bought small

tractors the first year, find that greater power is more economical. The tendency is to buy power that covers every farm requirement. Labor is scarce; farm work must be done speedily; the hired man can turn eight furrows, with Old Reliable, as easily as he can turn two with a small tractor. The fuel cost per hour, of turning eight furrows with Old Reliable, about equals that of turning two or three furrows with a gasoline tractor.

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In the great tractor specializing shops of Hart-Parr all sizes of tractors are built for every sized farm, including Steel King "40", Oil King "35", Crop Maker "27" and Little Devil "22". Famous Money Maker Separators are furnished to fit any of the above tractors. We will be glad

to tell you about them but as a business proposition, look up Old Reliable first. Ask us to tell you about its wonderful mechanical features. No matter what your present idea is, it will cost you nothing to be sure that you are safe. Old Reliable, the perfect power for threshing. Write for our new two color feature circular on Old Reliable. Famous Money Maker in action. Only separator that is double leather belted—double eccentric driven. Write for booklet.

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Light Six

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The Kansas Built Car for the West

We're "bringing the mountain to Mahomet." We're building cars in Wichita for Western people and Western conditions. We're saving Westerners from \$65 to \$100 in freight on their cars and bringing factory service right to their doors.

And we're giving them a larger car—a better car—than \$1000 will buy anywhere else in America. A comparison of specifications will prove the truth of this statement.

The body of the Jones Light Six is large and roomy. It is upholstered in genuine leather over deep coiled springs and best curled hair.

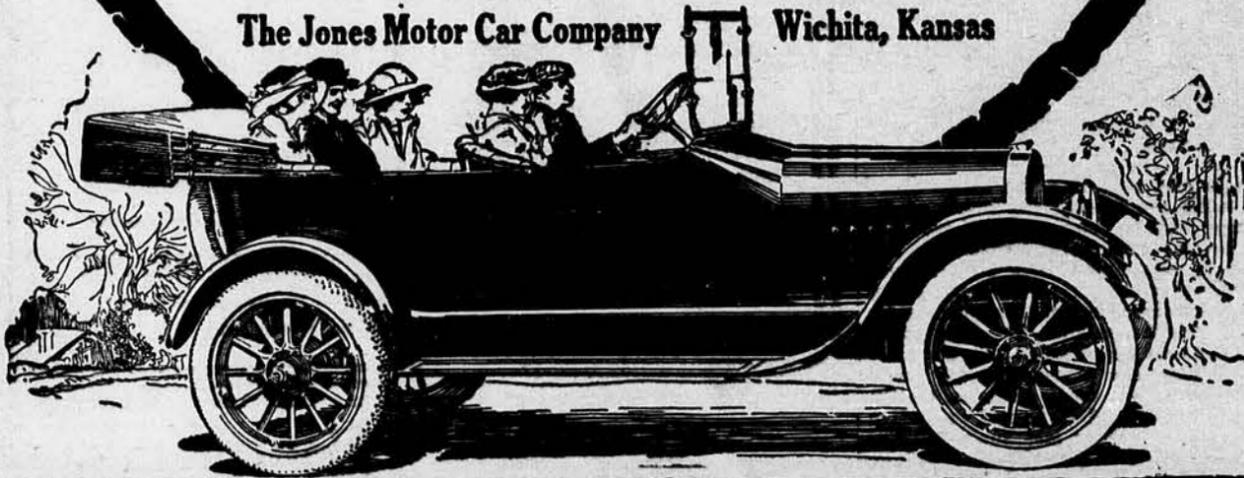
The Rutenber motor used in this car has six cylinders, develops full 40 h. p. and is the same as that used in cars selling at much higher prices.

The Jones Light Six has 118-inch wheelbase. Tires are 34x4. Clearance 11 inches. Rear axle is of the well known Weston-Mott make. Gray-Davis electric lights and starter. Remy ignition. Stromberg carburetor.

And the total weight is held down to 2600 pounds. That's weight enough to make the car easy riding without having heavy tire, fuel and upkeep expense.

Investigate the Jones Light Six before buying any other car. Send for literature and name of nearest dealer. Write for Catalog E

The Jones Motor Car Company Wichita, Kansas



The Acre Yield of Corn

BY HENRY WALLACE.

There are two ways of dealing with farmers. One is to flatter them, to slobber over them, and tell them that they are the best people in the world, the most intelligent, and all that sort of thing. The other way is to tell them the honest truth about their farming and other affairs. The farmer has plenty of professed friends now, men who will teach him how to farm, who will furnish him his agricultural papers for nothing, and all that sort of thing. What he needs is someone to tell him the truth about his business and its relation to the business of the world.

Farmers who actually read bulletins and attend corn shows and exhibits, who subscribe for agricultural papers and actually read them, have increased their acre yield sometimes 10 bushels, sometimes up to 20. Good seed will in itself increase the yield 5 bushels. But the trouble is that the number of farmers who think enough about their business to study it and subscribe for papers on which they can rely, and then read them, are too few to make any marked impression on the acre yield the nation over. We would naturally expect that in Iowa, where there has been an effort to improve agriculture second to no other state, and greater than in most of the other states, we would have an increase of 2 bushels an acre, comparing this last decade with the one preceding, when there was an increase the nation over of a bushel and a half. We might naturally expect even more than that.

The trouble is that this soil robbery that has been going on for the last 50 years is going on in the states of Iowa and Illinois more rapidly than ever before, and for two or three reasons. First, there has been a great increase in the number of tenant farmers. The tenant farmers in Iowa and Illinois are not far from 50 per cent of the total; and these tenants are working, for the most part, on short leases, and are engaged almost exclusively in grain growing. The lease takes no account of the land, and is simply an agreement between landlord and tenant to rob the land to the utmost of the tenant's ability, and divide the proceeds. No tenant who has no assurance that he will stay on the land more than one year will do anything else than rob the land. If he is to follow modern farming and really farm, he must have livestock; and he would be foolish to undertake to grow livestock to any great extent on a one-year lease. That's one reason why in 10 years, and most of them good years, the acre yield of corn has increased a little less than 2 bushels in Iowa.

Another reason is that many of the landowners have bought their land on speculation, and are in debt for it. Hence they want to get out of it all that is possible, and sell the products directly off the farm, thus exhausting the vegetable matter and putting the land out of physical condition.

A third reason, and by no means the least, is that the landowning farmers of Iowa, and adjoining states are entirely too prosperous. They have not made more than 3 or 3½ per cent on an average, off their land at present prices. They don't mind that, for the price of land has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent per annum for the last 15 years, and many of them hold the land not for the purpose of farming, but for speculation. "Go easy, come easy."

Speaking of farmers as a class, no people in any part of the country, nor of the world, farm well unless they have to. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and necessity is also a spur to effort. As long as land keeps rising in value, as long as it will yield even 3 per cent on the investment, this soil robbing will go on.—Wallace's Farmer.

He Understood

Motorist—"I haven't spent a penny for repairs on my car in all the ten months I had it."

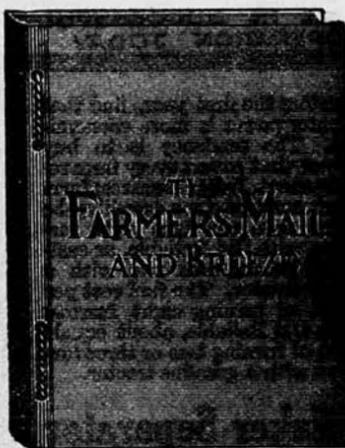
Friend—"So the man who did the repairs told me."

A well dressed Japanese woman is tied in at the knees, so that she may not seem to walk too freely.

Women doctors and teachers in England find opportunities that have always been closed to them.

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The illustration herewith will give you a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper printed in large letters on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues of the Mail and Breeze. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week as they are received, and thus kept clean and in perfect condition. By using this binder your papers will never be mislaid and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

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Balanced Rations for Hogs

BY GUY M. TREDWAY,
Allen County, Kansas.

Spring farrowing time has arrived. We know of four litters that came in February. Two of these were lost. The first was lost because of lack of proper housing. Early pigs pay because they can be made ready for market in the fall before the market dulls. But they must have good housing and care when they are born. This costs something, but a good hog house will pay all the year round. It is unfair to charge it against one season, or one year's hog crop.

The second litter was lost, thru improper feeding. The sow ate all of a rather large litter, and owing to some other trouble in farrowing she died. This is a heavy loss, and especially hard to bear when it might have been avoided by proper feeding. It is a rare thing for a sow that has had a bulky, balanced ration to eat her pigs, even the dead ones. If one does not have alfalfa hay it will pay to buy a few bales for the brood sows. This gives both bulk and protein. Bran instead of shorts also can be used for the same reasons. Bulk will satisfy the appetite and the protein in alfalfa and bran is needed by the sow for the foetal pigs. Of course, corn must be fed but it is unwise to make it the principal ration.

The solution lies in feeding a balanced ration. There are three things about a balanced ration that every farmer should know. First, what a balanced ration is: It is a ration suited to the needs of the animal, and varies according to the kind of animal, the age of the animal, and the work the animal is doing. The plow team requires a different ration from the growing horse, and the dairy cow a different ration from the fattening hog. The balanced ration also may be defined as a ration in which the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fat is such as to give the maximum of result in the animal with the least waste. Corn alone will not do it. Neither will shorts alone, tho the idea that the first will is common. There is one man in the county who says, "Shorts fed with corn will fatten hogs more quickly than corn alone, therefore there must be much fat in shorts." He is right in his statement but wrong in his conclusion. The fact is he is feeling a more nearly balanced ration than corn alone. Another man uses the same reasoning but follows it to its logical conclusion and says shorts is more fattening than corn. He feeds too much with as poor results as if he fed corn alone.

The second thing is the importance of the balanced ration. Here we have saving in amount of feed, saving in length of time required to fatten hogs, and the fact that a pen of hogs will fatten much more evenly.

Another thing of importance is the fact that the balanced ration is at once the preventive of and cure for hogs eating chickens. A year ago a neighbor shut a valuable sow up to fatten because she ate chickens. We were unable to persuade him to try a balanced ration until we gave him 10 pounds of tankage and told him how much to feed. Thereafter his brood sows got corn, shorts and tankage, but his fattening hogs! Oh, no. It made them eat too much corn and he would be feeding at a loss, so he said.

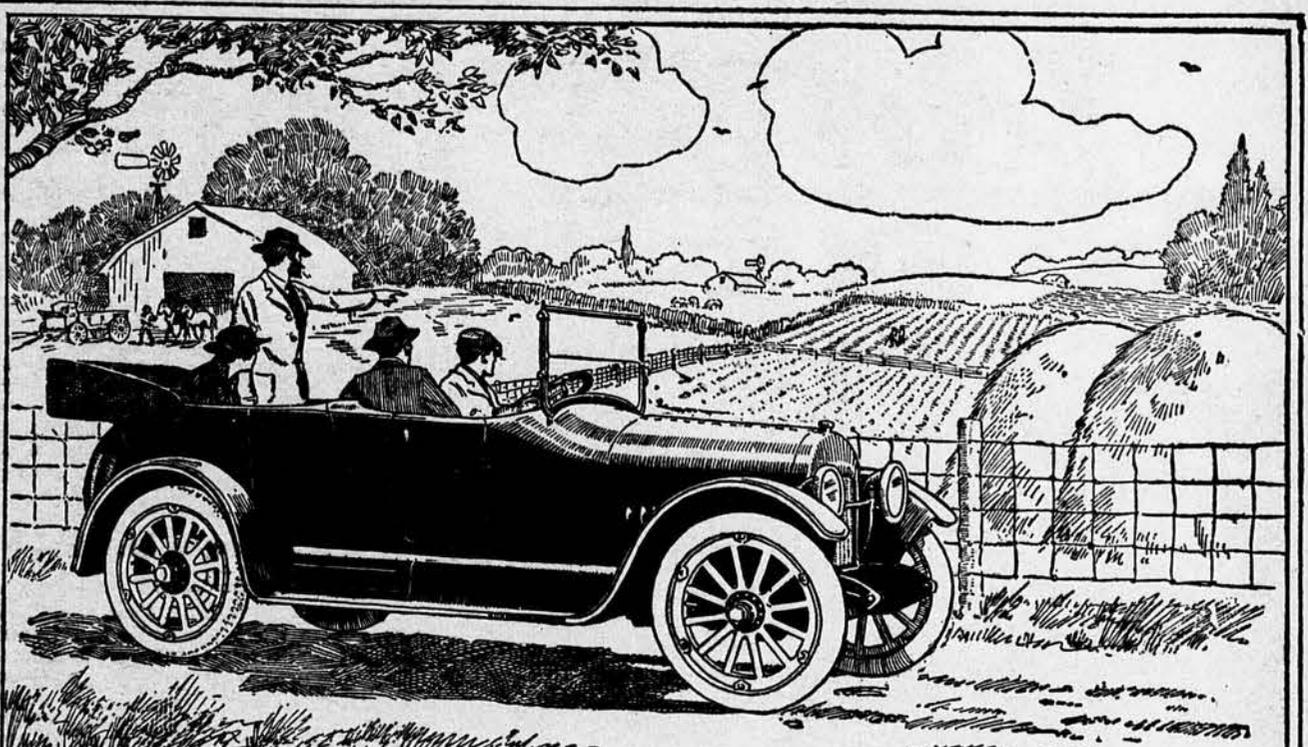
Another neighbor took a fancy to some gilts we had, bought them for breeding, shut them in a small pen and fed corn and table slops with water. Within a month they were attempting to balance their own ration by eating chickens and were fattened and slaughtered.

The third consideration is how to figure one's own balanced ration. The farm papers so frequently give such rations one can feed about the right amounts by following them but it is a satisfaction to verify these and to know why a certain amount of any feed is used.

The farmer feeding hogs may profit by studying bulletin No. 192 and extension bulletin No. 3. For feeding horses, bulletin No. 186, and for dairy cattle circular No. 45, all of the Kansas Agricultural college. A postal card will bring them all.

I have taken your paper for four years and think we cannot do without it.—Frank Goyette, Elsmore, Kan.

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Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in 1 1/2 cups cold water 5 minutes. Put 2 cups brown or maple sugar and 1/2 cup hot water in saucepan, bring to boiling point and let boil ten minutes. Pour syrup gradually on soaked Gelatine. Cool, and when nearly set, add whites of 2 eggs beaten until stiff, and 1 cup nut meats chopped. Turn into mold first dipped in cold water and set in cold place to harden. Serve with custard made of yolks of eggs, sugar, a few grains of salt, milk and flavoring.

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Pattern 7356 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4-5 yds. of 36 in. material with 1-3/4 yds. of 27 in. contrasting goods.
Our Free Offer We will send this Household Apron Pattern No. 7356 free to you and their order for three months' subscription to the Household Magazine at 10c.
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HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Ladies' empire negligee 7410 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The negligee has a two-piece skirt to be plaited or gathered. Narrow ribbon ruffled with a rosette in front makes a pleasing finish around the cuffs and collar.

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Girls' dress 7370 has a two-piece skirt and long or short sleeves. The collar and cuffs are of contrasting material.

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Flies on House Plants

What can I do to keep the little flies from my house plants and also keep off the little white worms which infest the roots? Topeka, Kan. MRS. A. M.

Limewater will destroy the white worms. Mix up lime and water as for whitewash and let it stand several hours. Pour the clear water from the top and water the plants with it once a week. If the flies are the little brown gnats which hover about sour earth the lime water will drive them away also. There are several varieties of flies and it is impossible to give directions for exterminating them unless it is known which kind they are.

Sow Flower Seed Now

Sow the seed of flowering annuals now if early blossoms are desired. Plants may be started in the house, hotbed or green house.

"Sow seeds in shallow boxes, but provide for drainage by putting 1 inch of coarse material in the bottom before filling with the finer soils," is the advice of M. F. Ahearn, associate professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Seed should be dropped into shallow drills rather than sown broadcast as it is easier to cover the seed to a sufficient depth to assure

proper germination, to keep varieties separate, and to transplant.

"When the plants have two to four leaves, they should be transplanted to other boxes and set far enough apart to insure a sturdy growth. Here they may be left until time to set them outside, about the middle of May. In case seed is sown in the house, plants should be exposed to the sunlight in a south or southwest window—a bay window is ideal. They should be kept at a rather cool temperature for hardening purposes.

"Care should be taken in preparing the flower bed if good results are to be expected. A heavy coating of well rotted barnyard manure should be applied. This should be spaded in deeply as soon as the soil will work up freely and the surface raked smooth. The beds may then be planted according to plans which have been made before sowing seeds."

This Room is Restful

[Prize Letter.]

A pretty bedroom I know has wall paper with a creamy white background decorated with tiny pink and blue flowers. The woodwork is yellow pine trim and the hardwood floor has a large blue rug in the center. Two pleasant east windows are in the front of the room. Between them, placed so the light will be good, is a bird's eye maple dresser with an oval French plate mirror. Matching the dresser on the south side of the room is a chiffonier, while a large built-in wardrobe is on the west side. The bedstead is white enameled iron with brass trimmings. It has a crocheted bedspread in white. The shirtwaist box is made of Japanese matting trimmed with rattan. This kind of box matches the furniture better than cedar. To keep out the moths a few silk bags filled with cedar chips are laid in it. The other furniture is a colonial rocker and chair of white maple with the bird's-eye maple trim. Dresser and chiffonier scarfs are white linen embroidered in blue. All toilet articles not silver are blue and white. The window curtains are cream white with a trimming of crocheted lace. Only three pictures are on the walls. They were chosen to carry out the blue and white color scheme. From the windows one catches glimpses of a maple driveway, an apple orchard and a hedge of lilacs.
Mrs. W. C. Opfer.
Clay Center, Kan.

What One Club Has Done

[Prize Letter.]

Tho we have lived in this neighborhood all our lives we women scarcely knew one another two years ago. The Sunday school had died out and we had no social meetings of any kind except a school entertainment once or twice a winter. The account of a women's club in a farm paper inspired some of us to ask the women of the neighborhood to come together one afternoon and organize a club of our own. They came and the Country club was started, simply to get together, get acquainted and help one another. We have met twice a month. Each one takes something for dinner and works on anything the hostess may have for us, from tacking comforts and hemming dishcloths to making dresses. The hostess does nothing but clean her house ready for the company.

The result after two years of trial is that we have grown from comparative strangers to be like a band of sisters bearing one another's burdens and sharing alike our joys and our best recipes. When Mrs. Nixon's baby died, the twelve of us took turns going to stay with her till the sad little funeral was over, and when young Mrs. Harper lost her sight thru an accident and felt a lifetime of blindness was unendurable, two by two again the club members went and encouraged her with their sympathy and help till she took her burden and has learned to carry it bravely.

We haven't accomplished any great things, we have learned no foreign language and studied no biographies of dead heroes, but we have started and kept up a good Sunday school thru the last year, have read and exchanged a few good books and have had music at every meeting if nothing more than for all to join in singing "Old Black Joe" and "Suwanee River" as we worked buttonholes and sewed on buttons in rompers for some of the little folks

whose mothers belonged. From a lot of tired, dissatisfied women longing to move to town we have become a jolly, satisfied bunch, eager to do a good turn and rejoicing in friendships that will endure a lifetime. Not all the neighborhood belongs—some are "too busy," some "too tired," and others think it "foolishness," but as one who has been helped in almost every way, I recommend the Country club to any neighborhood now without one.
Aunt Carrie.

Admire, Kan.

How Do You Clean House?

Housecleaning time is on the way. It's coming as surely as grass and spring violets, and no matter how much women may dread it there is no way to escape. Perhaps some women may have found ways and means to make the annual spring upheaval painless—at least for father and the boys. If you have any plans for making the work light, write and tell the Farmers Mail and Breeze about it. Tell the best methods of cleaning walls, windows, carpets and curtains, pillows, blankets and the like. How do you store winter clothes so that they will be free from moths and can be gotten out again next fall without confusion? Where do you store heating stoves? For the best letter received before March 28 a prize of \$1 will be given. Subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be given for the next two. Address Women's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Garden All of Blues

BY CARRIE MAY ASHTON

Flower lovers who have a fondness for blue and lavender will do well to plan a garden in the varying shades of these colors this season. There is a wonderful satisfaction in working out a single color scheme in flowers.

Both annuals and perennials will be needed to make the scheme complete. For low bedding plants, use lobelia scilla, ageratum, and forget-me-nots. In shady places, plant Canterbury bells. The iris in all its glorious varieties and hues or the exquisite sweet peas, ranging from a delicate lavender to a deep royal purple, by no means should be forgotten. Bachelor buttons, better known as the old-fashioned cornflower, afford a wealth of blossoms and are a great satisfaction in a garden.

Larkspur, both perennial and annual, is an addition to any garden, particularly in one carried out in shades of blue. Asters afford a continual bloom thruout August and September and even into October. No garden is complete without them. Lupine and polyphyllus (the latter being a hardy perennial) should not be overlooked in our list of blue flowers; nor should linaria, tho the latter is more suited to window boxes, baskets or rock work.

Pansies in all their beauty, varying from the lightest to the deepest blues and royal purples, are a delight and comfort to all flower lovers. Heliotrope, both dark and light, and violets, wild and cultivated, should have a corner in our beautiful blue flower garden. With thought and study and experience, this color scheme can be carried out until it is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

One by One

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going;
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one—bright gifts from Heaven—
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee;
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee—
Shadows passing thru the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for tomorrow,
So each day begin again.

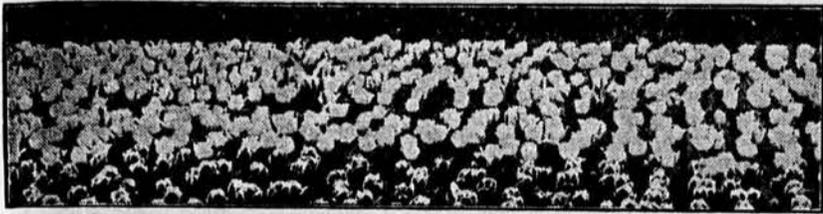
Hours are golden links, God's token
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.
—Adelaide Anne Proctor.

When the tablecloth is too worn to use cut it up into squares the size of napkins. They will be handy for the picnic basket and save your good napkins in many ways.

Plants For a Summer Garden

Flowers Give Most Pleasure When Carefully Planned

BY MABEL GRAVES



"THE tulips are starting," said my neighbor this morning, as she gossiped over the back fence. "I only hope," she went on, "there isn't any more cold weather to freeze them off; because if there's one flower I love it's a tulip."

And there you have it—the messenger that spring is on the way. The snow is still piled in the corners on the north side of the house; and despite the fact that the groundhog failed to see his shadow I feel quite certain there will be half a dozen snow storms more; but—the tulips are out.

There is one nice thing about flowers, you can have a new garden every month in the year. You can get out the seed catalogs in January and plan it. Then in February if you think of something you like better you can do it all over again; and in March you can do it again. That is one of the most important parts about making a garden—planning it. Every flower, taken by itself, is beautiful; but unless the yard is planned as a whole, every part in relation to every other part, the effect will not be pleasing.

Let us begin with the lawn in front of the house. The principal thing we shall want there is grass; just grass, and not much besides. If we are making the lawn from the beginning, we shall have the soil well fertilized, and the surface rounded a little, not flat, nor with sink holes in it. There will be a few trees, but none at all directly in front of the house, for that would shut off all the view. We shall be sure to leave a space in front where we can see out to the fields beyond. And in setting the trees we never will put them in straight rows on the lawn, but irregularly as they seem to be needed.

There are flowers that seem to belong in front of the house; they are not the tall, lusty, shouting ones but the quiet, comfortable, home-loving kinds that keep close to the fireside. There always are corners around the porch that need filling up. Down by the porch steps is just the place for pansies, unless the porch faces the south, when it probably will be too sunny. The dwarf nasturtium is another flower that seems to fit a porch corner. Scarlet sage is a great favorite, and it is so hardy it is not likely that any group of chickens will be able to keep it down.

Some Shrubbery Is Needed.

Another thing the house seems begging for, and that is something to cover the bare foundation stones. One of the best things is spirea. The kind commonly known as bridal wreath is low growing. Spirea is green all summer through, and at flowering time it is white with bloom.

There is just one thing more that should belong to every well planned farm lawn. It is frequently seen in town, but in the country where it is most needed it almost never is found; and that is a row of shrubbery to separate the front from the back yard. Picture in your mind's eye a beautiful lawn—grass, trees, a few flowers, a Dorothy Perkins rose over the porch, and just beyond it the well with the watering trough, a washing machine, a hoe, the barn and pig pen beyond. You

see how the picture is spoiled. The spirea Van Houttei, which is a tall growing variety, or a row of lilacs, or rose bushes, or syringa will add much to the beauty of the place. For the first year, while waiting for other things to grow, hollyhocks are just the thing. In a dry region a row of tamarack cannot be excelled.

We do not want a Queen Anne front yard and a Mary Ann back yard; but it is inevitable that there should be some things in the back yard not wholly decorative, just as there are some kitchen tools we would not want mixed up with the piano and the Morris chair in the parlor. We have a wall separating the kitchen and parlor, with a door between; and the farm place will likewise be improved in appearance if the front yard is separated from the back.

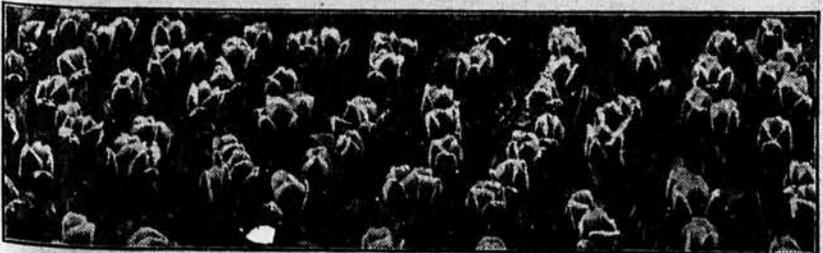
Flowers That Defy Chickens.

There ought to be flowers around every kitchen door, screened in by chicken netting if necessary. Nothing is easier grown than zinnias, and the new varieties are beautiful. They look much better planted in a mass than in rows. Asters are hardy, and the improved varieties are similar to hot house chrysanthemums, with a greater variety of color. They are especially good for vase bouquets. Verbena and petunia and phlox thrive best with rich soil and plenty of moisture, but they will live through dry weather. Cosmos planted in average rich soil will grow 3 to 6 feet high, and will bloom from the first of September until frost. The plants should be staked to prevent falling. A 5-cent package of cypress seed will cover the back porch with a feathery vine starred with red and white blossoms.

The sweet pea should be planted just as soon as the ground thaws enough to make it possible to work. Consult your seed catalogs and get seeds of the Spencer variety, which is the largest and most beautiful of all. Plant in a trench in rich soil, and fill in this trench as the plants grow. If their support is high enough they will grow 5 or 6 feet tall. If the flowers are picked daily sweet peas will bloom abundantly all summer.

All of these flowers are annuals. When the lure of the earth gets into our veins most of us would not be happy if we were enjoined from dropping a few brown seeds into the ground. But for the busy woman the most satisfactory flowers are those that stay in the ground from year to year. Most of the flowers that do not have to be planted yearly are bulb plants, which must be started in the fall. It would be a good thing to begin to plan for them now. Peonies, iris, lilies, crocus, narcissus, jonquils, and hyacinths are a source of constant pleasure. The most gorgeous of them all is the tulip, early and late, dwarf and tall, red, white, yellow and variegated. And the tulips are starting!

And while you're planning, why not have a white flower box, this year, instead of green? A coat of ordinary white covered with a coat enamel white will be a delightful change. Green has become so commonplace. Enamel white stays clean and if you arrange the drain holes properly it need never be soiled.



The Most Satisfactory Flowers Are Those That Stay in the Ground From Year to Year.



One quality
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There's as much difference in ranges as there is in horses. All ranges have stoves, ovens, ash-pans, etc. You can't judge a range from a printed description, any more than you can judge a horse that way. You have to see them to understand why one is cheap at the price, and another is dear at any price. See the Majestic on your dealer's floor.

The Majestic is the "thoroughbred" of its kind. It is made of charcoal iron, which resists rust three times as long as steel; and of malleable iron, which permits cold-riveting its parts together. This makes them permanently heat-tight, and maintains a hotter oven with less fuel. Flues are lined with heavy asbestos board, which reflects heat upon all sides of baking, evenly browning top, sides and bottom without turning. The Majestic copper reservoir, with one piece heating pocket against fire box, is a famous hot water heater.

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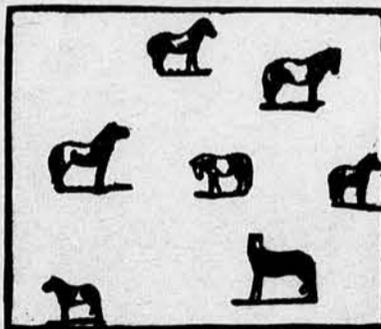
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Here are seven ponies in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautiful embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate for 1500 Free Votes in our grand contest for two beautiful Shetland ponies. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Two Ponies Given Away

Remember the Ponies will absolutely be given away in the grand contest which we will tell you all about. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in this great contest. In case of a tie for a pony one will be sent to each person so tied. Full particulars by return mail.

THE PONY MAN, Dept. 164 Des Moines, Iowa



CROCHET BOOK and 12 Gold Embossed Initial Cards FREE

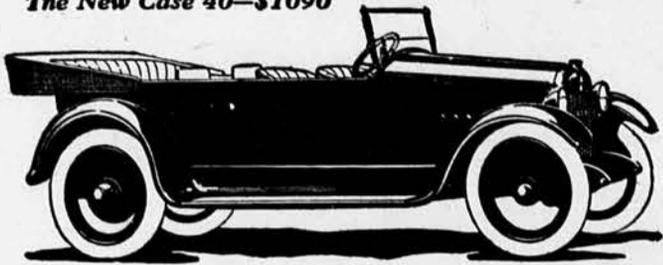
For a limited time only we will give Winifred Worth's Crochet Book containing 55 designs with explanation of all the stitches and a packet of high-grade Gold Embossed Initial Cards free to all who send \$1.35 to pay for the following bargain clubbing offer, if you send order inside of 20 days.

Special 20 Day Offer

Mail and Breeze, 1 yr.
Capper's Weekly, 1 yr.
McCall's Magazine, 1 yr.
One McCall Pattern
Twelve Gold Initial Cards
and Winifred Worth's Crochet Book.
ALL FOR \$1.35 but you must send your order inside of 20 days. Address

MAIL AND BREEZE, Club Dept. W, Topeka, Kan.

The New Case 40—\$1090



“—the motor that makes extra cylinders unnecessary”

So said an automobile expert after he had examined the Case 40, both in the shop and out on the highway.

You will say the same thing when you drive it on a heavy country road or up a steep hill, or on the car's 100,000th mile. We have built this car to earn the title of the 100,000 Mile Car.

CASE

The new Case 40, advanced in design and comforts, still retains all the basic engineering features which gave the earlier Case 40 such a splendid reputation.

What other car has such a pedigree as this new Case 40? Where can you duplicate this certainty of satisfaction? Made by Case-trained workmen in the Case plants (you know what this means to you), the Case 40 has behind it a reputation of nearly four-score years. One genera-

tion after another has found in Case products genuine satisfaction. The new Case 40 is bound to add to Case fame everywhere. You will admire its beauty. As you ride in it you will admire its comfort and performance.

Once you own a Case, you will be satisfied. There is no time like the present to learn about this new car, with 120-inch wheelbase, cantilever springs, room for seven and many other features, all for \$1090. Better write for catalog today.

J. I. Case T. M. Company, Inc.

534 Liberty Street
Racine, Wisconsin



To Reduce Tire Losses

Deterioration in motor car tires, contrary to the general impression, is not necessarily a result of age. It is largely influenced by the conditions under which the tires are held in stock.

When exposed to the light and sun, especially in the hot summer sun, the rubber will dry out, harden, and the efficiency and life of the tire will be impaired. As a protection from light, when held in stock by a dealer or carried as an extra by the user, the tires, after final inspection at the factory, are wrapped in paper—this also serves to preserve the shape of the tire. It is recommended that the paper wrapper be left on extra tires or, if the paper is removed, it is a good plan to put the tires into service for a short time until the rubber becomes soiled—filling the pores and covering with a thin coating of dirt will have a preservative effect.

Tires should not be kept in a warm place for any great length of time, as light and heat will cause the sulphur to come to the surface and make the rubber minutely porous. After “gum checking” or oxidation takes place, the nerve or fibre of the rubber is destroyed, with consequent effect upon the flexibility and durability. A dark, dry room at a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees is most favorable for retarding chemical action in the rubber tread, side walls and the adhesive “friction” stock between the layers of fabric.

When the car is laid up for the winter, or for other reasons is not used for several weeks, the stale air should be removed from the tires. Partially inflate with fresh air—enough to round out the tires, and cover them with muslin or other material to protect from the light. The weight of the car should be supported by blocks or jacks, so there will not be any weight on the tires.

If the tires are removed from the wheels, have a competent repair man look them over carefully and give such attention as may be necessary, and then wrap them with paper or burlap.

Before using the tires in the spring, examine them carefully for cuts on the outside, remove tacks and small nails, reinforce any small breaks in the fabric inside and lubricate the fabric and the inner tube with powdered mica. Make sure the rims are not dented or otherwise irregular.

Color in Motor Tires

Take an assortment of bicycle tires, water bottles—even automobile tires in these days—and you will find nearly every color in the rainbow.

