The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45. January 30, 1915 No. 5.

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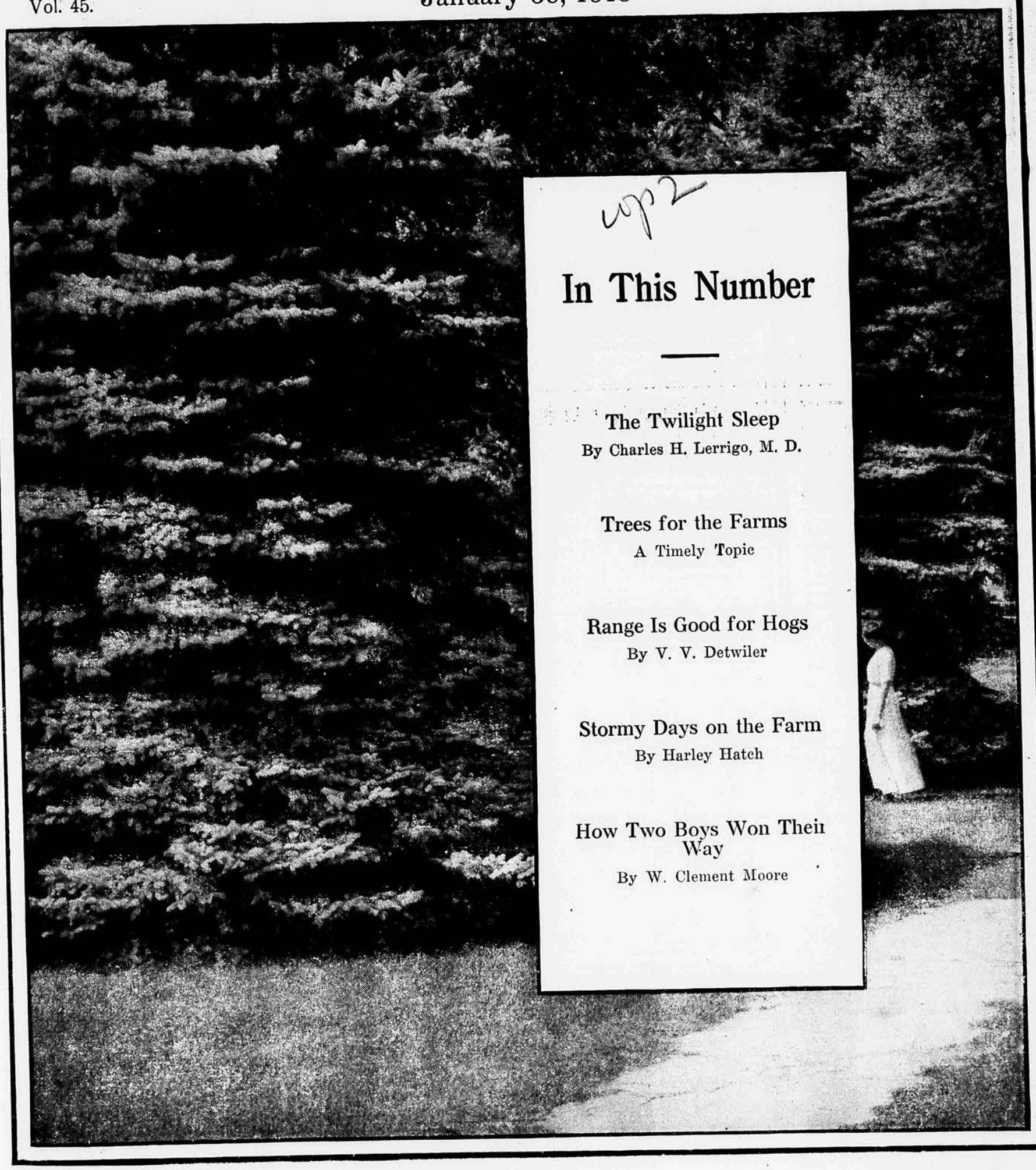

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JUST ABOUT FARMING

"THE great fault with our local governments now," said Secretary Houston in Topeka, "is diffused responsibility in every department." The secretary of agriculture is a champion of commission government in counties. He would have four or five commissioners, one for schools, another for roads, another for health and so on. He would make every commissioner responsible for satisfactory conditions in his line, and would provide the recall to keep the commissioners straight and on the job, or to get rid of any who failed to do good work.

Commission government in counties would be a step in the right direction, just as the same system has been in cities. There is no telling how much commission government has saved Topeka, besides centering responsibility and making it easier and more satisfactory to deal with the city. Everybody who has business with the city recognizes the great difference in that respect. City government was becoming more costly year by year, when Topeka adopted the new plan. There were always deficits also. Now taxes are no higher than six years ago, bills are all paid up clean at the end of the year, and there is an actual cash surplus. In place of costing every year thousands of dollars more than the year before, the increase in city expense has been halted, and at the same time government has been better.

Commission government in counties would undoubtedly be beneficial. It is based on the correct principle, which is direct accountability and the division of labor.

Co-operation

There are more than 7,500 co-operative associations in the United States, and they did a business last year of more than a billion dollars. Kansas has more than its share of these organizations, too. The co-operative movement among farmers in this country, and especially in the Middle West, is making more progress than most men believe.

The reason for the remarkable success of the movement is that there is a definite place for it. Co-operation in Kansas has increased the profits in farming, and more than this, it has taught the producers to work together. It is filling a definite need in the life and work of the people. Co-operation will have a great deal more to do with the business of farming three, five and ten years from now than it has at present.

Schools

Better salaries are needed for rural school teachers. The standard of the rural schools of Kansas can be materially raised by spending more money on them. Much of the efficiency of the city schools is due to the fact that liberal appropriations are made for the expenses of education there. In the cities of 4,000 persons and over in the United States an average of $32.28 a year is spent to the pupil; in the country and the villages under 1,000 persons the average cost is $16.52. Doesn't that indicate a reason for the low standard of efficiency which is found in many rural schools?

Larger Farms

The rural population of Kansas is not increasing in parts of the state; in some communities, especially in the eastern section, there has been an actual decrease in the last few years. There is 39 per cent of the population of Kansas now in cities of more than 1,000 persons, while the proportion was but 34 per cent 10 years ago. If this movement continues it will not be long before population will be about evenly divided in Kansas between the cities and the farms.

The ideal condition in Kansas farming is to have farms of a medium size, that are not so small as to keep the owners from making the most economical use of machinery and at the same time will allow the maximum acre production that is possible from an economic standpoint. High yields are not desirable, if the extra bushels or tons were obtained at a cost that takes away all the profits. Very small, highly tilled, low man yield farms are not desirable for Kansas.

But on the other hand this tendency toward larger farms is not always a healthy sign. It is caused largely by the land hunger of Kansas farmers, which in many cases leads men to buy additional land that they don't need and can't profitably use, just because they have the money, and would like to "square out the place." This movement is responsible for some of the amazing jobs of farming some men do.

Creameries

There is a considerable interest in creameries in Kansas. The increasing interest in dairying is bringing up the question of co-operative creameries again or at least of the operation of the smaller local creameries. Prosperity has come to many agricultural communities by the successful operation of creameries, but, on the other hand, many farmers have lost money by investing in expensive equipment in localities not prepared to operate a creamery successfully.

The main requirement for the success of the creamery is a sufficient supply of cream; an insufficient supply means failure of the creamery and a loss to all concerned. Experience has proved that about 600 cows are necessary to furnish cream enough to operate a creamery economically. The number of available cows in a community is generally overestimated. A creamery must make at least an average of 1,200 pounds of butter a week in order to keep the expenses reasonably low. This will require about 1,000 pounds of butterfat. The smaller the output the greater the cost a pound of manufactured butter, for some of the expenses will remain about the same whether the daily output is 100 or 200 pounds.

Winter Vacation?

Some of the men whom we meet on Kansas Avenue this winter are having the time of their lives. No chores; stay up until nearly 9 o'clock every night; sleep until 6 or 7 o'clock; no fires to light; plenty of outdoor cigars; nothing to do. But it comes only once in two years.

City Labor

The recent order of the postoffice department dividing the country into 18 great labor districts, and making the department a great national employment bureau, shows a modern tendency very forcefully. It has been clearly seen that something must be done to reduce the congestion of unskilled labor in cities. It is proposed to turn the drift back to the small towns and to the country.

Considerable good no doubt will be done in getting employment for this ordinary help in the small towns. Living costs are much lower in the smaller towns than they are in the city, and the wages that usually are paid there allow a higher standard of living. So far as getting many of these men back to the farm the movement will not get far, although it will do some good. There are a few of these hands near the bread line in the cities who would make fair farm hands—for a large proportion came from the farm—but the proportion is very small. The big effort should be to keep the country young men on the farms, rather than to send them to the cities, where as unskilled laborers they haven't one chance in 10,000 of winning a worth-while success.

Poison Vines

Poison vines, wild grape vines and other similar pests are doing much to damage the farm woodlots of Kansas. It will pay well to cut these, and winter is a good time for the work.

Ideals

No man can progress above the level of his ideals. We need higher ideals in Kansas farming, both in the material part of the work and in the art of living.

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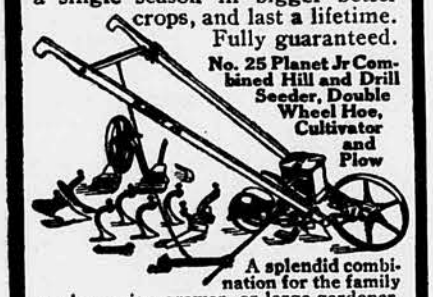

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

Volume 46
Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 30, 1915

Subscription
$1.00 a Year

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The Twilight Sleep

Nothing New in the Freiburg Plan for Mothers Announced as a Sensation

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MARY Ellen Page has just called at my office. I have attended the Pages so long that Mary Ellen feels at liberty to say to me or ask of me anything she pleases. And she does.

"Doctor, why aren't you as noble as the Germans?" she exploded as she entered.

"I'm too busy for hard riddles today, Mary Ellen. Ask me something easy, like when is a door not a door," I pleaded.

"I'm in earnest about this, now, Doctor. I read the ladies' journals and they keep us poor women informed about things. Here these German doctors have arranged—"

"Oh, I know about that," I interrupted. "It's at Freiburg, isn't it? The babies come while mother is taking her afternoon nap, and they are all washed and dressed and securely sealed in original packages, with a written guarantee and a number to which you will please refer if any complaint is to be made."

"I see that my magazine is right," said Mary, rather bitterly. "They say the American doctor—"

"Now wait a bit, Mary Ellen; I know just about what they say," I again interrupted. "They tell you that this whole beautiful plan has been worked out by two doctors in Germany, and American doctors are trying to hide it up because it means harder work for them."

"Well, here you sit and joke about it!"

"But you remember I wasn't joking when your Bobbie was born. And you remember, perhaps, when I stuck my hypodermic needle into you and you said you enjoyed it because it was so different from the other pain. Well, I was then injecting that very same wonderful drug."

"And it did me lots of good, too. Why on earth didn't you tell me that was what you were using?"

"Because it was two years before the magazines began to fuss about Twilight Sleep, and to tell you what I injected wouldn't have meant anything to you at all. Nevertheless I was using it at that time and so were many other American doctors."

"Then these two German doctors are just plain, everyday fibbers?"

"Not at all. I will enter for them a plea of 'not guilty.' They are very fine physicians who have really made a hobby of the use of a certain combination of drugs to relieve the distress and shock to the nervous system which accompanies childbirth. They aren't responsible for all the things the magazines say about them. They have done good work and are enthusiastic about it. When Doctor Kronig was in this country in November, 1913, which was quite a while before the popular magazines began printing articles about Twilight Sleep, he was invited to speak before a Chicago medical society about X-Ray treatment. But he was so eager to tell the Chicago doctors about his success with this painless childbirth plan that he asked permission to change his subject. This method, which he calls "Dammerschlaf," or in English "Twilight Sleep," he had tried successfully in 3,000 births at his hospital. It consists in giving hypodermic injections of the drug scopolamine—"

"The same drug you gave me?"

"The same drug—nothing new about it at all. Kronig doesn't even claim originality for its use in childbirth, for it was first suggested in that connection in 1902 by a doctor named Von Steinbuchel. In common with many other physicians Doctors Kronig and Gauss afterward took it up and experimented with it, and they two are entitled to this credit — that they have followed it up better and obtained better results than any other."

"And do they really put the mothers to sleep?"

"Not exactly. Here is Doctor Kronig's Chicago speech. I will read to you his own description: 'A state during which the woman concerned has indeed a perception of pain, but not an apperception. Two opposite extremes must be avoided. If too much is given in order to bring about a full narcosis from which all expression of pain is absent the labor pains cease and there arises the danger of atonic bleeding. On the other hand, if too little is administered the pains are perceived and also apperceived. Between these two limits lies the region of "Twilight Sleep." Half an hour after the second dose the woman is asked whether she remembers that half an hour previously she was stuck with a needle, or that she saw a watch or some other object that was shown to her at that time. If she remembers, the desired effect has not yet been achieved; if, however, she does not remember, she has passed into the desired condition of semi-narcosis.'"

"So it isn't so much that it eases her pain as that it destroys her recollection of it?"

"Exactly. Doctor Kronig says in his speech, 'The patient cries, gives expression to pain, but afterward remembers little or nothing.' The whole object is to save shock to the nervous system."

"It all sounds simple enough. Why aren't American doctors smart enough to do it? Are they afraid of it?"

"Some are. They have tried it with bad results. Babies have been asphyxiated beyond resuscitation. Mothers have had hemorrhages. Doctor Kronig accounts for it partly by the use of a decomposed drug and partly by employing too large doses."

"But you used it successfully with me."

"Not in the sense that it is applied by Doctor Kronig at Freiburg. I gave you the first dose, which is something any doctor may do for any patient who is in fit condition to take it, and is about as far as a doctor dares to go with it at present unless he is fully equipped to carry out the whole Freiburg treatment."

"And why not get equipped?"

"A dozen hospitals already are equipped and giving the treatment a careful trial, following the Kronig-Gauss method very faithfully. The successful treatment demands a room free from noises, light subdued, careful and competent attendants, a doctor with nothing to do but watch the patient from the very beginning of her labor, an operating room close at hand for use if needed. With these things we shall have as good success as the German doctors. It is the mothers who insist upon getting the treatment in their own homes and are willing to take it from doctors unpracticed in its technic which will meet trouble."

"And that means that this treatment is only for the privileged few who can go to these hospitals."

"At present. Even those can't get it unless they are free from heart and kidney troubles, have a normal blood pressure and normal measurements of the pelvis. It is still on trial. We must go with exceeding care for, after all, the relief of pain is a small matter compared with the satisfaction of bringing mother and baby through safe and well."

"But doesn't this record of 3,000 cases prove it good? How can you say it is still on trial?"

"Three thousand cases prove nothing at all in childbirth. Nearly four times that many babies are born every day to the white people of the United States alone. I repeat, the method is still on trial. When the doctors have tried it if it proves safe for use in general practice your family physician will bring it to you. He is the one through whom it must come and he is the one in whose knowledge you must trust."

"Yes," said Mary Ellen, and her words may have concealed some irony. "I suppose he's just about the only perfect person."

Seasoned Sausage

I wonder how many women season their sausage before grinding. I know it used to be a cold, disagreeable job to season it after grinding and we did not always get the seasoning proportioned right. This I think a much better way: I get my salt, pepper and sage ready and as I cut the meat in strips to feed into the grinder I season it, a layer at a time; then when it is ground it is seasoned just right, and the disagreeable work of seasoning after grinding is eliminated. Anna H. Williams.
Sylvan Grove, Kan.

In cooking turnips add a tablespoon of sugar to remove the strong, bitter taste sometimes noticeable.
Rose, Kan. Mrs. Leon Smith.

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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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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

Criticized by German Sympathizers

Within the last week I have received a number of letters from Germans. Some of them abuse me with great vigor. One or two apply such epithets as seem to them best suited to my case. Others proceed to argue the question with me, of course from a biased standpoint but still fairly and with reasonably good nature.

When I wrote the editorial referred to I knew that it would cause criticism, but it was an honest expression of opinion concerning the grave situation which, while located in Europe, directly and indirectly concerns the people of the United States.

I have tried to make it understood that my criticisms are directed at the ruling classes in Germany, for they in connection with the kaiser are responsible for the actions of the German empire. The kaiser is the supreme ruler notwithstanding the fact that Germany is supposed to be a constitutional monarchy, but it is scarcely fair to lay all the responsibility on his shoulders. If he were not supported by powerful forces outside of his own official family he could not dominate Germany.

In my opinion the great masses of the German people are not to blame for bringing on this war. I think they had nothing whatever to do with it, but they have been trained to yield obedience to the ruling powers and to believe that it is their highest duty to support their government without question. I think this accounts for the apparent unanimity of the German people. They have been made to believe by the ruling class that there is a great conspiracy to crush the German nation and that they must be ready to fight to the death to preserve the nation and themselves from foreign aggression.

I do not think that these masses of honest, hard working Germans are filled with pompous pride or inflated with the dream of pan Germanism.

Here is an extract from a letter written to me by a German resident of Kansas, but as I understand still a subject of the kaiser. He says, "I frankly admit there is a little, but powerful clique in Germany, backed by the manufacturers of war ammunition, armor plates and gunpowder, in Rhine Prussia, who believe in pan Germanism. I also admit that there are a few writers like Bernhardi and others who believe in Germn militarism but not in German culture and education, but let us be fair to the German people.

At the last election in Germany 5 million voters voted the Socialist ticket. That means that 5 million Germans more than 25 years old are opposed to militarism, opposed to capitalism, and who believe in the brotherhood of man. * * * I know you as the fairest writer I ever heard of (several of the gentlemen who write me this week would not agree to that sentiment for a minute.—Ed.) but when you denounce German militarism and German diplomacy it is wrong and very wrong to identify them with all Germany."

If I had identified them with all Germany that criticism would be entirely just, but I repeatedly have distinguished between the ruling class and the masses of the German people.

I do not know that it is worth while to discuss the question. The abusive letters amuse but do not worry me in the least. The other letters arguing Germany's case do not seem to me to state Germany's side any more strongly than a half dozen other letters already published have stated it.

Here is a rather curious thing that I presume my German sympathizing friends will not be willing to believe, but which, nevertheless, is true. All my life I have been an admirer of the German people. Until the outbreak of the present war I entertained a higher opinion of the German emperor than of any other sovereign in Europe. On the other hand, I always have had a certain prejudice against both Russia and England.

During the war of the Rebellion the conduct of the ruling classes of England was infamous. The land grabbing policy of that country has not met with my approval at all although I believe it must be acknowledged that wherever a people have been brought under British rule they have been benefited by the change. I had never been able to take France seriously. I regarded it as a decadent nation and nowhere near the equal of Germany.

But I have tried with whatever ability I have to weigh the evidence in the present war. The last bit of evidence I have read was a pamphlet sent out by the eminent German, Dernberg, scattered all over the United States for the purpose of presenting Germany's defense in the case of Belgium. Instead of clearing Germany that document, to my mind, conclusively shows that the German invasion of Belgium was without excuse other than it afforded the easiest way to get to France.

The invasion of Belgium was a national crime, the most cruel, the most indefensible that has occurred for a century. Even the crimes of Napoleon do not rank with it in heartlessness, in the slaughter of the innocent, in the wanton, merciless destruction of life and property.

Nearly all of my German sympathizing correspondents by way of justification of Germany point to aggressions and crimes committed by other nations, more especially Great Britain. Admitting the truth of the accusations against other nations is no justification for Germany. Supposing next year Great Britain, or Russia or France should invade some weak nation, burn its towns, levy tribute upon its people after the manner of the ancient conquerors; shoot down in cold blood all men found in houses from which a hostile shot had been fired; lay waste its fields and leave its inhabitants shelterless and starving, would the precedent set by Germany in the case of Belgium offer any excuse for the awful outrage?

Whenever any nation commits a crime similar to the crime committed by Germany against Belgium I shall denounce it with all the vigor I possess.

Co-operation and Competition

A subscriber asks me to state the differences between the competitive system and the co-operative system.

I might say in the beginning that it cannot be said that there is in the world today what can be called a general competitive system, or on the other hand, a general co-operative system. The discussion of the comparative merits and demerits of co-operation and competition opens such a wide field that it cannot be treated fairly in the space that reasonably can be given to one editorial in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Starting with the origin of the words "competition" and "co-operation." Competition is derived from two Latin words, meaning literally, to seek together, or to seek for the same thing. Co-operation also is derived from two Latin words meaning literally, to work together.

It will be seen from the literal definition that competition is not necessarily evil. It is praiseworthy for example, for all men and women to seek for the things that benefit humanity; that tend to increase the happiness, the comfort, the morality and the intelligence of the human race. There is no evil in a generous rivalry to excel along many lines for example, it is praiseworthy to seek to excel in useful knowledge; to excel in good works.

Competition becomes an evil only when it is based on a selfish desire to deprive others of a just share in the things that are necessary to life, health, happiness and general well being, in order that the person so selfishly seeking may have an undue share of wealth, pleasure and power.

Unfair Competition Leads to Anarchy

I apprehend that the inquirer had in mind the comparative merits of co-operation and competition as applied to the everyday business of the world and to the government of the people.

Ever since commerce began to be organized, perhaps even before that time, there has been promulgated the heartless doctrine that there should be no sentiment in business; that he should take who can and hold who is able.

Even yet the heads of the greatest business concerns of the world admit frankly that the rule upon which they operate is to charge all the traffic will bear, which is simply another expression of the doctrine that might makes right. The great transportation company operated on this principle takes advantage of the weakness of certain individuals or communities and charges them all they can pay for transportation and still live, while concessions are granted to powerful individuals or favorably located communities, because those communities or individuals have the power to enforce concessions.

This is exactly the principle on which brigands and robber barons operated in the old days when they controlled the commerce of the world. They levied tribute wherever they were able but if they were wise barons or brigands they did not destroy the persons levied upon. It was much more profitable to allow them to proceed with their little ships or caravans than to destroy them, for if they were left enough so that they could continue to carry on their business they would continue to be tribute payers. If the traveling merchants and shipowners could form a combination, as they sometimes did, that was powerful enough to stand off the pirates, they escaped the payment of tribute.

It happened, sometimes, also, that even powerful traders in those early days agreed to pay a certain amount of tribute in order to save themselves from molestation by the pirates, although they might have been able to repel a piratical attack. The pirates on the other hand were willing to take a small tribute in such cases because they did not want to run the risk of an attack on a powerful enemy. It was therefore a clear case of charging what the traffic would bear.

The doctrine of competition also has its limitations in other ways. Experience has shown that when carried to its logical conclusion it will destroy itself. Slavery is the logical conclusion of competition but experience demonstrated that slavery destroyed the efficiency and earning power of the slave and therefore reduced the profits of his master.

It was discovered that a nation or community depending on slave labor could not compete with the commercial nation or community where the work was done by free, or relatively free, labor. There is a general impression that slavery has been abolished in the so-called civilized nations of the earth on account of the growth of humanitarian sentiment. While that may have had something to do with it, the most powerful reason for the abolishing of chattel slavery was an economic reason.

Experience has shown that a selfish competitive system unrestricted and unchecked will finally result in anarchy and the destroying of organized government founded on that idea. Under unrestricted competition the most powerful class seizes all the wealth. This class gradually diminishes in number, as the most powerful among this powerful class push those who are less powerful to the wall, until finally all the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a very few. The masses sink deeper and deeper into degradation and poverty until one of two things happens: either the masses become incompetent to produce wealth by their labor and the government dies from decay, or, having grown desperate, the masses rise at the suggestion of some agitator and overthrow the government.

As these masses have been kept so long in a state of ignorance and degradation they are almost incapable of construction and only capable of destruction, therefore anarchy results as it has resulted in Mexico.

A great many statesmen who believe, or at least profess to believe, in a competitive system, see the logical conclusion of the system and therefore try to devise ways in which competition may be checked and the logical conclusion averted. Anti-trust laws and the creating of commissions to control corporations are the result of this effort to avert the natural result of a selfish competitive system.

Competitive System the Cause of War

While the immediate inciting cause of war between nations may be some comparatively trivial incident, such as the alleged insult to the sovereignty of one nation by another the real reason for most wars can be found in a greedy desire for commercial advantage and extension of trade and profits. The extension of trade and the increased profits will inure to the benefit of a very few, if realized at all, while the masses, who receive no benefits and

on the other hand who do create tremendous damage both to themselves and their posterity, are called on to do the fighting; to expose themselves to death, wounds and sickness and their wives and children to misery, want and perhaps starvation.

The Progressiveness of Co-operation

In no government on the face of the earth has the principle of co-operation been fully adopted. It has, however, been adopted in a limited way in many governments, not however, as a part of the government. For example, the largest and most powerful co-operative organization perhaps in the world has its headquarters in England and has branches in several other countries. This is the Rochdale Co-operative association, which started something more than a generation ago among a few poor weavers in Rochdale.

Denmark has carried the principle of co-operation further, perhaps, than almost any other government. Nearly all the business of that remarkable little kingdom is done by co-operative associations acting in conjunction with the Danish government. The result of the system has been to raise the people of Denmark from a condition of great poverty and distress to a condition of at least comparative comfort and affluence. All this has been accomplished within a single generation.

Fifty or sixty years ago the people of Denmark were among the most poverty stricken in Europe whereas at present they are among the most prosperous. With the possible exception of Holland, I think it is safe to say that the Danes are the most prosperous people in Europe.

Co-operation in the United States

In the United States there are a large number of co-operative associations. Not all of them have succeeded by any means but where there has been a failure it invariably can be traced to bad management, or graft, or both. We do not have however, anything approaching a general system of co-operation in this country, but in my judgment we are evoluting toward that condition.

The fact that the competitive system, if it can be called a system, is wasteful, uneconomic, brutal and finally leads to the destroying of the government, war and final anarchy, is gradually permeating the minds even of men who have themselves profited most from the system. When a Guggenheim declares that "every worker is entitled to a job and that the government should see that he gets it," with a good deal more along the same line it would seem that new light is dawning.

I do not look for general co-operation to be brought about by a sudden revolution. It will come about gradually, spreading until it covers the entire nation. It will not then be one system but a large number of systems working together in harmony.

There will be national co-operation, concerning matters that are naturally and properly national. The railroads for example, will be owned by the nation. There will be a system of banks owned and operated by the government to facilitate the exchange of commodities. There will be government warehouses in which commodities that are not easily perishable will be stored. There will be public works to develop such resources as are national in character, such as the building of interstate railroads; the improving of navigable rivers; the developing of the water power of such rivers.

There will be state co-operation along lines that may be determined properly to come within the jurisdiction of states. Such I think would be the constructing of wagon roads, for example. There will be co-operation in the lesser municipalities such as cities, towns, counties and townships concerning matters that are local in their character and which can be better managed in a local way than by either the nation or the state. All these co-operative units will work together harmoniously but to a large degree independently, each within its own proper sphere. Just as there are in the universe an infinite number of systems, each perfect within itself but all moving together in perfect harmony.

Concerning the Game Laws

If a person has a hunting license in Kansas permitting him to shoot waterfowl from September 1 to April 15, can such person be prosecuted under the federal law for shooting ducks between these dates, if there is such a federal law in effect? Would it make any difference if he hunted only on his own land or on government streams?

Bushton, Kan. OTIS MATHEWS.

Under the federal statute the closed season on duck shooting in Kansas lasts from December 16 to September 1. This of course conflicts with the state law which permits duck shooting from September 1 to April 15. The same conflict of federal and state statutes is present in other states, and several cases are now pending in the United States courts as a result.

I am informed by the United States district attorney that he has been instructed by the Department of Agriculture, which has jurisdiction in the enforcing of the game laws of the government and the fixing of the open and closed seasons, not to bring prosecutions under the federal statute for the present. I presume the purpose of the Department is to wait for the decision of the courts in the cases originating in other states.

The federal statute makes no exception in favor of the man hunting on his own land or along a navigable, or government-controlled stream. Mr. Mathews may therefore rest easy for the present at least concerning prosecution by the government. Later on the courts may decide in favor of the government, in which case the state laws will have to be amended to conform with the national laws.

Widow's Inheritance

If a woman marries a widower who has considerable property, does the housework and helps raise his children, would the law give her half of his property at his death or would his children inherit all, and she be thrown on her own resources? If his property is willed to his children before her marriage without her knowledge could she get any of his property?

"Inherit" means to receive by descent that which has formerly belonged to someone else. Why does the law of Kansas or any other state consider that a woman inherits her share of the estate at her husband's death when both started with nothing and she has done her full share of the labor in accumulating the property?

Why does the law consider the children as belonging to a man and not to a woman in case of separation, when we know the natural law is the reverse?

Women have trusted men to make the laws under which they must live. Have the men been honest?

McPherson, Kan. READER.

1. Unless there was a prenuptial contract between the man and his second wife she would stand in the same relation as his first wife so far as the estate is concerned—that is, she would inherit half of the estate of her husband.

2. The husband could not by a secret will deprive his widow of her share of the estate.

3. While the laws of Kansas are more liberal to women than those of almost any other state in the Union, they are nevertheless to a certain extent a relic of the old theory that the wife's property rights were merged in those of her husband. It simply illustrates how ancient ideas and customs cling to us.

So far as honesty is concerned, some of the men are honest and some are not. In this respect the average is about the same with women.

About the Farm Adviser

What is your opinion of the "farm adviser"? Is it a good thing to have one or not?

READER.

That depends in my opinion, almost entirely on the farm adviser himself. If he is the right kind of a man he will be worth a good deal more than his salary and if he is not the right kind of a man he may prove to be an expensive nuisance.

The farm adviser needs to be a man with a large amount of knowledge coupled with energy and good sense. When he goes to a county he must not go with the impression that he knows it all to start with. He ought to be both a student and an instructor. He can gather a great deal of useful information from the farmers as well as imparting useful information to them. Every county in the state presents some different agricultural problems from any other county and only experience and intelligent experiment can solve them.

Aside from the value of his knowledge and suggestions concerning agriculture, stock breeding, dairying and poultry culture, the first class farm adviser can do an immense amount of good by bringing the farmers of a county together and persuading them to act in unison for their common advantage. In one case at least that has been brought to my attention the farm adviser in addition to his other work acted as a sales agent for the farmers of the county and I think also to some extent as a buying agent.

There are a dozen ways in which a farm adviser may be of great benefit if he is the right kind of a man. As I have said, if he has not the proper qualifications for the job he is very likely to be a failure just as any man is more or less of a failure who is trying to do something he is not qualified to do.

Opposed to the Torrens System

The following explanation of and objection to the Torrens system of transfer of land titles is furnished by the president of the Kansas Abstractors' association:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Under the Torrens system the value of registrar's certificates rests wholly and absolutely upon the regularity of judicial procedure which is necessary in every instance before a title can be registered.

To begin with, the validity of an application for registration is determined in a judicial proceeding in the nature of a suit in equity to quiet title and to bring necessary parties under the jurisdiction of the designated tribunal, and to set up the allegations the applicant must have a complete abstract of title, in order that he may have complete status of the title on which such allegations are based.

The application recites the names and addresses of all parties interested in the land as well as those who, by reason of some defect in the title, may have a claim which may cast a cloud upon the title.

A process of summons is had upon all persons named and all other parties unknown whom it may concern, the method of serving such summons being generally the same as that prescribed by code in civil actions. Unknown parties and persons outside of the state are served by publication, posting or mailing of notices.

Procedure thereupon takes the usual course governing civil actions and in due time, if the application is not contested, or if all the objection made to it is overruled, the court enters a decree directing the registration of the title, subject to such encumbrances as may then exist, a certificate of title is issued in duplicate and the title becomes absolute within such period as may be prescribed by law.

The foregoing is the general method of registering of the titles. Advocates of the system assert that after initial registration is had, all subsequent examination of the title is unnecessary. Such assertions however, are not correct or fair. Registration certainly cannot bind persons who, through an oversight or error, were not made parties to the proceeding; neither are the parties who were not properly served bound thereby.

To determine whether all parties were properly served the entire proceeding on which the first registration is based must be examined and to determine whether all necessary parties were brought under the jurisdiction of the court, the entire antecedent title would have to be examined. In view of these facts, which stand out so boldly and defy all contradiction, could and would a lawyer honestly advise his client to rely upon a registered title without first making such an examination?

The certificates of title that are issued by the registrar do not disclose the covenants, restrictions and various other recitals and details so frequently found in deeds or wills, and these must be examined by a lawyer to ascertain their legal effect. This much as to the legal phase of the system. Now a few words as to its practical side:

Under the Torrens system every deal and transaction effecting real estate must take place before the registrar. All the parties interested, the grantor and the grantee, must attend personally or by attorney in fact, at a public office, in many cases distant from their homes and open only during stated official hours and there they must close their business, whether it be a sale or a loan.

Though we were favored by electing or appointing registrars amply qualified to fill this most important position, and we must admit that such a dream in our present day political debauchery is most wild and extravagant, do you realize that one registrar, without employing a large number of deputies, could handle the daily transactions, especially in congested centers of population, with dispatch and satisfaction? Would this not necessarily add to our growing officialdom, so abhorrent to the American spirit and greatly increase the expenses of his office?

How would you like to stand in line at the court house, miles away from your home, bowing to some official flunky, awaiting your turn to convey or mortgage your land, and perhaps as you were about to reach the desk discover that the closing hour had arrived and that you would have to come again the next day, or perhaps the next week? In my experience of some 26 years of public offices I failed to observe any tendency on the part of the officials or their deputies to work longer than the law allows them.

It would appear that if the system is as meritorious as its advocates claim, it would have gained far greater popularity in the states where it has been adopted. In this respect it fails. It naturally follows that there must be some sufficient incentive to lead land owners to apply voluntarily for first registration, but so far from careful study and observation I fail to find any incentive.

The procedure, which is costly, does not result in any special benefit to the one who makes the application. It is safe to say that the expense of first registration, including attorney fees, would even in uncontested cases, come to $100, while in complicated and hard fought cases expenses easily would reach over that amount. What inducement is there for the land owner who is perfectly satisfied with his title to bring a suit to quiet it and go to a great expense and suffer the delay of a law suit, to confer some supposed benefit on a future owner?

To make the system compulsory, even its most ardent supporters have realized to be a practical impossibility, for if every land owner in this state should bring a suit to register his title, our courts could not attend to any other business during the next decade and real estate transactions would be summarily stopped until registration could be accomplished.

Doubtless there are many particulars in which our laws relating to real estate might be improved, but before we begin to demolish an old and well-established system, should we not be reasonably certain that the substitute which we have to offer is an improvement on the structure which we propose to destroy?

Instead of abolishing the existing method that has served its purpose, and served it well, since our government began, let us strive to improve it by making such changes in our laws as will render our titles simpler and more secure.

B. T. SADIT.

President Kansas Abstractors' Association.

Anybody May Sell Real Estate

C. W. P. of Stockton, writes as follows:

Having some property that I wished to sell or trade I asked a friend of mine in Meade county to trade it for land. He wrote me that he would not dare to do that as the real estate men of Meade would have him arrested for it, as that was what they had done to two men a few days before, one of them a liveryman and the other a farmer. This Meade county man is a truthful citizen. What I want to know is this: Is there any law that would prevent a man from making a sale of that kind?

No. It would be however, within the power of the city of Meade, which is an incorporated town, to levy an occupation tax on real estate agents and forbid inhabitants of the town from following the business of selling real estate without paying the license fee required by the city ordinance, but this could not apply to any one living outside the corporate limits of the city.

Information About Heligoland

At least four subscribers have written me giving me information concerning the trade between Great Britain and Germany, by the terms of which Great Britain ceded Heligoland to Germany. In return for this Germany ceded the island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa to Great Britain. The office encyclopedia does not give this information, for which I wish to thank these readers. This shows that they keep pretty well posted.

For the County Unit?

The Farmers' Union Favors the McMillan Bill—A Good Roads Fight Pending

A COUNTY unit bill has been introduced by Senator Harry McMillan of Ottawa county, by request. The bill was drafted by the officers of the Farmers' union and has the support of that organization, having been submitted at its recent state meeting at Fort Hays and afterwards transmitted to Senator McMillan for introduction into the legislature.

There are numerous departures from former county unit bills in the Farmers' union measure introduced by Senator McMillan. Under its provisions the county commissioners are required to levy a tax of not more than 4 mills upon all taxable property in the county for the payment of teachers employed in the elementary grades by the school district boards and the boards of education of cities of the first and second class. This money shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes, and apportioned among the district and city schools in proportion to the number of teachers employed.

A State Highway Engineer?

T. H. Doyle of Pottawatomie county, secretary of the County Commissioners' association, is working against the bill introduced in the house by Jasper T. Kincaid of Johnson county which provides for a state highway commission. Mr. Doyle has a bill which will be introduced to take the place of the Kincaid measure.

"Our bill contemplates a state highway engineer who will have offices in Topeka," said Mr. Doyle. "But he will act only in an advisory capacity to the county commissioners."

Economy Is Greatly Needed.

"Unless the appropriations for the next biennium as compared with the biennium just closing can be reduced approximately ½ million dollars, the legislature will be confronted with the necessity of authorizing an increased state tax levy for the first tax year of the next biennium if the credit of the state is to be maintained."

This is the news that Chairman Samuel T. Howe of the state tax commission imparted to the legislature last week. It brought forcibly to the attention of the legislators that they must practice rigid economy, as urged by Governor Capper, in making appropriations or accept the responsibility of increasing taxes.

Where the Money Goes.

It takes $8.10 a day to keep each of 40 state senators supplied with help, according to the amount spent by the state senate for employes during the first ten days of the session. For the same period the members of the lower house were allowed $2.15 worth of employes a day.

The first ten days of the 1915 legislature cost the state $15,469 according to a statement prepared in the office of W. E. Davis, state auditor. This figure includes all the vouchers allowed for the house and senate business.