Which leads naturally to the question: “What does color amount to in rubber, anyway?”

The answer is a matter of history and psychology. Those of you who have babies know the answer. Bright colors always have an appeal from the time we're born. Reds are especially attractive, blue comes next, and white possibly third.

And after all is said and done, we're all of us grown-up “kids” with our natural and instinctive liking for color.

Some keen sales manager in the early days of rubber manufacture, recognized that fact and to make his articles distinctive, colored them red. There's the origin of color in rubber—and the part it plays today is not radically different.

Crude rubber is a dark brown or amber color. It is not especially attractive, and those who sell rubber goods find that colored articles always have a greater attraction for the buyer. To meet demand of service the rubber manufacturer uses pigments which may add to both the attractiveness and the efficiency of the article.

Red rubber articles possibly are the most popular. This may be traced both to the natural liking for this color which everyone has and to the exceptionally good color which it is possible to obtain.

In some instances the coloring pigment may add toughness to the rubber—take our brown inner tube for example. But in most instances color is no more than color—used to make an article distinctive or attract the buyer's eye.—The Goodrich Magazine.

The March Crop Outlook

A summary of the March crop report for Kansas as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows:

Wheat on Farms.

Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 25,600,000 bushels, compared with 30,124,000 a year ago and 10,438,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 97c a bushel, compared with \$1.33 a year ago and 79c two years ago.

Corn on Farms.

Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 70½ million bushels, compared with 29,221,000 a year ago and 1,405,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 61c a bushel, compared with 74c a year ago and 71c two years ago.

Merchantable Corn.

The percentage of the 1915 crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 90 per cent, compared with 83 per cent of the 1914 crop and 45 per cent of the 1913 crop.

Oats on Farms.

Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 16,600,000 bushels, compared with 19,457,000 a year ago and 7,894,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 44c a bushel, compared with 51c a year ago and 46c two years ago.

Barley on Farms.

Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 3,260,000 bushels, compared with 1,940,000 a year ago and 486,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 49c a bushel, compared with 59c a year ago and 54c two years ago.

And Gasoline Going Up?

Within ten years horses will almost have disappeared from public highways both for pleasure and for business, because they cannot compete with the automobile or the motor truck any more than the old freighter with his ox team could compete with a locomotive. This was the prediction of W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer a few days ago, as reported in the Kansas Industrialist. “It really looks as if horses eventually will have to stay home on the farm with the cows,” Mr. Gearhart said.

I like your paper very much, and think it is a Number 1 farm journal paper.—T. J. Morehead, Republic, Kan.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTERS

THE PAPEC

Your engine will run the old reliable “Papec” because it runs at low speed—only 600 R. P. M.—taking less power. Thousands being operated on 4 to 8 H. P. gasoline engines. Low speed also means durability of wearing parts. The Papec is simple—few parts—all easy to get at. Six fans instead of four increase blowing power. Small, convenient pipe is all there is to set up or take down. Blades easily adjusted in a minute. Cutting parts stay set. Learn the many other advantages; time, men and power saving features. See description of wonderful new patented revolving feeder—handles hay and other small growths, also corn.



PAPEC MACHINE CO.,
Box 24, Shortsville, N. Y.

WRITE FOR 1916 CATALOG FREE

WATER WORKS \$37⁸⁰

EASY TO PUT IN COUNTRY HOMES

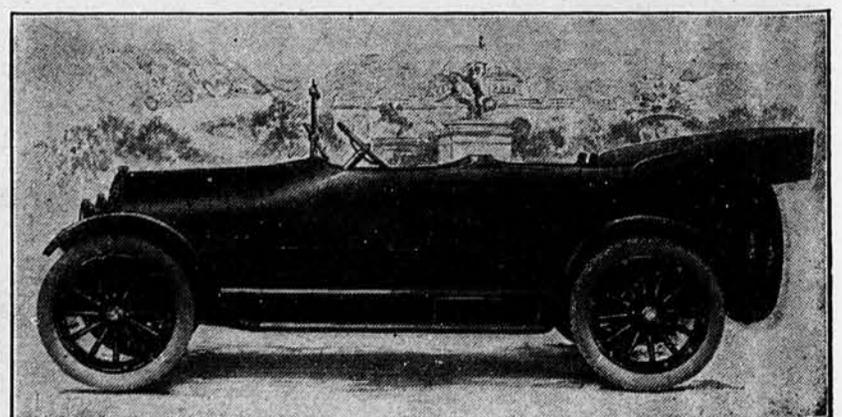
Complete with pressure tank and pump ready for use. We guarantee you can set it up.

Our complete system enables you to have hot and cold running water in kitchen, cellar and bathroom. Thousands now in use by satisfied customers.

FREE BOOK If you intend to modernize your home now, or later, send for our big free book which explains our low factory-direct-to-user selling plan on water works and plumbing supplies. Write now—a postal will do. MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY CO. 2411 South 6th Street. St. Joseph, Mo.

FOG, DRIZZLE or DELUGE What matter? Inside a **FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER \$3** you're always dry and happy. **A. J. TOWER CO.** BOSTON

One of the Season's Offerings



This is the King, Made by the King Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., a Fine, Sturdy Vehicle in Good Style.

All black-tread Tires are NOT made— —of “BAREFOOT” Rubber



THIS message is written in the Spirit of Prophecy. A few months ago there were no *black-tread* Tires on the Market *except* Silvertown Cord Tires, which we alone manufacture, under exclusive patents.

On January 1st there were no *black-tread* Tires on the market EXCEPT these same Silvertown Cord Tires (which we are not yet equipped to produce in half the quantity the market calls for), and—

—Goodrich FABRIC Tires,—made from the self-same “Bare-foot Rubber” as we have for two years been putting into the Treads of Goodrich Silvertowns.

But,—

Soon there will be not only a horde of “Near-Cord,” Thread-Fabric “Cord,” and other IMITATION “Cord” Tires, but there will also be the customary crop of “Black-Tread” FABRIC Tire Imitations.

THIS is to tell the People, that Goodrich “BAREFOOT-RUBBER” Value lies not in its COLOR but in its composition.

It lies in the especially devised Texture, Flexibility, Cling-quality, Stretch, Lightness and Resilience of that “Barefoot Rubber” which, through years of Research, WE developed to match the marvellous Flexibility, Resilience and Power-conservation of our *two-layer-Cord* “Silvertown” Tires.

Color alone would have been little help in making “Silvertown” Treads *stand-up* in the tremendous ENDURANCE Tests which the 100-Mile-per-hour-Races of 1915 provided.

And Color alone,—Black, White, Red, or Gray—can do little for the Consumer who buys a “Me-too” Black-Tread Tire, of imitated make, on the assumption that all *Black-Tread* Tires are likely to be made of same materials.

THE marvellous “Barefoot Rubber” now used in Goodrich FABRIC Tires (as well as in Goodrich “Silvertowns”) is *black* only because we *elected* that color, primarily for distinction and *association with our SILVERTOWN CORD* Tires.

When, therefore, the usual crop of “flattering” Imitations sprouts upon the Market DON’T assume that OTHER *Black-Tread* Tires have in them the “BAREFOOT-RUBBER” which made the enormous ENDURANCE of Silvertown Cord Tires possible in the 90 to 103 Mile-per-hour Races of 1914-15.

No Tires on the Market, Size for Size, and Type for Type, are LARGER than Goodrich, and none more *generously good*, at any price.

“Barefoot Rubber” is now made into Goodrich FABRIC Tires,—Goodrich “Silvertown Tires,”—Goodrich Inner Tubes,—Goodrich Truck Tires,—Goodrich Motor Cycle Tires,—Goodrich Bicycle Tires,—and Goodrich Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Soles and Heels.

Get a sliver of it from your [nearest Goodrich Dealer or Branch.

Note (by comparison), the *reasonably-low* Fair-List prices at which these best-possible Fabric Tires are being sold, on a BUSINESS basis.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

GOODRICH

30 x 3	...Ford Sizes.....	\$10.40
30 x 3½	.....	\$13.40
32 x 3½	.....	\$15.45
33 x 4	.....Safety Tread.....	\$22.90
34 x 4	.....“Fair-List”.....	\$22.40
36 x 4½	.....	\$31.60
37 x 5	.....	\$37.35
38 x 5½	.....	\$50.60

“BAREFOOT”

Tires

**Ask for Prices
On This Hay, Alfalfa
and Clover
Fork**
Agents
Wanted



OVERALLS
Fit "FITZ"—and they'll fit you. We'd like to see the shape of the man or boy they will not fit.
Made in 66 Sizes
For all shapes and forms—and built for comfort as well as strength. If your dealer doesn't happen to have your size in stock—ask him to order you a pair. He can get 'em in 24 hours from
BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT DRY GOODS CO.
Kansas City, Missouri.

"Hog Sense"
Brings Dollars
All up-to-date feeders are feeding tankage.
Cochrane's Imperial and Victor Brands
Bring Big Results in the Feeding of Hogs.
Cochrane Packing Co. KANSAS CITY KANSAS

Shipped FREE!
The New "ARROW"
Write for free catalog. The new 1916 Arrow shipped to you at our risk without a penny down. If you are not delighted send it back at our expense. It costs you nothing. Write now
Pay as You Ride
If you keep the Arrow, pay the 50-day reduced price, a small amount each month while you ride. New 1916 features—motorcycle type. All sizes—boys, men, women.
Write Today! Get the new Arrow catalog free and rock-bottom offer. Write NOW ARROW CYCLE CO., Dept. 4563 California Ave., & 19th St., Chicago

Pony Outfit Free
To Boys and Girls
We have given away 364 ponies, most of them with a four-wheeled pony buggy, harness, saddle and riding bridle.
Now, we are going to Give Away More Ponies—some of the finest we could pick.
If you are a Boy or Girl, send in your name. If you are a Father or Mother, send in your child's name. You may get one of our ponies. Every child has the same chance. Send your name right away.
Mail This Coupon
The Farmer's Wife Pony Club, 211 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
I want one of the Ponies you are giving away.
My name is _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

When Dolly Goes Traveling

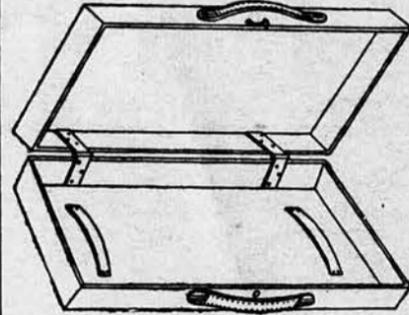
A Suitcase Will be Very Convenient for Her Clothes

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

IF YOU are planning a trip for your dolly this spring, she will need a suitcase for traveling and here is a fine one made from a cigar box. It is large enough to hold quite a wardrobe of clothes and may be made with no other equipment than a hammer, saw and a little sandpaper.

Use two boxes of the type which hold 25 cigars. They are much neater than the larger ones. Remove the lids from the boxes and dampen the paper on the box. After the paper has been soaked a few minutes it can be removed without marring the wood. The ends of the boxes are usually slightly higher than the sides and they must be carefully trimmed down with a sharp knife, until they are flush with the sides. Sandpaper the boxes and give them a coat of some dark varnish stain such as walnut, brushing it just enough to spread it well. Set the boxes away until they are thoroly dry.

Since the paper has been removed from the boxes, the sides and ends must be fastened together with brads. Brass-headed brads will give a nice effect to put them in place after the boxes are stained. If the steel brads are used, put them in place before the boxes are stained. Set the boxes on edge and strengthen them for the hinges by tacking in light strips of soft pine, 1/2 inch wide, 3/4 inch thick and as long as the boxes are deep. This gives strength enough for a firm attachment for the hinges. Put the hinges in place on the outside of the boxes and fasten them



with brads. Use small, brass hinges if possible as they will give a much neater appearance. Set the case in the position in which it will sit as a suitcase and fasten on each section a neat strap about 5 inches long, letting the middle of the strap be about an inch or more from the box, using brass-headed brads. If these two straps are opposite each other and near the inside edges of their respective sections they will make a very neat handle. For a latch use a small brass hook which fastens over a screw when the case is closed. For a skirt fold, fasten to one side of the case two elastic bands almost as long as the box is wide and not stretched so as to leave plenty of room for the skirt.

When this suitcase is completed it looks very fine and any doll, whether aristocratic or not, will be proud to own it. All little boys will be glad to make it for their sisters for it really is a fine bit of work, and every girl will be glad to get it.

There is almost no end to the useful and pretty pieces of doll furniture that can be made from cigar boxes. The wood is very good, the boxes well made and the size convenient. There will be a description of a hope chest for dolly next week. Be sure and look for it.

A Queer Trick for a Horse

I have a pony and I ride her to school. Her name is Midget. She likes apples, sugar and candy. Midget is 6 years old.

I was riding Midget out to the pasture one day last summer. On our way we passed an apple tree and she stopped and began to eat apples off the ground and I almost fell off. I have a dog named Sam. I drive him to my little wagon and have lots of fun playing with him.
Stanley Pfander.
Lebanon, Kan.

The Legend of the Chippewas

A legend as told by a Chippewa lad says that one day the chief rabbit was looking for something to eat. While in the search he had several narrow

escapes for his life. He met another rabbit who was very much excited and upon questioning said that he too, had a very hard chase for life. They held counsel for some time about destroying their race for they were not any good, since there was not a living thing that was afraid of them. The people used their bodies and the dogs ate them alive.

They called all the rabbits together and decided to drown themselves. When they were ready to go to the creek, chief rabbit said: "We will all go to the creek nearby and jump in, one by one; I will take the lead."

When they reached the creek and the chief rabbit was about to drop in, he scared two frogs that plunged into the water. Then chief rabbit turned and said: "There really is something afraid of us after all, we will go back to live as long as there is a frog living."

The Blue Jay

Say! Do you hear that bird? Noisiest beggar ever heard; Several birds may form a crowd, Pleasant, cheery, chatting loud, There is always any day One bright fellow screaming—Jay!

Let us call him Captain Jay. See his uniform so gay. Light and darker shades of blue, Black and white bars—find a few. Dandy-like, about his throat, Velvet neck-band tops his coat.

See his eyes! They pierce you thru 'Neath the crested tuft of blue. Makes you think he knows a lot And respect him on the spot; Sorry I have often heard He is quite a thievish bird.

Eats the eggs from another's nest, From beneath the mother's breast, Everything that he can find, So is said to be unkind; But I know he's blithe and gay, Happy, teasing Captain Jay!
—By Hallie Ives.

A Young Business Woman

I want to tell you how I raised my chickens.

My mother gave me some eggs last summer and I set four hens. I set one in the barn, two in a box and one under the crib. They each had 12 eggs. When they hatched I had 45 little fluffy chicks. I sold them late last fall and received \$3.90 for them. My papa gave me 10 cents to make \$4.

I fed my chickens breadcrumbs and wheat and clean, cold water. I am 9 years old and in the third grade.
Alice Morgan.

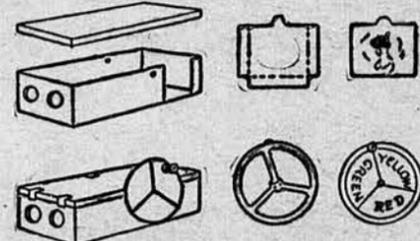
R. 2, Hiawatha, Kan.

Queer Names for Kittens

My pets are three cats and one dog. The dog is white and his name is Fox. The cat's names are Tiger, Hilda and Kissia. My Tiger cat is named that because he looks like a tiger. I milk two cows; both of them are red. Their names are Jennie and Darkie. I go to school and am in the fifth grade.
Herington, Kan. Veda Hovander.

Try Making a Colorscope

I am 13 years old. My sister and I drive to school; our pony's name is Belle. I have made several things for



my sister; the one I am going to tell about is a "postcard colorscope."

The postcard colorscope is made from a shoebox, forming the case. Cut an opening in one side of the box, near one end, as in the first diagram making it about 3 inches wide and the depth of the box. Then from the rim of the cover cut a piece of corresponding width and put in the right position to come directly over the opening in the side of the box. Across the top of the cover, at the same end as the opening in the box, cut a slot 1/4 inch wide, leaving 1/4 inch between this slot and the end of the cover and the same distance between the ends of the slot and the side edges of

the cover. In the opposite end of the box cut a pair of holes 1 inch apart and 1 1/4 inches in diameter, as in the first figure. Then fasten the cover to the box with paper strips.

The first and second figures show how to make the holder for the picture postcards that are to be viewed. The dotted lines in the second figure are bent to form grooves for the pictures to slide into. The color screens as shown in the next two diagrams are made of cardboard and 12 inches in diameter. Three openings of equal size should be cut in this disk, with strips between them just wide enough to hold the center in place, and a rim wide enough to be ridged. Paste red, yellow and green tissue paper over the opening in the disk. Bore a 1/4 inch hole in the center of the disk and fasten a silk thread over the hole for a hub; to the outer edge of the rim fasten spool thread for a handle.

For mounting the disk upon the shaft, a stick shaft is run thru holes bored thru each side of the box and cover as shown in the first diagram. The spool hub must fit snugly upon the shaft, so the disk and shaft will turn together.

To operate the colorscope slip a postcard into the holder and drop the holder thru the slot in the box cover, then stand beside a window with the disk side of the box toward the light; look thru the pair of holes in the end of the box and turn the disk handle so as to allow the light to pass thru each of the colors of tissue paper. The light passing thru the yellow gives the effect of sunlight, thru the red produces a sunset effect and thru the green an effect of moonlight.

Elmer Dwight Janzer.
Geneseo, Kan.

The Mischievous Mule

I am 7 years old and have a sister 5 years old. We both go to school for we live very close to the school house. I am in the second grade. I have many pets; two white rabbits, two guinea pigs, two dogs and a mule. My dogs catch rabbits and bring them to me and I get 5 cents apiece for the rabbits. My mule's name is Cricket. We fed her on cow's milk when she was little. She follows me everywhere I go. One day the teacher heard a noise outside and she went to see the cause and found Cricket rubbing against the house. She can pull the top off of the cistern at the school. I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze, especially the Children's Page.
Earl Hinton.
R. 1, Dillon, Kan.

Wanted—Twelve Words

We are turning things around this week and want you to put a word between the beheadals and curtailments to form another word. The answers will appear next week.

1. Put a fermented liquor between t and s and make stories. (Answer, tales.)
2. Put to be sorry between c and l and make merciless.
3. Put to bathe between s and s and make serfs.
4. Put a ship's company between s and s and make spiral nails.
5. Put a girl's name between c and r and make an underground room.
6. Put to go at an easy gait between g and d and make played for stake.
7. Put a musical instrument between t and y and make spiney.
8. Put comfort between c and d and make stopped.
9. Put a night bird between b and s and make concave vessels.
10. Put water falling from clouds between b and y and make having a vigorous mind.
11. Put to hasten between t and f and make one who steals.
12. Put indisposition between d and y and make every day.

The answers to last week's anagrams of well known periodicals are: The Delineator; Christian Herald; The American Boy; The Boston Daily Globe; American Magazine; Youth's Companion; The Detroit Free Press; North American Review; The Atlantic Monthly; The Scientific American; The Metropolitan; The Black Cat.

A Well Trained Dog

I am a boy 11 years old. My pet is a big, black dog, named Watch. I work him to a little farm wagon that I have. I also have a cart and drive him to school. He eats corn, chop, bran and shorts. I have some corn I am going to sell. I will haul my corn with Watch. I will get 58 cents for it. I am in the fifth grade at school. There are 20 in our school.
Lewis, Kan. Glenn Robbins.

More than 100 Glasgow University women students have joined the army workers in London.

Rearing A Calf on Skim Milk

It Costs Too Much to Feed Cream When Corn or Kafir Will Do

BY E. G. WOODWARD

IT IS now fairly well understood that calves properly raised on skim milk are equally as growthy, thrifty, and vigorous as those raised upon whole milk or those allowed to run with their dams. In fact the skim milk calf often will show a more rugged framework than a calf raised on whole milk. It is usual, however, for the whole milk calf to appear smoother and more plump, due to the fact that it lays on a greater amount of body fat than the calf fed skim milk.

Except for the fat that has been removed, skim milk is identical in composition with whole milk. When whole milk is taken into the calf's body, the fat of the milk is used to produce heat to keep the calf warm and also to form body fat. This same function can be performed very much more cheaply by starchy grains such as corn, kafir, and oats.

The Protein in Milk.

The protein of milk, which is the constituent most concerned in muscular growth and the building up of the vital organs, is as abundant in skim milk as in whole milk.

It matters little whether the calf is taken from the cow immediately after being born or is allowed to stay with its mother for several days. A calf always should receive the milk from its own mother for the first two or three days of its life, because the milk is quite unlike normal milk and stimulates the calf's digestive tract to action.

The earlier the calf is taken from its mother the easier it will be to teach it to drink. When the calf runs with its mother for several days it will learn to drink more quickly if it is not offered milk for 24 to 36 hours after it has been separated from the cow. In most cases the calf will learn to drink quite readily if allowed to suck the feeder's fingers while they are held under the milk.

The stomach of the young calf is small, so that it is not able to handle large amounts of milk. Eight to 10 pounds or 4 or 5 quarts a day is the proper amount to feed a young calf. For a very small or weak calf, 6 pounds or 3 quarts is sufficient. The results are probably a little better when the calf is fed three times daily for the first few days. This is not necessary, however, and it usually is best not to feed three times daily unless the milk can be obtained fresh from the cow for each feed. The milk should be divided equally between the feeds so that a calf being fed twice daily would receive 4 or 5 pounds at every feed.

Skim milk at 2 Weeks.

A calf of ordinary vigor can be put on a skim milk diet at 2 or 3 weeks old. The change to skim milk should be gradual. This change is best made by substituting a pound of skim milk for a pound of whole milk at every feed until the calf is receiving only skim milk.

The amount of skim milk fed should be the same as that of the whole milk which it replaces. This usually will be 10 or 12 pounds for a calf 2 to 3 weeks old. A gradual increase in the milk should be made as the calf grows, until at 5 months old it is receiving 16 to 20 pounds daily, depending upon the size of the calf.

The calf will begin to eat a little grain by the time it is 2 or 3 weeks old. After it is a few days old, grain should be kept before it and a little put into its mouth immediately after it has finished drinking its milk to aid it in learning to eat.

The grain always should be fed dry and never mixed with the milk. In order that grain be properly digested it is necessary that it be chewed before it is swallowed. Probably the best time to feed the grain is just after the milk has been fed. The calf's appetite is very keen at this time, and it will take to the grain readily.

A good grain mixture to use until the calf has learned to eat well is 2 parts ground corn and 1 part crushed oats. When the calf has learned to eat, shelled corn alone will give as good results as any grain that can be supplied.

Up to the age of 3 months it is well to give the calf all the grain it will eat. At that time it will be eating 2 to 3 pounds daily and may very well be lim-

ited to this amount until weaning time. The calf will begin to eat hay at about the same time as it does grain, and some should be provided for it to nibble.

For the young calf, clover or mixed hay is as good as any. It occasionally happens that where alfalfa hay of the best quality is fed immediately after the milk and grain a calf will gorge itself to such an extent that impaction of the stomach may follow and prove fatal. When very palatable hay is fed, it is well either to supply it in limited amounts or to keep it before the calves all of the time so that they will not gorge themselves at any one time. In any case it is best to feed the hay in the middle of the day and not immediately after the milk and grain has been fed, as such a great bulk all at once proves a severe tax on the digestive system.

Silage may be fed with safety to the young calf, and is very much relished by it. It is well to pick the pieces of ear out of the silage fed a young calf. In using silage avoid overloading the calf's digestive system either by offering only a small amount or supplying it in the middle of the day.

The calf should have water accessible at all times, as it will drink considerable despite the fact that it is receiving a large quantity of milk. It is also quite necessary that the calf be provided with salt. It requires salt besides its regular feed, the same as does an older animal.

Six months is a good age at which to wean a calf, tho there is no reason why the feeding of milk should not be prolonged beyond this time if skim milk is abundant. A calf can be weaned in three or four days by gradually reducing the amount fed.

Figures on Pederson's Herd

Several years ago, Peder Pederson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, started dairying with a dozen middle-aged Holstein grade cows. He bought a registered Holstein bull. Every year he replaced the poor cows with better milkers. He entered the cow testing association in 1911. His best cow in a year yielded 7,574 pounds of milk and 270.5 pounds of butterfat, making a net profit of \$54.22. The poorest cow in the herd gave 1,976 pounds of milk, with only 69 pounds of butterfat, and a net profit of just \$1.56. The average for the herd was 5,670 pounds of milk and 195 pounds of butterfat, with a net profit of \$31.60. The highest cow paid \$2.70 for each \$1 worth of feed and the lowest cow returned \$1.03. The herd average was \$1.75 for each \$1 worth of feed.

The second year of the test, Pederson's best cow gave 11,779 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of butterfat, and net profit of \$106.30. The poorest cow gave 2,723 pounds of milk and 126 pounds of butterfat, a net profit of \$16.04. Herd average was 7,060 pounds of milk and 251 pounds of butterfat, with a net profit of \$53.96 a cow. The net profit a cow for the whole herd was within 20 cents of the highest yielding cow the first year. The best cow produced butterfat for 10½ cents a pound and returned \$3.25 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The poorest cow yielded butterfat for 19 cents a pound and returned only \$1.65 for each \$1 worth of feed. The whole herd produced butterfat for 13 cents a pound and returned \$2.66 for every dollar's worth of feed.

The third year, Pederson's best cow for three months yielded 7,584 pounds of milk and 261 pounds of butterfat, with a net profit of \$70.30. She yielded butterfat at a cost of 10 cents a pound and returned \$3.50 for every dollar of feed. The lowest cow, a heifer with her second calf, yielded 1,356 pounds of milk and 47 pounds of butterfat, with a net profit of just \$7.40, a return of \$1.70 for each \$1 worth of feed. The herd average for the three months was 3,388 pounds of milk and 117 pounds of butterfat, with a net profit of \$23.10 a cow.

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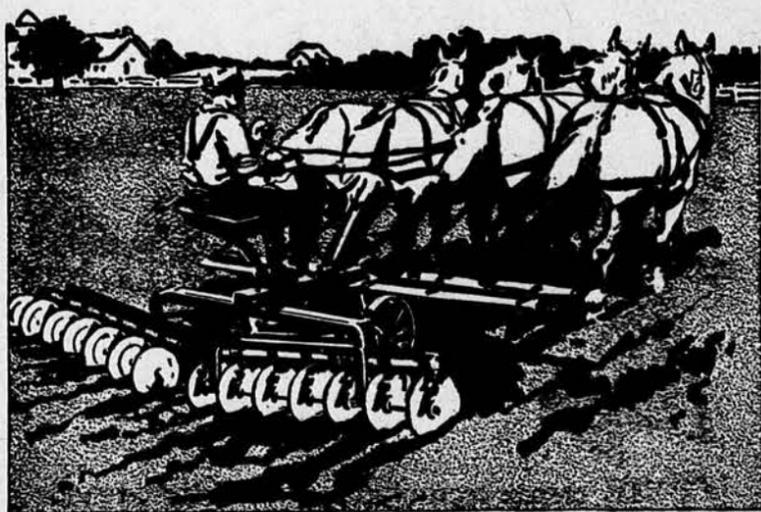
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THE BROWN MOUSE

BY HERBERT QUICK

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HOW THE STORY BEGAN

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

Jim's election might nearly caused a social upheaval. And when he began putting "fool notions" into the school work the countryside did growl. But perseverance won. Jim's sweetheart is going to run for the office of county superintendent of education. The new kind of rural school attracts unfavorable attention from the old timers, the "standpatters" of the district. Jennie Woodruff is elected county superintendent and in obedience to the orders of the board, asks Jim to resign as teacher. Jennie's father, the Colonel, calls on Jim for help in getting the smut out of his wheat. The Colonel discovers that Jim's pupils are ahead of pupils in other districts in reading, arithmetic and other studies, and declares his intention to support Jim when he goes before the school board on the charge of incompetency. A very lively session, with Jennie as judge, resulted in the vindication of the teacher, the pupils proving themselves "up" in every study. Jim receives his first invitation to speak at a farmers' institute, for a fee and his expenses. The election is on for a new school board. Men friendly to Jim Irwin are chosen, partly by strategy. Jim becomes very popular. The farmers urged by the school teacher, plan a cream selling pool,

across, walking rather farther with his blushing burden than was strictly necessary. Bettina was undoubtedly heavy; but she was also wonderfully pleasant to feel in arms which had never borne such a burden before; and her arms about his neck as he sloped through the pond were curiously thrilling. Her cheek brushed his as he set her upon her feet and felt, rather than thought, that if there had only been a good reason for it, Bettina would have willingly been carried much farther.

"How strong you are!" she panted.

"Terrible heavy, ain't it?"

"Not very," said Jim, with scholastic accuracy. "You're just right. I—I mean, you're simply well-nourished and wholesomely plump!"

Bettina blushed still more rosily. "You've ruined your clothes," said she. "Now you'll have to come home with me and let me—see who's there!"

Jim looked up at the trouble shooter, and went over to the foot of the pole. The man walked down, striking his spurs deep into the wood for safety.

"Hello!" said he. "School out?"

"For the day," said Jim. "Any important work on the telephone line now?"

"Just trouble-shooting," was the answer. "I have to spend three hours hunting these troubles, to one in fixing 'em up."

"Do they take much technical skill?" asked Jim.

"Mostly shakin' out crosses, and puttin' in new carbons in the arresters," replied the trouble man. "Any one ought to do any of 'em with five minutes' instruction. But these farmers—they'd rather have me drive ten miles to take a hair-pin from across the binding-post than to do it themselves. That's the way they are!"

"Will you be out here to-morrow?" queried the teacher.

"Sure!"

"I'd like to have you show my class in manual training something about the telephone," said Jim. "The reason we can't fix our own troubles, if they are as simple as you say, is because we don't know how simple they are."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Professor," said the trouble man. "I'll bring a phone with me and give 'em a lecture. I don't see how I can employ the company's time any better than in beating a little telephone sense into the heads of the community. Set the time, and I'll be there with bells."

Bettina and her teacher walked on up the shady lane, feeling that they had a secret. They were very nearly on a parity as to the innocence of soul with which they held this secret, except that Bettina was much more single-minded toward it than Jim. To her he had been gradually attaining the status of a hero whose clasp of her in that iron-armed way was mysteriously blissful—and beyond that her mind had not gone. To Jim, Bettina represented in a very sweet way the disturbing influences which had recently risen to the threshold of consciousness in his being, and which were concretely but not very hopefully embodied in Jennie Woodruff.

Thus interested in each other, they turned the corner which took them out of sight of the lineman, and stopped at the shady avenue leading up to Nils Hansen's farmstead. Little Hans Nil- sen had disappeared by the simple method of cutting across lots. Bettina's girlish instinct called for something more than the casual good-by which would have sufficed yesterday. She lingered, standing close by Jim Irwin.

"Won't you come in and let me clean the mud off you," she asked, "and give you some dry socks?"

"Oh, no!" replied Jim. "It's almost as far to your house as it is home. Thank you, no."

"There's a splash of mud on your face," said Bettina. "Let me—"

And with her little handkerchief she began wiping off the mud. Jim stooped to permit the attention, but not much, for Bettina was of the mold of women of whom warriors are born—their faces approached, and Jim recognized a crisis in the fact that Bettina's mouth was presented for a kiss. Jim met the occasion like the gentleman he was. He did not leave her stung by rejection; neither did he obey the impulse to respond to the invitation according to his man's instinct; he took the rosy face between his palms and kissed her forehead—and left her in possession of her self-respect. After that Bettina Hansen felt, somehow, that the world could not possibly contain another man like Jim Irwin—a conviction which she still cherishes when that respectful caress

A TROUBLE SHOOTER.

SUDDEN July storm had drenched the fields and filled the swales with water. The cultivators left the corn-fields until the next day's sun and a night of seepage might once more fit the black soil for tillage. The little boys rolled up their trousers and tramped home from school with the rich mud squeezing up between their toes, thrilling with the electricity of clean-washed nature, and the little girls rather wished they could go bare-footed, too, as, indeed, some of the more sensible did.

A lithe young man with climbers on his legs walked up a telephone pole by the roadside to make some repairs to the wires, which had been whipped into a "cross" by the wind of the storm and the lashing of the limbs of the roadside trees. He had tied his horse to a post up the road, and was running out the trouble on the line, which was plentifully in evidence just then. Wind and lightning had played hob with the system, and the line repairer was cheerfully profane, in the manner of his sort, glad by reason of the fire of summer in his veins, and incensed at the forces of nature which had brought him out through the mud to the Woodruff District to do these piffing jobs that any of the subscribers ought to have known how to do themselves, and none of which took more than a few minutes of his time when he reached the seat of difficulty.

Jim Irwin, his school out for the day, came along the muddy road with two of his pupils, a bare-legged little boy and a tall girl with flaxen hair—Bettina Hansen and her small brother Hans, who refused to answer to any name other than Hans Nil- sen. His father's name was Nils Hansen, and Hans, a born conservative, being the son of Nils, regarded himself as rightfully a Nil- sen, and disliked the "Hans Hansen" on the school register. Thus do European customs sometimes survive among us.

Hans strode through the pool of water which the shower had spread completely over the low turnpike a few rods from the pole on which the trouble shooter was at work, and the electrician ceased his labors and rested himself on a cross-arm while he waited to see what the flaxen-haired girl would do when she came to it.

Jim and Bettina stopped at the water's edge. "Oh!" cried she, "I can't get through!" The trouble shooter felt the impulse to offer his aid, but thought it best on the whole, to leave the matter in the hands of the lank school-master.