The statement shows that the senate expenses amounted to $5,497, while those of the house totaled $9,561. Miscellaneous expenses that could not be placed directly at the door of either house amounted to $411.

The house, with its 125 members, spent three times as much for postage as did the senate with forty members. The postage amounts cover the allowance for the session. But where the house bill for employes amounted to $2,691, the senate, with one-third the membership, spent $3,242 for employes. The expenses for different purposes in the two houses follow:

	Senate.	House.
Postage	$1,025	$3,150
Members per diem	1,230	3,720
Employes	3,242	2,691
Totals	$5,497	$9,561

For Co-operative Banks.

A bill authorizing farmers' co-operative associations to do a general banking business has been introduced by Senator Harry Gray of Osborne county. The bill also authorizes other co-operative organizations which meet the qualifications in the bill to branch out into the banking business.

Free Transportation For Stockmen?

The Laing bill providing that transportation must be given stockmen on passenger trains with shipments of livestock, the number of passes limited to four persons for each owner of stock shipped, was reported favorably out of the committee of the whole in the house. The stockmen in the house generally favored the measure, and the merchants and several of the wheat farmers opposed it. J. A. Mahurin of Coffey said the house was wasting time—that stock shipped to Kansas City came under the scope of interstate commerce and the state had no business trying to legislate.

For More Attractive Highways.

Patent medicine and paint signs, sales bills and other kinds of advertising are prohibited upon bridges, fences and buildings along public highways by a bill introduced by Senator J. H. Stavely of Osage county. The bill permits the posting of such printed or painted signs upon fences and buildings, if the owners permit it. For the convenience of farmers desiring to post sales bills and similar advertising, the county and township boards are permitted by the Stavely bill to erect and maintain bulletin boards at places which they may select. The bill does not prohibit guide posts and signs telling the distance to the next town.

To Exempt Mortgages.

Two bills to exempt mortgages, and notes secured by real estate, real estate contracts or real estate mortgages, from taxation, have been introduced in the house.

I. N. Williams of Sedgwick, and C. T. Neihart introduced bills along this line. The Neihart bill provides for a registration fee; the Williams bill does not.

Hutchinson Asks For $108,000.

Appropriations totaling $108,000 for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson for the next two years are asked in the house bill introduced by F. L. Martin of Reno. The appropriations asked for the biennium follow:

FISCAL YEAR 1916.	
Revolving fund	$20,000
Agricultural and Horticultural hall	40,000
Sewering	3,000
Grounds and maintenance	3,000
Total, 1916	$66,000
FISCAL YEAR 1917.	
Livestock pavilion	$40,000
Grounds and maintenance	2,000
Total, 1917	$42,000

Free Books For Schools?

Free text books may be supplied to the pupils in any public school by vote of a majority of the electors of the school district, according to a bill introduced into the house by E. D. Samson of Gove county. The bill provides that every school board shall have a revolving fund for the purchase of books. In case the district does not have free books the board shall sell books to the school patrons. By another provision of the bill the board shall designate a dealer or dealers to handle the books and receive a commission of 10 per cent.

Elections Every Four Years.

General elections only once in every four years are contemplated by A. E. Mayhew of Atchison. Mayhew has introduced a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment making executive state officers hold for four years. He plans to introduce legislation putting members of the legislature and all county officers under the same plan.

"This would save from $375,000 to $400,000 every four years," said Mayhew. "The off presidential years are just an added unnecessary expense."

To Accept the Lever Funds.

A resolution authorizing the Kansas State Agricultural college to accept government aid for agricultural extension work has been introduced in the house by A. S. Bardwell of Riley. Under the terms of the Smith-Lever act, the federal government supplies $10,000 a year for this work. The federal government also will give an extra amount equal to appropriations by the state.

Don't Overdraw Your Account.

Overdrawing a bank account will be a misdemeanor, subjecting one to a fine of from $25 to $500, or ten days to six months in jail, if a bill introduced in the house by Ben Endres of Leavenworth becomes a law.

Optional State Grain Inspection?

Optional state grain inspection is provided in a bill introduced in the lower house by J. S. Hart of Jewell. A compulsory grain inspection bill is to be introduced later, having the backing of George B. Ross, state grain inspector, and member of the house from Rice county.

Another Dog Law.

W. A. S. Bird of Shawnee, the "menagerie member" of the house, has introduced another dog bill. It provides a tax of $1 on male and $2 on female dogs outside of first, second and third class cities, the money to go to the state school fund. Bird already has a dog bill and a dove bill, introduced by request, on the house calendar.

Scales on sidings for the weighing of grain and seeds in carload lots must be supplied by railroads in Kansas if the bill introduced by J. S. Hart of Jewell becomes a law. The act will apply only to stations where 100 or more cars of grain a year have been shipped for the last 5 years.

Amend Tuberculin Law.

An amendment to the tuberculin test act of 1911 was introduced in the lower house by J. A. Mahurin of Coffey. The bill provides that the tuberculin test shall comply with the instructions and rules as given out by the bureau of animal husbandry of the federal department at Washington for conducting the tuberculin test. No person except those designated by the state livestock sanitary commissioner would be allowed to administer the test. The act also would strengthen the power of the commissioner to quarantine tuberculous cattle.

Divide the Road Funds.

County road funds shall be expended pro rata among the townships, according to the provisions of a bill introduced in the house by Fred Riebe of Anderson. As the law now reads, it is contended that in some counties the money is expended on roads in the richer parts of the county.

For Sanitary Schools.

A commission of school sanitation, to supervise school house construction in the state, is provided in a bill introduced in the house by H. L. Aldrich of Montgomery. The proposed commission would have charge of the building and remodeling of school buildings. The membership of the proposed commission would be the state superintendent of instruction, the secretary of the board of health and the sanitary engineer of the university.

Concerning Cholera Serum Costs.

The cost of manufacturing hog cholera serum is to be checked up to the Kansas State Agricultural college, with instructions to report to the legislature, according to a resolution introduced in the house by William Campbell of Bourbon.

Keep the Hedges Trimmed.

The hedge trimming bill has been revived in the house by Henry Rogler of Chase. The Rogler bill provides that owners of hedge fences on highways must keep them trimmed to a height of 5 feet, unless the trees be 16 feet or more apart.

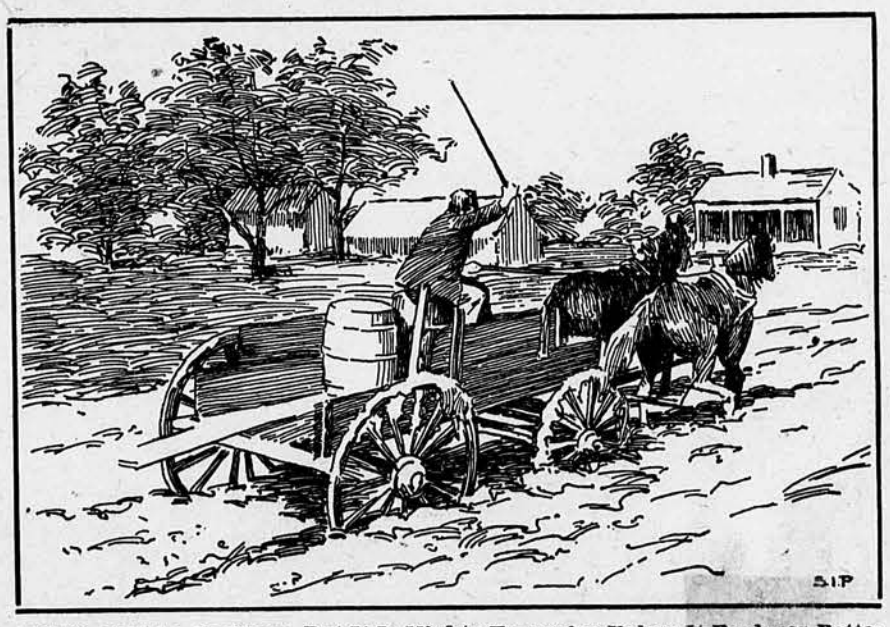
To Favor Mutual Insurance.

Mutual fire and tornado insurance companies will be allowed to write short-time policies if the bill introduced by Charles P. Hangen of Sumner county becomes a law. The Hangen bill would amend the law to allow policies written for any length of time up to five years. It now reads from one to five years, and shuts out 30, 60 and 90-day policies.

For More Community Centers.

To allow township high schools to be used as social centers, a bill authorizing township school boards to condemn and purchase schol grounds not to exceed 5 acres, was introduced into the house by S. T. Jocelyn of Sedgwick county.

The present law gives a township high school only 1½ acres of ground. The laying out of grounds for baseball, basketball and other outdoor games necessitates more space. The Jocelyn bill is designed to make school grounds large enough to introduce playground aparatus and make the school plant a place of entertainment for the neighborhood.



Talk Is Said To Be Cheap, But It Is Mighty Expensive Unless It Produces Better Roads for Kansas.

Mule Does Not Fatten

I have a 5-year-old mule which eats well but does not gain in flesh. Can you tell me what can be done in this case?
Meade County, Kansas. F. M.

Worms may be the cause of the unthriftiness. I will suggest giving the animal 2 ounces of turpentine mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil one-half hour before the morning feed. This treatment should not be given oftener than once a week. Bad teeth are another cause of unthriftiness. Have a competent graduate veterinarian examine the mule's teeth and correct any faults he may find. The mule also may be affected with indigestion. If the trouble is due to this cause give an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, mixed with the food, once every day.

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

A rajah from India recently ordered in England a bedstead of solid silver, to cost $45,000.

Where man does his worst, God, pitying his error, sometimes seems to do his best.

Trees for the Farms

Select Species Adapted to Your Conditions, and Give Them Good Cultivation

TREES are essential on every Kansas farm. Every home requires plantings of trees and shrubs, to make it attractive. More than this, windbreak plantings are needed, to give the home and the farm animals protection from unfavorable winds and storms. In addition, every farm in this state except those in the western part, where trees make a slow growth, should have a farm woodlot, for the production of posts, fuel and other timber.

It is in the central and western parts of Kansas where the greatest tree problems come. In the eastern section many species grow well, so the problem is quite largely one of proper management. But farther west it is different; in speaking of tree planting in the western section, C. A. Scott, the state forester, a few days ago said:

"Western Kansas is greatly in need of more trees. Past experiences have demonstrated that trees can be grown there successfully when the right species are planted and the proper care is given. These two points will determine the success or failure of any planting. In selecting trees for planting throughout this region, only those species adapted to growing under arid conditions should be chosen. Trees, like animals, vary in their requirements as to soil and climatic conditions. Only drouth resistant trees should be planted, and even these must have proper care if a successful growth is obtained.

"It is a waste of time to plant trees in the western half of the state unless the ground in which they are to be planted is under thorough cultivation. The trees must have good cultivation until they shade the ground and thus protect themselves. Cultivating previously to planting is necessary, to conserve the moisture necessary for tree growth. The life and growth of trees depend entirely on the available supply of moisture. There is no soil so poor that it will not support a tree growth of some nature, if moisture is available."

The department of forestry of the Kansas State Agricultural college, under the care of the state forester, maintains a forest nursery for growing forest trees suitable for planting throughout the state, and it supplies them to land owners for planting at the cost of production. The capacity of the nursery is 1 million trees. The nursery never has been able to supply the demand made upon it for planting stock. The work has been seriously handicapped because of the lack of funds for increasing its capacity. The need of such a nursery in Kansas is beyond question, as there is not a nursery in the state that is doing a wholesale business in forest tree stock.

The first consideration in establishing a woodlot is to obtain planting stock at a reasonable price. It is impossible to grow a woodlot crop at a profit if the original cost exceeds $12 or possibly $15 an acre. A fully stocked woodlot will contain from 2,000 to 3,000 trees an acre. Hence the cost of the stock must be nominal to keep within the financial limits of success. In a forest nursery large quantities of trees are grown on a small area, and they can be produced at a very little cost. The greater the capacity of the nursery, the smaller the cost a thousand trees.

The Nursery On the Ft. Hays Branch Experiment Station, Where Many Of the Trees Grown In Western Kansas Are Produced

The success of growing trees in western Kansas depends largely on the selection of species that will withstand dry conditions. Then the ground in which they are to be planted must be under thorough cultivation, to conserve as much of the moisture for the growth of the tree as possible. The trees also need careful planting. This includes securing trees from the nurseryman in good condition, and planting them properly without undue exposure of the roots to the weather. The trees must be given as thorough cultivation as any crop grown on the farm until they are thoroughly established. This cultivation must be such as will keep the soil free from weeds and maintain the soil mulch, to conserve the soil moisture.

The trees suitable for western Kansas are: Evergreens for ornamental or windbreak purposes; the red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae; and Austrian pines for the favorable locations. Broadleaved species for shade, or yard trees; honey locust, Osage orange, Russian wild olive, and Russian mulberry.

The Chinese arbor vitae is an evergreen tree, generally of low, compact growth. When planted in good soil under favorable climatic conditions, the trees attain a height of 60 feet and a trunk diameter of from 5 to 6 feet. They reach their best development in a deep soil rich in salts, and they even resist a considerable amount of alkali. According to Chinese observations, these trees are known to live more than 2,000 years.

The Chinese arbor vitae was introduced into Kansas probably not more than 20 years ago. Wherever it has been planted it is making a very successful growth, and is likely to be one of the most desirable trees for western Kansas windbreak and ornamental planting. It is propagated entirely from seed, which is produced in considerable abundance after the trees are eight or ten years old. The cones are gathered as soon as they begin to show signs of ripening, usually in the latter part of September or early in October. These are spread on large sheets or board floors exposed to the sun until they open and liberate the seed. The seeds and cones are then separated by screening. The seeds may be stored over winter in any dry room, if protected from mice. They are sown in well prepared beds either in rows or broadcast the following April or early May. The seedbeds must have part shade, which is usually accomplished by using a lath or brush screen.

At one year they are ready to set out in the nursery row where they are grown for one or two years until ready for permanent planting. The growing of evergreen seedlings, however, requires expert knowledge of nursery work, and usually it is much cheaper to buy the nursery stock than to try to grow the seedlings on the farm. The most desirable stock for extensive planting is from 12 to 18 inches high, of once transplanted trees. The Chinese arbor vitae perhaps is the easiest of all conifers to propagate. They transplant with but very little loss and this feature is sufficient in itself to insure their extensive use.

All conifers must be handled with great care, to prevent exposing their roots to drying conditions for even a few minutes. They must be protected as much as possible. When a shipment of evergreen trees is received, they should be stored in the cellar or some other cool moist place until they are set out. Under favorable conditions, they will keep for several days without injury in the bales or boxes in which they are shipped. The packages in which they are received should be opened enough to let the tops have plenty of air to prevent heating or molding. The tops of evergreens should never be wet. If there is any danger of the roots becoming dry, they should be moistened, but not soaked. When moistening the roots, do not open the bundles so as to expose the roots, but pour a cupful or two of water over the stems at the top of the bale to allow it to trickle down into the packing.

When ready to plant, prepare a bucket of puddle before opening the bundle of trees. Puddle is prepared by mixing water and sticky clay to the consistency of cream. Open the bale of trees in the cellar, taking out only as many as can be put into the puddle at one time. Clear the roots of the packing material, and immerse them in the puddle. Carry the trees to the planting site, in the puddle, and take them out one at a time, as they are needed for planting. This method of handling evergreens eliminates all danger of exposing the roots. Water should not be used as a substitute for puddle. It washes the roots too free of soil, which is a protection for them.

The ground should be in a good, loose, moist condition at the time of planting. When a large number of trees is to be planted, furrows may be drawn with a lister or plow, and holes to receive the trees can be dug in the furrow.

When only a few trees are to be planted, the holes must be dug by hand labor, but the ground should be spaded up beforehand to a depth of 2 feet or more if the subsoil is hard. If the soil is dry, it should be soaked a few days before the trees are to be set, so that it can be worked without danger of puddling at the time of planting. The holes for the trees should not be dug until the time of planting. Two or 3 inches of loose soil should be left in the bottom of the hole. Place the tree in an upright position, arrange the roots in natural order, and fill in about them with loose moist soil. When the hole is partly filled, tramp the soil firmly and leave no openings around the roots. Two or 3 inches of the top soil should be left in a loose, open condition for a soil mulch. If the soil is in good condition, the newly planted trees will not require watering. When planted in their permanent location the trees should be set 3 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery.

An Orchard in Central Kansas Surrounded by a Windbreak, Which Gives Efficient Protection From the Storms and Hard Winds.

Quail Disease Again

The third known outbreak of quail disease has been discovered by the Bureau of Animal Industry in quail sent for examination from the National Zoological Park. These birds were reecived a few days ago from two of the principal importers in widely separated parts of the country. Most of the quail now on the market are imported from Mexico and are entered at the port of Brownsville, Tex. Under these circumstances all outstanding permits have been cancelled and further importations suspended for this season. All birds suspected of having the disease were examined at Brownsville or forwarded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture but not until January 5 were the first undoubted cases of disease detected. Game commissioners and sportsmen who are interested in quail or who may have purchased birds for restocking this season are requested to advise the Department if any of the birds are known to have died from disease of any kind. As a measure of precaution any birds now in captivity should be kept under close observation for a period of at least ten days and in case any of them die the bodies should be forwarded to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture for examination.

Anything that upsets the cow's usual routine existence interferes with her milk-giving capacity.

Range Is Good for Hogs

Permanent Sheds or Houses Do Not Find Favor on This Farm

By V. V. Detwiler

HOGS on the farm of John Kemmerer of Mankato, Kan., are not allowed to spend much of their life loafing around the barnyard. That is not Mr. Kemmerer's idea of the proper way to grow healthy, vigorous hogs. He produces 175 to 200 head of purebred breeding stock a year, and for this number he has 300 acres under hog fence. Mr. Kemmerer has been growing purebred Poland China hogs for many years, but until five years ago he simply fattened them for the meat market. Now he sells all of them to breeders.

Plenty of range is a point in methods of hog growing that Mr. Kemmerer believes to be very important. As soon as the sows are bred in the winter they are turned out in the fields, and are kept there until farrowing time. Just enough feed is scattered to keep them moving all the time. Such sows produce thrifty pigs, and disease is almost unknown.

Permanent sheds or houses do not find favor with Mr. Kemmerer. Of course he has enough barns and lots and sheds to house his whole herd comfortably during severe weather, but the less time they spend in such shelter the better he is satisfied. Shelter is provided out in the fields. It does not take long to make a warm straw shed that protects the hogs very well indeed until they are placed in a fresh pasture and given a new temporary shed.

The farrowing house on this farm is a long shed-like building on the south side of a large hay barn. The sun reaches every square inch of floor surface when the doors on the south are open, which is the case on nice days. This building is one of the warmest places on the farm on cold winter days, Mr. Kemmerer says. Even so, however, he finds it necessary to sleep with his clothes on when he has valuable sows farrowing in cold March weather. Hogs that he expects to sell to breeders must be farrowed early, he says. Farmers who buy breeding stock do not care so much; they would just as soon have April pigs, but the breeders of purebred stuff demand the early pigs.