"I'll carry you across," said Jim.

"I'm too heavy," answered Bettina.

"Nonsense!" said Jim.

"She's awful heavy," piped Hans.

"Better take off your shoes, anyhow!"

Jim thought of the welfare of his only good trousers, and saw that Hans's suggestion was good; but a mental picture of himself with shoes in hand and bare legs restrained him. He took Bettina in his arms and went slowly

has been swept into the cloudy distance of a woman's memories.

Pete, Colonel Woodruff's hired man was watering the horses at the trough when the trouble shooter reached the Woodruff telephone. County Superintendent Jennie had run for her father's home in her little motor-car in the face of the shower, and was now on the bench where once she had said "Humph!" to Jim Irwin—and thereby started in motion the factors in this story.

"Anything wrong with your phone?" asked the trouble man of Pete.

"Nah," replied Pete. "It was on the blink till you done something down the road."

"Crossed up," said the lineman. "These trees along here are something fierce."

"I'd cut 'em all if they was mine," said Pete, "but the colonel set 'em out, along about sixty-six, and I reckon they'll have to go on a-growin'."

"Who's your school-teacher?" asked the telephone man.

The county superintendent pricked up her ears—being quite properly interested in matters educational.

"Feller name of Irwin," said Pete. "Not much of a looker," said the trouble shooter.

"Nater of the sile," said Pete. "He an' I both worked in it together till it roughened up our complexions."

"Farmer, eh?" said the lineman interrogatively. "Well, he's the first farmer I ever saw in my life that recognized there's education in the telephone business. I'm goin' to teach a class in telephony at the schoolhouse tomorrow."

"Don't get swelled up," said Pete. "He has everybody tell them young ones about everything—blacksmith, cabinet-maker, pie-founder, cookie-cooper, dressmaker—even down to telephones. He'll have them scholars figurin' on telephones, and writin' compositions on 'em, and learnin' lectricity from 'em an' things like that."

"He must be some feller," said the lineman. "And who's his star pupil?"

"Didn't know he had one," said Pete. "Why?"

"Girl," said the trouble shooter. "Goes to school from the farm where the Western Union brace is used at the road."

"Nils Hansen's girl?" asked Pete.

"Topsy little filly," said the lineman, "with silver mane—looks like she'd pull a good load and step some."

"M'h'm," grunted Pete. "Bettina Hansen. Looks well enough. What about her?"

Again the county superintendent, seated on the bench, pricked up her ears that she might learn, mayhap, something of educational interest.

"I never wanted to be a school-teacher as bad," continued the shooter of trouble, "as I did when this farmer got to the low place in the road with the fair Bettina this afternoon when they was comin' home from school. The water was all over the road—"

"Then I win a smoke from the road-master," said Pete. "I bet him it would overflow."

"Well, if I was in the professor's place, I'd be glad to pay the bet," said the worldly lineman. "And I'll say this for him, he rose equal to the emergency and caved the emergency's head in. He carried her across the pond, and her a-cingin' to his neck in a way to make your mouth water. She wasn't a bit mad about it, either."

"I'd rather have a good cigar any ol' time," said Pete. "Nothin' but a yaller-haired kid—an' a Dane at that. I had a dame once up at Spirit Lake—"

"Well, I must be drivin' on," said the lineman. "Got to get up a lecture for Professor Irwin tomorrow—and maybe I'll be able to meet that yaller-haired kid. So long!"

The county superintendent recognized at once the educational importance of the matter; when one of her country teachers adopted the policy of calling in everybody available who could teach the pupils anything special, and converting the school into a local Chautauqua served by local lecturers. She made a run of ten miles to hear the trouble shooter's lecture. She saw the boys and some of the girls give an explanation of the telephone and the use of it. She heard the teacher give as a language exercise the next day an essay on the ethics and proprieties of eaves-dropping on party lines; and she saw the beginning of an arrangement under which the boys of the Woodruff school took the contract to look after easily-remedied line troubles in the neighborhood on the basis which paid for a telephone for the school, and swelled slightly the fund which Jim was accumulating for general purposes. Incidentally, she saw how really educational was the work of the day, and that to which it led.

She had no curiosity to which she would have confessed, about the relations between Jim Irwin and his "star pupil," that young Brunhilde—Bettina Hansen; but her official duty required her to observe the attitude of pupils to teachers—Bettina among them. Clearly,

Jim was looked upon by the girls, large and small, as a possession of theirs. They competed for the task of keeping his desk in order, and of dusting and tidying up the school-room. There was something of exaltation of sentiment in this. Bettina's eyes followed him about the room in a devotional sort of way; but so, too, did those of the ten-year-olds. He was loved, that was clear, by Bettina, Calista Simms and all the rest—an excellent thing in a school.

All the same, Jennie met Jim rather oftener after the curious conversation between those rather low fellows, Pete and the trouble shooter. As autumn approached, and the time came for Jim to begin to think of his trip to Ames, Colonel Woodruff's hint that she should assume charge of the problem of Jim's clothes for the occasion, came more and more often to her mind. Would Jim be able to buy suitable clothes? Would he understand that he ought not to appear in the costume which was tolerable in the Woodruff District only because the people there were accustomed to seeing him dressed like a tramp? Could she approach the subject with any degree of safety? Really these were delicate questions; and considering the fact that Jennie had quite dismissed her old sweetheart from the list of eligibles—had never actually admitted him to it, in fact—they assumed great importance to her mind. Once, only a little more than a year ago, she had scoffed at Jim's mention of the fact that he might think of marrying; and now she could not think of saying to him kindly, "Jim, you really must have some better clothes to wear when you go to Ames!" It would have been far easier last summer.

Somehow, Jim had been acquiring dignity and unapproachability. She must sidle up to the subject. She did. She took him into her runabout one day as he was striding toward town in that plowed-ground manner of his, and gave him a spin over to the fair grounds and two or three times around the half-mile track.

"I'm going to Ames to hear your speech," said she.

"I'm glad of that," said Jim. "More of the farmers are going from this neighborhood than ever before. I'll feel at home, if they all sit together, where I can talk at them."

"Who's going?" asked Jennie.

"The Bronsons, Con Bonner and Nils Hansen and Bettina," replied Jim. "That's all from our district—and Columbus Brown and probably others from near-by localities."

"I shall have to have some clothes," said Jennie.

Jim failed to respond to this, as clearly out of his field. They were passing the county fair buildings, and he began expatiating on the kind of county fair he would have—a great county exposition with the schools as its central thought—a clearing house for the rural activities of all the country schools.

"And pa's going to have a suit before we go, too," said Jennie. "Here are some samples I got of Atkins, the tailor. Which would be the most becoming do you think?"

Jim looked the samples over carefully, but had little to say as to their adaptation to Colonel Woodruff's sartorial needs. Jennie laid great stress on the excellent quality of one or two samples, and carefully specified the prices of them. Jim exhibited no more than a languid and polite interest, and gave not the slightest symptom of ever having considered even remotely the contingency of having a tailor-made suit. Jennie sidled closer to the subject.

"I should think it would be awfully hard for you to get fitted in the stores," said she, "you are so very tall."

"It would be," said Jim, "if I had ever considered the matter of looks very much. I guess I'm not constructed on any plan the clothing manufacturers have regarded as even remotely possible. How about this county fair idea? Couldn't we do this next fall? You organize the teachers—"

Jennie advanced the spark, cut out the muffler and drowned the rest of Jim's remarks in wind and dust.

"I give it up, dad," said she to her father that evening.

"What?" queried the colonel.

"Jim Irwin's clothes," she replied. "I think he'll go to Ames in a disgraceful plight, but I can't get any closer to the subject than I have done."

"Oh, then you haven't heard the news," said the colonel. "Jim's going to have his first made-to-measure suit for Ames. It's all fixed."

"Who's making it?" asked Jennie.

"Gustaf Paulsen, the Dane that's just opened a shop in town."

"A Dane?" queried Jennie. "Isn't he related to some of the neighbors?"

"A brother to Mrs. Hansen," answered the colonel.

"Bettina's uncle!"

"Ratherly," said the colonel jocularly, "seeing as how Bettina's Mrs. Hansen's daughter."

Clothes are rather important, but the

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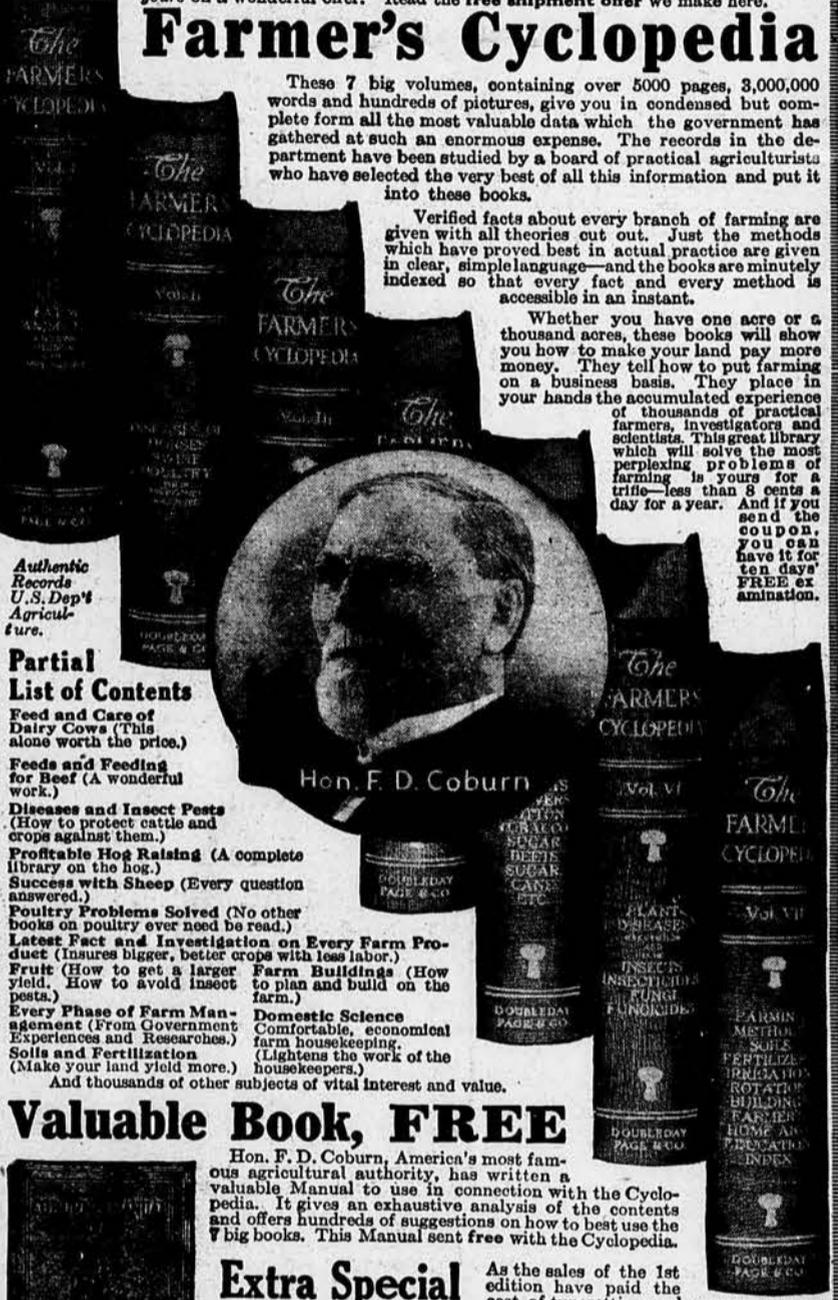
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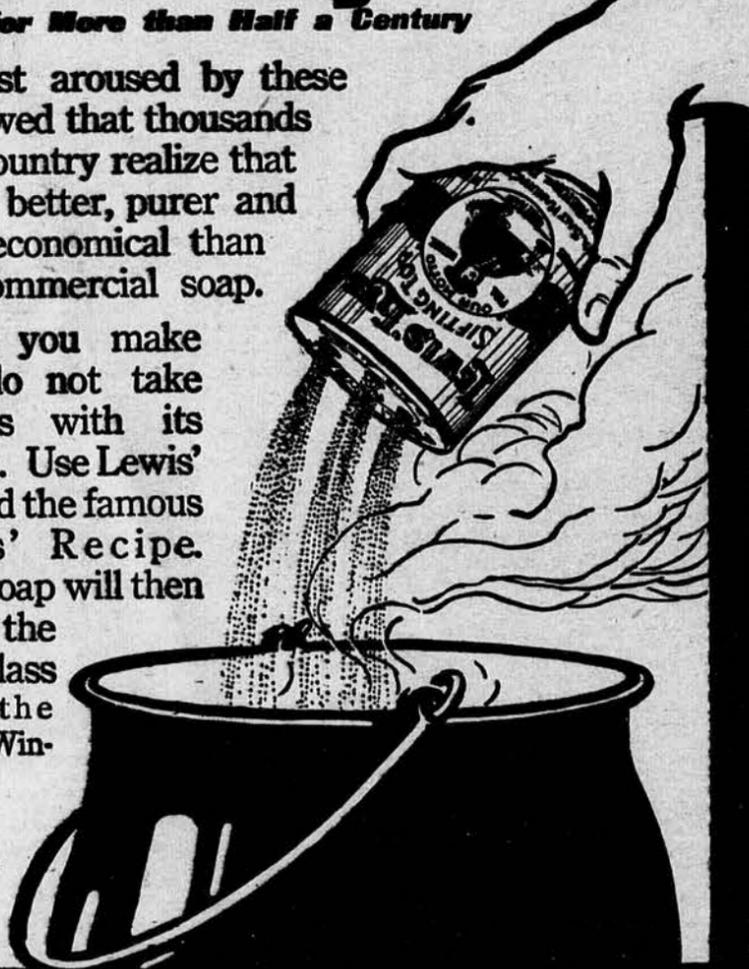
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difference between a suit made by Atkins the tailor, and one built by Gustaf Paulsen, the new Danish craftsman, could not be supposed to be crucially important, even when designed for a very dear friend. And Jim was scarcely that—of course not! Why, then, did the county superintendent hastily run to her room, and cry? Why did she say to herself that the Hansens were very good people, and well-to-do, and it would be a fine thing for Jim and his mother,—and then cry some more? Colonel failed to notice Jennie's unceremonious retirement from circulation that evening, and had he known all about what took place, he would have been as mystified as you or I.

JIM GOES TO AMES.

The boat tipped over, and Jim Irwin was left struggling in the water. It was in the rapids just above the cataract—and poor Jim could not swim a stroke. Helpless, terrified, gasping, he floated to destruction, and Jennie Woodruff was not able to lift a hand to help him. To see any human being swept to such an end is dreadful, but for a county superintendent to witness the drowning of one of her best—though sometimes it must be confessed most insubordinate—teachers, under such circumstances, is unspeakable; and when that teacher is a young man who was once that county superintendent's sweetheart, and falls in, clothed in a new made-to-order suit in which he looks almost handsome despite his manifest discomfort in his new cravat and starched collar, the experience is something almost impossible to endure. That is why Jennie gripped her seat until she must have scratched the varnish. That is why she felt she must go to him—and do something. She could not endure it a moment longer, she felt; and there he floated away, his poor pale face dipping below the waves, his sad, long homely countenance sadder than ever, his lovely—yes, she must confess it now, his eyes were lovely!—his lovely blue eyes, so honest and true, wide with terror; and she unable to give him so much as a cry of encouragement!

And then Jim began to swim. He cast aside the roll of manuscript which he had held in his hand when the waters began to rise about him, and struck out for the shore with strong strokes—wild and agitated at first, but gradually becoming controlled and coordinated, and Jennie drew a long breath as he finally came to shore, breasting the waves like Triton, and master of the element in which he moved. There was a burst of applause and people went forward to congratulate the greenhorn who had really made good.

Jennie felt like throwing her arms about his neck and weeping out her joy at his escape, and his restoration to her. Her eyes told him something of this; for there was a look in them which reminded him of fifteen years ago. Bettina Hansen was proud of him, and Con Bonner shook his hand and said that he agreed with him. Neither Bettina nor Con had noticed the capsizing of the boat or saw the form of Jim as it went drifting toward the cataract. But Jim knew how near he had been to disaster, and knew that Jennie knew. For she had seen him turn pale when he came on the platform to make his address at the farmers' meeting at Ames, had seen him begin the speech he had committed to memory, had observed how unable he was to remember it, had noted his confusion as he tried to find his manuscript, and then his place of beginning in it—and when his confusion had seemingly quite overcome him, had seen him begin talking to his audience just as he had talked to the political meeting that time when he had so deeply offended her, and had observed how he won first their respect, then their attention, then apparently their convictions.

To Jennie's agitated mind Jim had barely escaped being drowned in the ocean of his own unreadiness and confusion under trying conditions. And she was right. Jim had never felt more the upstart uneducated farmhand than when he was introduced to that audience by Professor Withers, nor more completely disgraced than when he concluded his remarks. Even the applause was to him a kindly effort on the part of the audience to comfort him in his failure. His only solace was the look in Jennie's eyes.

"Young man," said an old farmer who wore thick glasses and looked like a Dutch burghmaster, "I want to have a little talk with you."
"This is Mr. Hofmyer of Pettawat-omie County," said the dean of the college.
"I'm glad to meet you," said Jim. "I can talk to you now."
"No," said Jennie. "I know Mr. Hofmyer will excuse you until after dinner. We have a little party for Mr. Irwin, and we shall be late if we don't hurry."
"Where can I see you after supper?" asked Mr. Hofmyer.
"Easy it was to satisfy Mr. Hofmyer; and Jim was carried off to a dinner

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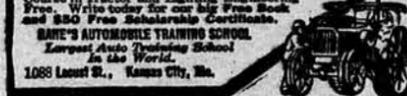
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given by County Superintendent Jennie to Jim, the dean, Professor Withers, and one or two others—and a wonderfully select and distinguished company it seemed to Jim. Jennie seized a moment's opportunity to say, "You did beautifully, Jim; everybody says so."

"I failed!" said Jim. "You know I failed. I couldn't remember my speech. I can't stay here feasting. I want to get out in the snow."

"You made the best address of the meeting; and you did it because you forgot your speech," insisted Jennie.

"Does anybody else think so?"
"Why, Jim! You must learn to believe in what you have done. Even Con Bonner says it was the best. He says he didn't think you had it in ye!"

This advice from her to "believe in what you have done,"—wasn't there something new in Jennie's attitude here? Wasn't his belief in what he was doing precisely the thing which had made him such a nuisance to the county superintendent? However, Jim couldn't stop to answer the question which popped up in his mind.

"What does Professor Withers say?" he asked.

"He's delighted—silly!"
"Silly!" How wonderful it was to be called "silly—in that tone."

"I shouldn't have forgotten the speech if it hadn't been for this darned boiled shirt and collar, and for wearing a cravat," urged Jim in extenuation.

"You ought to 've worn them around the house for a week before coming," said Jennie. "Why didn't you ask my advice?"

"I will, next time, Jennie," said Jim. "I didn't suppose I needed a hitting-rig—but I guess I did!"

Jennie ran away then to ask Nils Hansen and Bettina to join their dinner party. She had a sudden access of friendliness for the Hansens. Nils refused because he was going out to see the college hands fed; but at Jennie's urgent request, reinforced by pats and hugs, Bettina consented. Jennie was very happy, and proved herself a beaming hostess. The dean devoted himself to Bettina—and Jim found out afterward that this inquiring gentleman was getting at the mental processes of a specimen pupil in one of the new kind of rural schools, in which he was only half inclined to believe. He thanked Jim for his speech, and said it was "most suggestive and thought-provoking," and as the party broke up slipped into Jim's hand a check for the honorarium. It was not until then that Jim felt quite sure that he was actually to be paid for his speech; and he felt a good deal like returning the check to the conscience fund of the State of Iowa, if it by any chance possessed such a fund. But the breach made in his financial entrenchments by the expenses of the trip and the respectable and well-fitting suit of clothes overcame his feeling of getting something for nothing. If he hadn't given the state anything, he had at least expended something—a good deal in fact—on the state's account.

JIM'S WORLD WIDENS.

Mr. Hofmyer was waiting to give Jim the final convincing proof that he had produced an effect with his speech.

"Do you teach the kind of schools you lay out in your talk?" he asked.

"I try to," said Jim, "and I believe I do."

"Well," said Mr. Hofmyer, "that's the kind of education I believe in. I kept school back in Pennsylvania fifty years ago, and I made the scholars measure things, and weigh things, and apply their studies as far as I could."

"All good teachers have always done that," said Jim. "Froebel, Pestalozzi, Colonel Parker—they all had the idea which is at the bottom of my work; 'learn to do by doing,' and connecting up the school with life."

"M'h'm," grunted Mr. Hofmyer, "I haint been able to see how Latin connects up with a high-school kid's life—unless he can find a Latin settlement somewhere and get a job clerkin' in a store."

"But it used to relate to life," said Jim, "the life of the people who made Greek and Latin a part of everybody else's education as well as their own. Latin and Greek were the only languages in which anything worth much was written, you know. But now"—Jim spread out his arms as if to take in the whole world—"science, the marvelous literature of our tongue in the last three centuries! And to make a child learn Latin with all that, a thousand times richer than all the literature of Latin, lying unused before him!"

"Know any Latin?" asked Mr. Hofmyer.

Jim blushed, as one caught in condemning what he knows nothing about.

"I—I have studied the grammar, and read Caesar," he faltered, "but that isn't much. I had no teacher, and I had to work pretty hard, and it didn't go very well."

"I've had all the Latin they gave in the colleges of my time," said Mr. Hofmyer.

(Continued on Page 28.)



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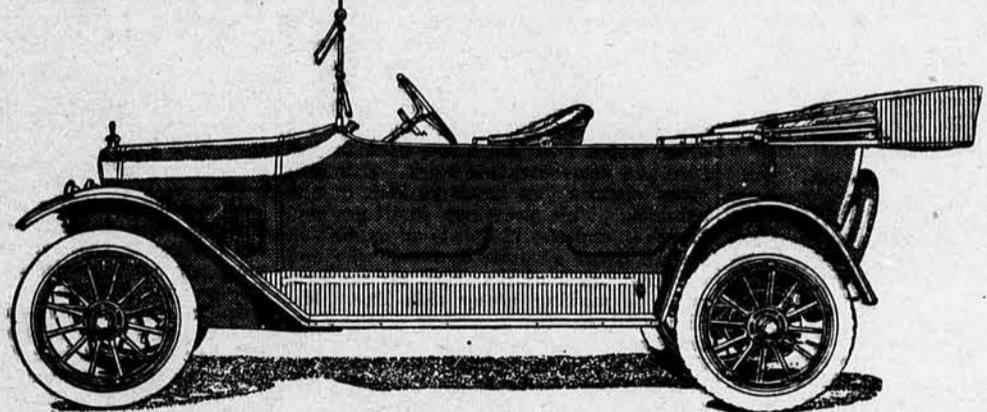
cause they have been put to the test, not only by us but by thousands of owners in all parts of the country. And they have acquitted themselves creditably.

Of course, we are always going forward and striving to produce a motor car that will approach mechanical and engineering perfection. We make minor changes and refinements from time to time, knowing that the march of progress demands it. The "ultimate" car is not here and, like tomorrow, never will be. So the next best thing is to build a car that will approach this condition of absolute excellence.

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Ducks that a Boy Raised

Two Breeders Laid 218 Eggs in Five Months

BY MRS. J. H. WOOD
Solomon, Kan.

MY LITTLE boy accompanied me, a year ago last January, to our local poultry show. Seeing a few coops of ducks exhibited by some boys about his age, he wanted to know why he could not have a trio and raise and show ducks like the other children. I thought, "Why not?" We had an empty shed with yard attached, which had not been in use on account of its being too cold for my Leghorns, but was just the thing for ducks.

For several years we have been eager for one of the boys to become interested in poultry and here was a chance to give one of them a start.

I had very little experience with ducks, but we both began studying the different breeds, writing to breeders and reading everything we could find about them. Finally we decided to try the Buffs, as they were reputed to be a profitable all-purpose breed. The color appealed to us, as we keep Buff Leghorns.

We ordered a trio of the best we could find, as we were eager to start right. They came March 26, and were laying when shipped, as we found one egg in the crate and another was laid next morning. Then they did not lay again till April 2.

We ruled off a piece of cardboard and tacked it in the duck house for keeping a daily record of eggs laid. Beginning with April, our record shows the following: 40, 56, 48, 41, 33—218 eggs in

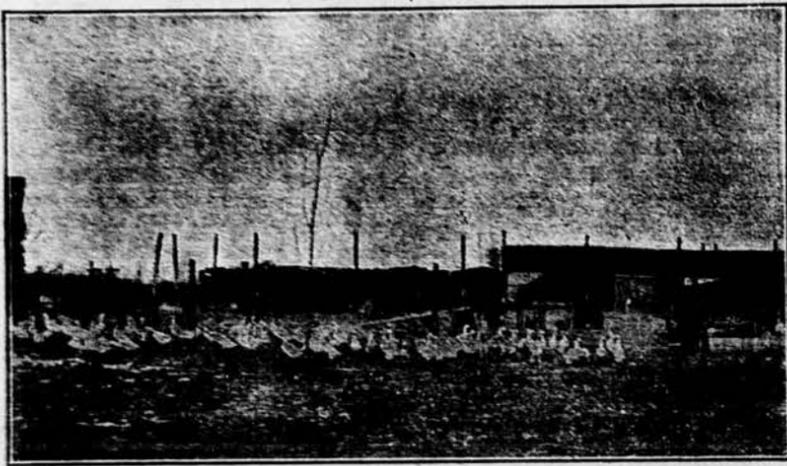
the five months. On June 20 one of them laid a 5½-ounce egg, or rather, it was two eggs, one within the other, the inner one of average size, with good shell. The outer shell was rather soft.

We had good luck with the young ducks. The eggs were fertile and the ducklings grew rapidly, averaging 1 pound at 4 weeks, about 3 pounds at 8 weeks and 4 pounds 10 ounces at 12 weeks old.

We have a nice flock now, that would be a credit to any poultry yard. We won the majority of premiums offered on Buff ducks at our county fair.

Our ducks were given only ordinary farm attention, with plenty of fresh water to drink, but no pond. The young ones were fed bread crumbs moistened with milk, three times a day for the first few days, then a bran mash with cornmeal and sometimes a little sand added, the whole moistened with sour milk and fed three times daily for about three weeks, then twice a day until the ducklings were about 10 weeks old. At this time, the mash was discontinued and they were given a little grain twice a day. They had free range after the first few days.

Had these ducks been forced for egg production or market, they doubtless could have been made to do much better, but we only wanted to experiment under ordinary farm care and it is needless to say we are well pleased with the result.



A Flock of White Indian Runner Ducks on the Red Hen Poultry Farm, Hastings, Neb.

Take an Interest in Hens

Our community has had a small organized poultry association for the last three years and while it is entirely separate from the farmer's institute, the two work together and some very marked good has resulted. Up to the present time we have had one-day meetings, and have had shows in connection with the lecture work. The birds for exhibit must be in early so the judge can finish awarding prizes by 2 p. m., after which two hours are used in lecture and demonstration work. This still gives visitors two hours to look at the exhibits. This year our institute was March 8, and the 120 birds on exhibition were a great surprise to those who had not kept track of the rapid strides Lorraine is making along this line. Mr. Sherwood, poultry specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural college was with us this year. Special stress was placed on disqualifying features that readily reproduce. This kind of institute is inexpensive and any community trying it will be surprised at the pride even the non-fanciers will take in the annual show and institute. Lorraine, Kan. C. D. Mellree.

Geese Need Plenty of Grass

When a farmer has neither pasture land nor water he had better let geese alone; but if he has an abundance of grass and running water in the pasture, geese can be very profitable. Geese are grazers and when there is plenty of grass they need very little grain. Geese are practically lice and mite-proof, are not troubled by hawks and owls, and seldom have any disease and do not re-

quire as much attention as chickens. There are three sources of revenue: Meat, eggs and feathers.

Wet fields may be utilized for goose pasturage. The ability of geese to utilize roughage places them somewhat upon the same plane with grazing cattle, in that they can change into a marketable product vegetable growths which without them would be of no use to the farmer. A successful farmer who keeps a flock of Toulouse geese tells me, says P. J. Kerr in the Progressive Farmer, that they come nearer being clear profit than any other stock raised on the farm.

It is easy to find a market for green goslings, and there is a good demand for fat young geese in the winter. The most popular varieties are the Toulouse, Emden and African.

In breeding use one gander to two females. Geese make good sitters and good mothers, but it is found more profitable to use common hens to do the hatching and let the geese keep laying till toward the end of the breeding season, when they are allowed to hatch and raise the latest broods.

The feathers from geese and ducks are an important source of profit. The yield is about 1 pound a year, and in dressing for market three geese will often yield a pound of soft feathers. Feathers bring from 40 to 60 cents a pound.

It is a noted fact that if the gobbler is present when the first clutch of eggs is laid, the second clutch will be fertile without his presence.

Many Georgia housewives have adopted overalls to wear when working about the house.

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Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4588 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 85 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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The White Diarrhea Germ

White Diarrhea is caused by a germ, transmitted through the yolk, which multiplies rapidly after chick is hatched. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks, and before you learn which ones are affected, they have infected the whole brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives and they should be given as soon as chicks are out of the shell. The only practical, common-sense method is prevention.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 6, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.). I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 6, Waterloo, Iowa—Adv.

Saving Incubator Chicks

Hens are often used to raise incubator-hatched chicks and to take the place of the artificial brooder, a practice that is in operation on many poultry farms. A few eggs are put under the hen four or five days before the incubator is to hatch. In the evening following the hatch of the incubator, after the chickens are thoroughly dry one or two are put under the hen, and if she is found to mother them properly, the next evening as many more are added as she can brood or care for properly. Hens will brood successfully 10 to 15 chickens early in the breeding season, and 18 to 25 in warm weather, depending upon the size of the hen. This method of handling chickens does away with the artificial brooder, and where one has only a small number of chickens to raise it is a very easy manner in which to handle them, and also a good method when it is desired to raise separately special lots of chicks. It should be borne in mind, in adding chickens to a hen which already has some to brood, that it is best to add those of the same color and age as the ones already with her, as the hen will often pick the later arrivals if they are of a color different from the ones she is already brooding. As a rule this transferring should take place at night, although with a quite docile hen it can be done in the morning.

Powder the hen with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. The hen should be dusted every two weeks or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become numerous on the chickens, or if they are troubled with "head lice," a very little grease, such as lard or vasoline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens, as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop, it should be cleaned thoroughly and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From 1 to 2 inches of sand or dry dirt or a thin layer of straw or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass. Shade is very essen-

tial in rearing chickens, especially during warm weather; therefore, the coops should be placed in the shade whenever possible. A cornfield makes fine range for young chickens, as they secure many bugs and worms and have fresh ground to run on most of the time, due to the cultivation of the ground, and have abundant shade at the same time.

Toe punch or mark all the chickens before they are transferred to the brooder or brood coop, so that their age and breeding can be readily determined after they are matured. Farmers frequently keep old hens on their farms and kill the younger hens and pullets, because they are unable to distinguish between them after the pullets have matured.

The Hen's Age Limit

Hens will not pay their keep after 2 years old. The birds should be marked every year so the pullets can be told from the hens. Use an ordinary hog ringer and in the fall put a ring on the leg of each pullet, the left leg this year, the right leg next year. The following summer sell off all those with the ring on the left foot, and that fall put rings on the left foot again. For the small breeds, such as Leghorns, we use the small hog rings; but for the large breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, the full size will be needed.

Mrs. W. H. Compton.

Camargo, Okla.

To Control Chicken Pox

Chicken pox, or sore head, one of the most important of poultry diseases, may be controlled and prevented by the use of vaccine, supplemented, when necessary, with local treatment.

The first successful effort in America to immunize fowls from chicken pox was carried on by Drs. Hadley and Beach at the Wisconsin Experiment station during a severe outbreak of chicken pox which greatly reduced the egg production and bid fair to spread through all the chickens of the University flock. The usual methods of treatment and disinfection were found ineffectual in checking the trouble. Accordingly, experiments were started to immunize all fowls which did not show pox symptoms.

It has been found that as long as the disease confines itself to the skin of

the head alone the health of the bird is unaffected and the egg production is not interfered with, but as soon as the disease becomes fully established the hens stop laying, and if left to themselves 50 per cent may die.

Use of vaccine at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in fighting the disease proved successful both in treating infected and pox-free fowls. Only four hens out of a pen containing 440 pox-free fowls developed symptoms after being subjected to two doses at an interval of 5 minutes. This shows the efficiency of the treatment for less than 1 per cent of the vaccinated fowls subsequently developed chicken pox. Used in this way as a preventive, the results are more valuable, being effective in 98 per cent of the cases.

Results of these experiments with the vaccine in treating chicken pox are doubly valuable to poultrymen and bird fanciers because of the fact that the similarity of chicken pox and roup is so great that authorities agree that it may be possible to control the latter trouble, one of the most dreaded of poultry diseases, in the same manner.

The Ducks That Pay

If you want to raise ducks why not raise big ones and get eggs, too? The Buffs are great layers, averaging from 200 to 290 eggs a year. These eggs are large and white and of fine flavor. They are in great demand for hatching. The surplus drakes make most delicious table fowls but to kill a Buff duck would be like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. They are valuable as layers when much older than hens. They are twice the size of Runners and produce a large amount of feathers, which adds greatly to the profit.

The Buffs are the handsomest of the duck family being a deep yellow except the neck and head of the drake which is a soft seal brown. The young are easily raised and should be fed liberally on soft feed several times daily as they grow about three times as fast as chickens.

When full grown Buff ducks are light feeders, good foragers, and destroy thousands of insects and weeds. They are great converters of waste into money. They scratch no gardens and need no fine houses neither do they insist on

roosting in the barn or in the automobile. They prefer to stay in the open except during deep snows or zero weather at which time any dry shed will do.

These ducks have all the advantages of chickens and none of their drawbacks such as lice, mites, cholera, roup, and so forth. We have raised nearly all kinds of poultry but find the Buff Orpington ducks the least care and the most profitable.

Stillwater, Okla. Sunnyslope Farm.

In Raising Turkeys

It is most profitable to put the turkey eggs under chicken hens, for the latter do not ramble so far and there is not so much danger of the wolves getting them. The turkey hen begins to lay the last of February. It takes four weeks for the eggs to hatch, so the first turkeys are hatched about the second week in April. When they are taken from the nest they must be put in a tight pen to keep them from running away.

Turkeys must not be handled much. They need to be fed often but not stuffed, and they should be given plenty of sand and gravel. The best thing to feed them is cottage cheese with an abundance of pepper. Chop and hardboiled eggs are also good foods for them when small. They should have plenty of fresh water and something green to pick at, such as onion tops chopped fine.

When they rove around and find grasshoppers or swallow grains of corn they begin to grow rapidly. Their shelter must be dry and warm. Their heads and wings must be greased often to keep them free from lice. They must not be let out of their pens when there is a heavy dew, for they cannot stand much dampness, and they are likely to droop and die when chilled. Thanksgiving and Christmas are the best seasons for selling. A large, plump gobbler will bring \$2 to \$3.

Martha Wallack.

Jennings, Kan.

Japanese wood prints are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

A seismograph invented by a Japanese scientist registers the velocity of all earthquakes 200 fold.

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9/10ths of All Poultry Profits Are in the EGGS—You Can GET MORE EGGS WITH **KNUDSON GALVANIZED STEEL LICE PROOF NESTS** Twelfth Year of Success in Every State, Europe and Mexico.

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Poultry is more profitable now than ever before if you get plenty of eggs. Every wooden nest is full of lice. When lice sap hens' strength they cannot lay well. Knudson Nests are Guaranteed lice proof, mite proof and fire proof.

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"Am so well pleased with first lot nests purchased from you. I am enclosing check for 15 more sets of same kind. After my practical experience with them must say I do not want any more lousy old wooden nests. Poultry Raisers of this land are deeply indebted to you and if they knew what I know you would be flooded with orders for same." — Rev. R. W. Sutcliffe, New Jersey.
"I received your nests, and my wife likes them so much I have to order another three sets, for her, and do away with the wooden nests, for they harbor so much vermin." — John Atkinson, Kansas.
"Received nests sometime ago and they are fine. I am duplicating my order. Please find draft for \$20, for the same." — J. B. Root, Nebraska.
COMPLETE As above illustrated 6 Foot Section for \$3.50 Nest
SPECIAL OFFER 3 Complete Sets for \$10

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Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

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Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies) BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an Ironclad—the incubator that has for two years in succession won in the greatest hatching contests ever held. In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 500 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.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Money back if not satisfied.

Both for \$10
Freight Paid
Fast of Rockies

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

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Duplex Central Heating Plant chases cold out of all the corners. X-Ray Automatic Trip keeps heat regulated exactly. Fill the X-Ray Tank only one time—one gallon—for the entire hatch. Hinged glass panel top permits you to see all that's going on in the hatching chamber without raising the top or even stooping. X-Ray perfectly level egg tray leaves all space available for eggs. Fifteen big special features. Get free book and see for yourself. We pay express to practically all points.

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THE Ann Arbor Baler is the great leader for profitable baling. Adaptability for all kinds of baling, speed and big capacity give its owner unbeatable advantages. And these extra advantages account for the extra profits that you can make with an Ann Arbor Baler.

Ann Arbor Balers are especially fitted for baling alfalfa, pea vines, vetch, soy beans and similar forage crops with least injury to the plant. The extra long feed opening enables you to get a good, big bunch of hay or grass in before each charge of the plunger. The "roller folder" turns the tall in smoothly, so that the finished bale comes out neat and well formed. But the extra wide feed opening and the "roller folder" are only two out of many big Ann Arbor features. Write and let us tell you about the quick rising and slow descending feeder arm, the direct drive plunger, the automatic block dropping device, the strength of the angle iron frame, and a few more of the results of our 30 years of experience building hay balers exclusively.

Power presses in combination or separate outfits; use any engine.

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

Airing and Turning the Eggs

I have an incubator which I like very much. To be successful with an incubator I have found that it is necessary to follow directions carefully as to turning and airing the eggs. If the egg is not aired it gets too warm and part of the chicken is developed so fast that it hatches a few days before time and is weak and deformed.

When quite a number of the chicks are hatched I take them out of the incubator and put them in a box or basket which is warmly lined and place it on top of my incubator. As soon as they are dry and spry I move them to a larger box. I have raised chicks by hand and with hens and if I have a warm place to keep them in I much prefer to raise them by hand as they are free from lice until they are large enough to run with the other chickens.

I am careful not to feed them too soon. When the chicks are 24 hours old I give them corn bread baked with coarsely ground corn. The sour milk and soda in the bread seem to do the chicks good. I also have plenty of sand for them, and they eat a great deal of it. I see that they have plenty of clean water all the time and give it to them in two drinking fountains which hold one gallon each. The fountains cost me 19 cents apiece.

It is very important, also, to keep the house and coops free from mites. I use coal oil and think it is best and cheapest. I spray it on the walls and nests and use a machine oil can for the corners and roosts. Lice and mites kill the

If five or ten years ago the federal government had taken over the manufacture of arms and munitions, our war-traffickers would not now be shipping 2 million dollars worth of war supplies a day to the armies of Europe and trying to get more of this blood money, both here and abroad. It is for this reason the business should be confined to the government in the future; in case of actual war it could seize additional plants. There should be no temptation to go to war, we want no industrial army in this country which lives on the profits of war and preparations for war. When no man or set of men is a gainer by it, the government, itself will be much less likely to make war. The people of every land are against war, and never again will it be so easy to get them into a war after peace comes once more to Europe.

young chicks almost before we know there is anything the matter with them.

Chick feed that can be bought at most stores is good to feed occasionally and wheat and kafir should be fed when the chicks get old enough. Keep plenty of sand and water for the grown fowls, too. If you have any cabbage heads to bury in the fall, bury them if only for the little chicks in the spring. I scatter chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch in and they are happy.

A Farmer's Wife.

Early Chicks Do the Best

The spring of 1913 we sent to Nashville, Tenn., for a setting of Rhode Island Red eggs at \$15; also, a setting of rose combs at \$5. In place of sending for them in February or March we sent for them just so we could get them for half price about the first of May.

The breeder sent us 32 eggs by parcel post, well packed, but one thin shelled egg was broken. The others were in good condition.

I set them under hens, left them there 17 days and put them in an incubator to finish hatching. There hatched 23 of the nicest little Rhode Island Reds it has been my fortune to see.

They did nicely until frost came. When the first cold spell came in the fall they all got something the matter with them like ague. The feathers stood up on their backs and they alternately chilled and had fever. I never had chickens do that way before but in less than two weeks I lost the whole flock.

I always thought that if I had hatched them two months earlier I would have had them yet. I know what I lost, too, as I had bought one of this man's strain

of Rhode Island Reds in a Dallas, Tex., show. It has not been my fortune to get hold of such a laying strain since. The next time I order eggs I will pay full price and get them on time.

Emporia, Kan. Alice Secoy.

Hens Bring \$124 in Bad Year

We live in town on 2 acres and raise some chickens. We started in last spring with 75 hens and an incubator. We set the incubator to come off March 12. Every one knows what a bad spring it was for young chicks. We set hens to come off at the same time and gave them the chicks which were hatched from the 200-egg incubator.

We let a neighbor have half of the chicks. May 13 we sold 26 roosters, weighing 42 pounds, at 23 cents a pound. We kept the rest until later and did not get as much.

We set the incubator four times and sold most of the chicks at 5 cents at hatching. We set our incubator in the cellar and think it does the best there. We sold in all, chickens and eggs, \$124.78 worth besides what we used at home. We have on hand now 92 hens and four roosters.

Our chickens are the Rhode Island Reds. I think that they are as good as any for town use. Ours are very hearty and rapid growers. We feed a variety of grains and give a bran mash mixed with skim milk, morning and night. Chickens are fond of all kinds of garden stuff cooked. We cook rabbits this time of year and they like them. Our feed bill was about \$30.

Mrs. A. C. Coleman.
Box 71, Eskridge, Kan.

Believes in Early Hatches

For winter layers chicks should be hatched early in the year, especially if they are of the larger breeds. Cockerels used in the breeding yards should be fully developed by December if they are to be used the next season.

For early fairs or poultry shows the early hatched chicks are the ones that always carry home the blue. With the modern incubators and brooder houses equipped with good hovers it is not much harder to hatch in cold weather than it is in May or June. Of course eggs that are to be set in cold weather have to be gathered often and kept in a warm place to keep from chilling.

I believe that anyone who once tries early hatching never will stop it, as it is the only way to get well developed birds.

Kirwin, Kan.

Notes for Turkey Growers

BY B. A. AHRENS.

It is estimated that a breeding flock of six should produce from 75 to 100 young.

In catching turkeys, avoid rough handling.

The presence of the tapeworm may be noted by droopy condition of the birds. Small pieces of the worm may be found if the voidings are examined carefully. An authority says that powdered male fern is a good remedy for tapeworms. It may be given in doses from 30 grains to 1 dram of the powder, or from 15 to 30 drops of the liquid extract. Give night and morning before feeding, allowing the smaller dose for the youngest stock, but increasing the dose as they grow older.

Try oil of turpentine for the worms that inhabit the digestive tract.

Warm Water for Chickens

To keep water warm for your chickens dig a shallow hole in the ground in or near the chicken house. Place a box in it. Heat a brick and put into the box. Place the water container on the brick and see that it fits in the box so that the heat from the brick will not escape.

Salina, Kan.

Other things being equal, the less the butter is worked the better will be the quality.

It is not the hardest but the best directed labor that accomplishes the big results.

Twenty-four of the 622 colleges in the United States are presided over by women.

The Way to Cure Lumpy Jaw

Cut the Growth Out Completely if That is Possible

BY DR. R. R. DYKSTRA

Kansas State Agricultural College

A REQUEST comes from Altoona, Kan., for advice in regard to lumpy jaw of cattle. This is a non-contagious disease caused by the entrance into the animal tissues of a fungus known as the "ray fungus." This fungus is found on hay, alfalfa, fodder or grain.

Small wounds in the lining membrane of the mouth or tongue, or decayed teeth permit the fungus to get into the tissues. Sometimes the fungus is inhaled, lodging in the lungs. It may lodge in castration or other wounds, or it may pass into the udder through the milk ducts. Cattle are most frequently infected, especially in the region of the head. Swine commonly are infected in the udder. The disease is quite rare in horses, sheep, goats, dogs or man. The symptoms vary according to the location of the ailment. In cattle the skin in the region of the lower jaw is the most common seat of the disease. A round swelling develops at this place, usually quite firm. It may break open, discharging a thick, yellow, sticky pus, the inside of the swelling becoming filled with raw, easily bleeding tissue.

When the bone of the jaw is primarily involved it becomes much thickened, throwing out masses on its external surface, and frequently interfering seriously with mastication, so that the animal becomes unthrifty.

Sometimes the lips are affected, becoming much thickened and hardened, or firm, round enlargements may be felt in their substance. Occasionally the tongue is the seat of the trouble, sores developing on its upper surface, especially towards the hind part of this organ. In the course of time the muscles of the tongue may become involved, causing a stiffening, the so-called "wooden tongue" which interferes with mastication, causes salivation, and produces a bad odor. The tip of the tongue, owing to its swollen condition may be forced out of the mouth.

Infection of the lungs is comparatively rare. The animal shows no characteristic symptoms to distinguish it from any other lung trouble. There usually is in the advanced stage difficult breathing, coughing, and the animal loses flesh. It may be distinguished from tuberculosis by the tuberculin test.

The udder, when infected, becomes either uniformly hardened and may be enlarged, or small, round, hard masses may be felt in the interior. These usually are filled with thick pus.

When large numbers of animals in a herd are affected it is advisable, if possible, to keep them away from low, swampy soil as grazing ground. A change of feed is desirable; or the same feed may be used if it is first steamed or scalded.

The best line of treatment is to cut the growth out completely. This is easily accomplished when it is not firmly adherent to surrounding parts, or where it has not infiltrated neighboring structures. The wound thus produced should be washed out daily with a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid.

When the growth cannot be totally removed, it may be cut open, the pus washed out with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid and water, and the wound packed with a piece of cheesecloth that has been saturated with tincture of iodine. The gauze may be left in position for 24 or 48 hours.

In those cases where the growth cannot be cut out, or if it does not contain pus, but is hard, a large cattle trocar and canula may be passed into the most prominent part of the enlargement until the center is reached. The trocar is then withdrawn, a piece of trioxide of arsenic the size of a bean is forced into the canula and the latter withdrawn, leaving the arsenic in the tumor. In from four to eight weeks the entire tumor drops out.

When the tongue is affected, and in the early stages, several superficial incisions may be made in the surface, and afterwards painted with tincture of iodine.

Finally, when the preceding forms of treatment cannot be carried out, the iodide of potash treatment may be adopted. Young animals should receive from 1/2 to 1 dram of iodide of potash

in the drinking water daily. Adult animals should receive from 2 to 3 drams daily. This treatment should be continued from four to six weeks, or until the growth has disappeared. If, during this treatment, the eyes begin to water, with an excessive nasal discharge, skin eruptions, loss of hair, and emaciation, then the dose must be decreased or discontinued for a week. This treatment is successful in about 75 per cent of all cases treated. The milk should not be used during this treatment nor when the udder is the seat of the trouble.

Never too Much Corn

A study of statistics, with a careful consideration of the lessons provided by the past warrants the assumption that there is no likelihood of an over-production of corn in the near future, says Greater Iowa. At least not until the average acre yield has been raised to a much higher figure.

According to government figures, December estimate, this country produced 3,054,535,000 bushels of corn in 1915, an amount so large that it baffles the mind. The average acre yield for the year is given as 28.2 bushels. A great crop indeed, but not a record breaker. In 1912 the total production of the country was 3,124,746,000 bushels, which is the high mark to date, with last year's crop running it a close second for honors. The average acre yield in 1912 was 29.2 bushels.

What becomes of all this corn? So much has been said and written anent the ability of this country to "feed the world," that it is entirely possible many persons entertain the idea that a large portion of Uncle Sam's annual corn crop is distributed among the various hungry nations of the globe. Not so. Practically the entire crop, stupendous though it is, is consumed in our own country—we eat it ourselves.

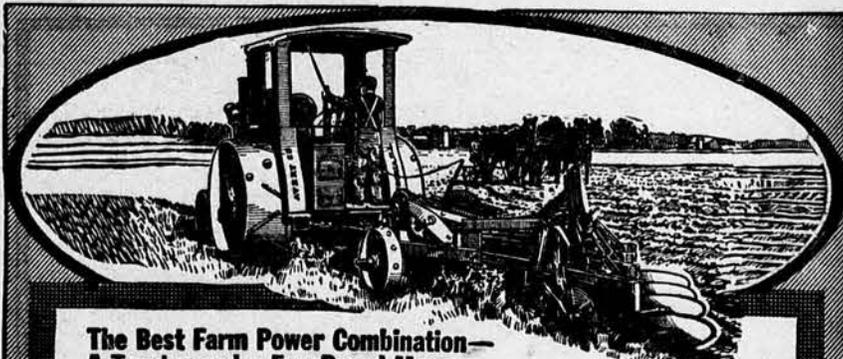
In 1912, the year of the record-breaking crop, 50,780,000 bushels were exported, which was only about one and six-tenths of the crop.

In 1913, with a total production of 2,446,988,000 bushels, the amount sold for export was only 10,725,000 bushels or four-tenths of 1 per cent of the whole.

Now, listen. The population of this country is growing at the rate of more than 2 millions a year. Meanwhile the annual corn crop is running about the same as it did 10 years ago, varying slightly from year to year according to weather conditions. But get this fact: the average acre yield is not growing to any appreciable extent, not as it should be growing. The average yield for the last 10 years is 27.7 bushels. For the ten-year period previously 1896 to 1906, the average was 28 bushels. From 1886 to 1896 it was 26.3. While the yield seems to be climbing to a higher notch the growth is exceedingly deliberate and not at all in harmony with the growth in population.

Another thing. It is safe to assume that the country is very close to the high mark in the matter of acreage. Twenty years ago, when there was still a considerable amount of untamed land in the Middle West, the total number of acres dedicated to the corn planter was about 80 millions. With the opening of new government lands and the final settling up of the states west of the Missouri River the acreage has been increased to the 100 million mark, beyond which the growth must of necessity be slow, for the simple reason that very little land suitable for corn growing remains of the once limitless stretches of public domain. Thus it will be seen that the problem becomes one of increasing the average acre yield, rather than of more acres. With the rapid increase in population and the almost stationary acre yield it seems as if this country would be kept busy for years to come supplying enough corn for home consumption, to say nothing of an export trade. Certainly there is no danger of overdoing it very soon.

The man who will let a cow drop her calf while confined in a stallion, or tied in the row of cows, is unfit to own cows.



The Best Farm Power Combination— A Tractor and a Few Brood Mares

YOU, like every other man doing farm work, want to use the most profitable and cheapest kinds of power. At one time animal power was used exclusively. Many farmers have now purchased tractors and are using them in combination with animal power. The results of their experiences prove that the best solution of the power question is this—keep only enough horses (particularly and other heavy work. This combination of tractor and animal power is the way to raise the biggest crops and do it with the least expense and hard work.

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Avery Tractors are built in sizes to fit any size farm. They have special low-speed tractor motors, renewable inner cylinder walls, two-speed sliding frame double-drive transmissions, easy safety starting levers, no pumps or fan. They burn either gasoline or kerosene.

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Avery outfit alone. You can also get a size Avery Thresher for any size run. We now build small sizes for individual farmers or small farmer companies as well as medium and larger sizes for larger runs.

All built and guaranteed by a company owning a large factory and many branch houses, which insure your getting well built machines and prompt and permanent service after you get them.

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There is a very urgent call for farm workers this Spring for the Province of Manitoba, Canada. Owing to the keen demand for all kinds of foodstuffs caused by the war, together with the enlistment of so many thousands of our young men, the farmers of Manitoba find themselves face to face with a serious labor shortage. In order to encourage farmers' sons and other farm workers from the United States to answer to this call the Railway Companies are offering reduced rates to all such passengers from all points on the International boundary line northward, going west in Canada. This will enable anyone who wishes to see Western Canada to do so at a very small cost, and will permit inspection at first hand of the thousands of acres of cheap land which are still available.

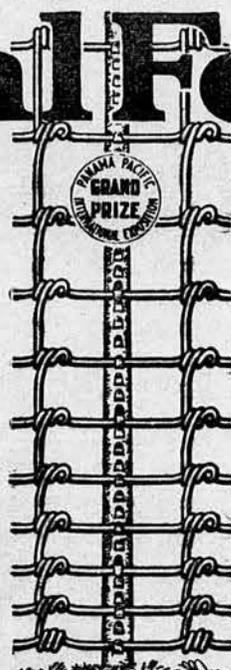
The scale of wages for experienced men will run from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per month according to experience, and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 3,500 such men are needed. In order to allay any apprehension on the question, it may be asserted that absolutely no military obligation of whatever sort is imposed upon anyone coming into or living in Canada.

If you are interested, write or apply personally to the

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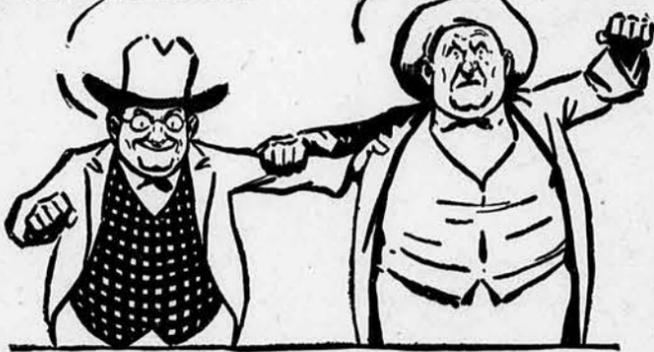
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Witness Fees.

When a witness is subpoenaed to court and knows he will never get his fees unless he gets them in advance, can he demand and get them or refuse to attend court? INQUIRER.

In civil cases yes; in criminal cases, no.

Adjoining Land Owners.

A and B are adjoining land owners. A's land is in pasture. B's land is in corn. Does the law require A alone to keep up the fence or is B required to keep up half of the line fence? Zeandale, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Each landowner is required to keep up half of the fence.

He is a Citizen.

I was 2 years old when I came to this country with my parents. After my father had been here two years or more he took out his first papers and about 12 years ago he took out his second, or final naturalization papers. During this time I had become of age. Am I a citizen? Frankfort, Kan. C. H. A.

You are a citizen.

Dog Taxes.

When the assessor came around to assess us he didn't ask us anything about the dog, whether we wanted to keep it. Now the authorities have written to us from Girard that we have to pay \$1. We have no property. This is a mining camp. We want to know if it is the law to pay dog tax in a mining camp. Pittsburg, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

The law makes no exceptions for mining camp dogs. Subscriber will either have to pay the tax on the dog or consent to have it killed.

Division of Property.

If A gives his daughter, who is married, personal property or real estate and the daughter should die, leaving husband and children or husband and no children how would the property be divided? Delia, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

In case she died leaving husband and children the husband would inherit half and the children half of her individual property. If there were no children the husband would inherit all unless she willed half to someone else.

Old Soldier's Pension.

Is there any chance to get an increase of pension for an old soldier, 78 years old who served in the Civil War being enrolled July 29, 1862, corporal in Co. H, 87th Indiana volunteers; discharged for disability December 29, 1862. His pension was increased December 17, 1912, to \$21 a month. He contracted diarrhea in the army; it has been chronic for years, and he has to be taken care of like a child. Is there any chance to get an increase, and back pay? Herington, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

The only chance for him to get an increase is by a special act of congress. You should take the matter up with your congressman, Guy Helvering, and Senator Curtis.

Still Another Case.

In case A subscribes for a paper for one year and at the expiration of the time does not have it renewed; does not notify the postmaster to stop delivering it; does not refuse to take it out of the office and does not notify B, the publisher of the paper to stop sending it; can B force A to pay for this paper after sending it on for five years without notifying A that his subscription has expired? Mayfield, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

This question has been answered before. B has no right under the law to send the paper for more than one year after subscription expires. I hold, therefore, that not having the right to send it he cannot collect. He can, however, collect one year's subscription from A.

A Question of Drainage.

Suppose that A and B are owners of adjoining tracts of land. On the land is a depression or draw running through both tracts. Has B the right to build a dike across this draw, and dam the water back on A's land? The draw has always been a natural drain during wet weather. Would it be considered a water course? Neosho Rapids, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

I believe that regardless of whether the draw is known as a water course one landowner has no right to do an act which will result in damage to his neighbor; therefore the only question is this: Would the building of the dike by B be likely to result in damage to A's land? If not he had a right to build it on his own land. If it would do damage he had no right to build it.

Does He Have to Pay?

I have been receiving a daily paper printed in Pensacola, Fla. I did not subscribe for the paper; in fact had not heard of it until it began coming. The address on the label shows that whoever sent it to me, paid for it for about two weeks. It has been coming regularly for several months since then. Could I be compelled

to pay for the paper and should I notify the publishers to stop sending it? What is the law in regard to papers which are sent after the subscription has expired? Ottawa, Kan. F. R.

You should have refused to take the paper out of the office at the expiration of the subscription. You should now notify the postmaster that you refuse to take the paper from the office. He will notify the publishers. Having taken the paper without protest since the expiration of the paid subscription you are liable for the subscription price from date of expiration until now provided that is not more than one year. The law forbids a paper to have subscribers on its list who are more than one year in arrears.

Can He be Made to Pay?

One year ago a man who had nothing but an old pony and buggy insisted on being assessed and gave in personal property to the amount of about \$1,000. He has gotten his notice of taxes due. Can he be compelled to pay? Hollenburgh, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Ordinarily I should say that when a man voluntarily lists property which he does not possess for taxation purposes he would be required to pay the taxes, but I should think that the man who would do as "subscriber" says this man did, would have no particular difficulty in proving that he was insane at the time he listed his property, or rather listed property which he did not possess, and therefore, was not responsible, and should be released from liability by the county commissioners.

Civil War Indebtedness.

Has the indebtedness of the Civil War been paid? If not how much do we owe, and to whom? Pittsburg, Kan. R. F. M.

The total interest bearing debt of the United States October 1, 1915, was \$970,634,590. Of this amount \$646,250,150 2 per cent bonds, due in 1930, may be said to represent what is left of the Civil War debt. There was \$63,945,468 in 3 per cent bonds issued during the Spanish-American war; \$118,489,900 in 4 per cent bonds, due in 1925, are bonds issued during the Cleveland administration; \$134,631,980, in Panama canal bonds, \$7,306,100 in postal savings bank bonds. Most of the bonds of the United States are held by the national banks. A few are held by state banks and trust companies, and no doubt a few by private persons. The interest rate on government bonds is so low that they are not attractive to persons who are looking for an income investment.

What Kind of Education?

I wish to ask you what you think of home study schools, and whether to get a civil service education or a good business education. Caney, Kan. F. L.

I am somewhat at a loss to know what the writer means by a "civil service education." If he means such an education as will enable him to pass a civil service examination the question is decidedly indefinite because there are several kinds of civil service examinations. It is possible to get an education by studying at home, but not one young man in a hundred has the patience and power of application to educate himself that way. I am inclined to think the writer is not the one out of the hundred. So far as a good business education is concerned our first class high schools now offer opportunities in that way equal to the ordinary business college. My advice to the young man would be to take a high school course if he can; if he cannot do that he would better take a six months' course in some reputable business college. We have two or three in Topeka.

Corporation Taxes.

If a corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas what does it have to pay annually to the state on its capital stock? Is a penalty imposed on the corporation if it fails to make such return to the state every year? Have the head officers a right to vote the earnings back into stock without declaring a dividend to those who wish to draw out the earnings on their stock? If the corporation should fail would the stockholder be liable for more than the amount of his stock? Wakeeney, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Yes. The annual fee varies according to the amount of capital stock, from \$10 a year where the capital stock does not exceed \$10,000 up to \$2,500 a year where the capital stock exceeds 5 million dollars.

The penalty for failing to report and pay is \$100 with an additional penalty of \$5 a day for every day the corporation remains delinquent after notice.

I do not quite understand what the inquirer means by "voting the earnings back into stock." The directors have

no right to increase the capitalization of the company without a vote of the stockholders, if that is what he means. They would have a right, however, if authorized by the bylaws of the corporation, to issue stock dividends up to the amount of the net earnings of the corporation, provided such issue did not exceed the total authorized capital stock of the corporation. I do not think, however, that the individual stockholder could be compelled to take his share of the dividend in stock if he was not willing to do so. The stockholder is liable only to the amount of the face value of his stock. Formerly he was liable for double the amount of his stock.

A Typhoid Well.

Is there any law in Kansas against an agent's selling a farm with a typhoid well on the place which was ordered condemned by the state and was neglected? The farm was sold to me nearly two years ago, and the well was guaranteed to me to be O. K. Later I was told the well was not safe. I learned also that the farm had an "overflow" on it. The farm was sold to me not to overflow. However, I put in a new well which cost me \$50 or more. I lost more than \$1,500 in crops, last year, and have lost most of 45 acres this winter by overflow. Who is to blame for this, and can anything be done with an agent for misrepresenting the place? He is very old and pretends to be a good Christian, and the banks recommend him. This land was dry and there was no sign of overflow when I bought it. Everybody said the agent was all right.
Chetopa, Kan.

R. B. D.

Leaving out extraneous matter the question is: Has R. B. D. a chance to collect damages from an agent who, by misrepresentations, induced him to purchase a farm? Undoubtedly he has. If this agent represented to the purchaser that the land did not overflow when as a matter of fact it was subject to overflow, or that the well was filled with healthful water when it had been condemned by the health authorities because it contained typhoid germs, then R. B. D. has a right of action not only against the agent who made the sale but against the owner of the land, provided it can be shown that he was aware of the agent's deception. The measure of damages would be first the difference between the actual value of the land, taking into account overflow land and the typhoid infected well, and what he paid for the land plus the damage caused by the loss of crops, and the cost of digging a new well.

Noted Men.

1. For what were the following men noted? David Belasco, Sir Arthur Pinero, Eugene Walters and George M. Cohan?
2. I was in Colorado from July 2, 1913, to November 30, 1915. I owned no real estate, and was not assessed for any personal property as I had nothing but an old bicycle and an old watch. The assessor called on me and I told him that I had no personal property except these articles. He said that he would not put anything down against me. Shortly after I came home I received a card from the treasurer of Elbert county, Colorado, which reads as follows: "The taxes against you for year, 1915, are now due and payable. The amount is \$3. Can they collect this from me?"
Augusta, Kan.

A READER.

1. David Belasco is a dramatic author and theater owner. He was born in San Francisco July 25, 1859. He is author of many successful plays and is at present owner of the Republic and Belasco theaters in New York. Eugene Walters is a playwright, born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 27, 1874, author of numerous plays, among them "The Real Issue," "Paid in Full," "The Wolf," "The Easiest Way," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," and others. George M. Cohan is a noted comedian and playwright. He was born in 1878 at Providence R. I. Has produced the plays "The Wise Guy," "The Governor's Son," "Running for Office," and a number of others. Sir Arthur Pinero is a very noted English playwright, author of "Mrs. Tanqueray," and other plays.

2. I suppose "A Reader" is a single man and therefore entitled to no exemptions. If he were in Colorado I believe the officials could collect the tax if they could find any property to levy upon, and can do so any way if he has any property there, whether he is there in person or in Kansas. So long, however, as he remains in Kansas he need not fear having to dig up that \$3.

Borrowed Money.

A lends B money to make payments on a farm taking a note signed by B and wife. A dies and the administrator demands payment of B's note. B borrowed the money to stock up his farm, then gave his stock to the man who signed the note with him. B has also given another note signed by himself and wife. Having made nothing except his interest, B cannot pay the note given to A. What can A's administrator do about it? B has a work team and harness; his wife owns two cows and two heifers. Can the administrator take them? Can B refuse to put a second mort-

gage on his farm for security? Could B use the bankruptcy law? If so could he reserve work team and harness and household furniture?
A READER.

I cannot say what the administrator can do about it without knowing more facts. You say that A lent B money to make payments on his place but you do not say whether he took a mortgage on the place to secure the note signed by B and wife, and presumably by another. You say, later, that he gave a mortgage on stock to the man who signed the note with him. You also ask still if B can refuse to give a second mortgage on his place for security. This might indicate that he had given a mortgage to secure the first note, or it might indicate that he had placed a mortgage on the land to secure some other debt.

1. If a mortgage was given to secure the first note of course the administrator can foreclose that. If not, the question is whether he can sell the personal property mentioned to pay the debt. It is perfectly clear that the work team and harness are exempt, but it is not so clear about the two cows and two heifers owned by the wife, who seems to have been a joint maker of the note. If the cows had belonged to the husband they would have been exempt under our law, but as they belong to the wife who is not the head of the family, they are not exempt. The administrator could, therefore, get judgment against husband and wife and levy on the two cows and two heifers.

2. There is no law compelling B to place a second mortgage on his homestead to secure any debt.

3. I know of no reason why B cannot use the bankruptcy law if he desires. In case he did he would be entitled to the same exemption allowed under our law in other cases, and could reserve his work team, harness and household furniture.

Get After the Apple Scab

Kansas farmers are being urged by the Agricultural college to use proper spraying methods this year to control the apple scab. Because weather conditions, last season, were ideal for developing scab serious injury to fruit is feared this year unless the next few months are unusually dry and warm.

Considering the present price of spraying chemicals, as well as the probability of scab injury, the material to use this spring will depend largely upon weather conditions. If it is cool and moist at

Thanks to the women of the United States there now are 40 million active church members in this country, a gain of more than three-quarters of a million in the last year. This means a great deal to the boys and girls of America. Those who have the influence of the church and of the Sunday school in early life much more seldom come to shipwreck later. Reformatory and prison statistics are eloquent of this fact and of the character-forming effect of Christian teaching. Every parent should be an active church member.

the time of the cluster-bud application, Bordeaux mixture should be used to insure freedom from scab. If the weather is warm, with drying winds, lime-sulfur probably will afford sufficient control and at less expense.

On account of the fact that all infection probably will not be prevented by the cluster-bud spray, it is best to use lime-sulfur at the petal-fall application. These two applications should, if made and applied properly, afford control in this state.

As there is little danger of causing injury at the time of the cluster-bud application, it is possible to use a somewhat stronger solution of lime-sulfur than commonly is recommended for the later spraying. It probably would be better to use 2 gallons of lime-sulfur to 50 gallons of water, this spring, than to use 1 1/2 gallons, as heretofore.