Sows that do not bring two fine litters a year do not have a home for long on the Kemmerer farm. Feed, room and labor are too valuable to be squandered on animals that are not up to a high standard of productiveness.

When the pigs are about 4 weeks old they are placed out on the range with their mothers. The spring litters do not need to spend much time around the barnyard after they first go to the pasture. The fall litters must be brought in to warm shelter whenever the weather is stormy.

All the hogs receive a substantial ration of grain the year round. Just because they are out on rich pasture does not mean that their grain ration is cut down to amount to much. In growing purebred hogs it does not pay to give the hogs less than the best possible care, Mr. Kemmerer says, for that simply gives someone else a chance to produce the best hogs and get the fancy prices.

The fall pigs get oats, tankage, and corn. They are filled up on the oats and tankage first, and then have the corn. The mothers of the pigs have tankage, shorts, and a substantial feed of corn. Before farrowing time they are fed ground alfalfa with which a little corn chop has been mixed. This ration is not an old tried one, Mr. Kemmerer says. He has used it one year with excellent success, but some other breeders say it is not satisfactory. He wishes to use it for another year before he says anything very emphatic in favor of it. The hogs do enjoy it very much, and it seems to leave them in excellent condition for farrowing.

The males that Kemmerer uses are Nebraska Chief, Long King's Best Son, and Jumbo Ex. He expects to grow fewer hogs next year than he has this year. He is planning to sell a number of his tried brood sows at his annual sow sale this winter.

There are 480 acres in the Kemmerer farm. Every year 150 acres of this is planted to wheat. The balance is in corn and alfalfa, and small amounts of various other crops. Wheat is not planted two years in succession on the same ground. There are five alfalfa pastures for the hogs A few acres are planted to wheat every fall for hog pasture. The hogs get a great deal of benefit from this green feed during the winter, and in the spring the patch is planted to corn. The fall plowing, and the manuring that the hogs give it during the winter, puts this ground in condition to grow a large crop of corn. The increase in corn yield pays for the seed and the extra work, and the good that the hogs get from the pasture is pure "velvet."

One reason why Mr. Kemmerer wishes to keep his hogs out on the range as much as possible, both day and night, is that he does not wish to have the manure down around his barn, and he does wish to have it out in his fields. One of his hobbies is that the soil needs to be built up. Because he does have a hobby for soil improvement is the principal reason why he has a large modern farm home and a heavy automobile.

His Hobby For Soil Improvement Is the Principal Reason Why Kemmerer Has a Modern Farm Home and a Heavy Automobile

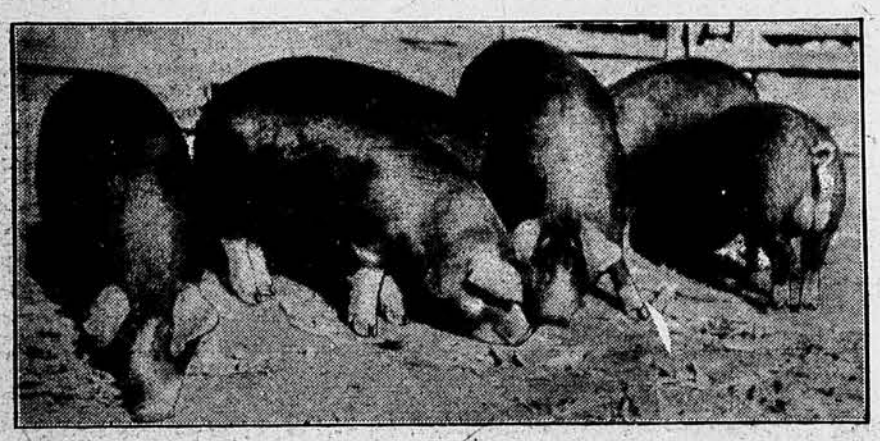
A short time ago a farmer out in that section of the country was quoted as saying that a farm demonstrator is a nuisance. If there is plenty of rain there will be a crop, according to his argument, and if there is not plenty of rain there will not be a crop. If there is plenty of rain at the right time no one needs a farm demonstrator to tell him how to grow a big crop, so he said.

Here is the way Mr. Kemmerer answered that argument:

"If we were to have all the rain we desire, at the time we wish to have it, we would not be able to grow beans on our land 20 years from now. I believe these dry spells we have every few years are the means that a wise Creator takes to check us in our process of merrily robbing the soil. There is seldom a time when we cannot grow a profitable crop if we use the proper methods and don't starve our soil. Our trouble does not come from lack of moisture. If we were always to have rain when we need it we would take just that much more from the soil, without returning plant food to it, and in a few years we would not be able to grow any better crops than we do now with a limited amount of rain."

Cowpeas is a crop that Mr. Kemmerer has been experimenting with for the last few years. He is enthusiastic about its value as a soil improver. He says that a person is foolish to grow cowpeas for hay where he can produce alfalfa, but that they are a valuable crop when grown where they are needed. He finds it worth while to plant a 10-acre strip of them every year in a 40-acre field of corn that is to be used for hog pasture after the corn is husked. After the corn is gathered this field is cross fenced and the hogs are put into only a small section of it at a time. Each section of the field that is pastured has a strip of cowpeas running through it. These peas give the hogs a variety of feed. The hogs seem thoroughly to enjoy the arrangement. Mr. Kemmerer admits that he does not get so valuable a crop from the ground that is planted to cowpeas as he would get if it were planted to corn, but he is sure that it is wise to plant them. The crop of corn that he grows on the pea ground the next year is a little extra, both in quality and quantity and it is worth while to have the peas for a relish for the hogs. These peas are planted in a different place every year.

Mr. Kemmerer has done much to improve the quality of the hogs produced in his section of the country. Most of the boars that he grows are sold to farmers who live close enough to come and look at them before buying. He does some mail order selling, but he admits he prefers to sell to his neighbors.



Young Boars On the John Kemmerer Farm At Mankato, Kan., That Have Been On Pasture Since They Were Little Pigs

Cooking Feed For Hogs

Should grain for hogs be fed whole, ground, or cooked? I have been cooking kafir until it is soft, and feeding it to hogs. The hogs seem to be doing fairly well but do not eat very much of the grain. What is a good tonic or conditioner to feed with this cooked grain? The hogs in this neighborhood do not seem to be doing so well as they should. H. C. F.
Comanche County, Kansas.

It does not pay to feed whole kafir to hogs. Grinding usually is more satisfactory than cooking. The kafir meal should be moistened, or wet so it will just pour from the pail, when it is fed. Some feeders make the slop too thin and force the hog to drink a large amount of water in order to get a little feed. This method of feeding does not produce the best results. Our inquirer does not say whether he is using other feeds in connection with the kafir. If kafir is the only feed given the hogs this fact will alone account for the loss of appetite. Some other feed such as shorts, tankage, or linseed meal which supplies growth-producing material should be fed in connection with the kafir.

The condition powder usually known as the government hog cholera remedy may be used as a tonic. This remedy is made by mixing 1 pound of wood charcoal, 2 pounds of sodium chlorid, 2 pounds of sodium hyposulphite, 1 pound of antimony sulphid or black antimony, 1 pound of sulphur, 2 pounds of sodium bicarbonate, and 1 pound of sodium sulphate. The ingredients should be pulverized completely and mixed thoroughly. If there is profuse diarrhea the sodium sulphate may be omitted.

T. W.

Gentle Way to Throw a Cow

If you wish to throw a cow fasten a rope to the right forefoot below the ankle, pass the rope over the back, underneath and over again. Then, passing to the left side, reach over the back and take hold of the first strand of the rope with the left hand, the second with the right hand. Pull on the rope in the left hand. Sometimes the animal will have to be urged to move a little. Keep the rope tight by slipping it around the body with the right hand, and gently drawing it down across the spine. The cow will sink to her side gently without any struggle. I have done this without help.

If your object is to dehorn, place a rail or pole across the neck, one man astride at each end. Turn the head over the rail, hold the horn in one hand and the saw in the other. When it is cut, lay the head back with something under it to keep dirt and trash from the cut, then cut the other horn. Cutting the under horn first prevents blood from it soiling your clothes.

Denver, Colo. Edwin Sircolomb.

The broad minded man has his doubts, but the narrow minded man is cocksure of everything.

Cultivate, not to kill the weeds, but to hold the moisture. The end reached will be the same, and the labor less.

GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine

Start Right Now to Condition Your Stock For Spring

If you want your work horses to look sleek and pull hard on the bit when spring work comes along, take my advice and start in to condition them right now to help them get rid of their old coats, get full of vigor and ready for hauling, plowing and other hard work that calls for horseflesh, muscle and staying power.

The long, heavy milking season is ahead of you—see, therefore, that your cows are put in the pink of condition and that those with calf are fit and healthy.

Then there's the spring pig crop—by far the most profitable live stock crop on the whole farm—you ought to see that the sows are up to snuff and that the litters get a good start.

Understand, your stock have been penned up all winter and on dry feed, and as corn or oats and hay do not contain the laxatives and tonics so liberally contained in grass, some of your animals are most likely to be in bad shape.

And the ailments common among stock just now are chronic constipation, dropsical swellings, indigestion, stocking of the legs; but by far the worst disease (especially among hogs) is worms. Worms are the biggest pork robbers I know of. Let me urge you to condition your stock right now, so that they will be able to derive the full benefit of the pasture as soon as you turn them out. I want every farmer and stock raiser to feed

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

A Splendid Conditioner and Worm Expeller

My lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science, a doctor of medicine and a successful stock raiser has taught me what are the needs of stock that require conditioning at this season, and I have put every necessary ingredient into this scientific preparation of mine—Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

I have included *Tonics* to improve the appetite—*Blood Builders* to tone up and enrich the blood—*Laxatives* for the bowels and *Vermifuges* for cleaning out the worms. I don't know of anything under the sun better than Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as a worm expeller. Every ingredient in my Tonic is highly endorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other world experts for the particular purpose I use them for. I couldn't have stood before you men for 22 years unless Dr. Hess Stock Tonic had made good—had proven its wonderful merit.

Now, I have never asked any farmer (and I never will) to buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on my or anybody else's word. I've got the fairest proposition to make you that you've ever heard—the broadest guarantee you have ever read in all your life. Here it is—read it:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your stock in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms, that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it doesn't do as I claim—if it doesn't pay you and pay you well—return the empty packages and get your money back.

You can't buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic of peddlers, but only first-class dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's wagon, team and traveling expenses, as these prices prove: 25-lb. pail $1.60; 100-lb. sack $5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c, except in Canada, the far West and the South.

Send for my book that tells all about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—it's free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

This is just the time you should be giving your poultry this splendid tonic. It will put them in fine condition, make your hens lay, ensure fertile hatching eggs and strong, vigorous chicks. Very economical—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. Sold only by reliable dealers—never sold by peddlers. 1¼ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail $2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. **Guaranteed just the same as my Stock Tonic—your money back if it doesn't do as I claim.**

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. **Guaranteed just the same as my Stock Tonic—your money back if it doesn't do as I claim.**

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FENCING your farm the "Apex Way" gives you the best looking fence that any man could own. Uphill and down dale, the fence fits the land smoothly—every line wire tight—every stay wire standing erect.

It's the "swinging joint" that gives you this big advantage in "Apex Fence." It allows the line wires free play—prevents binding or buckling. Apex Fence is easier to put up—lasts longer and holds its shape better than any other good fence that we know of. It's made of best grade, open hearth steel wire—full gauge, thoroughly galvanized. Write for booklet.

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are made of elastic, carbon angle steel—the strongest and toughest post material known. Drive them into any soil, gravel or soft shale—no post holes to dig—no injury to post. Think of the work they save in a busy season—hauling, handling, setting—save you 8 to 10 cents a post. Burn your fence rows clean—ground the lightning and protect your stock. Nothing is better or more economical than Apex Posts. Do not rot out, break, bend or burn—last for generations.

Write for the "Apex Way" and learn how easily you can save money by fencing your farm the "Apex Way."

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KITSELMAN BROS. Box 52 Muncie, Ind.

Stormy Days on the Farm

The Mail Carrier Has Troubles—Hog Prices

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE county Grange was to meet today, January 16, in Gridley. As we look out of the window and see the snow coming down and note the water standing in pools we doubt whether there will be much of a meeting. An 8-mile drive looks pretty dubious to us under such conditions but what can be thought of the mail carrier who has to make his 28-mile route no matter what the weather brings?

There are some who think the rural route carrier gets a big salary. We cannot think so when we consider what he has to do for his $1,100 a year. The carrier on an average route must either keep a motor car and a team or two teams and he must make that long drive every day, rain or shine. His pay amounts to little more than $3 a day which is none too much for the length of drive.

We are hoping that this storm will not muss things up much. The yards have been in fine condition all winter and stock has done well, especially hogs. It is necessary that they do well now with corn selling at 65 cents and with our local buyers offering only $6.25 for good hogs this morning. We are willing to stand by the assertion that the farmers of Kansas, taken as a whole, have lost money on all the hogs they have fed since last fall. It is in but few localities where corn can be bought as cheaply as it can be bought here, and when a farmer has to feed 75 cent corn to $6.25 hogs he is not in a mood to be patient with the demand being made that the farmers produce more meat.

Our work on the farm this week has been in building a wood house. It was built of the odds and ends left from an old house torn down last summer. The new wood house is aristocratic in one respect—it is boxed with white pine boards and finished with white pine siding. In spite of the years of service this old lumber has seen it is still in good condition and will give many more years of wear than would new yellow pine exposed to the weather. The finish in the old house was of the finest of white pine but it was put on with old fashioned iron nails which completely ruined the lumber when driven out.

For even so humble a building as the wood house we bought the best shingles—the clear, 5 to 2's which cost in a small way at our local yard $4 a thousand. The next grade, the 6 to 2's, cost $3.50 a thousand and at these prices we figure that the better shingles are the cheaper by at least 25 per cent. By the way, the terms I have used mean that of the 5 to 2's, 5 shingles laid butts together will make 2 inches, while of the other grade it takes 6 shingle butts to make 2 inches. Even for a cow shed we should consider that the 5 to 2's were the shingles to lay.

We have not, at this writing, used any of the corn fodder cut on this farm. Usually we feed corn fodder in connection with kafir, giving a feed of one kind at night and the other in the morning. This year the kafir has been of such good quality that we have made the fodder the feed for both night and morning, thinking that later would come storms and freezes that would injure the feeding qualities of the kafir more than it would injure the corn. In addition to the kafir we have been feeding hay, either keeping a supply of prairie hay in the racks all the time or else giving a feed of English bluegrass hay at noon. Ordinarily we do not feed prairie hay to cattle but this year we had some of rather coarse quality which we thought was not worth baling. The cattle seem to enjoy it, however.

At the price of prairie hay in this locality it seldom pays to feed it to cattle. It is not nearly so good a cattle feed as our corn or kafir fodder but for wadding it does very well at times. Our idea of the roughness crop for cattle feed is that it should be raised as a by-product of grain. In this way the fields can be cleared for the next crop and the stalks can be made a source of profit and at the same time furnish a supply of manure. In eastern Kansas we think there is no call to make roughness the sole crop the land bears; it should raise roughness and grain too. We cannot see anything in prairie hay as cattle feed when the price rises above $5 a ton.

Why does motion protect such things as apples and potatoes from freezing? Take a car of potatoes and let the train keep moving and there will be very little danger of a freeze. But once the car comes to a stop freezing begins at once. Potatoes can be moved in wagons in weather that would freeze them solid if the moving stopped. Neither apples nor potatoes have blood to keep in circulation by motion but motion protects them from freezing just the same.

A friend writes to ask us what we think of the future of the hog market. We think that the future of the hog market lies largely in the hands of the men who have always controlled it—the packers. If they get control of large quantities of cured meat and the receipts of hogs show signs of growing smaller then we may look for higher hog prices. It is true that hog supplies have been large lately but they have not been above the normal of the years prior to 1911. Packers are continually urging farmers to increase their livestock supplies but what inducement do they offer for such increase? Why, they promise, by reason of past performances, that they will "jump on the market with both feet." Is this an inducement for a man to increase the meat supply? As to future prices there are so many things to consider that no man can tell what they will be. He may guess and if his guess was like ours it would be, that hogs would rise in price about March 1—always provided that it was to the packers' profit that they should rise then. It is strange that all other eatables should rise in price while pork products take the down grade. We appreciate the efforts of a certain packing firm to supply cholera serum at cost but would also ask for a little more consideration when corn rises close to the 70-cent mark. Seventy-cent corn and $6.25 hogs do not "jibe."

More than two thousand Swiss families have offered to adopt Belgian war orphans.

Laws do not make us; we make laws, and bend them to our purpose.

Has the silo or corn-crib been planned yet?

THREE REASONS

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers.

A Boston woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack, and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

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Don't call a veterinary just because your horse has galls and sore shoulders. You can cure him completely (we guarantee it) if you use

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Acts as collar and pad combined. Stuffed with the purest, cleanest cotton, which will not pack or harden. Protects the neck from irritation. Fits any shaped neck—adjusts itself—and automatically distributes load evenly. Easy draft. Cures while horse works. Made of best white soft duck—trimmed in extra heavy leather. Soft and pliable in all weather. Hame straps are attached. Over 12,000,000 sold. Sold by most dealers—$1.25 up.

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How to Establish Grades

The Leveling on Kansas Farms Can Be Done Easily With Simple Instruments, Which Are Not Expensive

ON THE farms of today there are many operations requiring the use of the level. Building, draining, grading, laying cement floors and numerous jobs of a similar nature call for an accurate means of measuring vertical distances. Where the points to be leveled are not too far apart, the ordinary carpenter's level which is found on every well-equipped farm can be used with a straight edge. But when they are farther apart, it becomes a different matter, and some means has to be provided to project the line of sight beyond the instrument.

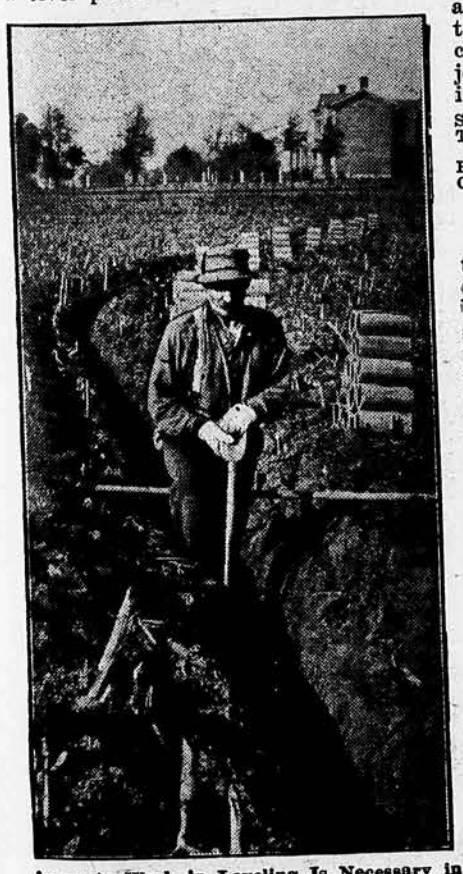
There Is a Great Deal of Use For Surveying Instruments on a Farm.