If Bordeaux is to be applied, the regular 3-4-50 formula should be used. In either case, arsenate of lead in the ratio of 2 to 4 pounds to each 50 gallons should be included to control canker worm and other insects. Two pounds probably would be sufficient except in orchards which have suffered severely in previous years from canker worm.



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stand up perfectly under the terrific strains of tractor service, while many others give endless trouble. The famous Waukesha Chrome Nickel Steel Crankshafts, the special designs, the unusual combination of special process steels for strength and aluminum for lightness and other exclusive Waukesha features are so unusual, so superior, that more than a score of America's leading tractor builders have unanimously adopted the Waukesha. And for these same reasons, you should

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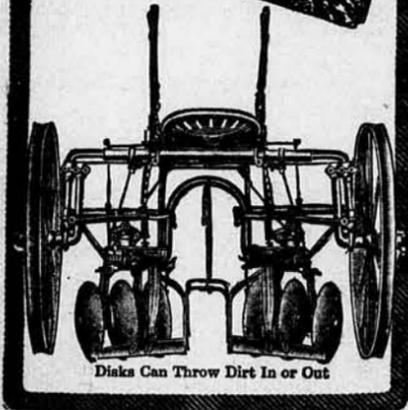
As you see in the illustration above, the disks leave the roots intact, down in the soil. The shovel cultivator cuts them off and lifts them toward the surface. Here, roots cannot get moisture—the plant is robbed of nourishment. The shovel turns the hard baked soil down to the roots and throws the moist, life giving soil up to the sun. The disk cultivator rarely goes deep enough to cut the roots. Should the disks touch the roots, they leave them deep down in the moist soil. The disk rolls over the soil. Its pressure is always downward. The disk blade keeps mulching the surface and killing the weeds, in any kind of soil, no matter what variety or in what quantity the weeds may be; when the field gets full of clods, the shovels knock them about and break the corn. The disks cut and crumble the clods to form a surface mulch and conserve the moisture below.

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Getting Ready for Spring

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW, Republic County.

The ground is thawing out, and drying little by little. If we get a few nice days now and then we shall soon be able to get back into the fields. We are getting things ready for that day to come so we can get an early start on the oats ground. From all indications quite an acreage of oats will be sown this season.

In this locality there is about as much money in oats as in wheat. Oats usually average 40 or 50 bushels an acre, and the cost of threshing is almost half. They are nearly always about half the price of wheat so we almost break even on the two crops. The horses certainly relish a feed of oats now and then.

We felt the first effect of the 10 per cent implement raise when I went to Belleville for a new disk harrow. It was \$4 higher compared with a year ago. But as we needed it we took our medicine and said nothing. A disk harrow will pay for itself in as short a time as any implement on the farm for the simple reason that by disking before plowing you get a more perfect seed-bed by pulverizing the soil before it is turned to the bottom of the furrow. This eliminates the air spaces that dry out the soil and kill the plant roots.

The hens are simply shelling the eggs now days. We are getting more eggs every day and shall soon be proudly taking our egg case to town with us once more. Eggs are doing a little better just at present, being about 17 cents, probably due to the number of hens being set now. We are going to start setting ours as soon as the hens show they are ready.

We sent for one of those "Weatherometers" you see advertised in the papers and it is certainly worth the price. It has hit the mark so far in forecasting the weather, as nearly anything ever has yet hit it and if it proves to be in the future what it is now, it will mean thousands of dollars for the farmers and livestock raisers of the country. It will tell what the weather is going to do from 15 to 30 hours in advance. Just think what that means to you to be able to tell when to cut your alfalfa and when not to do it.

We have been testing our seed corn this week, and find that nearly all of it is strong in germination. My method of testing is by using a shallow box 3 or 4 inches deep. I mark it off into cells about 2 inches square by criss-crossing twine, and plant 2 kernels from the butt and tip of each ear. I number the ear and cell in which the kernels were placed. The kernels are in about 2 inches of good soil covered over with about a half inch. In this manner one is able to tell which ears are strong and which are dead.

In testing I found several ears that were strong in one part and dead in another. It is estimated that if one ear of corn weighing 12 ounces is raised in every hill it will produce 35 bushels to an acre. So, why should we go on year after year raising a half crop when we might raise a full crop just as easily? If corn is planted 3 feet and 6 inches apart in hills there will be about 3,500 hills in an acre, and if there are three stalks in a hill, there will be 10,500 stalks or as many ears in an acre. It is also estimated that 110 good sized ears will make a bushel, so that would make a little more than 95 bushels to an acre. Therefore, we can't afford to lose many hills.

Spring Management of Bees

BY J. H. MERRILL, K. S. A. C.

You need a good, strong colony of bees in the spring to insure a good honey harvest. Brood rearing begins before or soon after the new supplies are brought to the hive. The new bees increase the capacity of the colony for brood rearing, thus bringing about a rapid increase in the size of the colony.

It is instinctive for the bees to increase their brood at this time of year, and the beekeeper, if possible, should make conditions favorable for them. He should see that they have plenty of room for brood rearing, and abundance of stores and protection. If the bees have been wintered in a cellar they will

not, normally, begin brood rearing as early as those wintered out-of-doors. When they are brought out they may or may not be placed on their old stands. If they begin to roam the fields as soon as they are brought out, many of them will be lost. To prevent this, bring them out at night or on a cloudy or chilly day.

Bees which have wintered successfully out-of-doors and have plenty of honey in the hives will increase rapidly the size of the colony. A full 10-frame Langstroth hive will not, ordinarily, be too large at this time. The increase may even be so rapid that it will be necessary to place another hive body on the first. They need room at this time and plenty of it.

During brood rearing vast quantities of food are consumed, and if the food supply is insufficient brood rearing will be checked. Even if the bees may bring in nectar at this time, they need it all for brood rearing and will not store much surplus. If they have not enough food, feed them. A sirup made of 1/2 sugar and 1/2 water, or even thicker, may be used. This sirup should be fed to the bees while warm.

The temperature of the brood must be kept nearly at human blood heat. If they are well protected they can conserve their muscular activities and will build up much faster. Hives which have been brought out from the cellar should be protected by covering them with paper wrapping or mats to prevent chilling the brood.

The hives should be opened some warm day and a thoro cleaning given them. It is well at this time to clip the wings of the queen so that she cannot emerge with a swarm. Clipping one wing will prevent her flying but if both wings on the same side are clipped, it will be easier to distinguish her from the other bees at future examinations of the brood. If colonies are found without any brood, it usually means that they are queenless and these should be united with colonies which have queens. This may be done by placing the queenless colony on top of the one with a queen. This heavy brood rearing should go on for six or eight weeks before the surplus honey flow. If the colony has plenty of room in which to rear a brood, has plenty of stores, and is well protected at this period, the result should be a strong colony capable of storing a large amount of surplus honey.

Don't Feed Silage Only

BY P. H. ROSS, County Agent.

The farmers who have well filled silos are smiling at the man who plugs through the mud these days to haul feed, but too many farmers are expecting silage, because of the good corn in it, to make a satisfactory feed of itself. Such are to be disappointed because of the lack of protein in the silage. The comparatively high price of cottonseed meal cut down its use very much in Leavenworth county with disappointing results to feeders. This is especially true among dairymen. The lack of a balanced ration is apparent in many cases, although the silage is of the very best. With cottonseed meal at \$40 a ton, 1 pound of protein in that feed would cost 5 1/2 cents, while with corn at 70 cents a bushel, the protein would cost 16 cents a pound. To balance a ration which lacks protein which is cheaper?

Studying By Mail—1350

More than 1350 students have enrolled since the first of the year in the free reading courses of the Kansas State Agricultural college home-study service, conducted by the division of college extension, according to M. G. Burton, director. The total enrollment is more than 1,700.

Courses offered cover a wide range of subjects in agriculture, home economics, education, and industry. They are prepared especially for busy people and the instruction given is planned to give immediate help in solving the every day problems of farm and home life. Besides the students in the free reading courses, the extension division is caring for 566 students enrolled in extension courses.

Be sure that your bull is a purebred. Time and feed are worse than wasted on a scrub or grade.

The Famous TUNG-LOK



Only \$99.00

Think of it—a genuine "Tung-Lok"—the best silo in the world for only \$99.00.

There is no reason now why a "Tung-Lok" should not be on every farm. Every silo owner who owns or has examined a "Tung-Lok" frankly admits it is the world's best.

Durability—price—cost of construction—all considered, the "Tung-Lok" is in a class by itself.

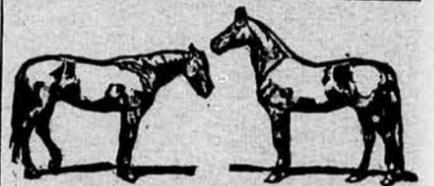
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Remember you have no troublesome Hoops or Guy Wires on the "Tung-Lok." Wet or dry—cold or hot—wind or calm, full or empty, the "Tung-Lok" stands. It can't blow down—it cannot come apart, because the "Tung-Lok" style of construction is scientifically correct. Sections laid horizontally, each section tongued and grooved so that all fit perfectly and interlocking, making a rigid wall. No scaffolding or expert help needed to erect—you save \$50 more right there.

Free Book

Write for Free Book and full information, together with special proposition to progressive farmers on Tung-Lok Silos, Tanks and Grain Bins.

Tung-Lok Silo and Tank Co. 304 Interstate Building, Kansas City, Mo.



THIS SHOWS!

Such unusual and continual results as the following prove that this remedy is so reliable—and successful—that it is positively a safe and secure investment to buy it under our CONTRACT. This is a signed, legal contract to cure or refund the money. 20 Years a Success.

"If anybody writes from around here, send them to me and I will show what it has done," writes Mr. John Davis, R. 1, Annandale, N. J., and he tells this interesting experience: "I bought a mare that ran away and hurt her knee. They had tried about everything and the man I got her of said, 'You can't make her go sound.' I said nothing; but I got a bottle of Save-The-Horse and before one-half the bottle was used she was sound as a dollar." "Two years later she went lame behind, and I could not use her. The doctor said 'a ringbone.' He gave a blister, and if not better in 3 weeks to fire and blister; at the end of 4 weeks the blister healed, but horse as lame as ever. So I told my wife I will use Save-The-Horse. You would be surprised, as in the next 3 weeks she was working every day and has never taken a lame step since. Two neighbors also had good success with Save-The-Horse."

BOOK FREE

No Matter what remedy you think of using, Don't Fail to send for our FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK. It is a mind settler on 58 Forms of LAMENESS—illustrated. Write today if only a postal. We originated the plan of treating horses—Under a Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails on Ringbone—Thornpin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease. But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners & Managers). Address TROY CHEMICAL CO., 15 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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 Kansas City, Mo. Prompt Inspections. Low Rates. Prompt Settlements.

Where the Neighbors Meet

Buck Creek School Patrons Have an Entertainment Every Month

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

WE HAVE just had our fifth school district meeting. These gatherings have not been dignified with the name of community meetings. The patrons of the Buck Creek school make up the crowd tho others from outside the district often come as guests. The plan for a "get-together" meeting at the beginning of this school year was made by the women in attendance at the annual school meeting April 9. Since then the women have been "initiative and referendum" in keeping up the monthly programs and entertainments.



her materials and cut out one garment after another. She rolled up the pieces for each garment with the pattern. Another day, when she had her machine in readiness, she did all the machine work she could do. The sewing was then ready for the hand work and she could pick it up when ever she had a chance. We find the plan works well if we are using a familiar pattern but if we use a new pattern we need to sew and baste as soon as we cut.

Our first meeting was for a basket supper. When one considers the work involved in preparing a big basket of food in every home, it seems strange that this should be the most popular of all ways of pleasing the crowd. There is no well equipped basement in the school nor have we tables and chairs. It has long been the custom, however, to take down the heavy wire screens that protect the windows from balls. These are spread over the desks, end to end, and covered with paper and table cloths. The majority must stand while eating—a custom which perhaps helps to make these meetings as informal as they are enjoyable. We intend to continue even when "school is out."

In preparing programs we have been surprised to learn how much help may be gotten from the extension department of our state university. One may obtain debate subjects or material for use in preparing debates, talks, or papers on almost any subject. Some of the material provided is thoroly up-to-date. The package libraries, as they are called, consist of clippings from the most recent newspapers and magazines. The only expense is the postage on the material. The department supplies a bulletin describing the services it is prepared to give. We understand that the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan is preparing for similar work but the plans are not fully developed.

The agricultural college has, however, fully completed a system of free reading courses that contain much for farm men and women. Any farm woman or group of farm women may take a correspondence course in preparing or preserving foods, in child life and care of children, in home nursing, sewing or any other subject that interests. These courses are free to Kansas people and cost only 50 cents for non-residents. The trivial charge in the latter case is made to cover postage. This is a great opportunity. Already, many seem to realize its value. Tho the course has been offered only six weeks, Director M. G. Burton writes that more than 1,500 have enrolled. Two bulletins describing what the course offers may be obtained by writing Prof. Burton at Manhattan.

Usually, we have thought we were saving time, trouble and expense when we paid \$1.50 apiece for house dresses of good material, and well made. Last week, however, we found by using a one-piece pattern that the total cost of a good house dress was less than 60 cents. We had some goods a yard wide. This enabled us to cut the skirt out of less than 3 yards of the material. The making of the dress, even with other work, did not require more than a day. When two dozen eggs and a little gump-tion will get a good house dress, there seems no reason for lacking neat and attractive work clothes. We expect to add some white collars and cuffs to some of our old dresses and so freshen them for renewed service.

The mother of nine children once told us how she managed to do all her own sewing. She said she planned what clothes she would make, bought all of

There are odds and ends left from making dresses that soon become a nuisance if they are allowed to accumulate. We like to keep a few good sized pieces for patches. Generally they are needed. Long strips that are left we cut into carpet rags or rather rug-rags 1½ to 2 inches wide depending on the thickness of the material. Rugs look better made of coarse rags, and being heavier than the average strip of carpet, will stay in place. The charge for warp and weaving a 9 by 12-foot rug is less than \$5. A bright "hit and miss" rag rug with a good border stripe is much prettier than a cheap ingrain or Brussels affair. We have seen these rugs on steps and porches for afternoon sewing bees and put to many more uses than one would feel like taking an expensive rug for. In the summer one can hang them on the clothes line and pound the dust out of them. In the winter, one can spread them out on the porch, cover them with snow and sweep the dust off with the snow. This leaves them almost as bright as when new. In fact, we think this a good plan to use in sweeping all rugs as a step preliminary to house cleaning.

There may be times when we shall need furs before summer but we believe this is the safest time to pack them away. If furs are left till moth millers get a chance to deposit eggs in them,

Don't forget this, Mr. Plain Citizen: The fellows who are shouting loudest for war and whose hearts are bleeding to death for the national honor, have no idea of doing any real fighting themselves. It's YOU for the bloody fray and the human omelet business, while these wise patriots will go safely on publishing newspapers or cutting coupons in Wall street. Militarism is all right—it depends on the end of it you get!
MICHAEL MONAHAN.

they would better be left unpacked. A woman once said she left her furs hanging where she would knock them down every time she reached for her summer hat. This reminded her to shake and dust them. We have found no better way of storing furs at home than to sew them up in newspaper bags now. Even then, we think it is wisdom to open the bags once in a while and give the furs a sunning and airing, then sew them up in fresh paper.

For us the month of March generally is the most "shut-in" time of the year. We can get children dressed for cold weather and send them out to play on frozen ground or sleigh riding if that is possible. But when the March mud and slush prevails, the youngsters have to stay on the porch or in the house. They are more likely to have colds and croup then than at any other time. We find ourselves alternating between the wish that we had been kindergarten teachers and the certainty that we ought to have had a course of training as a nurse. The trouble with many of the kindergarten schemes is that they require the direct supervision of an older person. The desire of most farm mothers is for some plan to keep the children happy and occupied while they themselves are busy with their housework or sewing.

Always a Clear Track

In spring, summer fall or winter — for protection against ice, snow or rain, nesting birds or trash — you can always depend on the

Louden Bird-Proof Barn Door Hanger

If you expect to build, or your door hangers are out of repair, you need the bird-proof, a completely enclosed track that will solve your door hanger problems for years to come.

The trolleys are thoroughly protected. They can't rust, clog, or jump the track. Hardened steel roller bearings make them roll smoothly and easily. A child can open or close the heaviest door.

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The Dollar size contains six times the 25c. size

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You're paying more than you ought to pay for tires. Save 20%. Buy Riverside Tires. **5,000 Miles Guaranteed** if you use Ford size, 4,000 miles all others. Send for free automobile book and get information on how to save money on all automobile accessories. Write for this book today—no house most convenient.

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New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Portland

Six Easter Booklets FREE

Each of these Easter Booklets are in envelopes. They are printed in colors, beautifully gold embossed and have verse on inside page. Do not confuse these booklets with the ordinary cheap grade of cards you see advertised. They are high-grade printed on enameled Bristol Board.

Our Free Offer A set of six booklets to match given free to all who send 10c for a three months subscription to our big family magazine, the Household. Address **Household, Dept. EG-2, Topeka, Kan.**

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Your Own Name on Knife

The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Two fine razor steel blades of best quality. German silver tips, brass guides, nickel rivets. New transparent handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking thro glass. The knife is size of illustration. Just the right size for a pocket knife. It's a beauty, strong and serviceable; no better knife made at any price.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER—We will send this dandy knife with your name on free for one yearly subscription to our publication at \$1.50. Address **MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. N. K., Topeka, Kansas.**

The Chance of a Lifetime For You to Receive Three Splendid Newspapers and Magazines For \$1.10 A Year

THE MAIL AND BREEZE universally recognized as the ablest and best agricultural weekly in the world. The Mail and Breeze is the oldest, largest and best farm paper in the West and has more and better departments devoted to the various interests of the farm than any other paper in its vast field. It is handsomely printed, on good paper, with high grade ink, giving its illustrations a brilliancy and life-like appearance unsurpassed in western agricultural journalism.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY a great, general family newspaper, with an abundance of the most interesting literary and miscellaneous reading matter for old and young.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE the standard monthly periodical for the housewife and her children; replete with beautiful poems, interesting stories, timely editorials. Its aim is to brighten the home, save money and labor for the home-maker, advise and instruct her on all household problems and furnish reading for her leisure hours.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY, USING THIS COUPON

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Ordinary hulls contain about 500 pounds of lint to every ton. Lint is indigestible, worthless as food, and if not injurious carries away much of the nutriment of the hulls. Our new process removes all lint. We ship you pure hulls. Nothing better for roughness.

Samples Free on Request

Write today for free samples. See how bright, clean, whole and lintless they are. All shipments made subject to confirmation. \$3.00 a Ton. F. O. B. Roff, Okla.

ROFF OIL & COTTON COMPANY
Box 101, Roff, Okla.



These Schools Come to You

Two thousand men and women who could not go to school had school brought to them in the last five months. These schools lasted five days each and were sent to 17 farm communities by the State Agricultural college. In every case three instructors in agriculture and two in home economics were sent by the college to give lectures and demonstrations. The work done in these schools is extremely practical. For instance, while a discussion on sewing is going on, the sewing machine is used and the different types of work that can be done by it are demonstrated so that the student learns how much laborious hand work can be replaced by equally substantial machine work. While a discussion on bread making is going on, an ideal loaf is being made. Every step in the process is made clear and the student learns why bread made in the right way is most wholesome.

While the women receive instruction in home art, sanitation, cooking and home nursing, the men listen to lectures on animal husbandry, farm crops, soil fertility, drainage, dairying, insects and animal diseases. Individual problems are discussed and suggestions offered in the various cases are shared by all.

Boys and girls are permitted to attend these schools if they care to and in communities where agriculture and home economics are not taught in the public schools, many high school students take advantage of this special short course.

courses; a first year's course and a second year's course, the latter following up the first year's work and going into more detail. A carload of demonstration livestock and crops from the Agricultural college will be used in all second year schools and special emphasis will be given to the judging and selecting of beef and dairy cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and to the selection of corn, sorghums and other grains.

Every community where a school is held organizes its own classes, 50 to 100 men and 25 to 50 women being enrolled at every place. The local expense of the school is covered by membership fees of \$1 a person, and amounts to between \$75 and \$100 for the first year school and \$125 to \$150 for the second year schools. The salaries of all the teachers are paid by the Agricultural college with funds appropriated by the state and federal government for that purpose.

The Round-Up April 7

Friday, April 7, the Third Annual Round-Up at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, Hays, Kan., will be held, at which time the experimental results from the feeding of 100 high grade Hereford cows, 100 head of high grade Hereford calves and 30 mules will be presented in such form as to be most useful to the man who is handling breeding livestock in the western part of Kansas and in those sections of the country which are similar in climate and rainfall.

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GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

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Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

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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 plant, grows everywhere, on all soils. Write today for our Big 100-page free catalog and circular about unhalbed and scarified hulled sweet clover. We can save you money on best tested, guaranteed seed. Sample Free.

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For \$1 I Will Send You 8 2yr. Apple, Pear or Peach

or 5 two year Cherry trees, or 75 Raspberry, Blackberry or Dewberry or 20 Grape, Gooseberry, Currant or Rhubarb or 100 Asparagus or 200 Spring bearing or 50 Progressive fall bearing Strawberry plants or eight 2 year Rose bushes or 25 transplanted Red Cedar. Freight paid on \$10 orders. Catalog Free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kans.

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The every year money-maker for every farmer. Thrives anywhere in the corn belt, makes 6 to 10 tons good, sure, succulent feed per acre, rebalanced by all stock. The seeds who bought and tried it last year now order 2 to 10 times as much. Big seed book free. Also other seeds of all kinds.

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FREE SEED CATALOG 1916

FLOWER, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
Poultry Supplies, Spraying Material, Berry Boxes and Baskets. We are the oldest and most reliable seed house in K. C.

T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO., Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.

High Grade SEED CORN

ASK FOR PRICES

GEORGE T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kas.



An Interested Class Studying Food Preparation in an Extension School Held in Connection with the Dickinson County High School February 21-25.

The extension school instructors spend most of their time in the fields during the summer studying the local conditions in communities where extension schools will be held in the fall and winter. For instance, the soil specialist makes a detailed study of the soil problems and collects samples of types of soils. These are used for demonstration work in connection with the soils lessons. With this definite information as to the local conditions it is possible to discuss soil so that everyone will understand it and to give practical suggestions as to crop rotation and soil management. Livestock produced by those attending the school is used for lessons in stock judging at all points where schools are held for the first time. In this way the people who attend the extension school re-

The cattle have been handled in the most practical manner. The Round-Up will be held in order to present to the stockmen not only the results from feeding of cattle with different feeds but also to let the visitors see their condition at the close of the winter feeding period. This is the most extensive experimental work being conducted in the United States with beef breeding cattle. It is designed to demonstrate the most profitable methods of production in the short grass country.

Use Fewer Capital Letters

If I wish to order some shoes from a house should I use a capital letter in writing the word "shoes," and should I use capitals for all the goods ordered? F. R. R. Jewell City, Kan.

Do not capitalize the word "shoes." Do not capitalize any of the common nouns in writing your order. The mercantile houses use altogether too many capital letters, but some day their stenographers may learn better. Some writers capitalize the name of any product in which they are especially interested. This is wrong except in referring to a registered trade mark. For instance: "I am making the best Horse-shoes and the best Whips in the country." Wrong. Horseshoes and whips should not be capitalized. The example is used merely as a specimen of mercantile stenography.

The Spring Band

When the warm South wind is blowing, And the grass and shrubs are growing, And nature's changed her raiment From a brown to a shiny green; When the birds are all returning To the nests where they were born, I feel like shouting, whoop, pee! When I wake up in the morn.

When I hear the cows a' lowing, When at morn the cock's shrill crowing And the hen that's advertising 'Bout her lay-out in the barn; When the old cow bell's a-ringing I'm so glad I get to singing, Keeping time and rhyme and meter, To the tinkle of her bell.

You may talk about your music, Of your city cornet band, Of their high-falutin' playing You applaud and call it grand. Just give me the things I've mentioned With the hum of honey bee It's the music that inspires, And it's just the kind for me.

R. S. Pittsburg, Kan. E. P. Livingston.



"Kaw Chief" Corn

For Record Breaking Crops.

Grown on our own Kansas pure seed farm. We have been working on this variety for 32 years, constantly selecting and improving the strain. All the nearly 60 years of our experience selling seeds backs our judgment that KAW CHIEF is our

FINEST YELLOW CORN

Matures in 95 to 100 days. Yields regularly 75 to 80 bushels to the Acre. Does fine on upland or bottom land. We guarantee highest germinating power. Send for sample and information about Big Price Contest.

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ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address

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Large Assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and

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Apple 7c; Peach 8c; Plum 17c; Cherry 15c each. First class guaranteed. Freight paid on \$10.00 orders. Write today.

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Write TODAY for our new 1916 Catalog FREE.

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White Blossoms; the greatest money-making crop of today. Wonderful opportunities for the farmer who starts growing it. Builds up worn land rapidly and produces heavy, money-making crops while doing it. Excellent pasture and hay; inoculates your land for alfalfa. Easy to start; grows on all soils. Our seed all best scarified, hulled, best germinating and tested. Quality guaranteed. Write today for our big Profit-Sharing Seed Guide, circular and free samples. **AMERICAN MUTUAL Seed Co., Dept. 505, 43d and Roby St., Chicago, Illinois.**

ALSIKE \$5.00 AND TIMOTHY 5 Per Bu.

INVESTIGATE—Seed and Grasses

Alsike Clover and Timothy mixed. Fully 1-3 alsike, a big bargain. Greatest hay and pasture combination grown. Write for Free Sample and 100 page catalog and circular describing this wonderful grass mixture. Beats anything you can sow and ridiculously cheap. We have the only best tested re-cleaned seed guaranteed. Write before advance.

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Strawberry Plants

\$1.00 per 1000, etc. Best Michigan Stock. 100 varieties including Queen, etc. Grapes, Raspberries and other small fruits. Seed today for 1916 Catalog.

ALLEGAN NURSERY, BOX 33 ALLEGAN, MICH.

Cattle Prices are Higher

BY R. D. HARRIS.

When we come to look at the conditions underlying the welfare of the great agricultural regions of the country, the sum total of our experience has clearly demonstrated that we are going through a period of improvement, economic changes and readjustments. The "man with the hoe" is rapidly encroaching on the great cattle ranges. The tendency of the times is more and more toward the production of cattle on farms, and the long horned native denizen of the prairies—the constituent elements of whose anatomy were formerly so conspicuously horns, hide, bones and "cussedness"—is being replaced with constantly improving grades, better beef, better and safer conditions of breeding, development, financing and marketing. Increasing population; the extension of transportation facilities over the cattle country; the advent of the small farmer; the scientific study of methods of diversification and breeding; the increase in the country's wealth and banking facilities; the improvement in quality and the advance in prices—have all combined to create conditions vastly different from those of the long ago.

I can remember when for lack of transportation facilities, feed and water, in some remote sections, cattle have been actually slaughtered for the sale of their hides, the carcass going to waste. I can remember when an Eastern banker of prominence—whose views were undoubtedly shared by many others—expressed himself to the effect that he would as soon have a mortgage on a school of fish in the Gulf of Mexico as on a herd of cattle on the Texas Plains. I can remember when rates on cattle loans were so high that it was often facetiously said that the lender did not care anything at all about getting back the principal if he could only be sure of getting the interest.

In those days conditions of the business were oftentimes so precarious that many bankers would not make a cattle loan unless it was secured also by a mortgage on enough land to make the debt good, irrespective of the cattle security. The land, like everything else, has enhanced in value, and has made greater fortunes than the cattle, but as it enhances in value and is more and more taken up for farming, it has more and more gotten to be, as I have said, a condition of smaller herds, higher grades, better prices, enclosed pastures, dependable conditions of feed, water and winter protection, less disease, better quarantine, sanitary and preventive measures, better safeguards, and better foundations of credit all around. Of course some of the big ranges still exist and will continue to exist for a long time to come, but transportation, better breeding, better conditions and better methods have wrought a great change for the better, from a credit point of view, in the conditions underlying loans on range cattle.

Let us take a look over the government statistics on cattle production between the years of 1867 and 1915. Great fluctuations are shown over this period of time, both in numbers and values.

Milk cows have increased from 8,349,000 in 1867 to 21,262,000 in 1915, the latter figure representing nearly the maximum number for the whole period,

having been slightly exceeded only twice—in 1909 and 1910.

Average prices on this class of stock have fluctuated from a minimum of \$21.40 to a maximum, in 1915, of \$55.33. The price has doubled in 10 years, since 1905, when the average was \$27.44, since which time there has been an annual increase in price.

The statistics on all other classes of cattle except milk cows, beginning with 11,731,000 in 1867, showed a gradual and rather uniform increase in numbers until 1892. Up to that time they reached a maximum of 37,651,000. Since that time these figures indicate large fluctuations, up and down, ranging from a minimum of 27,610,000 to a maximum of 51,566,000 in 1907. From that time each year showed a continued decline until in 1914 the number had decreased to 35,855,000. In 1915 the tide turned and for the first time the figures showed an increase, indicating 37,067,000. In the increase of 1915 over 1914 it is interesting to note that Kansas led all other states in the Union, with an increase of 213,000 head, and at the same time the average price in Kansas increased from \$36.90 to \$42.50 a head. It is a notable fact this increase a head is larger than in any other state in the Union, and very considerably larger than any other state except Texas, which makes almost as good a showing. Kansas showed also an increase of 28,000 in the number of dairy cattle, with an increase in the average value of \$6 a head, between 1914 and 1915, and in both these items is near the top of the list.

The average price of beef cattle of all ages has shown an increase annually, in the United States, from \$15.15 in 1905, to \$33.38 in 1915, and the price has a little more than doubled in the last seven years.

Opium the Most Valuable

The editor of the Medical Review of Reviews went to the trouble of getting the data from hundreds of the most prominent medical men in the country on their viewpoint of the most valuable or important medicinal agents. Among the replies 107 were from teachers or instructors of medical schools. Here is the summary of the ballot:

Opium	102
Mercury (calomel, ung. hydrarg.)	94
Cinchona (quinine)	85
Digitalis	70
Iodin (iodides)	35
Ether	28
Arsenic (salvarsan, atoxyl)	28
Salicylates (salicylic acid, aspirin)	21
Iron	21
Nox vomica (strychnin)	16
Diphtheria antitoxin	10
Castor oil	8
Magnesium sulphate	4
Ipecac (emetin)	3
Belladonna (atropin)	2
Sodium bicarbonate	2
Chloroform	2
Cocain	2
Cascara sagrada	2

There was one vote each for alcohol, camphor, strophanthus, nitroglycerin, caffeine, smallpox vaccine, potassium bromide, phenacetin, acetanilid, aconite, formaldehyde and bismuth.

Physical efficiency depends not only upon the proper feeding of the body, but upon clothing, shelter and general habits of life.

If you curry the old cow with the milking stool, don't get mad if she massages you in the ribs with her hind legs.



Both the Number and Prices of Good Cattle are Increasing Rapidly in Kansas, Which is a Very hopeful indication of Future Profits.

The New Meritorious APPLE GOLDEN WINESAP

IMAGINE the combination—Juicy tartness of Jonathan, satisfying meatiness of old Winesap, beauty of Winter Banana—deep gold color of Grimes, with rich, deep red blush—then add keeping qualities of good old money-making Ben Davis and you have vivid picture of the new apple—Golden Winesap.

Many Favorite Apple Qualities in One—Rather large size, 3 1/4 to 4 inches in diameter. Fine, healthy grower and early bearer. All indications point to great popularity immediately for Golden Winesap, both in home and market. If you could see Golden Winesap, and taste it, you would want to plant at once.

Apple Authorities Endorse and Praise—We sent sample apples to a number of the best authorities in America. The verdict rendered by such men as Dr. J. C. Whitten, Coyne Brothers, H. M. Dunlap and others was unanimous in favor of Golden Winesap.

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Town.....
R. F. D..... State.....

Burpee's Seeds Grow

The Fortieth Anniversary Edition of Burpee's Annual, the Leading American Seed Catalog for 1916, is brighter and better than ever before. It offers the greatest novelty in Sweet Peas, the unique "Fiery Cross", and other novelties in Rare Flowers and Choice Vegetables, some of which cannot be had elsewhere. This book of 182 pages tells all about proved and tested Seeds. It is mailed free. A post card will do. Write today, mention this publication.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

SEED CORN AT FARMERS' PRICES:
High Grade, Prize Winning, Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Butted, Tipped, Shelled and Graded. \$1.50 per bu.; 10 bu. \$1.25 per bu. 25 bu. \$1.00 per bu. in seamless sacks. S. G. TRENT, HIAWATHA, KAN.

THE GOOD JUDGE WINS A BET FROM A POOR JUDGE.

WINNING IN A ROMPI LIFE AND STAYING QUALITY IS WHAT YOU WANT IN A CHewing TOBACCO AS IN A CHEW OF TOBACCO!

GOON DING IT! AND! PUT ALL MY MONEY ON THAT OLD PLUG.

THE lean horse for the long race—a little of T-W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew—goes further, lasts longer, gives more real comfort and satisfaction than the big wad of the ordinary kind.

Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste!
Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

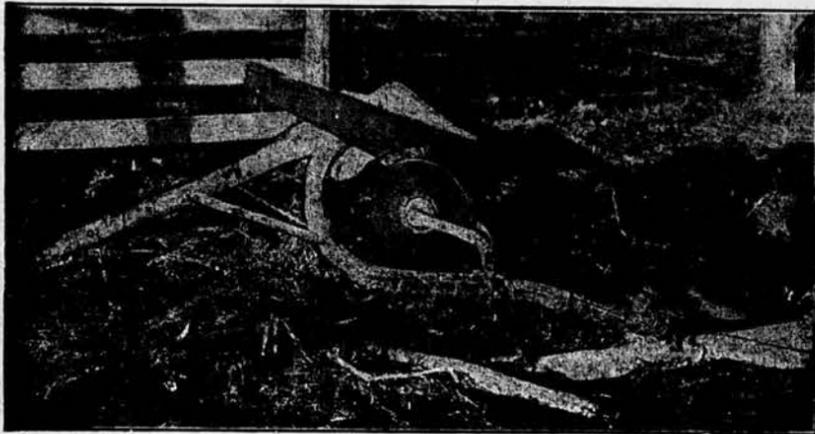
Fish Bite like hungry wolves any time, if you use MAGIC-FISH-BITE. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write today and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 57, St. Louis, Mo

Coin Case FREE
This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. The delicate coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

Machinery Needs Real Care

Better care is being given the farm machinery in Kansas every year. There is a growing appreciation that this will pay and pay well, which is of course the main reason for the building of machinery sheds. Of course there are some farms on which no storage of any kind is provided but the percentage in this class is not so large as it was 10 years ago.

A great deal of machinery is still left in very bad condition. This is well il-



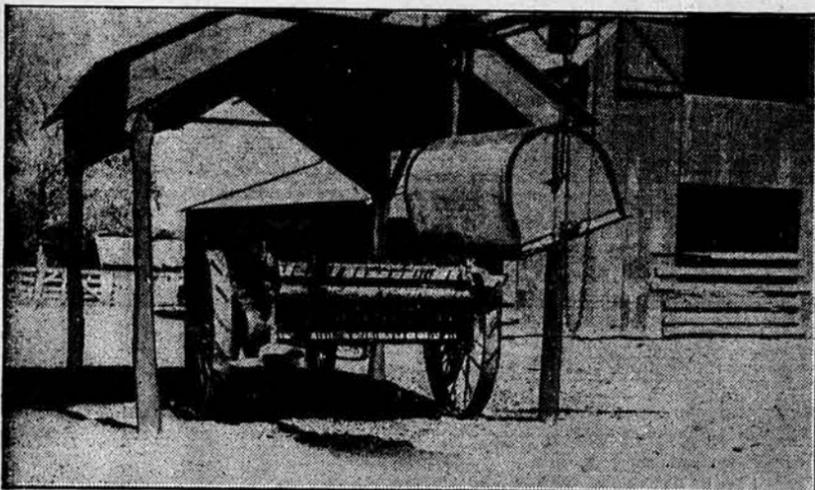
A Menace to Livestock and no Benefit to the Plow, Which is Certain Not to Scour Readily This Spring.

lustrated by the picture of the plow, which was taken recently on a Kansas farm. There are many thousands of plows which are in just this condition today in this state.

They will not scour this spring until considerable work is done on them, and worse than this there is a good chance that livestock will be injured on them before that time comes.

Storage for the Spreader

Manure is too valuable to be wasted. Real efficiency in its use requires that it should be hauled to the fields as soon as possible after it is made, and applied with a spreader, so an even distribution will be obtained. Economy in handling



If the Spreader is Placed in an Open Shed and the Manure is Dumped Directly into it the Labor Cost Will be Small.

this material requires that it should be thrown or dumped directly into the spreader.

A good way of handling the spreader is to place it in an open shed, where the manure can be dumped directly into it from an overhead track, if this is available. Such a system is commonly used on dairy farms, where overhead carriers are common. A plan of this kind allows the manure to be handled with the lowest possible labor cost.

Some Grange Ideals

BY GRANGER BEN,
Kincaid, Kansas.

Education should be the cornerstone upon which to build a Grange. Not only the education that gives us a keener insight into the daily business of life, but one that will lift us above selfish ambitions and will better fit us for leadership in all good works, and tend to influence for good those with whom we come in daily contact.

The season for community work is at hand. The most beautiful country district in Kansas is capable of still further improvement. Some even more

so! It is the wise Grange that takes the lead.

Last year Kansas farmers organized more Granges than any other state. Let the good work continue, for with a good Grange in every locality, we shall have more well informed farmers, and more boys and girls contented to live in the country. Every Grange should have certain meetings to make a thoro study of our school laws.

We have good laws, and if rural communities want better schools, they themselves must get busy.

The effort on the part of the state

this is because there is considerable interest in building, and this supplies a cheap and efficient way of getting lumber in many cases. On many farms in eastern Kansas there are trees that are ripe, dead or broken, and which should be hauled to the mill if the most lumber is to be obtained from them.

Of course there is no use in cutting the good trees unless one has a use for the lumber, for they become more valuable every year if they are allowed to grow. However, in almost every woodlot of any considerable size a few trees can be found which should be removed, for they are near their limit of growth, and it pays best when this stage is reached to give younger trees a chance.

Here's a Good Report

BY ED HILL, SECY.

The auditing committee of the four Granges comprising the Lebo group of the Coffey county Grange filed its report last week.

The co-operative association submitted the following totals of purchases made for the Lebo group by O. H. Johnson, purchasing agent of the Coffey county association, from January 1, 1915, to January 16, 1916:

8,534 sacks flour.	
352 sacks bran.	
26,992 pounds apples.	
20,210 pounds cabbage.	
38 barrels sweet potatoes.	
1,730 sacks shorts.	
1,000 crates prunes.	
919 bushels peaches.	
5,000 pounds onions.	
2,583 bushels of potatoes.	
Total selling price of merchandise.	\$13,876.64
Sold at a profit of.....	166.21
Expense account.....	181.81
Profit above expense.....	4.40

Twenty carloads were purchased during the year, not including 8,000 bushels coal and 40,000 pounds salt; also, a large amount of dried fruit and cheese.

J. M. Sloan,
C. W. Cassell,
Auditing Committee.

In looking over the report of the auditing committee many interesting details were found. The average price paid for flour by the members during the year was \$1.37 a sack. The lowest price at which flour was sold was \$1.22 1/2 a sack. Sixteen thousand pounds of cabbage sold at 65 cents a hundred.

Reading down the list we find 2,367 bushels of potatoes sold to the members at 55 cents a bushel.

One car binding twine, 20,000 pounds, sold at 7 cents a pound. This car alone represented a saving of \$800 compared with the retail price at the time of purchase.

The report shows that the business has been handled at a cost of a fraction over 1 per cent and there are no shelf-worn goods on hand and no bad accounts on the book.

Our group of Granges is well pleased with the results of the co-operative buying. Numerous other groups are purchasing thru our county agent, Mr. Johnson, who has purchased as high as seven carloads in one day.

Northern feeding oats and Texas seed oats are in demand. Mr. Johnson has delivered nine cars up to date at prices ranging from 45 to 56 cents a bushel.

From present indications the day is not far distant when the entire state will be organized along bed rock co-operation lines. Grangers everywhere are demanding results. We have had enough theory. We believe it is time for our dreams to come true.

The automobile has come to stay, but horses are still useful for hauling them out of the winter mud.

The transformation of corn into pork brings good money to those who know how to turn the trick.

Logs for the Mills

There is more interest than usual this winter in eastern Kansas in cutting logs for the sawmills. Perhaps



This 14-Foot Log, Sealing 956 Feet, Was Cut on a Farm in Wilson County Recently, to Supply Lumber for a Barn.

Pat. June 8, 1915

A New Work Suit!

And It's Great!
The most comfortable you ever put on—and the neatest! No belt to bind. No suspender straps to tire shoulders. No coat tails to bunch or catch in machinery. No double thickness at waist or front. Just the garment that farm workers want. Try it once and you'll never go back to overalls.

Comfortable
Safe
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It's the modern work garment. Nothing else like it. Never chafes. Gives you all the room you want and perfect freedom of movement. Snug fitting military collar—keeps out dust and chaff.

Patented button down skirt showing neat jacket effect.

Skirt up showing suspenders which are attached to back of jacket.

Showing the convenient arrangement.

UNION MODEL

COMBINATION WORK SUIT

Order Today! From your dealer; or direct from us. Give chest, waist and inseam of pants measurements. Stifel Indigo \$2.25 Express stripe \$2.50; Pin Stripe \$2.50; Government Standard Khaki \$3.50. Money back if not satisfied. Write for descriptive circular.

JOHNSTON & LARIMER MFG. COMPANY
Wichita, Kan.

Dept. 15

Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me.....
Sensible Suits (kind.....). If not satisfactory I may return for full cash refund. Chest..... in. Waist..... in. Inseam of pants..... in.

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

THIS BUGGY \$36.50

Can't be duplicated elsewhere at the price. It's a wonderful buggy for the money and we ship it on

60 DAYS Free Trial

Subject to your approval, it's another proof of Elkhart quality and the saving made by our factory to user plan.

Write for Big Buggy Bargain Book

and read how 45 years experience has taught us how to give the most for the money in wearing quality, appearance and general satisfaction and by our direct low cost method of selling to save you \$25 or more on each buggy.

175 Styles Buggies and 65 Styles Harness are illustrated and described. Don't buy without seeing our book. A postal brings it free.

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Rider AGENTS Wanted

in each town to ride and show a new 1916 model "RANGER" bicycle. Write for our special offer on a sample to introduce.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 days' trial. Send for big free catalog and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms.

34 STYLE in size and colors in Ranger bicycles. Most complete line in America. Other guaranteed models \$11.95, \$14.75 and \$17.50. A few good second-hand bicycles taken in trade. \$5 to \$8 to clear.

Tires, lamps, wheels, saddles, parts, and all bicycle supplies at half usual prices. Do not buy until you get our catalog and offers. Write Now.

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Flour City Tractors

THIS AD IS SMALL BUT IT COVERS A BIG PROPOSITION

A complete line of Light and Heavy duty Tractors—a size suitable for any farm. The success and progress of the "FLOUR CITY" has been guided by the demand for Tractor efficiency. Our 1916 Catalog gives details. Ask for it.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.
854-44th Ave. No. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Brown Mouse

(Continued from Page 27.)

myer, "If I do talk dialect; and I'll agree with you so far as to say that it would have been a crime for me to neglect the chemistry, bacteriology, physics, engineering and other sciences that pertain to farmin'—if there'd been any such sciences when I was gettin' my schoolin'."

"And yet," said Jim, "some people want us to guide ourselves by the courses of study made before these sciences existed."

"I don't, by hockey!" said Mr. Hofmyer. "I'll be dog-goned if you ain't right. I wouldn't 'a' said so before I heard that speech—but I say so now."

Jim's face lighted up at this, the first convincing evidence that he had scored. "I b'lieve, too," went on Mr. Hofmyer, "that your idee would please our folks. I've been the standpatter in our parts—mostly on English and—say German. What d'ye say to comin' down and teachin' our school? We've got a two-room affair, and I was made a committee of one to find a teacher."

"I—I don't see how—" Jim stammered, all taken aback by this new breeze of recognition.

"We can't pay much," said Mr. Hofmyer. "You have charge of the discipline in the whole school, and teach in Number Two room. Seventy-five dollars a month. Does it appeal to ye?"

Appeal to him! Why, eighteen months ago it would have been worth crawling across the state after, and now to have it offered to him—it was stupendous. And yet, how about the Simmses, Colonel Woodruff, the Hansens and Newton Bronson, now just getting a firm start on the upward path to usefulness and real happiness? How could he leave the little, crude, puny structure on which he had been working—on which he had been merely practicing—for a year, and remove to the new field? Jim was in exactly the same situation in which every able young minister of the gospel finds himself sooner or later. The Lord was calling to a broader field—but how could he be sure it was the Lord?

"I'm afraid I can't," said Jim Irwin, "but—"

"If you're only 'fraid you can't," said Mr. Hofmyer, "think it over. I've got your postoffice address on this program, and we'll write you a formal offer. We may spring them figures a little. Think it over."

"You mustn't think," said Jim, "that we've done all the things I mentioned in my talk, or that I haven't made any mistakes or failures."

"Your county superintendent didn't mention any failures," said Mr. Hofmyer.

"Did you talk with her about my work?" inquired Jim, suddenly very curious.

"M'h'm."

"Then I don't see why you want me," Jim went on.

"Why?" asked Mr. Hofmyer.

"I had not supposed," said Jim, "that she had a very high opinion of my work."

"I didn't ask her about that," said Mr. Hofmyer, "though I guess she thinks well of it. I asked her what you are tryin' to do, and what sort of a fellow you are. I was favorably impressed; but she didn't mention any failures."

"We haven't succeeded in adopting a successful system of selling our cream," said Jim. "I believe we can do it, but we haven't."

"Wal," said Mr. Hofmyer, "I'd know as I'd call that a failure. The fact that you're tryin' of it shows you've got the right idee. We'll write ye, and maybe pay your way down to look us over. We're a pretty good crowd, the neighbors think."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Good Blood Will Tell

(Continued from Page 3.)

none of these bulls sold for anything like as low as \$100 and that was the price I had set to pay for a bull. Away along near the last of the sale, a low, heavy-set, red yearling bull came into the ring. He was just of the type that I liked but he had awful bad horns and looked a good deal like a buffalo. The first thought I had was, "Well, I would not want you at all."

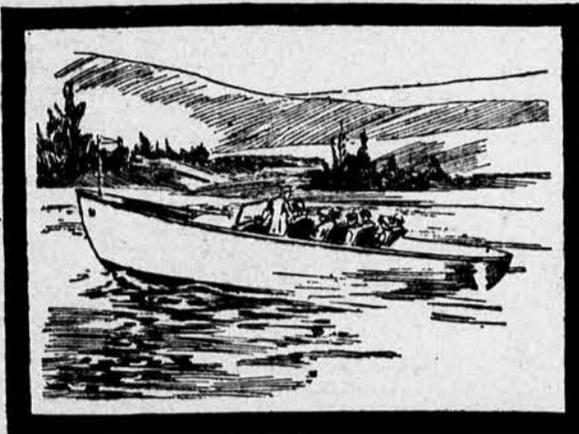
The first thing I knew Col. Bob called out, "You man from Watonga, here's your bull, now buy him! I have been taught from a child to obey, so I went to bidding thinking I would run him up to \$100 and then quit. It went fast and furious up to that mark and the minute I said "A hundred dollars," Col. Bob said "Sold!" I was pleased that I had bought a bull, yet disappointed that he had such bad horns.

In next week's issue Mr. Lookabaugh will tell of his experiences in building up his big, purebred herd, which is one of the largest in the country.

Principal Features of this Picturegame are Trade-Marked and Copyrighted by Publishers' Picture-Quiz Assn., Inc., New York.

If You Can Find a Title Here to Fit This Picture

\$5,000 in Cash for Our Readers



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FREE Enter Our Great Profit Sharing Game

Many manufacturers and others share their profits with their employees and customers. We have decided to offer \$5,000.00 cash representing a part of our profits. We want you to get a share of it—why not get the \$1,500 cash or \$750 cash or \$500 cash. You have just as good an opportunity as anyone. Absolute fair play is guaranteed to all.

Look at the picture and pick out a name or title from list above to fit it. There are 32 pictures in all. You just get the pictures and pick out the titles you think best fit the pictures. Those doing this simple thing best will share in the \$5,000 cash. First prize is \$1,500 cash.

Easy isn't it? Well, we mean it to be easy and lots of fun playing the Picturegame too. We want to give the money away, and we use this pleasant game as a way to offer it to all our readers, giving them all an equal opportunity to become one of the prize winners.

The money is in the bank, waiting to be distributed. You, no matter who you are, should win it, and you'll have only yourself to blame if you don't try. There is no work in this pastime, no canvassing or soliciting or anything of that sort. This is simply the method we take of getting rid of \$5,000.00 cash. Our readers help us to prosper—why shouldn't we share our success with them?

If space permitted we could tell you how to play here in detail, but we have written the whole thing out for you and will gladly send it immediately when you send in the inquiry coupon to the right. Do that NOW—we want you to play the game and get your share of the money, and we most heartily invite you, dear reader, to accept from us a big share of our annual profits. The game is free to all and without the slightest obligation of expense. The plain rules telling all about this, date to send in answers, object lesson pictures, will be sent you free, on receipt of the Inquiry Coupon. May the money you win buy the very thing you desire most in life, but can't afford now. Send in the Inquiry Coupon, and put yourself in readiness to share in our profits. SEND IT NOW.

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and 495 other big cash prizes, totaling in all \$5,000 cash.

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A \$2.00 BOOK FOR ONLY \$1 SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

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What young men and young women, young wives and young husbands, fathers and mothers, teachers and nurses should know.

Sex Facts Hitherto Misunderstood In Plain wrapper, only \$1, postage 10 cents extra.

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Ditching and Terracing Made Easy—Bigger crops—better farms with

10 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. Cuts ditch to 4 ft. Grades roads. All-Steel—Fractical—Adjustable—Reversible. Cleans ditches, cuts and works out dirt at same time. Does work of big machines. Soon pays for itself. Write for free booklet and introductory proposition. Gressbachers Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc., Box 574, Gressbachers, Mo.

4 Empire STEEL 750 Wheels

that's the cost per year on basis of service. They last 20 to 25 years. Average cost \$12. Save labor, time, horses, roads, money. Put a set on your wagon at our risk. Write for catalog and prices.

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K. C. PRAIRIE DOG THE TRACTOR THAT OUTWORKS THEM ALL

Will pull three 14 inch bottoms under any ordinary conditions. 25 H-P. Waukesha Motor—can be used for operating other machinery; 2 speeds; plows at 2 1/2 miles per hour—on road work 5 miles. Hyatt Roller Bearings.

LOW COST

High in quality but low in price. A powerful sturdy, enduring, simple Tractor that will make and save money every day in the year. Write for special offer to a few reliable farmers.

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

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send job for three months' subscription to our big magazine, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B2, Topeka, Kan.

Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 620 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$2.00 to pay for a three-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$2.00 at once. Mail and Breeze, Dept. HB-10, Topeka, Kansas

Choice of Roses and Gladiolus Free



Six Beautiful Roses

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-Flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. They partake of the hardiness of the Perpetuals and the beauty and delicacy of the Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

Description of the Roses

LESLIE HOLLAND—A fragrant, beautiful red Rose that flowers constantly. The color is constant and durable, being one of the few dark red Roses that does not rapidly fade. For massing for color effect, it presents boundless opportunities.

WHITE KILLARNEY—One of the finest of white Roses. The blossoms are sometimes tinged with pale blush, accentuating their beauty. The fragrance is as delicate as the hue of the blossoms. The fact that it is an ever blooming variety greatly enhances its value and accounts for its widespread popularity.

COUNTESSE OF ILLCHESTER—Brilliant, velvety-crimson. The blossoms are highly perfumed, the fragrance being penetrating and lasting. The flowers are of splendid form, large and full. The buds are peculiarly handsome in form. It is one of the best Roses of the garden, and for cutting, on account of the long, sturdy stems.

LADY ALICE STANLEY—Whatever else one may plant in the way of Roses, the garden should contain this Rose to be complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color with a sweet fragrance, the flowers come freely and constantly. Large, full, globular blossoms.

HARRY KIRK—A creamy-yellow Rose, strikingly pleasing, both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces flowers in abundance. The strong, vigorous plants are particularly valuable for massing in solid beds, and their daintily tinted flowers harmonize and contrast most effectively.

MRS. AARON WARD—A salmon-yellow Rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full and of fine form. This variety is the equal of all the yellow Roses, and by many growers is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather.

SPECIAL OFFER

OFFER NO. 1. We will send your choice of any three garden roses with a yearly subscription to the Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 and 10 cents additional.

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Fair Acreage of Oats Sown

A Good Rain Would Help the Wheat in Some Parts of Kansas

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

MOST of the oat seeding for this year is finished in Kansas. In a few sections the ground still is too wet to work well, and it is planned to put in the oats in the next week or two. In some other counties a rain would be welcomed for the wheat. There are very few reports of damaged wheat. A few farmers are reporting that their fields are infested with Hessian fly.

KANSAS.

Finney County—Fine winter weather still continues. No moisture. Farmers preparing for spring work. Some barley being sown. Stock doing well. Milo 70c; eggs 17c.—F. S. Coen, March 10.

Morton County—Threshing all done. Milo did not yield as much as was expected. Kafir made a good yield. Some fields averaged as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Wheat needs moisture.—E. E. Newlin, March 10.

Doniphan County—Roads in fair condition. Growing wheat in good condition. Not all the frost out of the ground yet. Work in the fields will not begin before two weeks. A good deal of corn going to market at 62c; hogs 9c.—C. Culp, Jr., March 11.

Montgomery County—Oats sowing in progress this week. The ground is very wet yet. Bottomland wheat looks good but upland wheat is small and stand is thin. Stock in good condition. Some poultry dying from an unknown cause.—J. W. Eikenberry, March 11.

Lane County—March came in like a lion—quite cold with snow. High winds March 5, 6, and 7 and prairie fires swept the northern and southern part of the county. Weather very warm and still since then. Eggs 15c; cream 33c.—F. W. Perrigo, March 10.

Lyon County—Fine weather and ground soon will be dry enough to plow. Wheat looks good. Farmers soon will plant oats and potatoes. Plenty of rough feed. Not a great deal of corn or oats in the country. Stock in good condition.—E. R. Griffith, March 10.

Coffey County—Weather like spring, and a great deal of oats being sown. The seed is nearly all being shipped in. Stock not looking so well as they did two months ago. Fat hogs and cattle getting scarce and high. Hens laying well and eggs are worth 15c.—A. T. Stewart, March 11.

Edwards County—The mercury has been going up and down like a pump handle. Oats nearly all in. Roads being worked. Still a little surplus feed and hay. Stock all doing well. Good prospects for spring oats. Few sales. Corn 58c; wheat 95c; eggs 55c; eggs 18c.—O. D. Clark, March 7.

Lincoln County—Shortage of cars in this part of the county. Condition of wheat about 70 per cent. A good many reports of fly in the early wheat. Wheat not making any pasture. Cattle selling high at sales. Horses not in demand. Wheat 91c; corn 54c.—Edward J. G. Wacker, March 10.

Neosho County—Fine weather for farm work and a good deal of oats sown. Oat sowing will be finished next week. Stock looking well. Plenty of feed and some hay left over. Several farmers have lost hogs with pneumonia. Corn 70c; oats 50c to 55c; eggs 18c; potatoes \$1.15.—A. Anderson, March 11.

McPherson County—Growing wheat looks all right and has begun to green up. Hessian fly in the early sown wheat. Farmers busy in the fields getting the oats in. A great demand for brood sows. Hogs high. About all the fat stock has been marketed. Wheat and corn prices have taken a tumble.—John Ostlund, Jr., March 11.

Comanche County—Spring weather, and the wheat fields are beginning to look green. About the usual acreage of oats being sown with the ground in fair condition. Stock have wintered well. A few fat cattle and marketable hogs left. Farmers much disappointed over the drop in wheat prices.—S. A. DeLair, March 10.

Ottawa County—Nice spring weather. Roads better than for many weeks. Some soft wheat winter killed in the spots the most exposed. Farmers began oats sowing this week, and a small acreage will be sown. Hogs and cattle very high. Wheat 93c; oats 50c; seed oats 60c; butterfat 34c; corn 60c.—W. S. Wakefield, March 11.

Woodson County—Weather fine and ground almost ready to work. Some oats being put in on dry lands today. Potato planting will begin in a few days if the weather stays good. Wheat looking fair and the stand is good. Alfalfa and bluegrass starting. Shortage of feed but hay plentiful. Horses getting higher. Cattle bringing good prices. Corn 75c; oats 58c; hogs \$8.15.—E. F. Opperman, March 10.

Rawlins County—March came in with zero weather and about an inch of snow. Ground quite dry and a good coat of snow would benefit the wheat. Some wheat winter killed. No wheat marketed in the last two or three weeks on account of a shortage of cars. A good deal of wheat to be marketed yet.—J. S. Skolout, March 10.

Kearny County—Warm weather the last two weeks and very high winds which is taking the moisture out of the ground fast. Some plowing being done but ground is almost too dry. Wheat and alfalfa starting to grow. All kinds of grain has gone down in price. Stock doing well. Eggs 15c; butterfat 33c.—H. M. Long, March 11.

Shawnee County—Very fine weather and everybody getting ready for sowing oats and disking corn ground. Wheat looks very good and was not damaged over 10 per cent. Some corn going to market. Hogs scarce and high. Good milk cows high. Plenty of feed. All stock doing well. Seed potatoes high, \$1.50 bushel; eggs 15c.—J. P. Ross, March 11.

Clark County—This section of the state is short on moisture. Early wheat greening up some. No rain since last October. Wheat pasture poor but plenty of other feed. Stock wintering well. Some spring work has begun. Threshing nearly done and kafir and milo nearly all marketed. Wheat 85c; kafir and milo 35c; corn 53c.—H. C. Jacobs, March 11.

Saline County—Spring seems to be here in earnest. Ground in fine condition for oat seeding. Some oats being sown. Wheat has started to grow nicely and it seems to have wintered well. Plenty of moisture in the ground for a good growth. Stock wintered well. Plenty of feed, especially alfalfa which is selling for \$3 ton. Eggs 15c.—John Holt, March 11.

Pawnee County—A great variety of weather the last two weeks, some hard winds. Oats sowing in progress. We need a good rain. Wheat growing nicely. Farm sales numerous. Stock not quite so high as usual, especially horses. Work plentiful and help scarce. Very little wheat going to market at 90c; corn 54c; oats 60c; eggs 14c.—C. E. Chesterman, March 11.

Smith County—Plenty of moisture. Ground in fine condition. Wheat doing well. Feed of all kinds plentiful. Much corn going to market but more on hand than usual at this time of year. Cattle high and everything selling well at sales. More than the usual number of brood sows being kept. Wheat 90c; corn 54c; potatoes \$1.75; butterfat 33c; eggs 14c; hogs \$8.75 to \$9.—Ernest Crown, March 11.

Phillips County—Plenty of wind and dust this month. Weather warming up and wheat showing up nicely. A good deal of feed in the country. Some stock going to market and there is some left to be sold later. A few farmers shucking last year's corn. Farmers busy hauling manure and preparing to plant oats. Cane \$3 a load; alfalfa \$1 to \$4; corn 60c; wheat 97c; eggs 16c.—Roy Stanley, March 9.

Gray County—Wheat starting up nicely and the recent warm weather is making the fields green. Some oats and barley sown and farmers all busy with spring work. Stock doing well, and some are on wheat pasture. About all the wheat in elevators on this line has been shipped. Several tractors bought recently and much new land will be opened this spring. Corn 55c; wheat 95c; eggs 15c.—A. E. Alexander, March 11.

OKLAHOMA.

Grady County—Cool weather the last two weeks. Wheat in fair condition but needs rain. Oats coming up. Some corn planted. Stock in good condition. Eggs 15c.—Floyd Harman, March 11.

Kay County—Weather fine. Early wheat looking well. Farmers busy sowing oats. Some gardens being made. Plenty of feed and stock doing well. Wheat 95c; corn 55c; eggs 15c.—L. E. Deadmond, March 11.

Logan County—Plowing for oats done and about half sown. Plenty of feed for stock and an abundance of grain to put out another crop. Wheat looks better since the hard freezes this winter. Good cows \$40 to \$70; mares \$200.—George H. Sears.

McClain County—Oats nearly all sown. Wheat looking nicely. Ground getting dry. A small acreage of cotton will be planted. Public sales numerous and prices good. Cattle and horses doing well. Eggs 18c; corn 65c; wheat \$1.—L. G. Butler, March 10.

Grant County—Crop conditions favorable. Oats being sown now. Wheat fair generally. Low ground prepared late shows a poor stand. Some green bugs reported but no fly so far. A good many sales and things selling fair. Many roads being improved and farmers buying new motor cars.—A. C. Craighead, March 8.



This Picture was Sent to Us By Jacob A. Voth. It Shows How They Grade the State Road in Garfield County, Oklahoma.

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ANCONA EGGS 15 FOR \$1.00. 100-\$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS \$1.00 each. Geo. Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

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FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS. Good laying strain, eggs \$1.00 setting. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

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TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS \$1 SIX. EARL De Witt, Sharon, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE GESE eggs \$1.00 setting. F. E. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

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FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS. ANNIE Maxton, Rydal, Kan.

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S. S. HAMBURGS. EGGS FOR SALE \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. Julia D. Farwell, Benedict, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. MRS. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS .10 each. Daisy Colton, Madison, Kan.

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YOUNG STRAIN LEGHORNS. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING. \$4.00-100. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kansas.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$3.50 per 100. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

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OUR S.C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS HAVE the egg-laying habit. Eggs from our strain will improve your flock. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5, 50-\$3, 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS. WINNERS. EGGS \$2 setting. W. Kohl, Yates Center, Kan.

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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. Urbendale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$4.00 PER 100 or parcel post \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kansas.

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EGGS, YES THAT WILL GIVE YOU BIG bone nice barred yellow leg birds just \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., R. 2, Cedarvale, Kan.

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BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—EXHIBITION quality. Hutchinson and Topeka champions. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, 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.

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. PULLET mating. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs. Utility \$4.00 a hundred. Pens 15 for \$4.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

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.

BARRED ROCKS. 71 PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs. 15, \$2.00; 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1 TO \$3 per fifteen. Blue ribbon winners. Send for mating list. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

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WHITE ROCKS. BRED FOR SHOW points and egg production. Eggs from my three special matings \$2.00 per 15. A few very choice cockerels at \$2.00 each. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR setting. \$2.00 per setting from selected mating, \$1.00 per setting and \$4.00 per 100 from other pens. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS 100-\$3.75. CARL Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS 50-\$2.50. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. V. E. Swenson, Little River, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS THREE dollars a hundred. Ida Harris, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. 5.

PURE BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs \$1 for 15. Bernhard Harder, Marion, Kan., R. No. 3.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS. 100 EGGS, \$4.00; 50 eggs, \$2.50. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED HENS AND pullets, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Anna Crabtree, Elk City, Kansas.

ROSE COMB—EGGS 15-\$1. 30-\$1.75. 100-\$4. First ten 100 egg customers get 115. Clyde Gilbert, Girard, Kan.

EGGS FROM OUR BEST PEN OF WINTER laying Reds. 15, \$1.50 postpaid. Claude Post, Mound City, Kan.

RED BIRDS, BOTH COMBS, \$30.00 PENS. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. One pen at \$1.50. Leo Darnell, Alta Vista, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS. RHODE ISLAND Reds from pens. Both combs. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

RICH ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 1.00 and 2.00 per setting. Baby chick .10 each. Mrs. Lee Eades, Toronto, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. GOOD QUALITY. Setting \$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Mrs. W. R. Temple, Humboldt, Kan., Rt. No. 1.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.00 per 15. Pen 2, \$1.50 per 15. Fred Pimple, Olpe, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, FARM range, eggs 100-4.00. Hen-hatched chicks .10. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, CHOICE PENS; BIG, dark red, range flock. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCKERELS 1 TO 3.00. Eggs mixed range 60c. Penned \$1.25. Chix 10c. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

WE WON 2ND AND COLOR SPECIAL ON S. C. Red cockerel, Kansas State. Mating list free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EGGS FROM DARK R. C. REDS ON FREE range, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Howard Martindale, Hillside Farm, Madison, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, FARM range. Eggs \$4.00-100. Chicks .10 hen hatched. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SPLENDID, DARK THOROUGHbred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs 15 for \$1.00. Mrs. G. K. Martin, Emporia, Kan., Rt. No. 10.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, ROSE COMB Reds. We are not selling hot air. Price of eggs that will suit you. J. W. Swartz, Americus, 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 COMBED R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

FINEST PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs \$3.00 per 100, or 50 cts. a setting. Mrs. Ed Schafer, R. No. 2, Box 80, Leon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS; BUSCHMANN, Pierce, Ricksecker strains, scored pens 15 eggs \$2.50. Range \$5.00 per 100. Clara Bradbury, Pittsville, Mo.

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.

DARK, EVEN COLORED WINTER LAYERS. Pure R. C. Reds. Eggs \$5-100. \$1.25 setting. Baby chick 10c. Pens a specialty. Charles Sigle, Lucas, 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.

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THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB REDS. Dark brilliant. Breeder nine years. 15 eggs \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wyatt Shipp, Savonburg, Kansas.

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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.

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SILVER CAMPINES, EGGS \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. Fine birds. H. E. Hostetler, Harper, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

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THOROUGHbred BRONZE TOMS. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, eggs \$3-11. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE toms \$5.00. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms. J. N. Cochran, Plainville, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, CHOICE stock \$2.50 per 11. Lorenzo Reed, Kanopolis, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM old stock \$2.50 for 11 eggs. Rose Comb Red eggs \$3.50 for 100, .75 for 15. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM large big boned stock. \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.50 per 15. \$7.00 per 100. Mating list free. Plocks White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners \$1.50, \$3.00 per fifteen. Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES show quality and winter egg strain. 15 eggs \$1.25, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON, BARRED ROCK AND White Leghorn eggs \$3.50 hundred. 85c setting prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORN, BUFF COCHIN BANTAM and Ancona cockerels \$1.00. Eggs in season. Scotch collies. D. R. Wakefield, Brookville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, RHODE ISLAND Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. J. Quiring, Hillsboro, Kan., Box 702.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 for twelve. Mammoth Toulouse geese eggs \$1.00 for five. Mrs. Susie Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER BARRED ROCKS. White Orpington eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. Also fox terrier dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—SPECKLED SUSSEX PART-ridge Wyandotte, mottled Anconas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Fawn and White Runner duck eggs. Also four Hamburg cockerels. Clara McCheeters, Baldwin, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM OUR sturdy strain Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—Reds—Orpingtons—Langshans—Brahms—Leghorns—Minorcas—Camplines—Hamburgs—also Bantams—Ducks—Geese and turkeys, write for our egg prices. Logan Valley Poultry Farms, Drawer 14, Wayne, Neb.