Every farmer should own a leveling instrument. It need not be expensive; an instrument costing from $15 to $20 will do his work very well. At present I am using a homemade outfit that cost $1.25 for material and with which I get very good results, says a writer in Farm Engineering. Many farmers consider leveling too difficult for them, but this is not so. Any man, who can add and subtract and measure horizontal distances can run a level. Leveling is simply the practice of finding the vertical distances between points, even if they be at some horizontal distance from each other.

A level is simply a curved glass tube, nearly filled with some non-freezing liquid, as ether or alcohol, and sealed. The remaining space, or bubble, as we call it, is filled with the vapor of the liquid enclosed. This is mounted in a stock having straight edges, and in the best levels is adjustable. The straight edge of the stock and a line tangent to the bubble at its highest point must be parallel to have the level accurate. This applies to the ordinary carpenter's level, that being the kind with which we are most familiar. The principle is the same in all.

In the drainage level the part that corresponds to the straight edge in the carpenter's level is the line of sight that passes over or through the instrument parallel to the axis of the bubble. In the cheaper instruments this is secured by a peep hole at one end and crossed wires at the other. In using this instrument the head is first brought to such a position by means of the leveling screws that the bubble occupies the same position no matter in what direction the sight tube is turned. Any one buying one of these instruments will get a small book of instructions with it, showing the different adjustments needed in its use.

If the instrument is accurate, if the line of sight passing through the instrument is parallel to the axis of the bubble, this line of sight will describe a level plane when the instrument is turned on its vertical axis. Any points that coincide with this line of sight will be at the same elevation. This line of sight is called the H. I. (height of instrument) and the elevations of the various stations are found by measuring down from this imaginary line to the top of the hub and subtracting the distance thus found from the H. I. For example, suppose the H. I. to be 104 feet. A sight is taken on a point the elevation of which is to be found after first making sure that the sight tube is exactly level. It is found by sighting through the instrument that the line of sight strikes the target rod, which is held in a vertical position on the hub, at a point 4.5 feet from the ground, that is, the rod reading is 4.5 feet. Subtracting this from the H. I. (104) gives us 99.5 as the elevation.



Accurate Work in Leveling Is Necessary in Drainage.

Expensive equipment is not necessary. I have been using a level consisting of a 30-inch carpenter's level equipped with sights and mounted on a homemade tripod with a revolving head. With it I have run a line 700 feet long with a variation of only 1-100 foot. Probably this was exceptional, but it shows that by careful handling such a level is capable of sufficiently accurate work.

Eliminating the carpenter's level and the scraps of lumber of which the tripod and head are composed, this outfit need not cost more than $1.25. No account is taken of the level and lumber, as they are found on every farm. Neither was the time used in making it considered, as it is a good rainy day job. The money covered the following items:

Sights for level	$ .75
Two carriage bolts, ¼x3¼ inches with wing nuts	.10
Hinges for tripod	.25
One-half pint flat black varnish	.15
Total	$1.25

In the instrument that I am using the sights were made by punching a small hole in a piece of sheet metal bent to form the eyepiece and driving a small brad (¾-inch) into the top of the level, until the head was at the same height as the aperture in the eyepiece, to serve as the front sight. One must be very careful here to get the line of sight parallel to the bubble axis. These sights were painted black to avoid reflection, and work very nicely, the head of the forward sight showing plainly against the target of the rod, surrounded by a circle made by the hole in the rear sight.

Choosing the Better Part.

A man is usually willing to provide for his family and prefers to have his wife take care of the home. Wouldn't it be wiser to let the care of the home be a woman's chief aim, and be a producer only if necessary or when she has sufficient help? After all, money alone cannot bring happiness, and oftentimes cannot restore health to an overworked constitution. B. K. R.

Moundridge, Kan.

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Many old-fashioned things are now being replaced by the better, because the new give the people not only what they *need* but a greater *value*. The solid popularity of radiator heating is due to the fact that it *does* give home folks the genuine heating comfort they need—*as* they need it—and no fuel waste! You can have just the *volume* of warmth, just the degree of temperature *you like*, and just *at the turn of a valve* —if you use

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How Two Boys Won Their Way

The Great Chance Came When the Snow Fell

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

IT WAS a cold, blustery day in midwinter. All through the night the snow had been drifting into every nook and corner of the town's busy streets, and when the morning sun peeped out from behind leaden clouds, the scene showed a crest of dazzling white everywhere. The sidewalks were piled high with drifts.

My first plan was to spend the morning in clearing the sidewalk and paths of snow, but just then the postman brought my morning mail and with it a mass of work. Hastily I shoveled away a little of the snow that pedestrians might pass the easier and then settled myself to work at my desk.

Suddenly there came to my ears a merry whistle. I looked out, and down the street side by side, came two jolly chaps with snow shovels over their shoulders. They saw me at the window and called out:

"We are cleaning pavements, sir. Will you give us a job?"

"What's your price?" I asked.

"Twenty cents for a space like this," answered one.

"All right, go ahead," I called back as I turned again to my work, relieved to think that the snow would be cleared away without demanding any more of my attention.

Almost an hour later one of the boys tapped on my window and announced that the work was done. And done it was—everything cleaned up in good shape. I expressed my appreciation of the good work and paid them. One of the boys had brown eyes and a very neat appearance, the other was a trifle careless in his dress, but just as earnest in his work. The first acted as spokesman. As I paid them, it was this brown-eyed boy who asked:

"Shall we come again sir, when the next snow comes?"

"Why yes," I replied. "If you will do as well as you have done today you may have the contract for the winter."

"Thank you," said he joyfully, and shouldering their shovels they marched on to the next uncleaned pavement to ask for another job.

As other snow-storms came, I naturally became better acquainted with my two pavement cleaners. I found that their names were Horace Lear and Bert Truax and that they were working for a purpose.

One day I asked Bert what he intended to do with his money, for the snows came thick and fast that winter and they had so many contracts they were forced to get other boys to help them out, especially when the snow was deep.

What the Plan Was.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said. "Horace and I have an idea. We have often visited the Ledger offices, and as soon as we can get enough money, we expect to buy a printing press and start in business. Later on, we might start a paper of some kind for I just love to writ poetry and stories. Horace is always fooling around machinery, and he is to be pressman."

"That sounds like a very good idea," I agreed. "But why are you shoveling snow? Why not get a position in some printing office and each of you learn the trade?"

"We have tried to do that, but just now there are no openings, so we thought of this plan to earn some money anyway, and perhaps there may be a chance for us by the time the winter is over."

"You have the right idea, Bert," I said encouragingly. "I believe you will make a success too. How much have you made?"

"We have contracts for ten pavements and they amount to $2.80 every time it snows. We have saved about $8 apiece and both of us have given a part of our money to our parents. Besides we never miss but a half day at school at a time for we get up sometimes as early as four o'clock and work with a lantern. This is our last year in high school, you know, and we are keeping our work up to top notch for we expect to graduate."

I watched the progress of these two boys, saw them graduated and kept in touch with them after they had entered printing offices. I felt at first that they would soon drift apart, and perhaps take up another calling even—that the whole idea was simply boyish talk—but later I realized they were in earnest. I knew that they had established their ideal and meant to reach it. So it happened, that when a few years later, the firm of Truax & Lear established a small but well equipped printing office on one of the busy streets of the city, I was as happy as they.

I am confident too, that at some time in the near future, we shall awake some morning to find on our doorstep, a copy of the magazine which Bert and Horace dreamed about while they were little chaps yet in their "teens." And when that journal is started, there will be no chance for failure, for boys with a purpose, such as these two lads had, will never know the real meaning of failure. They will make mistakes, perhaps, but such mistakes will only serve to teach them how to make a better success next time.

Some Points About Pins

More than 15 miles of pins are lost every day in the United States. That sounds pretty big, doesn't it? It is true, though, as you can see for yourself if you take your pencil and paper. A million pins is the number estimated as lost daily. If you will measure a pin you will see it is a tiny fraction more than 1 inch long, so if 1 million of them were laid head to point in a long line they would reach 15 miles.

Pins are the commonest thing most of you can think of, aren't they? Yet there was a time once when pins were so rare that only queens or very, very rich women could afford to have any at all, and even they had only a few. It meant more to lose a pin in those days than it means now. Possibly that is how the old idea that it is good luck to pick up a pin was started.

Many boys and girls have no idea how pins are made. They are manufactured from wire that is brought to the factories in large coils. The wire is wound off from these coils and drawn by machinery till it is the right thickness for a pin. Then the wire is cut into the right lengths and another machine gives the pins their heads and points. The pins are next put into large round vessels containing silvering. After this bath they are put in tubs of bran to dry, and then are polished by putting the pins into large trays holding thousands and shaking them in emery till they are bright. Now they are all done except the cleaning. A wonderful machine puts the pins into pieces of pleated paper in which we find them at the stores. Dozens of pins are stuck in at one time.

Too Late For Robinson Crusoe

Did you know that Robinson Crusoe's island is being equipped with wireless service? Just think what it would have meant to poor, lonely old Robinson Crusoe if he could have climbed to a wireless station on top of that wonderful stockade of his and sent out an S. O. S. signal that would have brought a ship hurrying to his rescue! But Crusoe didn't even know about a telegraph or a telephone, and a wireless message would have frightened him as badly as his gun frightened Friday and the cannibals.

Maybe you didn't know there was a real Robinson Crusoe island and that a real sailor was shipwrecked there and lived alone for four years before he was rescued, though of course you have read the book about him and wished you could have a desert island of your own for a few days, with tame goats and parrots and bread fruit trees and cocoanuts. The island is called Juan Fernandez and belongs to Chile. It is about 360 miles straight west of Valparaiso. Get your geography book some time and find out just where that would be.

There are really three islands in the Juan Fernandez group. The name is applied usually only to the largest of the three, which is known as Mas a Terra, meaning nearer land. A small rocky islet rises out of the breakers near the west end, and this tiny bit of land is called Santa Claus. You thought Santa Claus land was up by the North Pole, didn't you? Maybe this island is his summer home. It was on the island of Mas a Terra that Alexander Selkirk, who was the real Robinson Crusoe, spent his lonely exile. The island is about 12 miles long and not more than four miles across at its widest place. There is one mountain called the Anvil, which is 3,000 feet high. The southern end is comparatively low and flat and nearly barren, but the northern end has very fertile valleys in between its craggy ridges. This island has become a stopping place for many ships. The bay is well stocked with fish, the lobsters and crayfish being especially fine. Chile has done many things to encourage colonization and make the island of value to settlers. The wireless station now being built is a part of this colonization plan.

These Owls Kept Busy

A pair of barn owls once nested in one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. A government scientist examined the nest and its suroundings at one time and found 454 skulls. Of these 225 were meadow mice, 2 pine mice, 179 house mice, 20 rats, 6 jumping mice, 20 shrews, 1 mole and 1 vesper sparrow—an interesting record for a pair of birds.

It is not the sign of a gentleman not to work. It's the sign of a loafer.

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Ladies' apron 6982 is in one piece. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' waist 6968 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

A skirt with a two-piece tunic and two-gore foundation is shown in 6964.

The pattern is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

A dress to be slipped on over the head is shown in 6970. The guimpe is in one piece. The pattern is in sizes 6 to 12 years.

Dress 6967 is made with separate blouse and skirt, the skirt being pleated all around. The pattern is in sizes 6 to 14 years.

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Trail of the Pneumonia Germ

January and February are two of the worst months for the worst disease, pneumonia, says Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the state board of health, in his "Health Almanac for 1915," just issued. Pneumonia kills more people every year than any other human malady, not even excepting consumption.

The germs of pneumonia get into the lungs through the mouth but not every man who has the germs in his mouth will have pneumonia. If he did practically all of us would have the disease during the winter. It is only when the system is "run down" that the germs do their dread work. These are the things which make pneumonia flourish:

Excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors.

Unusual exposure to extreme weather.

Exposure of old persons or persons suffering from other diseases.

Living and sleeping in badly ventilated rooms.

To avoid pneumonia—

1. Do not drink alcoholic liquors.
2. Dress warmly but not too thickly.
3. Do not needlessly expose yourself.
4. Have abundant fresh air in your living and sleeping rooms.
5. Do not have your rooms too hot and then go into the open air unprotected by wraps.
6. If exposed to extreme or rough weather, and wet or numb, undress in a warm room, rub off with a rough towel until the skin glows, then go to bed and stay there several hours.
7. Avoid over-eating and keep the bowels open.
8. Keep your feet warm and your head cool.
9. Take a moderate amount of brisk exercise in the outdoor air daily.
10. Avoid dust and other irritating substances.

A Sure Cure For Croup

Prepare for croup and colds by getting from the drug store a few ounces of sulphate of ether with from 3 to 5 drops of oil of cloves for every ounce of the ether. The quantity of the oil of cloves depends on the age of the child and the tenderness of its skin, as the cloves will burn the flesh if the solution is too strong. Then when Willie's hoarse cough wakens you some night, or Mary comes home from school some evening with a pain in her chest, don't be alarmed and anxious; just quietly bring out your bottle of ether and cloves and a square of cotton batting. Hold the cotton up to the affected spot, be it throat or chest, and pour about a tablespoonful of the ether mixture behind the cotton directly on the flesh. Cover quickly with the cotton to prevent too rapid evaporation. In a very few moments your child will be breathing easy, and in most cases, will not cough any more. If the case is deep seated, several applications may be needed. This remedy has proved very valuable in our family, and by the addition of a few more drops of the oil of cloves, has been found effective for adults also.

It must be used with care, however, as the ether is inflammable and should never be brought near a fire or a light. Keep the mixture in a cool place, tightly corked, as it evaporates rapidly.

Mrs. Jennie P. Gallentine.

R. 3, Pomona, Kan.

Sausage That Keeps

There are many ways to make and keep sausage. Much depends on the individual preference and taste. The best sausage is made from the lean trimmings and the tenderloin muscles with just enough fat ground in to make the mixture fry well. Three parts of lean to 1 of fat usually is considered about the right proportion. Here is an old recipe for seasoning that has given satisfaction for a long time.

Use 2 ounces of salt, 1 teaspoonful of finely ground black pepper, 1 teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, and 4 teaspoonsful of finely ground sage for every 10 pounds of meat. The seasoning should be worked into the meat thoroughly. It may be sprinkled over the unground meat or worked in with the hands after the meat is ground. It is a good plan to sample the sausage, while it is being made, to learn if it has been seasoned to suit the taste. The essential thing in making good sausage is to grind the meat thoroughly. The sausage will be of a finer texture if it is run through the grinder twice. This also will mix the seasoning with the meat more thoroughly.

The sausage can be kept for several weeks by stuffing it into cotton sacks which are about 3 inches in diameter. If part of it is to be kept for a longer period, or for summer use, it should be fried and packed in hot lard in quart cans. The cans need not be sealed. Cans are preferred to larger jars because the danger of it spoiling while being used is eliminated.

The wives of the municipal counselors in France have been given the right to vote in place of their husbands, who have gone to war.

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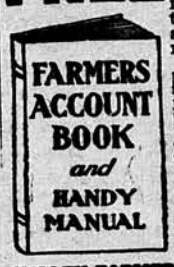

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Proper Care for Incubator

Buy Machine That Is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

BY EFFIE HILL, Achilles, Kan.

ONE of the most essential items for a successful hatch is a good machine, one that can be relied upon to give a constant heat day and night during the time the eggs are in it. Some low priced machines will give as good results as high priced ones. In many cases it is the skill of the operator that counts. A good operator can turn out a greater per cent of healthy chicks from a poor incubator than others could with high priced machines. By all means get a machine that is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Light the lamp and run the incubator for two or three days before placing eggs in it, and keep it lit until you are sure that a high and even temperature can be maintained. Then place the eggs in it. The temperature will drop at once and the normal temperature will not be regained for 24 hours or more. Do not increase the heat until this amount of time has passed.

Keep the machine in a room where the day and night temperature does not vary much, as external heat will affect the internal heat of the machine to a marked degree. Many persons say a cellar is the best place for the incubator but I have not found it to be as good as a temperate room above ground. It is better also to have the machine on the main floor so that the thermometer may be seen easily.

Another item of great importance in setting an incubator is to use fresh eggs of high vitality. Thrifty chicks will not hatch from stale eggs or those which have been kept for many days in a cold place. The fresher the eggs the better will be the hatch, other conditions being the same. When saving eggs for hatching gather them twice a day during cold weather and keep them in a room where the temperature never falls low at any time. Do not let them get too hot by placing them near a stove.

During the second and third week of incubation the daily airing of the eggs is an important matter. Take the trays out of the machine and allow the eggs to air for 20 or 30 minutes a day, up to the nineteenth day. At that time the door should be closed and not opened until the hatch is entirely completed. The developing chick must have air for perfect development. Incubation experts say sticking and dying in the shell is due largely to lack of air during the incubation period.

Heat Kills Chicks in Shell

I consider fresh eggs the most important item in getting a good hatch from the incubator. Next is care in regulating the heat at hatching time. My experience is that heat kills many chicks in the shell. At hatching time I wet a cloth in warm water, wring it out so as not to drip and lay it in the center of the tray. Repeat as often as necessary. This keeps the air moist. By this method I have hatched every fertile egg.

I raised all but three of one hatch of 130. The chicks were fed when 36 hours old on a ration of hard boiled eggs with a little black pepper on them. Two eggs with pepper was their breakfast every morning for 10 days, oat meal at 9 o'clock, table scraps at noon. They had cracked kafir at 3 o'clock, all the corn chops or whole kafir they would clean up at night, and fresh water before them constantly.

Their coops were cleaned every day. I used old strips of carpet in the coops as these made it more comfortable for the chicks. These pieces of carpet were changed every day. I find this plan an easy way to keep down mites as they will hide in the old carpet and if scalded once a week in a strong suds, you will not have any mites and your chicks will grow like weeds.

Mrs. T. J. Pickering.

Wakeeney, Kan.

Brooder That Works Well

I have a brooder that has been in use a long time and by many poultry raisers but there are many, no doubt, who have not used it. It is a homemade affair and just the thing for those that cannot afford the high-priced brooders, but desire to raise their chicks on the artificial plan. We have used it for two seasons with the very best results.

I cleated together two 12-inch boards 12 feet long to form the top, and a 12-inch and 4-inch board, 12 feet long for the back. One 10-inch board 12 feet long made the front cover leaving a 6-inch opening the entire length of the brooder for the chicks to go in and out. The back and top pieces were nailed together with 12-inch boards 2 feet long enclosing the ends, the 10-inch board was hinged at the top. I sealed the whole inside with heavy paper, making it absolutely tight. A 12-inch board, 12 feet long is hinged at the bottom of the 10-inch board and when not in use it is fastened to the top of the brooder by means of a hook.