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PAYING 14C FAT HENS. TURKEYS 17C. No. 1 capons 16c. Guineaes dozen \$4. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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THE GREATEST TURKEY BOOK EVER published—Written by perhaps the best informed Turkey expert in America. Contains Turkey knowledge of 20 years' experience; fully illustrated. Mailed anywhere on receipt of price 50c. Order copy now. Edition limited. Alpha Ensminger, Moran, Kansas.

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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.

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6 GOOD REG. PERCHERONS, MARES FOR sale. Barn in town. Jas. Hill, Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE RIGHT, YOUNG KENTUCKY Jack, fine large animal. J. S. Smaldon, R. F. D., Fairbury, Neb.

DUROC BOARS, Sired by "BELL THE Boy." Priced low for quick sale. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

A FEW YOUNG SOWS, BIG TYPE POL-land Chinas. Cheap, if taken soon. Ira D. Mullinax, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN bull 2 years old. Price \$100. Out of A. R. O. dam. Frank Dill, Eskridge, Kan.

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FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 90 LB. STAG wolf hounds. George Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

PURE BRED FOX AND WOLF HOUND pups. July strain. M. M. Guffy, Arcadia, Kansas.

WANTED—FEMALE TRAIL HOUND, part blood hound preferred. Roy S. Zehner, Onaga, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. Watch, pet, stay home little dog. 5c for price list. William Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE 4 HIGH BRED ENGLISH FOX hounds from the Herefordshire kennels England. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Forsha Ranch, Hutchinson, Kan.

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PURE BRED SEED CORN. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—50 BU. ALFALFA SEED. E. Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

SEED CORN—JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE. Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED \$1.00 PER bushel. A. R. Long, Collyer, Kan.

DANDY POPPING, POPCORN SEED. 25c per quart. Roy Irish, Colby, Kan.

TREES FOR SEMI-ARID WEST. JOHN C. Clay, Box 136, Arlington, Colorado.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, WRITE FOR prices. F. G. McNair, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—7 BEST VARI-eties. Address E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.50 PER 1000, 5000 \$3.00, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED \$2.50 PER bu. (22 lbs.) H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED 7 CTS. LB. \$5.00 per hundred. J. A. Fix, Minneapolis, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED FOR SALE OF all kinds. Write D. Chiles, R. No. 27, Topeka, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled \$10 per bu. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SODAN \$8.00 PER HUNDRED. 10C LB. less amounts. Prepaid. F. H. Redding, Bayneville, Kan.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, POSTPAID \$1.00. Leading varieties. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10 CTS. PER pound. Large quantities less. G. W. Dewees, Salina, Kan.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. Bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

PURE SUDAN SEED IN 100 LB. LOTS 7C per 50 lbs, 8c, 25-30 less, 10c per lb. Fred Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, FANCY, RECLEANED, \$12.00 per bushel. Theo. Smith & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, \$9.00 TO \$11.00 per bushel. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kansas.

HAND PICKED SEED CORN IN EAR OR shelled. For prices write John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. ALL KINDS of fruit and forest trees. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT \$1.25 per bu. Manhattan test 95%. C. J. Cordts, Carbondale, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLACK HULLED White kafir seed. 80 cents bu. Clarence Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

SEEDED RIBBON AND SUMAC CANE seed, hand picked and recleaned, \$1.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

SEED CORN IN EAR OR SHELLED, KAN-sas Sunflower, Golden Beauty Kaw Chief Blue and White. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

SEED CORN. FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munser, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN, FINE germination. \$9.50 bushel while it lasts, sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, FINE HAY and pasture. Great soil improver, sow March and April. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. COMPLETE catalog with lowest prices free. The Barteldes Seed Co., 1606 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED 10C PER LB. BLACK hulled Kafir corn \$2.00 per bu. Feterita \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Brunson, R. 1, Rosel, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Guaranteed pure white. Hulled \$10 per bu. 60 lbs. Funston Bros. (Farmers), Carlyle, Kan.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN shelled and graded, guaranteed, germination \$2.00 per bushel. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SODAN GRASS FREE FROM JOHNSON grass fifteen cents per pound, not cheap-est but very best Northern grown. Hillside, Leedeey, Okla.

CODY CORN—ONLY SUCCESSFUL DRY land corn for the West. It never fails. "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Originator, Beaver City, Nebraska.

10 ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR 75C postpaid. Fruit book with wholesale prices free. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wal-lington, Kansas.

SEED CORN—KANSAS SUNFLOWER: 95% germination test; shelled and sacked. F. O. B. Seward, Kan. W. H. George, St. John, Kan. R. F. D. 2.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Oage City, Kansas.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN—A SURE and heavy yielder. Seed carefully selected, tipped, shelled and graded, \$1.60 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Selected, graded, sacked. Price \$1.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFIR, DWARF African kafir. Dwarf White maize and feterita. Pure well matured seed \$1.25 per bu. Louis Bauersfeld, Liberal, 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.

SEED CORN. ST. CHARLES WHITE. Hand picked; shelled; sacks free. 78 bushels per acre. \$1.50 per bushel. D. D. Sullivan, Route 2, Effingham, Kansas.

MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY of choice German millet seed for sale. Recleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

LARGE WHITE AND BLOODY BUTCHER seed corn. Guaranteed to germinate and please you. Write for samples, description and prices. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED: PURE, RE-cleated, officially tested, \$6.00 100 pounds. No Johnson grass. Germination guaranteed. Supply limited. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RED RASP-berry \$3.00 per 100. Strawberry plants \$3.00 per 1000. Apple trees \$5.00 per 100. Catalogue free. Home Nursery Co., Elkins, Ark.

LARGE DEEP GRAIN CHAMPION WHITE \$1.50. Bu. sacked. Champion large deep grain Yellow, same price. Early New York Yellow dent 50 cts. peck. Jno. Bingham, Cedarvale, Kan.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.50 per 1,000. Famous Progressive fall-bearing, quality a guarantee. Send for catalog. M. C. Buteyn & Sons, Route 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

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 SU-dan grass, alfalfa, White Wonder millet and all field seeds. Write for catalog and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., 1706 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE, CHOICE RECLEANED HOME grown Sudan grass seed inspected, free from Johnson grass 10 cents per pound F. O. B. Spearville. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas.

CANE SEED. WHERE ARE YOU GOING to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest growers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

GUARANTEED PURE WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet clover seed, absolutely clean, \$9.50 per bushel, sacked. Sow with oats. Sam-ple furnished. Reference, State Bank of Admire. Herbert Miller, Admire, Kansas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, RHUBARB roots, seed sweet potatoes and plants, Sweet clover, grass seeds, sorghum seed, Canada peas, etc. Write for list. South-western Seed Co., Dept. C, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—RHUBARB PLANTS 50 CTS. per doz. Asparagus plants 50 cts. per 100. Yellow Jersey sweet potato seed \$1.10 per bu. Write for prices on large quantities. Albert Pine, 763 N. 5th St., Lawrence, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN grown, fancy quality, and free from John-son grass at \$2.00 per hundred. Southern grown Sudan seed at \$6.00 per hundred. The Gould Grain Company, Dodge City, Kansas. Drawer 718.

SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT AND Boone Co. White, carefully selected, tipped and graded. Test it eight days and if not satisfied return it to me and I will refund your money. Price \$2.00 per bu. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE, hulled and recleaned 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. Seibers, Florence, Kan.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RARE growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardiest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, 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.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Bred for high yield under supervision of Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agri-cultural College. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$1.50 per bu. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topoka, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED. White flower hulled Sweet clover 14c, un-hulled 10c per lb. Alfalfa 14-18 and 20c per lb. Seamless bags 25c each. Home grown, non-irrigated, and recleaned. Samples and delivered prices on request. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FARMERS—PLANT CORN, BRED, RAISED and sold by a farmer. Large, early white, corn with red cob. Height 8 ft.—ears 8 to 10 in. long. Extra long deep grains. I guarantee this corn to stand more extremes of temperature, either hot or dry, and make corn, than any corn grown. Also will grow faster and yield more to acre than any other corn planted and cultivated the same. I refer you to Wakeeney State Bank or any County Official or person in this county (Trego). Selected and graded \$1.50 per bu. F. O. B. Wakeeney, sacks free. E. C. Bryant, Rt. No. 2, Wakeeney, Kan.

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. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches, Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 895 F, Wash-ington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Viotor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "In-ventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 519 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

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WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patent-ability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their in-ventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER

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LUMBER, MILLWORK, SHINGLES DI-rect from the mills. Save 20% to 40%. Quality guaranteed. Free plan book and price catalog. Write Contractors Lumber Supply Co., 338 Leary, Seattle, 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.

HONEY

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PURE ALFALFA HONEY DIRECT FROM producer. Two 60 pound cans \$10.50. Wesley Foster, Boulder, Colo.

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.

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

FINE FORD COUNTY FARMS. GRAY, Haskell and Stevens Co. lands. T. L. Baskett, Bucklin, Kan.

INTERESTED SHALLOW WATER DRY LANDS in Northeastern Colo. Write King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR TWO PER CENT I WILL TRADE OR sell your farm or town property. Write me. E. N. Coan, Barnes, Kan.

480 ACRES MADISON CO. ARK. GOOD water, fine fruit land. Some good timber. Particulars. Box 22, Cokedale, Colo.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY, 15 ACRES NEAR Reno Co. high school, well improved. 11 acres alfalfa. E. Wilson, Owner, Nickerson, Kan.

320 ACRE COLORADO HOMESTEADS. Your last chance to get one free. Fine water. Rich soil. Address Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

645 ACRES LIPSCOMB COUNTY, TEXAS. 200 cultivated, 100 in wheat, balance good grass, new improvements. \$12.50 per acre. Owner, H. G. Hadler, Lipscomb, Texas.

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.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamphlets free. Immigration Department 1510 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—220 ACRE IMPROVED STOCK farm. 100 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in alfalfa, clover, and farm land. Also good level section in Greeley Co., Kan. Roy Flory, owner, Lone Star, Douglas Co., Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND. 250,000 acres in Arkansas now open for homesteading. 434,000 acres to be opened for settlement in April. Send 50c for township map of state and copy Homesteaders Guide. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

160 ACRES OF BEST ARKANSAS VALLEY land joining city of 3000, plenty water to irrigate 88 acres wheat looking good, fifty acres alfalfa, will sell for small payment down to right party. Sickness, old age reason for selling. Address Box 76, Neta-waka, Kan.

BUTLER CO., KAN., 160 A., WELL IMPROVED. all good smooth dark soil, no waste, no rock, good water, well fenced, good neighborhood, good terms. If you want a bargain and a good farm write for full description at once. Price \$8000. M. E. Smeltz, Winfield, Kan.

MEADOW LAND WANTED. 240 A. ALLEN Co. farm, 60 a. meadow; 45 a. pasture, balance in cultivation, small orchard, vineyard, land lays extra well just sloping enough to drain well. Extra well improved, an ideal gen. purpose farm, 3 ml. town. Will exchange for meadow land. Address Owner No. G, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED fruit and stock farms near the beautiful and thriving city of Mobile, on the Gulf Coast. Healthful and delightful climate. Abundance of pure spring water and good grazing the entire year, makes this the ideal stock country. R. W. McVety, owner and dealer in choice southern lands, 291 Pleasant Str., Milwaukee, Wis.

HERE'S A BARGAIN! ACT QUICKLY! I will offer for sale till April 1st my 160 acre improved home farm, good soil, 45 acres in cultivation, about 60 acres alfalfa land, 12 acres in alfalfa, some pasture, 2 good wells of water, 1 windmill, 1 good 5 room house, 1 fairly good stable. 3 1/2 miles from good store and postoffice, near mail route. Purchaser could rent adjoining pasture land reasonable. If you mean business, come and see my farm and be convinced. Price \$3,500.00. Terms cash. No trade. Owner, C. C. Crane, Eminence, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

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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 TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED: DESCRIPTION — PRICE OF good farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALE- able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kan.

GOOD FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. HEDGE. Burr oak and walnut. In car lots. Write for prices. John Pearson, Preston, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY, CAR- lots. E. W. Naylor, Yates Center, Kan.

SELL OR TRADE—TWO LOTS IN PORT- land, Ore. Mary Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBA- tors, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Vernum, Altoona, 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 6 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.

FARM MACHINERY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BULL TRACTORS, USED AND REBUILT, \$125 to \$375. Goodin Motor Truck Co., 238 S. Market, Wichita, Kan.

BULL TRACTORS—USED AND REBUILT with new motors. \$175 to \$350. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEORIA TRACTOR, WITH La Crosse three bottom self lift plow. Extra shares plowed 103 acres. George Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 TITAN KEROSENE tractor, 40-62 Case separator. Either or both. Splendid outfit. A bargain. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kansas.

MOTORCYCLES

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.

MOTORCYCLES USED \$15.00-\$40.00. TWINS \$30.00-\$125.00. Installments exchange. Knights, 3319, Locust, St. Louis Mo.

MOTORCYCLES—REAL BARGAINS. SEC- ond-hand and rebuilt. All makes at extremely low prices. We have just what you need at the right price. We ship from coast to coast. Don't wait longer. Write now for a big list of bargains. National Motorcycle Sales Co., Dept. G, Omaha, Neb.

TANNING

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.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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.

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.

HUSTLERS MAKE BIG MONEY DURING spare time, selling household and farm necessities. For particulars address Galesburg Specialty Works, Galesburg, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 277, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR. Sell Mendets a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 712-A, Amsterdam, N. Y.

TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco. Mail stamps for samples. Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF TO- bacco, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 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.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 R, St. Louis, Mo.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR FUR- ther information write to Ben Wille, Piqua, Kan.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. \$100 month. Examinations everywhere April 12th. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept H 48, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS GET \$75 MONTH. MEN AND women. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. steady employment at sure pay. Common education sufficient. Thousands of appointments coming. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

FOR SALE—CAMERA, ALSO SEED POP- corn. M. McClune, Wallace, Kan.

WANTED TWO CARLOADS CHOICE AL- falfa hay. Perry Cole, Clay Center, Kan.

FOSTER'S CROPWEATHER FORECASTS free: Address 28 Tea street northeast, Washington, D. C.

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 12 1/2 CTS. prepaid, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

HAIR SWITCHES AND BRAIDS MADE from your combings. Write Mrs. W. Breedlove, Florence, Ark.

MONUMENTS. SAVE TWENTY % BY ordering from W. H. Thompson, the mail order man, Wilson, Kansas.

FARMERS FEED YARD, 4TH AND JACK- son St., good accommodations for your horses. E. C. Fasnacht, Topeka, Kan.

TRACTOR PROSPECTS IN NORTHWEST Kansas. For information regarding "All Work" tractors, manufactured by Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill. Write T. B. Hubbard, Salesman, Beloit, Kan.

FENCE POSTS. FARMERS CAN SAVE money by using second hand pipe for posts, using tiger grip clamps to attach the fence. Write for particulars and free sample. Carswell Mfg. Co., 1808 N. 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

Smut Treatment for Seed Oats

BY E. J. MACEY, County Agent.

Practically every field of oats grown last season contained from 5 to 15 per cent of smutted heads. These heads when harvested with the rest of the crop distributed so large a quantity of spores that almost every kernel of seed had a number of them clinging to it. After the seed is planted the spores will grow, if the weather is favorable, and form smutted heads again this year. There is one reliable remedy for this: formalin, sometimes called formaldehyde. One pint of formalin is put in 30 gallons of water, the seed is placed on a clean floor and sprinkled with the solution; it is shoveled over several times and then allowed to dry. It may then be sown at once or stored for a few days in perfectly clean sacks, but should never be put in sacks that have come in contact with untreated seed. The cost of one pint of formalin is from 40 to 80 cents and this treatment will pay, as it should add from 3 to 10 bushels to your yield. We are recommending the sowing of 1914 seed where possible to obtain it.

Milo, a Standard Crop

Milo will continue to be the standard grain sorghum crop of Western Kansas, according to the Kansas State Agricultural college. At the Garden City Experiment station, in 1915, Dwarf Yellow milo yielded 46.6 bushels of grain and 4,700 pounds of fodder. In the same test White milo produced 35.5 bushels of grain and 4,970 pounds of fodder. In the same test at Garden City last year Whitehulled White kafir produced 32.8 bushels of grain and 5,700 pounds of fodder. Two strains of African kafir also were tried out, one of which produced 18.5 bushels of grain and 5,760 pounds of fodder, and the second strain 20.8 bushels of grain and 7,830 pounds of fodder. Schrock kafir, in the same comparison, yielded 13.9 bushels of grain and 6,720 pounds of fodder. As grown on the state experiment

plots, Schrock kafir has not shown itself superior to the standard sorghums. When farmers want to combine a forage and grain crop many will plant kafir. It is much more leafy and the leaves do not fall off when the plant ripens as is the case with milo.

Feterita produced 30.5 bushels of grain and 4,990 pounds of fodder last year at the Garden City station. The season was too cool, however, for feterita to make its best growth. In wet seasons like that of 1915 feterita shows disadvantages not shown in dry seasons. It ripens unevenly and tends to throw out an excessive number of suckers or branches from the sides of the stalk.

Corn was a good crop last year, but before planting it extensively in Western Kansas people should consider what crop will be the greatest money maker for five or ten years, and then plant the crop which experience has taught is the most profitable.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for March 26: A Review: Reading Lesson—Revelation 7:9-17.

Golden Text: They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun strike upon them, nor any heat: for the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall be their shepherd, and shall guide them unto fountains of waters of life; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. Rev. 7:16, 17.

There is a charming little book, now out of print called "The Stars and the Earth." Its author tells us that there is some place in the universe a star where the rays of light from the earth are just now arriving of the events we have been studying. Thus they are getting the pictures of the early church, as events just happening, while we know of the centuries in between.

Jerusalem is the setting for our picture. The period covers six or seven years, from A. D. 30 to 37. What moves across this vast canvass of the past? There is the going away of Jesus and the change the Holy Spirit brought; Peter's bold preaching and its effect; the alms giving, not of silver or gold, but a clean soul and a straight body; the angry council of the Sandehrin; the beginning of the persecutions; all the good that was done to the sick and the needy; an organized church; the traitors within the church; the death of Ananias and his wife; the choosing of the Seven Helpers; Stephen, the first martyr, and Philip's Ethiopian. What a wonderful lot of events for a picture!

After the death of Stephen, Saul wrought havoc with the church, going as far north as Damascus to persecute and slaughter the Christians as they fled from Jerusalem. By this means a large territory was covered and the gospel spread in a manner that rapidly extended and built up the church. Their persecutions strengthened their faith and gave them a broader vision, added to their character and increased their spiritual life.

The Twelve Apostles remained in Jerusalem during all the persecution. They were the foundation of the church and did not run away, as that would have shattered the faith of the rest of the disciples, and Jerusalem being the headquarters of the church, stay they must at any cost to themselves. To stay and be persecuted when one is at liberty to go is heroism.

Missions began almost at the beginning of the church. Philip's convert became a missionary in his own country of Ethiopia, and yet we sometimes say we do not believe in foreign missions.

The reading lesson to be used in connection with the review work gives us an idea of the ultimate aim of the Christian religion. If we build our characters as a temple unto God, we can help in this wide spread building of the faith in the Savior.

Window shades should be taken from the brackets once a month, unrolled to their limit and carefully wiped clean on both sides with a clean, dry cloth.

An excellent way to mend broken marble is to mix some cement with water to a very stiff paste. See that the edges of the marble are quite clean, then put some cement on both sides, press together very tightly, and tie till the cement has dried.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

WANT TO BUY drug stock, \$2500 to \$4000. Chas. Wilson, Colony, Kansas.

240 A. well improved; 160 cult. bal. meadow. \$80 a. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

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.

INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS? Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

MUST SELL. 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County, Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

1180 A. RANCH near city; alfalfa land. New meadow, \$30. \$300 acre ranch near city. H. C. Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 ACRES creek bottom, highly improved. Choice location. 40 acres alfalfa. \$55 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

115 ACRES improved. Kaw Valley land three miles from Topeka on macadam road. Write Owaer, 621 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

7 QUARTERS of smooth wheat land in Greeley Co., Kan. Will sell one or more; might take in part trade. Price \$10 per acre. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 mile east, 3 1/2 north Turon, Kan. 280 acres, 13 miles northwest Spearville, Kan. To wind up an estate. Particulars on request. A. B. Everly, Sylvia, Kan.

FOR SALE. 400 acres smooth, level land in Wichita Co., 6 miles west of Leoti, 1/2 mi. of railroad. \$5.25 per acre; clear. Terms. Address J. E. McKittrick, 908 Irois Street, Los Angeles, California.

CORN AND WHEAT farm, 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult. bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 6%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Come or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

FOR SALE—\$9 a. 65 a. under cultivation, balance good pasture. 4 room house. Barn for 4 head horses; hay mow. Good chicken house. Buggy and cow sheds. 2 good wells. 4 1/2 mi. from good town. 10 mi. county seat. R. F. D. Price \$2400. Good terms. Sherman Knowland, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in an 80 acre farm located 1/2 mile of town, 6 room house, good barn, silo, family orchard, well, 1/2 mile city limits of Ottawa, Kansas, very fine timothy, clover and alfalfa land. Special price for immediate sale. Write for booklet. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

220 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

FOR SALE at a bargain. Improved alfalfa farm one mile east of Goodland, Kan. S. O. Gibbs, Goodland, Kan.

160 ACRES level valley land, four miles from town; in Reno Co. Improved; \$9900. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

160 A. 1 1/2 mi. out; well impr. Large barn. 30 a. alfalfa. 80 a. bog tight fence. Plenty water. \$14. No waste land. T. A. Overman, Melvern, Kan.

200 A. RANCH 4 mi. from Leoti. 200 a. alfalfa land. 10 ft. to water. \$12.50 an acre. Also good level wheat lands cheap. C. J. Denning, Leoti, Kansas.

200 A. 100 cult. bal. fine pasture; improved. 2 cement silos. Well, creek and springs. Living water; trade small farm. \$25 a. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kansas.

220 A. 100 cult. bal. pasture. Black limestone soil. Highly impr. Will trade for mdse. or rental property. \$45 a. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP. 160 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$140 income. gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altona, 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. \$40 an acre. Chennett Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

160 A. GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND. Price \$1,800; \$500 cash, rest to suit. 10 years. New 6 room residence in Englewood, Kan. nice front; cost \$2500. Also general mdse. invoice \$2000. West Mo. or Ark. land. F. J. Foglioli, Owner, Lincolnville, Kan.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and alfalfa farms at bargain prices. Some exchanges. Webb & Park, Clements, Kansas.

MAKE A RUSH for this Rush County, Kan. bargain. 160 a. close to market; 100 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

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.

WE OWN and farm 21,000 acres—the largest farm in Kansas. Will sell several well improved grain, alfalfa and stock farms, 80 to 160 acres each, terms one-fourth cash, balance on or before 5 years, 6%. Also wheat farms \$10 an acre up. Book and photos free. Agents wanted. Address B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Company, Garden City, Kan.

DO YOU LIKE CHICKEN? 7 room house, good outbuildings, well, chicken, chicken houses, 1 acre ground, 8 blocks from P. O. at Burlingame, Kan. Thriving city; high school; main line Santa Fe; worth \$2500. Clear. Exchange for farm and pay difference. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, 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 LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

Ness County Wheat Land Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas

AT BIG SACRIFICE 87 feet, east front, 13 room thoroughly modern house in best residential district, close in; must sell soon. Owner, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Graham County Grecian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.

Stevens County Wheat Land \$5 to \$25 an acre. Most prosperous agricultural section of Kansas. Heavy immigration under way—No pioneering. This country will please you. List and information free on request. Holman & McCoy, Hugoton, Kan.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special 160 acres 2 miles N. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2900.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

YOURS IF QUICK ENOUGH 160 a. 7 mi. from town, smooth and level, good location, price \$3500, \$1000 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 6%. First man who sees it will buy. Take advantage of the opportunity. Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kansas.

Hodgeman County Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Land Have best bargains in the State considering quality, location and price. Write for price list and Co. map. F. M. PETERSON, JETMORE, 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 100 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 TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Berrie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

WESTERN LANDS to exchange for horses John A. Keeran, Goodland, Kansas.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 nonest trades. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

160 A. Impr. E. Kansas farm for Western land or mdse. Watkins Land Co., Quosno, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 200 acre farm. Red River Valley, Minnesota. \$40 per acre. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

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, Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

160-ACRE SNAP Southwest of Wichita; joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 30 out; new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

HASKELL COUNTY Good level land, rich soil. Every foot tillable at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for literature and land list, or better yet, come out. Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 50 acres or more. Frisell & 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.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS Choice wheat farms, near market, \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list. Liberal, Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

Special Bargain—Wheat Farm 320 acres located 1 1/2 miles from Minneapolis. 260 acres in cultivation, about 340 acres in wheat. 1/2 delivered, goes with sale. Price \$40.00 per acre, terms. Francis L. McAdam, Dodge City, Kansas.

SCOTT COUNTY 160 acres, level, 8 miles north of Modoc. Good soil and water. \$10.00 per acre; terms. R. H. CRABTREE, Kansas

Southwest Kansas —The Liberal District is making good crops; lands very reasonable. No boom, but big development. Let us put you on our mailing list. LAND-TRAYER LAND CO., Liberal, 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. 350 a. 3 1/2 mi. to Palisades, Colo., all irrigated, 100 a. alfalfa, also 6 1/2 a. in fruit. 4 blocks from P. O. Palisades, 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.

Santa Fe R.R. Lands We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates. Santa Fe Land Co., Hugoton, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point. 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek. 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. J. E. Boccock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, 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.

320 Acres 1 1/2 miles of Marienthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants. C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

Free Map Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains. MINER BROS. (Established 1885) Ness City, Kan.

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 40, 60, 80 A. FARMS. 30 mt. K. C. Imp. \$50 acre. Jno. B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

100 FARMS, 40 a. up, \$50 to \$150 an a. Ray, Clay and Clinton Counties. Trades. Sexton & Tickle, Lawson, Mo.

80 ACRES, highly improved, 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, 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.

42 A. WELL IMPR. 50 mt. south of Kansas City, 2 mi. shipping point. Fruit, water; extra easy terms. \$45 an a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

FOOB MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OREGON FOR SALE. 140 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 195, Seattle, Wash.

WISCONSIN 80,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhineland, Wis.

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.

480 A. fruit and pasture land this county. \$23.35 per acre. Government title. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

DON'T BE FOOLED. Get the list of a live wire. I advertise extensively, deliver the goods and have located hundreds of readers of this paper. DeFord, "The Land Man," 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.

For Quick Sale. 160 a. in very best section of Beaver Co., Oklahoma, 3/4 miles S. E. of Liberal, Kan. S. E. 1/4 of 34-8-20. No improvements. 110 a. under cultivation, balance pasture. 40 a. now in wheat. 1/2 goes with place. Not level; sandy soil but rich. A snap at \$2200.00. L. D. WEIDENSAUL, Liberal, Kansas. P. O. Box 92.

COLORADO. FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

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.

320 Acre Homestead Relinquishments. We have a few of the best 320 acre relinquishments in the three best counties of Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, and schools. Write now. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colo.

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.

ARKANSAS. WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam. 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

STOCK FARM: 460 a. Fenced. 250 cult. 200 black, rich bottom; 200 rich upland. All til. Alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, Bermuda. 7 tenant houses; big 7-r. plantation home; big barn. Beautiful location; healthful. \$9,500.00. 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.

SOUTH AMERICA. WANT few more members to assist in de-traying expenses to secure half to a million acre FREE LAND GRANT in Bolivia; fine rich soil; ideal climate; highest references. Map 25c. J. B. S., Box Q, Sawtelle, Calif.

NEW YORK. Owner Very Old—Must Sell —650 acres; two dwelling houses, stabling for 90 cattle; 2 silos; running water to buildings; 100 acres; dog-proof sheep fence; land lays good; very productive; hundreds of acres; meadow and plow land; \$2,000 worth timber; all for \$7,000; \$5,000 cash; balance long time at 5 per cent interest. Possibly the greatest bargain in state. You will say so, too. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., New York.

Hogs Claim New Record Price

Figure is Second Highest on Record—Should Turks Make Separate Peace, Eastern Wheat May Cause Fall in Price

HOG prices last week advanced 65c to 75c to a new high position for the year, and the second highest on record. In the last two weeks about \$1.30 has been added to prices, and since the first of the year there has been an advance of \$3, the greatest rise that ever occurred in any similar period, and it came during a time when receipts of hogs were unusually large. One week in January the five Western markets received more than 650,000, and January receipts were the largest ever reported in any month. Since the middle of February receipts have been diminishing, and last week the supply was short of 350,000 and the smallest since October.

Shipping demand has been a material factor in the advance. Last week shippers took 48 per cent of the hogs offered in Kansas City, and all other markets reported liberal buying by small packers and butchers. Many traders believe that further decrease will show in receipts in the next few weeks and that additional advances will occur. However, prices now are so high that they may curtail demand for pork. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts of the last four months, stocks of provisions in packers' hands are moderate.

Recent receipts have included a large number of pigs and immature hogs indicating that high prices are attracting supplies that should be fattened for later marketing.

High prices for pork and mutton have increased demand for beef at a time when supplies of fat cattle are diminishing and as a result substantial advances occurred in prices of cattle. Last week fat steers were quoted up 25 to 50 cents and the highest prices ever paid in March recorded. The extreme top, \$10, was paid

for 732-pound yearling heifers. A number of steers were reported at \$9.25 to \$9.50, or 25 to 50 cents above the highest previous price this year. The bulk of all the steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9.15. Commission men say scant supplies of fat steers are available for the next 60 days. The shortage in the Southwest is acute, especially in Oklahoma. One cotton seed milling company that operates 12 mills in Oklahoma and fattened 15,000 steers last year, has fed less than 1,000 this year. Receipts in Kansas City from below the quarantine line thus far this year were 1,733 cattle, 11,937 less than in the same period last year.

Butcher cattle were in as urgent demand as steers, and receipts are small. Fed heifers are in smaller supply than ever before. Prices this week advanced 25 to 35 cents. Veal calves were quoted firm. Early in the week prices for thin cattle were up 25 to 35 cents, under urgent demand, but later the market weakened and most of the advance was lost. Sheep prices advanced 15 to 25 cents, to the high position of the year. Lambs sold up to \$11.15, and ewes \$8. Virtually no yearlings or wethers were offered. Shipments from Colorado last week were liberal, and from some localities represented the clean-up of the season. Fat lambs were quoted at \$10.00 to \$11.15, yearlings \$9 to \$10, wethers \$7.50 to \$8.50, ewes \$7.25 to \$8.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

Table with columns: Cattle, Kansas City, Chicago, Five markets, Hogs, Kansas City, Chicago, Five markets, Sheep, Kansas City, Chicago, Five markets. Rows show week, preceding week, and year ago.

Surplus wheat supplies are exceeding any probable demand, as indicated in the March government report on farm reserves and in country elevators and mills, caused renewed weakness in the wheat market last week after prices had rallied 8 to 10 cents from the low level reached on the recent big break.

The Agricultural Department reported 241,717,000 bushels of wheat remaining on farms March 1, and approximately 152 million bushels in country mills and elevators. The figures exceeded the largest private estimates. Together with the visible supply the total amount of wheat in the country was more than 457 million bushels, 171 million bushels more than a year ago and much the largest March 1 supply ever reported.

Figuring domestic consumption in the ensuing four months at 185 million bushels and allowing 30 million bushels for seeding the spring wheat crop, the supply available for export and carrying-over July 1 would be 242 million bushels. In the corresponding four months last year exports from the United States were about 91 million bushels, nearly 23 million bushels monthly. Exports are not expected to exceed this quantity in the next four months, because importing countries have a big surplus in Canada and large crops in Australia and Argentina to draw on, and the scarcity of ocean vessels is restricting shipments.

According to a private Canadian authority supplies of wheat in farmers' hands and in store at interior points in that country amount to about \$5 million bushels. Argentina and Australia have overflowing supplies awaiting an opportunity to market and India is now harvesting its new crop, from which exports of about \$6 million bushels are expected.

The abundant supply outlook strengthened the belief abroad that ample supplies may be obtained at lower prices and foreign demands in this country last week were small. Inability to obtain sufficient ocean tonnage continues to militate against free movement to importing countries from sources other than America. Last year shipments from July 1 to October 1 averaged 5,600,000 bushels weekly, reported Broomhall, "but the approaching summer promises a much larger quantity in view of large supplies in all surplus countries."

Steady advance of Russian troops moving against the Turks along the Black Sea coast gave rise to reports that Turkey had taken steps for a separate peace with the Allies and resurrected as a market factor the possibility of the reopening of the Dardanelles for the shipment of Russian grain. The accomplishment of this feat would simplify greatly the problem of the Allies in obtaining supplies and great pressure will be exerted to consummate it. An easier ocean freight situation generally probably would follow, also.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, according to Bradstreet's, were 9,645,000 bushels, compared with 8,199,000 bushels in the preceding week and 7,783,000 bushels a year ago.

Shipments of wheat from Argentina last week were 2,944,000 bushels, compared

with 3,260,000 bushels a year ago. Australia shipped 632,000 bushels, about one-half as much as in the preceding week.

Movement of wheat diminished somewhat, partly attributable to stormy weather in the spring wheat territory and partly to disposition among farmers and country elevator men to hold for better prices. Receipts at the five important winter and spring wheat markets totaled 5,191 cars, 15 per cent less than in the previous week, but more than twice as large as a year ago.

The government reported 1,139 million bushels of corn on farms in the United States, 228 million bushels more than a year ago and 372 1/4 million bushels more than two years ago. However, the percentage merchantable was estimated at only 71.3 on about \$12 million bushels.

Hay—Prairie, choice, \$10@10.50; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7@8; No. 3, \$5@5.50. Lowland prairie, \$4@5. Timothy, No. 1, \$13@14; No. 2, \$10@12.50; No. 3, \$7@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9.50. Clover, No. 1, \$8@9; No. 2, \$5@7.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$14.50@15.50; No. 1, \$13@14; standard, \$9.50@12.50; No. 2, \$7@9; No. 3, \$5.50@6.50. Straw, \$5@5.50. Packing hay, \$4@5.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 37c; firsts, 35 1/2@36 1/2c; seconds, 32 1/2@35c. Eggs—Lower; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 21 1/2@22c; firsts, 20 1/2@21c; seconds, 20@20 1/2c. Live Poultry—Steady; chickens, 16@17c fowls, 18 1/2c; turkeys, 20@25c. Dressed—Steady; chickens, 15@29c; fowls, 14 1/2@19c; turkeys, 26@30c.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.04@1.11; No. 3, nominally \$1.01@1.10. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.08@1.12; No. 3, nominally \$1@1.10. Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 63 1/2@69c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 70@70 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 41 1/2@45 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40@42c; No. 3, nominally 35@38 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 85@90c. Bran—Nominally 85@90c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.04@1.07. Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.34.

Stockmen at Colby March 21

The Northwest Kansas Livestock convention at Colby, March 21 and 22, will have the co-operative influence of the Kansas State Agricultural college; the livestock men of Northwest Kansas; the business men of Colby, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The agricultural college will provide a demonstration car of livestock similar to that provided for at Parsons last month. Here is the program:

- Tuesday, March 21. W. D. Ferguson, Colby, presiding. 9:30 How to Judge Horses. Lecture and demonstration. Carl P. Thompson, extension specialist in animal husbandry, K. S. A. C. 10:15 Some Experiences in Breeding Draft Horses. J. S. Wilson, Edson, Kan. 10:30 Developing the Draft Horse. C. P. Thompson. 11:10 Discussion. 11:20 Making the Young Animal Grow. Dr. E. J. Waters. 12:00 Dinner. Afternoon. W. A. Boys, District Agricultural Agent, Hays, Kan., presiding. 1:15 How to Select Sheep. Lecture and demonstration. C. P. Thompson. 2:00 What about Sweet Clover in Northwestern Kansas? Fred Bremmer, Dresden, Kan. 2:30 The Farmers' Most Suitable Feed Crops and How to Handle Them. H. T. Nielsen, District Agricultural Agent, Nelson, Kan. 3:15 Discussion. 3:30 The Fix We Will Be In When the War is Over. President Waters. Evening. Carl G. Eddy, Colby, presiding. 7:45 The Place of Sheep on the Average Farm. C. P. Thompson. 8:30 Discussion led by A. Yale, Grinnell, Kan. 8:40 Farm Progress Thru Tests and Demonstrations. Illustrated. Harry Umberger, Demonstration Supervisor, K. S. A. C.

- Wednesday, March 22. E. J. Guilbert, Wallace, Kan., presiding. 9:30 How to Judge Beef Cattle. Lecture and demonstration. W. A. Cochel, K. S. A. C. 10:10 Managing the Farming Business. W. M. Jardine, Dean of Agriculture, K. S. A. C. 10:50 Discussion. 11:00 Experiences with Beef Cattle. Thos. O'Toole, Banner, Kan. 11:15 A Ready Market for Western Kansas Feeds. Professor Cochel. 12:00 Discussion. Afternoon. J. M. Day, Colby, Kan., President of the Farmers' Institute, presiding. 1:15 Business meeting. 1:45 A Comparison of Beef and Dairy Cattle. Lecture and demonstration. Professor Cochel. 2:30 Building Up Our Crop Yields. Illustrated. Dean Jardine. 3:15 Discussion. 3:30 The Breeding Herd on the Western Kansas Farm. Professor Cochel.

Rubber and Its Uses

The lowly door mat, the superb automobile tire, the smallest rubber band, the mightiest transmission belt, go back to a single source. Through devious paths, but nevertheless, inevitably, they find their way from the creamy latex flowing from the rubber trees in the tropics. These, and thousands of other things, are merely phases of a deeper, subtler thing—rubber.—Goodrich's Magazine.

Money to Loan on Cattle

We make a specialty of buying stockers and feeders on the market. Write for information. This paper or any market paper sent Free to Customers. Lee Live Stock Commission Co. KANSAS CITY AND ALL MARKETS

Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market. Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us. Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. 421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Ship Your Own Hay. Hundreds of farmers consign to us. Bill to the Dougan Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., and mail us the Bill of Lading. We will send you an advance check as soon as the car arrives, and make you prompt returns. Write us for market information. DOUGAN HAY COMPANY, 75 1/2 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LOANS. FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WYOMING. 320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jirch, Wyo.

TEXAS. BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES. Improved and unimproved. Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Halft, Owner, Midland, Tex.

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., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired, 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

ALABAMA. WHY PAY RENT of \$500 to \$5000 per year when you can buy your own farm for from \$10 to \$20 per acre in the Land of Peace. Plenty and Prosperity? Our lands are suitable for any crop grown in this county and you can make three crops each year. Ready market for all produce. We are within thirty-two hours of 50,000,000 American consumers. Get in touch with me. Waits Realty Company, Andalusia, Ala.

World's Records Broken

Again the Limestone Valley Farm establishes new world's records. Some days before the sale the sensational 3-year-old jack, Belle Boy of the Grand Champions fell and was injured so that he was not able to enter the sale ring. Mr. Monsees guaranteed his full recovery, and he sold at \$3,750. The purchaser was G. F. Florida of Sweetwater, Tenn. Later in the sale Mr. Florida bought the highest priced jennet ever sold at auction, Belle of the Grand Champions 2nd, by Orphan Boy and bred to Limestone Monarch, paying for her \$2,000. He also bought Lady Penquite 4090, a yearling, by Orphan Boy at \$1,250. H. C. Warnke & Son of Stover, Mo., were the contending bidders on both jennets.

It was quite evident that the crowd wanted Limestone Valley bred stock, for every time a jack or jennet bred elsewhere was taken into the ring there was a notable difference in the bidding. Had more of the jack offering been Monsees bred the average would have been much greater. Following is a list of buyers:

The Jacks.

1—G. F. Florida, Sweetwater, Tenn.	\$3,750
2—F. A. Dixon, Kansas City, Mo.	1,800
3—J. D. Waters, Windsor, N. C.	450
4—Henry Oberman, Frestatt, Mo.	835
5—W. L. Snapp, Harrison, Ark.	850
6—John Walker, Wauwacker, Mo.	310
7—T. E. Collins & Son, Belleville, Kan.	310
8—George Witcher, Nelson, Mo.	350
9—Ed Boen, Lawson, Mo.	375
10—J. F. Schroeder, Mora, Mo.	440
11—Peter Merchant, Florence, Mo.	600
12—G. W. Wortham, Humansville, Mo.	425
13—J. H. Rust, Altamont, Kan.	310
14—G. P. McDaniels, Windsor, Mo.	245
15—A. C. Finn & Son, Carter, Ill.	535
16—S. A. Webb, Cicero, Ind.	575
22—J. C. Huckstep	490

Yearling Jacks.

21—J. L. Wallas, Louisburg, Tenn.	400
22—Col. J. L. Jones, Columbia, Tenn.	275
24—O. Johns, Ellenwood, Neb.	590
26—Bradley Brothers, Warrensburg, Mo.	490
28—Robert E. Ward & Son, Benton, Ill.	325
29—Miller & Otto Brothers, Kirksville, Mo.	825

Jennets.

1—G. F. Florida, Sweetwater, Tenn.	\$2,600
2—W. A. Daughy, Concord, Tenn.	465
3—Henry Oberman	375
4—L. W. Beanland, Versailles, Mo.	300
5—Ward & Son	105
7—Peter Merchant	250
9—W. H. Sharper, Versailles, Mo.	175
10—O. Green, Smithton, Mo.	90
11—J. H. Rust	215
13—W. T. Watson, Bernard, Kan.	100
14—A. F. Hughes, Williamsville, Ill.	200
18—Stevens Brothers, Conger, Ill.	295
21—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.	160
25—J. D. Wallas	175
26—J. R. Love, Sweetwater, Tenn.	100
27—W. L. Griffin, Sedalia, Mo.	310
31—G. P. McDaniels	170

Yearling Jennets.

33—G. F. Florida	\$1,350
34—J. R. Love	50
35—F. M. Hayes, Boicourt, Kan.	490
36—Peter Merchant	255
37—W. A. Daughy	115
38—Freeland Brothers, Fontana, Kan.	630
40—H. C. Warnke, Stover, Mo.	269
41—W. L. Snapp	175
43—Peter Merchant	185
44—Henry Oberman	165
45—J. L. Wallas	100
46—W. A. Daughy	200
47—W. J. Deierling, Queen City, Mo.	160
Colt 24—A. B. Garber, Coffeyville, Kan.	325
Colt 25—A. S. Wright, Wellington, Kan.	235
Colt 29—Ward & Son	300
Colt 30—W. A. Daughy	300

Another Breed of Horses?

Alfalfa has increased the value of every acre of land thus cropped from 25 per cent to 100 per cent and yet people are slow to adopt it. I am wondering if the same mistake is not made by the farmers of the southern half of the United States, contenting themselves with horses too small to be profitable on the farms; not needed on the roads since the invention of the automobile and paying exorbitant prices for ton draft stallions shipped from foreign countries. The draft horse has his place, but his place is not the only one on the farm. The tractors are now doing the plowing. At a recent tractor exhibit in which practically all tractors were represented, I made inquiry as to what provisions were being made for cultivating the corn crops. The reply was, "This will have to be done with horses," and yet we have no purebred horses of the desirable size.

I should like to have this subject discussed by the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze: Do we need an association for the breeding of wagon horses? The object of this association would be to co-operate with the farmers and horsemen in establishing a new breed of horses to fill the missing link between the automobile and the draft horse.

The wagon-horse from a farmer's standpoint must have weight enough

to pull the plow, and be not too heavy for the harrow and cultivator on soft ground; active for the mowing machine and wagon and to take the place of the automobile on muddy or rough roads. Above all it must have flesh-carrying qualities, thus having the commercial value at any time the farm can spare it.

Wagon horses for city use would include a group of horses used principally where the business requires a quick delivery. Such horses must be closely coupled, compactly built with plenty of constitution and stamina. They must be good actors, have a good clean set of limbs with good quality of bone, and foot that will stand the wear of paved streets. In this class are express, delivery wagon, artillery and fire horses. All of these must have depth and roundness of body, smoothness and finish of conformation, and be of rich solid color (star in the forehead and one white foot preferable). Height 15 to 16 hands, weight 1,100 to 1,400 pounds (horses weighing 1,250 standing 15-2 preferable). Stallions to weigh 300 pounds more than mares, 1,400 to 1,700 pounds. Height 15-2 to 16-2 (preferably weight 1,550 and 16 hands high). Stallions must be registered Percherons.

"I am for 22 battleships if necessary," declared Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, in the first naval debate in the House. That would be in harmony with the President's speech at St. Louis, wherein he out-Roosevelted Roosevelt by declaring "the United States navy should be the greatest in the world." But 22 ships will cost 350 million dollars, not to mention what the navy should have—submarines, aeroplanes, mines. Then there is the increased personnel and salaries, the pork barrel and the armor-plate greedy-guts."

Mares' offsprings thus registered will be eligible when mated with registered wagon horses or registered Percherons of this quality. No ancestry requirements will be made in selecting dams for registration; it is quality that we want. It has been said that with horses very much depends on the dam, far more so than with any other breeds of stock, hence we are particular in getting good quality with the dams.

W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.

Use Clean, Dry Stalls

I have three cows that are troubled in the same way. Their navels become sore, and the hair on the belly and sides falls out and the skin gets raw. It itches and the cows lick it. It dries up for a time, but breaks out again. One is recovering, but the others do not improve. These cows are in good flesh, and with the exception of this trouble seem to be in good health.

Webster County, Missouri. A. G. I am inclined to believe that the soreness on your cow's belly is some form of eczema due to the fact that the affected area becomes wet from lying in urine saturated stalls. The treatment consists in keeping the animal in a perfectly clean, dry stall. The hair from the affected part should be clipped and the entire area thoroly washed with soap and water after which it is to be dried. A bandage is then to be applied around the cow's abdomen with a piece of cotton directly over the diseased spot. The cotton is to be saturated with the following mixture: Powdered alum, 3 oz., powdered sugar of lead 2 oz., spirits of camphor, 4 oz., and water sufficient to make 1 quart. The bandage should be renewed daily so that it will be clean at all times.

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

Think It Over, Folks

"You cannot build up good agriculture on poor roads," said President Waters speaking, a few days ago, in Manhattan. "The best dairy regions in Wisconsin and Illinois have more than 60 per cent of their roads improved. It is because the dairymen have to get to market with their milk. Wherever you find agriculture most highly developed, there you will find a road that goes with it. It is costing the farmers of Kansas nearly 18 1/4 million dollars a year to haul their tonnage to market. It is costing us more today to move a ton of produce over a mile of road than it cost in 1856."

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

A. Harris, Madison, Kan. Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter 816 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

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs of Size and Quality
Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

40 DUROC-JERSEY
Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices.
JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

DUROGS \$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

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 Maple Lad 34th 39767 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants.
J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old.
GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for a spring shipment. **S. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

WALLACE HEREFORDS Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. **Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.**

Wm. Acker's Herefords! 1 bull, 11 months old, 6 others, 5 to 7 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.**

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords— Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade.
J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 7 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, 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, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Few Choice Bred Gilts weanling pigs and Buff Leghorn cockerels, cheap. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS.
S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros. breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Wooddell's Durocs
One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. **G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.**

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.**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
Duroc-Jerseys 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants.
WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Special Prices ON SUMMER AND FALL BOARS AND GILTS.
A few bred sows, one show boar. Herd on K. C. & St. Joe Interurban. Write me when you want Duroc-Jerseys.
J. E. Weller, Faucett, Missouri!

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.

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.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by Maple Lad 34th 39767 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants.
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Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros. breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

16 Duroc Gilts For Sale Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. **W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ks.**

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.**

DAIRY CATTLE.
MILLS' JERSEYS One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Aquosa's Lost Time 12415. Prices reasonable. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 2592 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ks.**

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**

Stock and Implement Sale

In the purchase of my Fix farm, two miles south of Independence, on the Independence and Raytown Road, I have acquired a lot of stock, implements and material for which I have no use, and will offer same at a public sale to the highest bidder, on the Burnap portion of my place, the 23rd day of March at 10:00 a. m.

Ed. W. Witte, R. F. D. No. 5, Independence, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Immune Durocs Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

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.

Immune Durocs! An extra fine bunch of fall boars and gilts. Good enough for any company. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, 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.

O. I. C. HOGS.

LARGE O. I. C.'S. Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C.'S. Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan

IMMUNED O. I. C.'S. Booking orders for March and April pigs, pairs and trios not skin. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. 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 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. Fred 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 Weighed 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 53 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.

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 Real Big Type Poland Chinas at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Missouri. Come and see them or write. R. F. Hockaday, Peculiar, Mo.

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, best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, 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.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

Original Big Spotted Polands!! Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex. Booking orders for pigs at weaning time. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

I Ship on Approval Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters. 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.

Big Type Polands! Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 514 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo. March 22—H. F. Baker, Asherville, Kan.

Saddle Horses and Jacks.

April 11—Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb. Mar. 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan. Mar. 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb. April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 20—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

Polled Durhams.

April 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Big Stock Sales.

March 22—H. F. Baker, Asherville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., large type Poland China breeders, have a few good fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun, that are priced for quick sale. They are out of their best herd and show sows. The prizes won by this herd the last two years and the highest sale average of the year for Kansas attests to the popularity of their herd. If you want a good young boar write them today. They are also booking orders for spring pigs, either sex. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

B. M. Lyne of Oak Hill, Kan., will sell Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at Abilene, March 23. The offering will include 10 bulls, 5 cows, 15 gilts and 4 boars. The cattle are richly bred. The young stock is sired by Red Laddie and out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. The Poland Chinas are all of big type breeding and are in good condition. Arrange to attend this sale if you want to buy good Shorthorns or good Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

Holstein Cows and Calves.

Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are offering for quick sale 200 Holstein cows. These are all high grades and this firm can sell registered bulls to go with a bunch of cows if you want to buy them that way. They are offering 50 cows that are giving milk and 40 that will freshen before April 20. They are making a specialty at this time of calves either bulls or heifers. They make a special price of \$20 on calves three days to three weeks old, crated and ready to ship. Note their ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them for further particulars.—Advertisement.

A Big Livestock Sale.

On Wednesday, March 22, H. F. Baker will hold a big livestock sale at Asherville, Kan. In this offering Mr. Baker will sell 7 jacks, 10 jennets, 40 horses and mules, 30 high grade Shorthorn cattle and 50 Duroc-Jersey hogs. Three of the jacks are of serviceable age and most of the jennets are in foal. The Shorthorn cattle consist of 12 yearling heifers, 6 2-year-old heifers and 12 cows. This is one of the largest stock sales to be held in Kansas this season. Interested parties should arrange to attend the sale. Note the display ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

High Record Holsteins.

Higginbotham Brothers of Rossville, Kan., own one of the good purebred herds of Holsteins in Kansas. Their present stock bull is Paula of Chagrin Falls King 61243, a son of the noted King Walker, that has 50 A. R. O. daughters. Paula of Chagrin Falls King has 30 pound sisters on his dam side and some that run as high as 32.3 on the sire side. The offering at this time includes some high bred registered cows and heifers bred to this bull. Also some good bull calves. Note the ad in this issue and if interested in high class Holsteins write Higginbotham Brothers and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bonnie View Duroc-Jerseys.

Searle & Cottle of Berryton, Kan., owners of the Bonnie View herd of Duroc-Jerseys, have for sale at reasonable prices 35 fall pigs, the best bunch this firm has ever raised. They are all by their first prize aged boar, A Critic, and out of show sows

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Am. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshire Pigs \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. R. J. LINSOOTT, Holton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE GILTS Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE Choice registered Guernsey Bull about 6 months old. First letter containing check for \$90, gets him. OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, C. F. HOLMES, Owner. OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE Most Economical Dairy Cow 27-Grade heifers, bred--27 27-Pure bred--27 14-Male-Female-13 Must reduce! Will sell the above. All healthy and first class. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, Kas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

AberdeenAngus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point 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. Knisely & 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. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.

Aberdeen Angus Bulls For sale: Ten registered yearling Angus bulls, Black Bird and Erica families. Heavy y boned, growthy fellows. W. L. Maddox, Hazleton, Kas.

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.

Shorthorn Herd for Sale 29 Head of registered females, strongly Scotch topped; are 16 cows; thirteen 1 and 2 year old heifers. Have rented my land. Louis Walton, Harper, Kansas

LYNE'S SALE Shorthorns—Poland Chinas B. M. Lyne, owner of Hill Top Stock Farm, Oak Hill, Kan., will make a draft sale of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs at Abilene, Kansas, Thursday, March 23, 1916 J. D. BAER'S BARN The tops from the young stock from both herds have been retained for this sale. The animals will be found in first class condition and good enough to go into any herd. The offering will include 10 Bulls, 5 Cows, 15 Bred Gilts and 4 Boars The 10 bulls range in age from 10 to 24 months and are by Red Laddie, by Captain Archer, out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. Red Laddie was first prize senior calf at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Three of the cows are bred to Red Laddie and two to Violet Search, by Searchlight. The gilts are of best big type breeding and bred to Peter the Great, 77225. The boars are of August farrow and herd header quality. Catalogs ready; write for one today. Address B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kansas Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, H. G. Huls and I. L. Pantan. Clerk: Webb Malcolm. Fieldman: John W. Johnson.

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. WEIBENHAUM, Altamont, Kansas.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.



POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

75 POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Boan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns Double Marys (Flatreek 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, PEABODY, 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 Duchesse Searchlight 34853, 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, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls
15 bulls ranging in ages from January to April yearlings. Inspection invited. Address for further information, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kans.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

Double Standard Polled Herefords for sale. One fine herd bull; also several younger bulls. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Route No. 4

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 Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 33668. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

Braeburn Holsteins Last week's offer is gone; but you can get a cousin to the sire of the new 1500 lb. butter champion, ready to use, for \$125. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd Holsteins THREE bulls ready for service, real herd breeders 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

HOLSTEIN CALVES High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

TRUE WE HAVE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS rich in the blood of the great sires, but the big end of our profit comes from the milk and fat they produce.

TREDICO FARM, R. R. 3, KINGMAN, KAN.

A SON OF KING WALKER heads our Herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. L. P. CLARK, Russell, Kan.

Quivera Place Jerseys For Sale; good two year old bull of Eminent and Oxford Lad breeding. Write quick. E. G. Russell, Herington, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Kansas First Register of Merit Herd. Established in 1878. A surplus of young bulls (nothing better) at bargain prices. E. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

"Selecting and Developing the Jersey Herd"
Is a booklet by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt. It tells how you can build a well-developed, money-making Jersey herd by proper selection and judicious breeding. The future of your dairy herd depends upon how you select your foundation animals and how they and their offspring are developed. The Jersey cow combines beauty with dairy conformation. Healthy, vigorous and profit-producing, she lifts the mortgages and increases bank accounts. Send for book today.

American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd St. New York City

by the champion Tat-A-Walla. In this bunch of pigs there are individuals plenty good enough to go into any herd or to fit for any of the state shows. Mr. Cottle, of the firm, reports the spring pigs coming in fine shape. He has one litter of 13, saved and another litter of 9, saved. Both these litters are by A Crittie. The dam of the 13-litter raised 8 fine pigs last fall. From the fall litter Mr. Cottle expects to fit one of his next year's young herds. They are half brothers and sisters to the second prize boar pig at Topeka show last year. If interested in any of these good pigs write Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Robert I. Young, the former owner of Pogis Irene 2nd, the dam of Jacoba Irene, one of the most noted Jersey cows the world has ever known, announces a reduction sale for Saturday, May 20. At Mr. Young's 1909 sale, F. B. Keeney of Warsaw, N. Y., bought Pogis Irene and three of her daughters. The three daughters have since entered the register of merit class with tests authenticated by Cornell University and Pogis Irene last year at 19 years of age made an official record of 610 pounds of butter. Her daughter, Jacoba Irene, a one time champion dairy cow of the world gave 1,253 pounds of milk from which was made 1,122 of butter in one year. This blood has made the Young Jerseys famous. Write for catalog of coming sale and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Jack sale held at Cameron, Mo., by J. E. Park and others was not very well attended and in consequence a large portion of the offering went to speculators. Mr. Park's comment averaged a little better than \$400. The average on the entire offering which included several young jacks was a little under \$300.

Good Sale for E. M. Wayde.

The third annual Poland China sale of E. M. Wayde of Burlington, Kan., turned out very satisfactorily and made an average of almost \$36. The top was \$60 for a Grand Look sow. The purchaser was A. Geesy of Burlington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Fehner's O. I. C's.

A herd of O. I. C's that we are glad to recommend to our readers is that of Henry Fehner of Alma, Mo. The foundation stock of this herd is the best Mr. Fehner could find. Furthermore, Mr. Fehner is a good feeder and gets the growth on his pigs. In his ad is the statement: "A trial will convince you" and it will. Write him for prices and breeding.—Advertisement.

Overland Park Guerneys.

C. F. Holmes, owner of the Overland Park Stock Farm at Overland Park, Kan., owns perhaps the best bred collection of Guerneys in Kansas. In fact he has as good blood in his herd as can be found in the land. At present Mr. Holmes is making a special price on a strictly high class Guerneys bull, 6 months old. Note his advertisement in this issue and if you want the calf send your check at once. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smith's Big Jacks and Percherons.

We doubt if there is a breeder who can show you a better line of high class registered black Mammoth Jacks than Al. E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan. His barns are well filled with the big black kind, with real white points, big feet, and lots of bone and body. In the Percheron line, he can show you yearlings as large as lots of matured stallions. If in the market for jacks, Percherons, or registered mares you should see Mr. Smith's offering. Don't put it off until the best are sold.—Advertisement.

Good Sale for Finley.

W. J. Finley, proprietor of the LaFayette County Jack Farm at Higginville, Mo., held his 8th annual sale March 6. The sale was a decided success, the entire offering selling at good figures. The top on jacks was \$1,370, paid by Henry Henning of Bates City, Mo., for Allen McCord 5690. The average on jacks of serviceable age was \$495. The top yearling was \$300, paid by Mr. Farger of Phillipsburg, Kan. The top jennet was \$350, paid by W. R. Helman of Franklin, Neb. The average on jennets was \$121.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Show and Sale.

The Central Shorthorn Breeder's association, composed of Shorthorn breeders of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, will hold a show and sale at Kansas City Stock Yards, April 5 and 6. For this sale the breeders of this association have contributed 130 head of high class cattle. All of our readers who are interested in Shorthorns should arrange to attend this meeting. For further information write Ed. M. Hall of Carthage, Mo., secretary, and for catalog of the sale write W. A. Forsythe, sales manager, Greenwood, Mo. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Astral King Offering.

J. A. Houchin of Jefferson City, Mo., owner of the great champion Saddle stallion Astral King, will make a draft sale at his farm near Jefferson City, April 11. In this sale Mr. Houchin will offer 10 weanlings, 10 yearlings, 10 2-year-olds, and 10 5-year-olds sired by the great Astral King. Also 15 brood mares safe in foal to this great stallion. Included in the offering will be a number of saddle horses ready for use, good enough to win in any show ring, many of them already having won blue ribbons. Among the youngsters are many show ring prospects. In buying purebred stock it is always advisable to buy the best obtainable. Here is an opportunity to buy the blood of the greatest champion Saddle stallion living. Keep this date in mind and write Mr. Houchin at once for his illustrated catalog. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

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 Apr. 20. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, crated ready to ship, \$20 each.



LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, 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 age, all registered, from A. R. O. dams and sires. Choice pure-bred heifers, some with official records under three years of age, 200 excellent, high grade, heavy springing cows and heifers, well marked, in calf to purchased bulls, to freshen before April 1. Fresh cows on hand, heavy milkers. Heifer calves six to ten weeks old, \$25—baragins. Send draft for number wanted and we will express to you. Wire, write or phone us. We can please you.



GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS



LOOKING FOR HOLSTEINS?

See mine. I probably have as many good young grade cows and heifers to sell as any in the Southwest. Lowest prevailing prices. Carloads a specialty. Most are due to freshen soon. A number of yearling heifers also. Few registered bulls, fashionably bred. Guerneys furnished on order. 25 miles S. W. Kansas City.

PAUL E. JOHNSON, Olathe, Kansas

The Saunders Jack Company, Holton, Kans.

Bruce Saunders recently visited his uncle's jack farm, Lexington, Ky., and brought to Holton as choice a load of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Registered Mammoth jacks, two to six years old, 15 and 16 hands high. Write to BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.



H. F. BAKER'S BIG STOCK SALE

Asherville, Kan., (Mitchell Co.)

Wednesday, March 22, 1916



7 Jacks and 10 Jennets, registered and eligible. Three of the jacks of serviceable ages and good performers and sure breeders. Four of them are young jacks from suckers to two years old. Most of the jennets are with foal. Mr. Baker has raised jacks for 20 years.

40 horses and mules. 1 span of 5 year old mules, wt. 2600, well broke and one of Mitchell county's show teams. One well matched team horses, black, wt. 3200, four years old.

High grade Shorthorns. 12 yearling heifers and steers sired by reg. bull and out of high grade cows. 12 cows, heavy springers. 6 two year old heifers, heavy springers.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows. 8 sows bred to farrow this spring. Also 40 shoats that will weigh about 60 pounds.

Farm Machinery. Farm machinery used on this big 550 acre farm consisting of nearly new header, binder attachment, plows, double and single row cultivators, disks, haystacker and buck rakes, corn binder, two low wagons with racks, five sets of double harness and other farm implements. Come to Beloit on evening trains or early morning trains. Ask your R. R. Agent. For further information address

H. F. BAKER, ASHERVILLE, KANSAS

Col. Will Myers, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

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. Anyone 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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

2 JACKS, 1 Stallion; sale or trade, if soon H. W. MORRIS, Attamont, Kan.

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.

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.

Quality Registered Jacks and Jennets
After the big sales are over come to the home of John L. Jr. Grand Champion of Kansas 1914 and 1915. We have a few extra good ones left priced so clean up. We make a good guarantee good. We raise and break all we sell.
M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Jackson County, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
27 Jacks and 25 Jennets. These Jacks range from 3 to 6 years old; a fine assortment from which to select and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write today.
Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

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.
30 MILES N. E. of N. C. on C. M. & ST. P.
40 MILES S. E. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

HORSES.

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. GRANT, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

I am offering for sale
for the next 30 days my big black registered Percheron stallion, weight 2200, age 5 yrs. One among the best in Kan. Will consider trade in young stock. J. M. BROWN, Harper, Kans.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions
and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.

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.

Best 1550 lb. Percheron
Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.
WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION
W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)

Bigger and Better Than Ever
65 head of outstanding heavy drafters, Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Yearlings to seven-year-olds. Imported and home bred. Our 1915 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs is an unequalled record. Send for our new catalog just out. Barns opposite state farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
—TOPEKA, KANSAS—
SETS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Publisher's News Notes

It's important to have the right kind of tractor. But the kind of plow you attach to the tractor is important, too. There is more than one good plow, but none is better than the well known Grand Detour Junior, made by the Grand Detour Plow Company, 223 Depot, Dixon, Ill. An illustrated ad of this plow appears on page 28 of this issue. It's a great plow and a favorite with tractor owners in the Central West. Why not send for the free illustrated catalog today to the above address?—Advertisement.

Attention Chester White Breeders

The Chester White hog is, I believe, the coming breed for Kansas. This breed of swine has been increasing in popularity steadily year by year. Only last year, the records show, there were more White hogs at the Topeka State Fair than any other breed. In 1915 at the Iowa State Fair which is the greatest hog show in the world, there were almost as many Chester Whites as all the other breeds could muster combined; in some classes there were 70 or 80 animals.

It is surely an honor to win even a fifth prize in such a show as this. There are a great many breeders of Chester Whites and O. I. C's, which is the same hog under another name, in Kansas, and yet this is one of the few states that has no organization of Chester breeders. There should be an organization for the benefit of the breed, and as a start must be made somewhere I have taken it upon myself, without apology, to organize the "Kansas Chester White Breeders' association." With the help of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I hope to reach practically all the Chester White breeders of Kansas. I should like as many as may read this notice to write me their views on the subject. You may feel assured that this is not a money-making scheme. The object is to promote the interests of the breed, hold a meeting once a year at the Topeka State Fair, offer special prizes for Chester Whites at the Kansas state fairs, and do anything else that may help the good cause along.
Leavenworth, Kan. Arthur Mosse.

Mares Mean More Money

Four years ago my son and I purchased a team of mules and a team of mares. My son took the mules. He still has them. I have the mares, and I also have six good colts; two are ready for the harness this spring and two will be ready next spring. They are 2 years old this spring and the other two are yearlings this spring. The mares are 7 and 8 years old this spring and have done their share of farm work every year.
I think mares pay big interest on the investment. Mine are only common stock. I patronized a good grade Percheron sire and have three fine fillies, three good horse colts. My son has the mules, and their work is all he has to show for their feed and the investment.
Utopia, Kan. T. W. Ruark.

May be a Dangerous Disease

One of my 6-year-old horses has a swelling on his left hind leg. When I first noticed it there was a bare spot about as large as a dollar. I got that healed, and now there are two more sores. The swellings are only about 1/2 inch thick.
Marion County, Kansas. D. D.
I cannot tell you positively what the nature of this ailment is affecting your horse, but whenever sores appear upon the hind leg one always should be suspicious of farcy. This disease is a skin form of glanders and it is a very contagious disease spreading to man as well as to animals. I suggest that you have a positive diagnosis made by having a competent graduate veterinarian apply the mallein test. If there is no veterinarian in your vicinity you should write the state livestock sanitary commissioner at Topeka and ask him to designate some one to apply this test for you.
Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Give the Calf a Clean Start

Every precaution should be taken to give the cow about to freshen the most cleanly and sanitary surroundings possible. The cow should be allowed to calve in a clean, freshly bedded stall, or better yet in mild weather, in the pasture. It is essential that surroundings be clean in order to avoid infection of the freshly severed navel cord. The cow will be in better physical condition and will yield more milk if she is dried up about six weeks before calving time than she would if milked up to time of calving.

Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

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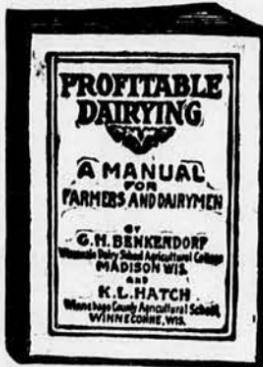
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