I ran a 6-inch stove pipe through the entire length of the brooder, and at one end placed my oil stove which has an elbow conducting the heat into the pipe. At the opposite end a smaller pipe extended from the 6-inch pipe up through the roof of the house causing all of the fumes and gases to escape.

I have 3 partitions forming 4 separate compartments each 3 by 2 feet. The fire end is, of course, the warmest and at this end I put my baby chicks. As they grow older and require less heat, I move them to the next compartment and so on down, thus providing plenty of heat for them regardless of their size. I let the 12-inch hinged board down to a horizontal position at night. Even in very cold weather, with the cloth curtains of the house up, they will hover out under this board into the open fresh air with the warm pure air going out over their backs. In the day time I keep the board up and when I clean the brooder I also raise the hinged 10-inch board making it easy to clean and letting the sunshine enter and purify the interior of the brooder. It is a pleasure to watch the chicks run in and out of the brooder and at all times adjust themselves to the heat.

The cost of this brooder including the stove was $11. It can be made any size and operated in almost any kind of chicken house. I screened the stove in and placed a thick piece of asbestos underneath it which eliminates all danger of fire. We have brooded as many as 600 chicks in this brooder at one time. It reduces the mortality to a minimum and our chicks mature into strong vigorous birds. We do not make these brooders, nor have we plans to sell.

Colony, Kan. G. C. Freeman.

Taking Off a Full Hatch

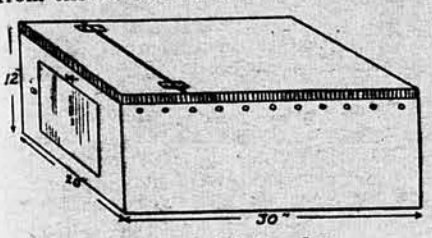
Gather eggs for setting several times a day if the weather is cold. If you must keep them several days turn them every day. Fill the incubator boiler with warm water and see that the incubator is level. Have all the parts of the lamp perfectly clean and put about a teaspoonful of common table salt in the bowl of the lamp to keep it from smoking. Light the lamp and turn it up to a fair height, then put a newspaper on the egg tray and lay the thermometer on the paper and close the door so as to regulate the heat. Try to keep the thermometer at 102 until the next day and by that time the incubator should be running all right.

I am careful not to crowd the eggs and make sure that none stand on end. I lay the thermometer on about the sixth egg from the front being sure that the bulb is resting on the egg. I keep the thermometer at 102 the first week. I fill the lamp every morning and trim it twice a day. Beginning the second day I turn the eggs once every day, and twice every other day. I put a pencil mark on each egg when they are set so I can tell whether they are turned. I test the eggs on the fourteenth day and remove all the bad ones. At the end of the first week I increase the heat to 103 and keep it there until the chickens begin to peep, then I keep it up to 104 and 105. On the nineteenth day I stop turning the eggs. My hatches are always off by the night of the twenty-first day. I have a warm basket ready and remove the chicks as soon as they are dry to keep them from crowding. I don't feed them until they are 36 hours old. D. D. Guthrie.

Woodward, Okla.

It Keeps the Chickens Warm

A brooder may be made from a small pine box 30 inches long, 20 inches wide and 12 inches high. Bore eight ½-inch holes 2 inches from the top of the box on each side. Fit a glass 8 by 14 inches in one end of the box, then tack a strip of heavy cloth around the sides and the other end, from the bottom up to the air holes. Before tacking the cloth to the top of the box it should be padded with cotton or straw. Take the boards that were on the top of the box and nail a narrow strip 1 inch wide to each side. It makes it handier to feed the chicks if the first board is separated from the others and fastened with leather hinges. The bottom of the brooder should be covered with cut straw. The hover is made by lining and padding a cheese hoop on the inside and tacking a strip of cloth around the outside which is split every 2 inches. Then three legs 6 inches long are nailed on.



The Completed Brooder.

Mrs. Emma Arnold.

934 Sycamore St., Ottawa, Kan.

Put Straw On the Concrete

Our hen house is 9 by 36 feet. It is covered with 1 inch boards and a layer of light weight corrugated iron roofing. This keeps out the rain and wind and makes it plenty warm for the fowls. The floor is made of concrete which keeps out the rats and skunks. It is covered with straw, about 6 inches deep, which makes a dry, soft surface for the hens. We feed the grain in this straw so as to give the fowls the exercise of scratching for their feed.

The nest boxes are on a platform about 18 inches from the floor. This gives the fowls more room for scratching and keeps them from scratching straw into the nests. There are three divisions in the house, about 12 feet each. The drop boards are 3 feet above the floor and the roost 6 to 8 inches above the drop boards. That gives us plenty of room to get a hoe in to clean off the boards. We rake the droppings into a tub and haul the manure off on the land.

Each partition is boarded up tight and extends about 6 inches farther than the drop boards. This helps to keep all drafts from the birds. Ours are the canvas drop windows. The frames are made of 1 by 4 inch pieces and canvas is tacked to that. They are hinged at the top and swing in and fasten to the ceiling. They are kept open all the time except when it is very cold and stormy from the south. In case the windows have to be closed the fowls still can have fresh air.

We have 275 hens and get about 60 to 70 eggs a day. The hens have free range except in cold, wet or stormy weather. We use crude oil on the roost, drop boards and nest boxes, to keep out the lice and mites. We put it on with a paint brush two or three times a year.

Bluff City, Kan. Geo. E. Gould.

Let Turkey Mothers Raise 'Em

I find turkeys very easy to raise if brought up with turkey hens. As soon as my turkeys have laid their first clutch of eggs I set all the eggs under chicken hens and break up the turkey hens that want to sit. Then by the time the turkey hens lay their second clutch of eggs and become broody, the first settings of eggs are almost ready to hatch. I put a few of these eggs under the turkey hens and let them finish sitting on them until they are hatched. By this method the turkey hens are not all tired out and thin when they finish the hatches.

I put from 25 to 35 little turkeys with each turkey hen. I leave the turkey on the nest about 24 hours after the turkeys are hatched, or until they are thoroughly dry, then I dust the old birds with good insect powder and put them with their broods in a large coop. The coop has a slat front that permits the little turks to go in and out at will but I keep the mother up four or five days.

I do not feed the little turkeys until they are 36 hours old, then I give them a little bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, four or five times a day. I do not give them much as I want them to be hungry and forage for themselves. I also put fine sand in the coop for them to pick at as they need grit the first thing.

After they are five days old I turn them out when the dew is off the ground and let them go where they wish but I always bring them back to their coop at night and feed them there. It is not long before they will come of their own accord. I raise the pure Bourbon Reds. They are very thrifty and easy to raise.

Mrs. D. W. Shipp.

Belleville, Kan.

Hatched in An Incubator

I keep about 25 turkey hens. Last year was pretty discouraging from one point of view, but not so bad when I consider the source of my bad luck. I wanted to raise 500 turkeys, but dogs, cats, hawks and coyotes cut them down to 140. I hatch my turkeys in an incubator and then put them with turkey hens. I had trouble with only one turkey hen about taking the little turkeys. I do not like chicken hens for mothers because they don't go far enough away to get the grasshoppers and bugs which is the best feed for young turks. I feed the turkeys very little for if they have as much range as they ought to have, they will get their own living. They eat many insect pests and are a great source of profit in that way.

Mrs. Fannie Roberts.

R. 2, Tonkawa, Okla.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." The church opens its arms to the young. The great character-builder and steadier of youth is religion, the divine spirit which lifts man above the brute. If you would give your boy or your girl the Greatest Gift and the greatest resource in time of trouble or temptation, place it within their reach and set them an example by going to church yourself.

Two Geese To One Gander

Will you kindly tell in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, how many geese to mate with one gander? W. E. F.

Colo.

No more than four geese should be mated with one gander. Two geese to one gander is the more common mating. Wild geese always mate in pairs, and occasionally a domestic gander will mate with only one goose, but such instances are rare. Fertile eggs should nearly always result from a mating of either two or three geese to one gander.

By Our Friends

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is needed in the home whether you are farming or not. C. E. Robenstein.

Ft. Morgan, Colo.

I want the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It has made me much more than the subscription price this last year, and in fact for every one of the six years I have been taking it. L. C. Hunt.

Warrensburg, Mo.

I have been a reader of your paper for the last ten years and think it the best farm paper published.

J. V. Thompson.

R. 3, Axtell, Kan.

I have been taking your paper for six years and will say that there is not a farm paper that I have read that equals the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Lone Jack, Mo. Odom Tyson.

I enjoy very much reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I think it ought to be in every home as it is a paper for young and old.

F. J. Konecuy.

Box 8, Viola, Kan.

Th' best way t' fight fer your country is t' stand fer peace.

The girl who does trashy reading will do trashy talking.

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That's the BIG fact about the RAYO Incubator—you get biggest average hatches with the least oil and the least work. Beginners hatch like experts with it right from the start. Why? CENTER HEAT! It produces evenest temperature, making big average hatches easy and certain. And it has other BIG FEATURES that you can't get on any other incubator. That is why 150,000 pleased, enthusiastic users call the

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There's the glass top, which puts everything in plain sight throughout the hatch. No more stooping and lighting matches! No more suspense on hatching days. You can see everything just as plain as daylight. A great convenience. The Rayo Patent Hatching Chart, first and only such thing in the world, shows you exactly what to do and what not to do each day throughout the hatch. No more continued reference to complex instruction book. Especially valuable to beginners. You get a supply of charts free with the RAYO

And there's the 6-qt. oil tank which holds enough oil for entire hatch. No more daily fuss and muss and grease filling the tank every day. It hatches on one gallon of oil, too. Others use 5 to 7 gallons.

FREE Sample of Rayo Hatching Chart, sure guide to success, and our catalog and book, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars." Yours free—no $1.50 Hygrometer free when you buy. Postal brings Catalog Book and Chart. SEND.

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Ironclad TRADE MARK Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Money back if not satisfied.

140-EGG Ironclad Incubator

Don't clean 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 to cover 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. Genuin 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, Tycos 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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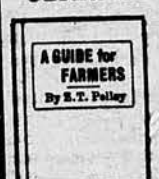
DEALING IN A THOROUGH WAY WITH CLIMATIC AND CROP CONDITIONS



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These wonderful, sanitary, *patented* nests (not a trap nest) can't get out of order—last a life time and earn their cost many times over. Regular price $3.90, set 6 nests—special introductory price $3.50; 3 sets (18 nests,) $10. Write for our *free* catalog, Gal. Steel Brood Coops, Runs, Chicken Feeders, Trap nests, etc.

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Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

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

(Copyright Frederick A. Stokes Co., N. Y.)

THE PLOT OF THE STORY.

We've been several weeks telling of the hard work and the adventures of two young Englishmen, Ralph Lorimer, leading man in this company, and Harry Lorraine, his good natured partner. After crop disappointments enough to make many persons quit the business these two young farmers take a contract to build the roadbed for the railroad then building through the Northwest. Lorimer is in love with Grace Carrington whose father, Colonel Carrington, is opposed to him as a son-in-law. Lorimer finally returns to his farm with his sister as housekeeper while Lorraine continues the railroad work. This sister, Aline, is beginning a big job of cleaning up the bachelor quarters.

THE STOLEN CATTLE.

HAD broken a further strip of virgin prairie, besides plowing, with hired assistance, part of the already cultivated land, before the Indian summer passed. Jasper paid us frequent visits, and seemed to enjoy being badly defeated in a verbal encounter with Aline, after which he would confine his talk to cattle-raising, which of late had begun to command increased attention on the prairie.

"This is too much a one-crop country. Stake all on your wheat yield, and when you lose it you're busted," he said, soon after my return. "Now what's the matter with running more cattle? They'll feed themselves in the summer; and isn't there hay enough in the sloos if you want to keep them? —while one can generally get a good fall profit in Winnipeg. I've been picking up clean lots all year, and if you have any money to spare I'll let you in reasonably."

"You speak like an oracle, Mr. Jasper," said Aline. "My brother is what you might call a single-crop man. One thing at a time is enough for him. Ralph, why don't you try a deal in cattle?"

The same thing had been running through my own mind, and the result was that I wrote Harry, who, being of a speculative disposition, arranged for an interim payment, and sent me a remittance, which was duly invested in a joint transaction with Jasper, who had rather over-purchased.

"I'm a little pressed for payments just now," he said. "Want to hold my wheat, and can't afford 8 per cent interest. The beasts are fattening all the time, and there'll be a high-class demand in Winnipeg presently for shipment to Europe."

He was right; and I began to have a respect for Aline's judgment when the papers reported that prices were rising fast, and stock-salesman firms sent circulars to this effect into the districts. But, when I conferred with Jasper, he advised me to hold on. "The figures are climbing," he said, "and they'll reach high-water mark just before the ice closes direct shipment."

At last the frost began in earnest, and I prepared to settle down for the winter. There were improvements to be made to the granary, implements, harness, and stables, in anticipation of the coming year's campaign, besides alterations in the house; for I felt that many things might happen before next autumn, and I desired that Fairmead should be more nearly ready if wanted to receive its new mistress.

Again, however, fate intervened, for, instead of a round of monotonous work, many stirring events were crowded into that winter. The first happened, as usual, unexpectedly, and came nearly ruining our cattle-trade venture. To understand it satisfactorily it is necessary to begin the narrative at the beginning.

It was a chilly night after a warm day. I sat beside the stove mending harness, while Aline criticized the workmanship and waxed the twine for me. The last mail had brought good news from Harry, and I felt in unusual spirits as I passed the awl through the leather, until there was a creak of wagon wheels outside, followed by a pounding on the door.

"It's too bad," said Aline. "We are both tired after our ride, and I was looking forward to a chance for giving you good advice, and a cozy evening. Now some one is coming to upset it all."

She was not mistaken, for when I opened the door a neighbor said, "I've brought you Mrs. Fletcher. Met her walking to Fairmead across the prairie. No; I guess I'm in a hurry, and won't get down."

It was with no great feeling of pleasure that I led the visitor into the house; and it is curious that as I helped her down from the wagon something should recall Harry's warning: "That fellow Fletcher will bring more trouble on you some day."

He had done enough in that direction already, and though I did not wish Aline to hear the story, I was glad she was there, for preceding events had taught me caution. So, making the best of it, I placed a chair beside the stove, for Minnie Fletcher explained who she was, and then, while Aline sat still looking at her with an apparent entire absence of curiosity which in no way deceived me I waited impatiently. Minnie had not improved since I last saw her. Her face was thin and anxious, her dress—and even in the remoter corners of the prairie this was unusual—was torn and shabby, and she twisted her fingers nervously before she began to speak.

"I had expected to find you alone, Ralph," she said; and though I pitied her, I felt glad that she had been disappointed in this respect. "However, I must tell you; and it may be a warning to your sister. Tom has fallen into bad ways again. He is my husband, Miss Lorimer, and I am afraid not a very good one."

I could not turn Aline out on the prairie, and could only answer, "I am very sorry. Please go on," though it would have relieved me to make my own comments on the general conduct of Thomas Fletcher.

"It was not all his fault," she added. "The boys would give him whisky to tell them stories when he went to Brandon for the creamery, and at last he went there continually. He fell in with some men fro mWinnipeg who lent him money, and I think they gambled in town-lots, for Tom took the little I had saved, and used to come home rambling about a fortune. Then he would stay away for days together, until they dismissed him from the creamery, and all summer he had never a dollar to give me. But I worked at the butter-packing and managed to feed him when he did come home, until—Miss Lorimer, I am sorry you must hear this—he used to beat me when I had no more money to give him."

Aline looked at her with a pity that was mingled with scorn: "I have heard of such things, and I have seen them too," she said. "But why did you let him? I think I should kill the man who struck me."

Minnie sighed wearily. "You don't understand, and I hope you never will. Ralph, I have tried to bear it, but then life is killing me, and I have grown horribly afraid of him. Moran, a friend of the creamery manager, offered me a place at another station down the line, but I have no money to get there and I cannot go like this. Tom is coming back to-night, and I dare not tell him, so I wondered whether you would help me."

"Of course he will," said Aline, "and if your husband comes here making inquiries I hope I shall have an opportunity for answering him."

I had the strongest disinclination to be mixed up in such an affair, but I could see no escape from it. There were even marks of bruises on the poor woman's face, and when, promising assistance, I went out to see to the horses and think it over, Minnie Fletcher burst into hysterical sobbing as Aline placed an arm protectingly around her. She had retired before I returned, for I fancied that Aline could dispense with my presence and I found something to detain me.

"Ralph, you are a genius," Aline said when I told her that I did not hurry back, "I have arranged to lend her enough to buy a few things, and to-morrow I'm going to drive her in to the store and the station. No, you need not come; I know the way. Oh, don't begin to ask questions; just try to think a little instead."

I allowed her to have her own way. Indeed, Aline generally insisted on this, while with many protestations of gratitude Minnie Fletcher departed the next morning, and I hoped that the affair was ended. In this I was disappointed, for, returning with Jasper the next day from an outlying farm, I found Aline awaiting me in a state of suppressed excitement. She was paler than usual, and moved nervously, and the Marlin rifle lay on the table with the hammer drawn back.

When Jasper volunteered to lead the horses in she dropped limply into a chair.

"I have spent a terrible afternoon, Ralph. In fact, though I feel ashamed of myself, I have not got over it yet."

I eased the spring of the rifle and inquired whether some wandering Blackfoot had frightened her.

"No," Aline answered, "The Indians are in their own way gentlemen. It was an Englishman, Thomas Fletcher called to inquire for his wife, and—he didn't call sober."

Aline choked back something between a laugh and a sob before she continued: "He came in a wagon with another little dark man with a cunning face, and walked into the room before I could stop him. 'I want my runaway wife, and I mean to find her. Who the deuce are you—another of them?" he said.

"I found it hard work to keep back the words that seemed most suitable, and perhaps I was not altogether successful, while Aline'e forehead turned crimson and she clenched her hand viciously as she added:

"I told him that I was your sister, and he laughed as he said—he didn't believe me. Then he swore horribly, and said—oh, I can't tell you what he said, but he intended to ruin you, and would either shoot his wife or thrash her to death, while the man in the wagon sat still, smiling wickedly, and I grew horribly frightened."

The rattle of harness outside increased, and turning I saw Jasper striding away from the wagon, which stood near the open doorway, while Aline drew in her breath as she continued: "Then Fletcher said he would make me tell where his wife was, and I determined that he should kill me first. He came toward me like a wild beast, for there were little red veins in his eyes, and I moved backward round the table, feeling perfectly awful, because he reeked of liquor. Then I saw the rifle and edged away until I could reach it, and he stopped and said more fearful things, until the man jumped out of the wagon and dragged him away. I think Fletcher was afraid of the other man. So I just sat down and cried, and wondered whether I should have dared shoot him, until I found there wasn't a cartridge at all in the rifle."

After this Aline wept copiously again and while feeling both savage and helpless, I patted her shoulders, calling her a brave girl, Jasper looked in.

"I won't stop and worry Miss Lorimer now," he said shortly. "I'm borrowing a saddle, and will see you tomorrow. Good evening."

He kept his promise, for the next morning, when Aline was herself again, he rode up to the door and came in chuckling.

"I guess I have a confession to make," he said, "Couldn't help hearing what your sister said, though I kept banging the harness to let you know I was there, so I figured as to their probable trail and lit out after them. Came up with the pair toward nightfall by the big sloo, and invited Mr. Fletcher to an interview. Fletcher didn't seem to see it. He said he wouldn't get down, but mentioned several things—they're not worth repeating—about his wife and you, with a word of your sister that settled me.

"'I'm a friend of Miss Lorimer's. Are you coming down now?" says I.

"'I'm not,' says Thomas Fletcher; so I just yanked him right out on to the prairie, and started in with the new whip to skin him. Asked the other man if he'd any objections, but if he had he didn't raise them. Then I hove all that was left of Fletcher right into the sloo, and rode home feeling considerably better."

He laughed a big hearty laugh, and then started as Aline came out of an inner room.

"I want to thank you, Mr. Jasper," she said. "There are persons with whom one cannot argue, and I think that thrashing will do him good. I hope that you did it thoroughly."

Jasper swung down his broad hat, fidgeted, and said awkwardly, "I didn't figure on telling you, bu. if ever that man comes round here again, or there's any one else scares you, you won't forget to let me know."

Aline glanced straight into the eyes of the speaker, who actually blushed with pleasure as she said: "I will certainly promise, and I shouldn't desire a better champion, but there is at present no necessity to send you out spreading devastation upon the prairie."

Jasper looked idiotically pleased at this, and for a time we heard no more of Thomas Fletcher, who nevertheless had not forgotten the incident. As the former had anticipated, the demand for shipping cattle still increased, and when it was announced that several large steamers were awaiting the last load before the St. Lawrence was frozen fast, Jasper rode west to try to pick up a few more head, and informed me that he would either telegraph or visit Winnipeg to arrange for the sale before returning. News travels in its own way on the prairie, and we afterward decided that Fletcher, who had returned to his deserted home, must have heard of this. Jasper had been gone several days when a man in city attire rode up to Fairmead with two assistants driving a band of stock. He showed me a cattle-salesman's card, and stated that he had agreed with Jasper to dispose of our beasts on commission, and as the latter was waiting in Winnipeg, he asked me to ride over

(Continued on Page 19.)

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Feeding Cows in Winter

Alfalfa Hay and Silage Are Valuable in Cold Months

BY F. H. SCRIBNER AND ROY HARRIS

THE profitable feeding of dairy cows consists in supplying them with plenty of well-balanced, palatable feed in surroundings which afford them health and comfort.

Nature gives us a model in dairy feeds in June and this is recognized to such an extent that the words "June pasture" suggest the ideal condition for producing milk and butterfat of the highest quality and in greatest abundance.

Our common grasses supply all of the required nutrients in the right proportions. Besides, this forage is relished by animals to such an extent that they will consume it almost to the limit of their capacities. Pasture grasses are succulent, and so keep the digestive system of the animal in a laxative condition favorable for the very best action of the organs of digestion and assimilation. We must not forget that animals on pasture are supplied with an abundance of fresh air and sunlight.

We must adjust ourselves to conditions of climate, soil, location and capital which in turn are affected by market for products and the help available for the care of the herd. What would be wise practice for one man may be folly for another, which shows that each should solve his own problem for himself. It certainly is worth some study if he can make a pound and a half of butter where but one was produced before —especially if the first pound was made without a profit and the extra half is nearly clear gain.

Winter conditions bring their own problems and difficulties but there are some possible advantages. While the herd has to be kept under artificial conditions, these are more likely to be under the control of the feeder than is possible at other seasons.

In place of the ration prepared ready for use by nature we must supply feeds from various sources which will answer in its stead. We must furnish nutrients, bulk and succulence. We first consider what is available in the form of roughage, for upon the quality of this will depend the selection of the concentrates or grains intended to balance the nutrients and supply them in sufficient amounts.

Considerable judgment is required to get best results and the feeder must know his cows and something of the effects of the feeds to be used. For instance, cornmeal is an excellent feed but a good dairyman would not think of feeding it alone. The same is true to an even greater extent with oilmeal, cottonseed meal or other high-protein feeds, but when one of these is mixed with the heat producing cornmeal and other farm grains the ration is improved in balance.

Without alfalfa or clover hay in the roughage, it is difficult to make a satisfactory and economical ration entirely from homegrown material. It is not best to feed cows more than they will eat up clean but if grain is left when it would seem that no more than enough is being fed, it will be well to modify the ration to suit the taste of the animals.

Succulence must be furnished if we are to have anywhere near an ideal ration. The silo solves the problem best and from all points of view silage is to be preferred. The second choice is roots. Lacking either, it is important to secure similar effects through the grain ration with the help of alfalfa or clover if available. In this connection oilmeal is of great value because of its well-known laxative qualities coupled with its high protein content.

In the absence of silage or roots a grain ration something like the following may be used:

Bran	40 parts
Cornmeal	20 parts
Ground oats or barley	20 parts
Oil meal	20 parts

Constipation is an obstacle to the efficiency of any animal as well as a menace to its general health. It is better to prevent ills by attention to ordinary rules of hygiene than to resort to the "dope" bottle after the damage is done.

Do Not Overfeed Calves

Do not overfeed a calf at any time, as that is quite sure to bring on indigestion, resulting in scours. If any feed is left in the pail, or any symptoms of scours are noticed, cut down on the feed. If this does not cure the calf, feed dried blood for several days. A tablespoonful or more should be given at a feed. This seldom fails to check the disease.

One fruitful cause of scours is neglecting to clean the drinking pail properly each time after use. Wash it thoroughly. Use a brush with bristles at the end, so that the corners at the bottom of the pail will be reached. Then place the bucket so that the sunshine will reach all parts of the interior. A calf fed from a filthy pail cannot do well, no matter how well it is treated otherwise.

Smith County. A. C. N.

Cream Replaced by Meal

A skimmilk calf should be fed some good calf meal to take the place of the butterfat that it does not get. There are several satisfactory brands of calf meal on the market, prepared expressly for that purpose. A good one can be mixed at home by grinding 2 bushels of oats and 1 of corn together, and adding a bushel of middlings, ½ bushel of bran, a peck of cottonseed meal and ½ gallon of salt. This will give an article as good as can be bought, and it will cost a lot less than some of the mixtures on the market.

Begin feeding in small quantities, not more than a tablespoonful at a feed for the first week. Increase the amount gradually until the calf is taking a pint or more at a feed when it is 3 months of age. This meal may be placed in the bottom of the pail before the milk is poured in, or it may be fed dry after the milk. I have had excellent results and no harm has come from feeding it in the milk.

Marion County. N. O. J.

Which would you rather be, a boy with a dime to spend or a miser with a million to hoard?

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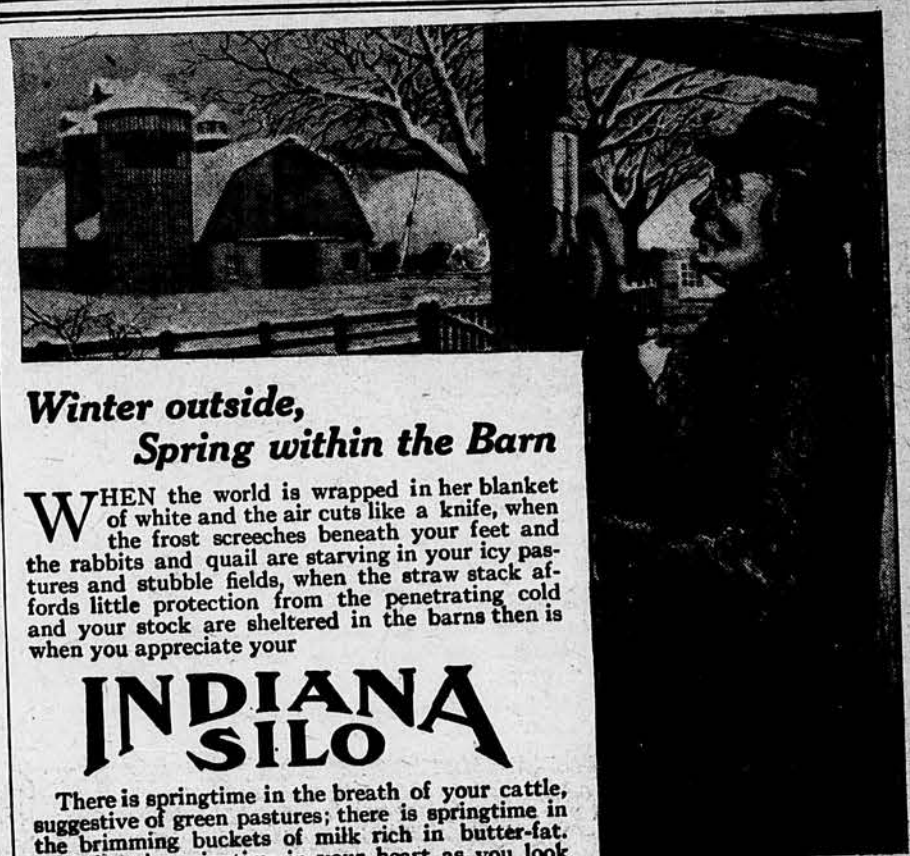

Winter outside, Spring within the Barn

WHEN the world is wrapped in her blanket of white and the air cuts like a knife, when the frost screeches beneath your feet and the rabbits and quail are starving in your icy pastures and stubble fields, when the straw stack affords little protection from the penetrating cold and your stock are sheltered in the barns then is when you appreciate your

INDIANA SILO

There is springtime in the breath of your cattle, suggestive of green pastures; there is springtime in the brimming buckets of milk rich in butter-fat. And there is springtime in your heart as you look upon this picture of health and contentment and realize that the Indiana Silo has preserved for you in full measure the harvest of last year's toil.

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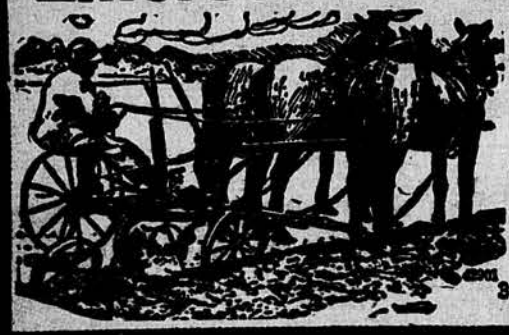

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Plevna Made a Good Profit

A 100 Per Cent Dividend Was Declared by the Wheat Growers —World Co-operation Is Growing Rapidly

A RECENT report of the board of auditors of the Wathena, Kan., Co-operative store showed that this farmers' organization made 33⅓ per cent profit last year. The store did a business for the year of $53,681. George L. Stuart is manager.

The Farmers' elevator at Plevna, in Reno county, has declared a dividend of 100 per cent. The actual earnings were 105 per cent. This is, of course, larger than the profits usually are, for it was a good wheat year in that section. Considerable profit has been made on the advance in the price of wheat.

There are many farmers' co-operative associations in Kansas that have done just as well as the farmers at Wathena and Plevna. Almost all of the hundreds of such organizations in this state are in good shape financially, and they have received encouraging support from the members in the last year. Many men do not realize the growth of the co-operative movement in Kansas and in the world. It is not generally known that there are almost 290 chapters of the farmers' grange in Kansas. Neither is it generally known that there are more than 7,500 farmers' co-operative associations in the United States and that they did a business last year of more than a billion dollars.

Our country's flag is an emblem of what we are, of what we hope to be. It means universal education, light for every mind, knowledge for every child, that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished, that this Government will stand between the weak and the strong, between wealth and want, between labor and capital, between motherhood and the saloon, and give and guarantee simple justice to all. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. Let us take this flag away from the saloon and brothel and wrap it about the children of this nation. Let's work with all the earnestness we possess for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Co-operation is growing rapidly all through the world. As John Graham Brooks said in a recent issue of The New Republic, ""Like parrots, men keep on repeating, 'Oh, co-operation does good work in distribution, but in production it fails.' This is an error. In its own self-created market 'co-operative production' has won the most brilliant successes. It is this feature, indeed, which has shown the most amazing growths. One of the ablest of the London weeklies reports the last co-operative congress in these words:

"The International Co-operative alliance, which has been holding its ninth congress this week at Glasgow, has grown into the most gigantic of all our non-official world federations. Its 24 national units now include something like 130,000 separate co-operative societies, having no fewer than 20 millions of (family) members, representing three or four times that number of persons. . . . The essential feature of the world-wide co-operative movement has become the control of 'industry,' the 'elimination of the middleman,' and the democratic organization of all branches of production and distribution directly by citizen-consumers. In every country it is this co-operation by associations of consumers, engaging in almost every kind of productive industry, which has, during the past 20 years, been increasing rapidly.

In respect to productive co-operation, it adds:

"As a matter of fact, the co-operators' success has been even more remarkable in production than in distribution. The co-operative movement runs five of the largest of our flour mills; it has, among others, the very largest of our boot factories; it makes cotton cloth and woolens, and all sorts of clothing; it turns out huge quantities of soap; it makes every article of household furniture; it produces cocoa and confectionery; it grows its own fruit and makes its own jams; it has one of the largest tobacco factories, and so on."

For 60 years objectors have set every sort of theoretic frontier that was to call a halt upon the movement. At first "only the English workingman had the genius for it." "It must be confined to small local trading." It could never hope to do banking or manufacturing or take the risks of insurance. In no case could it reach any considerable part of a nation's business.

These solemn incredulities now appear humorous. Within less than 30 years Denmark has become a co-operative nation. Germany has 30,000 such societies. In at least 20 nationalities co-operation has struck such root that it can no more be stopped than popular education. The first failures in Italy were said to prove that "co-operation did not suit the Italian character." Its growth there in the last 18 years has been in many ways more fascinating than the story of the airship. Small farmers co-operatively manufacture their own fertilizers. They run co-operative banks, farms and market gardens. The commonest sort of labor hires engineers, buys material, and pays its own bills from its own co-operative banks. It paves streets, dredges lands, builds all manner of structures, even to the Reggio-Emilia railroad. This work now runs yearly into many hundreds of millions of lire. The government and cities are organically committed to a working partnership with these co-operators.

Cow May Have Tuberculosis

I have a cow which has a bad cough. The cough started a few weeks ago following the feeding of some dusty hay. She coughs most at morning. She is affected with scours at times and does not milk well. T. M. P.

Lyon County, Kansas.

I will suggest that you have your cow tested for tuberculosis. The symptoms you give, to some extent, are characteristic of this disease. If you will write to the state livestock sanitary commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, he will designate some veterinarian to do this work for you. If the work is done under the direction of the state livestock sanitary commissioner there will be no charge. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

When a chip off the old block begins to think he is a block off the old chip then trouble is afoot.

Lorimer of the Northwest

(Continued from Page 16.)

to his homestead to obtain delivery. This I did, and afterward accompanied him to the railroad, where I saw the cattle put safely on board a stock train, and early the next morning I returned, feeling that I had done a good stroke of business.

The same afternoon, while Aline prepared a meal, I sat writing a letter to Harry, telling him with much satisfaction how well our investment had resulted. Aline listened with a smile to my running comments, and then remarked dryly:

"I think you have forgotten your usual caution for once, Ralph. You should have gone with them, and seen the sale. I didn't like that man, and once or twice I caught him looking at you in a way that struck me as suspicious. I suppose you are sure the firm he represented is good?"

"It's as good as a bank," I answered, and then grew almost vexed with her, for Aline had an irritating way of damping one's enthusiasm. "Now try to say something pleasant, and I'll buy you a pair of the best fur mittens, in Winnipeg when we get the money."

"Then I hope you will get it," said Aline, "for I should like the gloves. Here is another cattleman going south."

She placed more plates on the table, while, throwing down the pen, I looked out of the window. Here and there the dry grasses were buried in snow, and a glance at the aneroid suggested that we might have to accommodate the visitor all night, for the appearance of the weather was not promising. He came on at good pace, wrapped in a short fur coat, and I noticed that he did not ride altogether like the prairie-born. When he dismounted I led his horse into the stable before I ushered him into the room. The meal was almost ready, and we expected him to join us as a matter of course. He was a shrewd-looking young man with a pleasant face, and bowed gracefully to Aline as he said in a straightforward way:

"I thank you for your kindness, madam, and must introduce myself—James Heysham, of Ross & Grant, high-class cattle-salesmen. Best market prices, immediate settlements guaranteed, reasonable commission, and all the rest of it. Glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Lorimer; here's our card. I rode over from the railroad on the way to Jasper's, to see if I could make a deal with you. Now's the time to realize on your stock, and Ross & Grant the best firm to entrust them to. Don't want to accept your hospitality under false pretenses, and there are still a few prejudiced Englishmen who look down on the drummer. Once waited on a man called Carrington—and he wasn't even civil."

"Sit down," I said, laughing. "This is my sister, and at least we can offer you a meal, but you are too late to sell our stock. I have just returned from shipping Jasper's as well as my own under charge of a new partner of Gardner's."

Heysham looked puzzled. "It's a reliable firm—almost as good as our own," he said. "You must not smile, Miss Lorimer; when one earns a living by that talk it's hard to get out of it. But they're conservative, and never send drummers around. Besides, there's only Gardner and his brother—they haven't a partner. Now I wonder whether"—and the last words were unintelligible.

An uneasy feeling began to grow on me, and our guest looked thoughtful.

"You suspect something, Mr. Heysham," said Aline, "and you ought to tell us what it is. I want to know exactly what you meant when you added 'Confidence men.'"

Then I started, and Heysham bowed as he answered: "You are evidently new to the wicked ways of this country, Miss Lorimer. I meant that some unprincipled person has, I fear, unfortunately taken your brother in. I have suspicions. Was he a little dark man, or perhaps it was another, rather stout and red-faced? Still I'm puzzled as to how they acquired the local knowledge and learned enough about your business to fool you."

"No," I answered with a gleam of hope, "he was neither;" but Aline broke in:

"The man you mention drove here in a wagon some weeks earlier, and I know how he got the local knowledge—the other, with the red face, was Thomas Fletcher. He lived on the prairie, Mr. Heysham, and there must have been three in the plot."

I rose from the table flinging back my chair, but Heysham nodded gravely.

"Exactly; there are three of them. Your sister has made it all clear," he said. "I know the party—they've been engineering various shady deals in estate and produce, and now, when Winnipeg is getting uncomfortably warm, this is evidently a last coup before they light out across the boundary. The dark man was a clerk in the stock trade—turned out for embezzlement—once, you see. Still, they can't sell until tomorrow, and we might get the night train. No chance of trade hereabouts, you say; then, for the credit of the market, if you'll lend me a fresh horse, I'm going right back to Winnipeg with you. Sit down, and finish your dinner; you'll want it before you're through."

I looked at Aline, who was equal to the occasion. "You must certainly go," she said. "Even if there is a blizzard, I shall be safe enough."

So presently she buttoned the skin coat about me, slipped a flask of spirits into the pocket; and just before we started kissed me, saying, "Take care of yourself, and do your utmost. There are all poor Jasper's cattle besides our own. Mr. Heysham, I thank you, and whenever you pass this way remember there's a hearty welcome for you at Fairmead."

"I am repaid already, madam," said Heysham as we rode away.

A RACE WITH TIME.

A DREARY ride lay before us, for already the afternoon drew toward its close, and the light drifts were eddying under a bitter wind. The pale sun was still in the heavens, but a gray dimness crept up from the grass-land's verge toward it, against which the patches of snow gleamed lividly. However, I thought little about the cold, for with careless stupidity I had allowed a swindler to rob my partner, and a succession of blizzards would not have stopped me then. Heysham, though uninterested, seemed equally determined, and we rode well, so the long miles of grass rolled behind us. Now a copse of birches flitted past, now a clump of willows, or the tall reeds of a sloo went down with a great crackling before us, then there were more swelling levels, for our course was straight as the crow flies from horizon to horizon, and we turned aside for no obstacle.

It was dusk when with lowered heads we charged through the scattered birches of a ravine bluff, and far down in the hollow beneath I caught the dull gleam of snow-sprinkled ice.

"It's a mean-looking gully," gasped Heysham. "I guess that creek's not frozen hard, and it's pretty deep. Say, hadn't we better lead our horses?" and I flung an answer over my shoulder:

"That will just make the difference between catching and missing the train. I'm going down in the saddle."

"Then of course I'm going too," said Heysham breathlessly. "Your neck is worth as much as mine is anyway."

For the next few moments I saw nothing at all but the shadowy lines of birch stems that went reeling past. A branch struck Heysham's horse, and swerving, it jammed his leg against a tree; then there was a crash as my own beast, blundering, charged through a thicket where the brittle stems snapped like pistol-shots, but the salesman was close behind me, and with a shout of "No bridge for miles. I'll show you the way over," I drove my horse at the creek.

The quaggy banks were frozen hard now. They were also rough and plowed up by the feet of cattle, which had come there to drink before the frost, and the leap looked horribly dangerous, for I dare not trust the ice; but the beast got safely off and came down with a great crackling amid thinly frozen mud and reeds. There was a splash and a flounder behind me, and then as we staggered forth Heysham came up abreast, with the water dripping from his horse, and I found breath to exclaim:

"Well done! I never should have thought a city man could bring a horse down there."

"Thanks!" said Heysham, with more than a suspicion of dryness. "In this enlightened country one must earn one's bread as one can, but I wasn't brought up to the drummer's calling. Used to ride with—but that has nothing to do with you, and I'm hoping you'll strike the railroad on the shortest possible line. It wouldn't be nice to spend tonight on the prairie."

There could be no doubt on this point, for when we reached the levels darkness had closed down and the air was thick with uplifted snow which smarted our eyes and made breathing difficult, while, for the first time, I began to have misgivings. Heysham had understated the case, for unless we struck the railroad we might very well freeze to death on the prairie. I explained this to him, and gave him directions how he could find a farm by following the creek; but he laughed.

"It's an exciting run," he said, "and even life in Winnipeg grows monotonous. Lead on, I'm anxious to be in at the finish."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The trouble with too many reformers is that they attempt to make epithets take the place of arguments.

It's a hard lot to be lazy and still have to work.

Studebaker

WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY A STUDEBAKER

I am using a Studebaker Farm Wagon which has been in constant use for 35 years. The wagon was bought from J. D. Lester by Fred. Gruner and was used for hauling grain to Telena, fifteen miles away.

I bought the wagon from Mr. Gruner and have hauled as high as 50 bushels to the load.

The wagon has been in several runaway accidents but has never had a broken wheel or axle, nor has a new felloe or spoke been put in.

The wagon is in excellent condition and is being used every day.

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Hauls his grain to market in 35 year old Studebaker

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These many long lived wagons are the result of Studebaker superiority; a superiority which comes from the long ageing and weathering of the timber, tested steel, the splendid standardization of the manufacturing processes and the rigid requirements of test and re-test through which each wagon has to pass. Even Studebaker paint and varnish is analyzed before it is used.

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To make sure you will get a lifetime of service, buy a Studebaker. You will never regret having bought it.

Studebaker Buggies and Harness are also built to outlast others.

STUDEBAKER, South Bend, Ind.

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Adv. 2051

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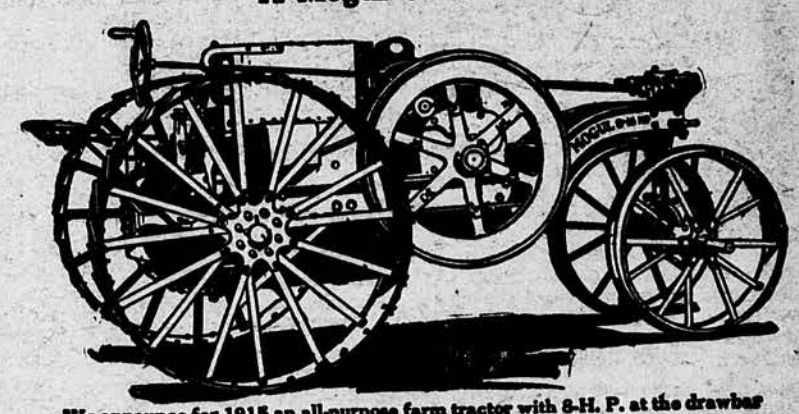

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A Small-Farm Tractor for all Farm Work

THIS new Mogul 8-16 tractor has power to do the work of eight horses.

Being a four-wheeled, all-purpose tractor, you can use it every working day.

It will do all the plowing, disking and seeding.

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Any farmer can buy this new Mogul 8-16 tractor for **$675.00, cash, f. o. b. Chicago.**

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If you want to use a Mogul small-farm tractor for spring work, your order should be placed now with the I H C local dealer.

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has proved to be the most profitable forage crop ever grown in America. Farmers who have planted it are making $20 to $100 an acre on hay, and from $800 to $700 an acre on seed. It yields the biggest tonnage to the acre of any high-class hay known. If you plant Sudan Grass, you never have to buy feed for your stock. As a catch crop, it turns loss into profit by replacing crops that have failed because of drouth or flood. By rotating it with other crops, you conserve and increase the fertility of your soil. Sudan Grass is one of the big factors that are bringing prosperity to the South. You ought to know all about it right now.

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I am the largest grower of Sudan Grass in America. I have studied it for years. This book contains everything I have learned about Sudan Grass. It is complete and absolutely reliable. It is the first and only book ever published that tells all that is known about Sudan Grass. Profusely illustrated with actual photographs of growing, harvesting and threshing Sudan Grass.

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Don't Start Wrong! —Don't commence growing Sudan Grass until you know how to secure, grow and keep seed pure, how and when to plant, where and on what kind of soil it will grow, how to cultivate and harvest for hay and seed, how to thresh, and all other particulars. My book tells you everything.

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This book may prove to be worth thousands of dollars to you. I want every American Farmer to know all I know about Sudan Grass. Merely send your name and address, with 10c, to show that you are seriously interested, and I will send you this book postpaid. Send two-cent stamps or a 10-cent piece. Address P. O. Box 141

David B. Clarkson, Robstown, Texas

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All right. I live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you.

I'll send you the *Seed Book* and a *package of garden seed*, and you can judge for yourself. NO CHARGE FOR EITHER, and you need not even send the postage unless you wish.

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PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 Kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Tall of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

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For More Farm Investigations

BY J. H. WORST.

A country that can construct a Panama canal at a cost of 375 million dollars to facilitate trade relations between her eastern and western coasts, that spends approximately 1 billion dollars annually upon her government, much of it in the nature of "pork barrel" legislation at that, can well afford to invest ample funds for promoting the business and social status of agriculture in every legitimate way.

The government's first concern, therefore, should be not only to make the industry which is her chief reliance both popular and stable, but arm those who engage in it with the best information obtainable, bearing upon production as well as distribution. To accomplish this end, no money should be spared so long as the money spent multiplies itself many times in the national income. And this it does. But what is the attitude of congress toward agriculture when compared with the non-productive departments of the government?

The United States Budget for 1912-1913 contains the following items:

Appropriations.

Army	$201,480,000
Navy	129,157,000
Interior	190,808,000
Treasury	137,866,000
Agriculture	17,233,000

And yet farmers are constantly reminded by their representatives of the munificent appropriation the congress annually makes for the encouragement of agriculture. Compared with 10 years ago, congress is indeed liberal, but would not increased liberality augment the prosperity of the country to a remarkable degree? I am confident that the annual expenditure of 3 million dollars for college extension work would soon increase the agricultural wealth of the nation by not less than 5 per cent, or 500 million dollars annually. However, the treasury department, which depends largely upon the agricultural prosperity of the country, receives for maintenance $120,633,000 more than the department of agriculture, while the war department receives a sum in excess of agriculture to the tune of $184,247,000.

I have no disposition to question the appropriations made for the army and navy, which combined exceed that of agriculture by $304,880,000, but millions of farmers are wondering why agriculture by comparison gets so little—only $17,233,000.

Why the Spring Increases

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of December 19, 1914, Harley C. Hatch says: "It is commonly noticed that there is a stronger flow in springs at times when no rain has fallen and such flows usually come when a change of weather is at hand. A widespread influence is at work underground for which there is no apparent explanation. We do not know what causes this underground movement of water."

Let me tell why, in behalf of the boys: Near here is Spring Creek which usually goes dry some time in May and then starts up again the latter part of October, without rain effecting it one way or another. It does this every year. The reason for this is that in the spring as soon as the trees begin to grow and the grass to flourish, the roots of these plants take up all the surplus moisture in the soil and the creek goes dry some time in May.

Not far from here is a tiny spring, in a sandy plot with little water oozing out in dry weather. But just before a rain the flow increases and the water runs for some rods down the stream and neighbors say, "It's going to rain. The little spring is rising." This is because the air, becoming moist preparatory to rain, makes the grass moist and the grass, therefore, takes less water from the soil. Consequently the water rises in the soil and flows out. In the winter when there is no vegetable growth Spring Creek and the tiny spring both become active and send forth their flow of water. I am not criticising Mr. Hatch but am merely giving my observations and conclusions.

Joseph Roung.

R. 5, Independence, Kan.

For green fodder productions, kafir gives big returns on drained swamp land and alluvial land.

Sources of Plant Foods

BY W. H. BOWKER.

Let us consider the chemical elements in which the fertilizer industry deals. It is known that crops require some 13 elements for their growth, ranging from nitrogen to iron. It is known that soil and air are abundantly supplied with most of them ;that through continuous cropping, without adequate returns, most soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and in some cases lacking in lime and sulphur; that as a rule, the three which we need to supply, the great trio, are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

Thus we have searched the world for sources of phosphorus, contained in phosphate of lime. We have found enormous quantities of phosphates in the Carolinas, in Florida, in Tennessee, and now in Wyoming and Montana. We have mined this phosphate, washed it, and ground it, and following the discovery of Liebig, we have dissolved it and converted it into a super-phosphate, now popularly known as acid phospate.

We have searched the earth for potash to take the place of the potach which we used to get in wood ashes, and so far we have found only one available source, in Germany, and that seems to be inexhaustible. But it is a monopoly, and we are made to pay much more for it than we should pay.

We have searched the world for nitrogen, the most costly element of plant food, and we have found it in the enormous nitrate deposits of Chili, and in the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, or wherever there is soft coal which can be used for cooking purposes. This we are recovering in the form of sulphate of ammonia, the use of which should be encouraged, for the reason that it is not only an excellent source of nitrogen, but it is a home source, lying right here under our feet, by the use of which we can build up our agriculture and keep at home some part of the millions we are now sending abroad for nitrogen—an economic proposition from any angle we view it.

We also find nitrogen in the by-products of our packing houses and fisheries—in the immense quantities of tankages, waste meat and waste fish, which are converted into fertilizers. We also find it in seed meals, like cotton seed and linseed; but these and the tankages are now being used so extensively for feeding purposes that they are not a dependable source.

Finally in our search for nitrogen we come to the atmosphere, the greatest source of all. Recent discoveries are rendering available the nitrogen of the atmosphere in a chemical known as Cyanamid, and also in nitrate of lime, but the utilization of atmospheric nitrogen at present depends upon a high degree of heat, which can be generated only by means of an electrical current. Where cheap water power is abundant and an electrical current can be generated at low cost, which cannot be sold for lighting or manufacturing purposes, at that point it can be utilized to extract nitrogen from the atmosphere. A plant is in successful operation at Niagara Falls and one in Norway. Also plans are under way for developing the great water powers in the Blue Ridge mountains for this purpose. A scheme is also reported in the newspapers to utilize Grand Falls in Labrador for extracting atmospheric nitrogen.

Another source of nitrogen is the leguminous crops grown by farmers, whereby soil bacteria are utilized. It is known that no plant can thrive above the earth unless smaller plants, known as bacteria, are growing in the earth—in other words, a lower order of life, which yields up its life to a higher order in the shape of farm crops, which in turn yield up their life that men and animals may exist, thus rounding out a marvelous cycle, the connecting links of which we are just beginning to study, and in a small way to comprehend.

So we see that the fertilizer industry is something more than mixing a few ingredients together with a shovel on a barn floor. If one will take the time to go through a modern fertilizer plant and note its laboratories, furnaces, lead chambers, retorts and towers, its crushers and grinders, he will see that it is something more than a mixing mill and warehouse.

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Guaranteed Pure

Seed at Bargain Prices If You Order at Once

Standard, pure Sudan seed is worth, right now, $1 a pound. It will probably be higher before spring. Practically every farmer in the country will plant some Sudan. In a month the demand will be great and prices high. I am confronted with an unforseen obligation. I've got to cash-in on part of my Sudan, quick. That is just the reason for this 30-day offer. It's your opportunity to save one-half or more on your spring planting.

Here Are My New Sensational 30-Day PRICES

10 POUNDS—Enough to plant 5 acres, a good trial field; prepaid	$4.50
5 POUNDS—Delivered prepaid	$2.50
25 to 50 LBS.—F. O. B. Lubbock; per lb.	30c
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These prices are for cash—good 30 days.

Every Pound Bears the Official Inspection Tag Guaranteed By the World's Biggest Grower

In addition to the official inspection tag on every bag, I add my personal guarantee that every pound of my seed is absolutely pure I grew it for my own use as well as the market. My original planting was officially inspected, recleaned and planted on clean land Every precaution was taken to develop strong, healthy quality. It's worth every cent of a dollar a pound—now, for 30 days, you can buy it for half price, or less, according to quantity Don't risk doubtful seed. Get the best from the biggest Sudan grower in the world—the most reliable source.

Order Today--Write for Full Details and Information

Don't wait! There positively will not be a better opportunity to get reliable seed at a lower price. Let us send you full information about the wonderful new crop. I'll trade Sudan seed for your cotton. A special proposition! Order before the 30-day period is over. Mail the letter today.

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A Manure Pit Easy to Make

House 22 by 24 Feet Can Be Made For $76

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

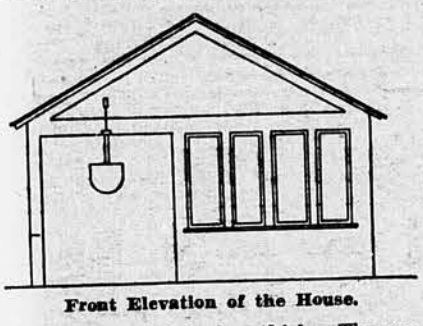
A MANURE pit will pay for itself the first year, if the United States government chemists and soil experts are not badly mistaken. An average of $100 worth of manure is lost annually on every corn belt stock farm. That is to say fertility elements with that value are washed away or lost by bacterial action. The liquid manure is the valuable part but only a cement bottomed pit will save it. Covered pits are better than open ones. Excess moisture in the open pit, due to rain and snow, makes the job of hauling manure very disagreeable. Some moisture and compactness in the manure is desirable, since it retards the growth of the bacteria which cause the loss of nitrogen, the most valuable fertility element.

A covered manure pit 22 by 24 feet is here illustrated by plans and drawings. An 8 by 24 foot driveway and a manure pit 12 by 24 feet, take up all the floor space.

Cost of the Pit.

15 barrels of cement @ $1.50	$22.00
1000 feet lumber @ $30.00	30.00
6000 cedar shingles @ $4.00	24.00
Total Material Cost	$76.00

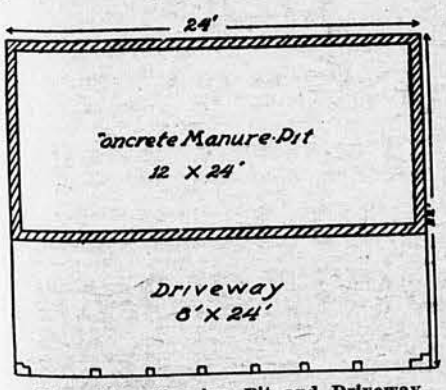
The concrete walled and floored pit will be built first, with foundation walls



Front Elevation of the House.

2 feet deep and 8 inches thick. The concrete walls above the grade are 6 inches thick. They are strong enough, as they are only 3½ feet above the grade line. In building these walls, inch lumber was used for forms. These forms were braced and stiffened with stakes and cross ties. A concrete mixture of 1 to 4 of cement and bank run gravel was used. This was mixed thoroughly and water was applied until the mixture was of a "quaky" consistency when poured into the forms and tamped slightly. The forms should be filled level full with concrete. Before the concrete hardens, ⅝ inch by 12 inch bolts are set into the soft wall so that a firm connection between the concrete and frame work will be possible. The forms can be removed in two weeks and the four inch thick concrete floor laid to cover the bottom. For the floor a weaker, 1 to 5 mixture can be used with good results. The floor to the driveway or manure spreader shed need not be of concrete, but piers of some sort should be built to support the frame work.

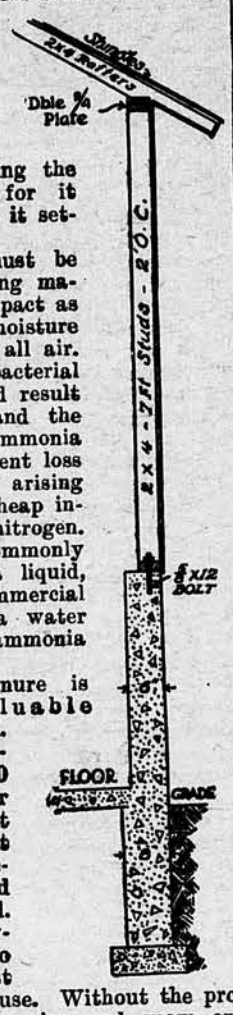
Seven foot 2 by 4 studs form the walls above the pit. One side is boarded up but the two ends and the side next to the driveway are left open as is shown by the elevation drawing. These openings are covered with screen to keep out the flies and also to allow for a circulation of air to make work as comfortable as possible for the man who does the manure hauling job. A double 2 by 4 plate around the top of the 7 foot studs supports the ordinary shingle roof using 2 by 4 rafters as a foundation for the sheathing lumber. This sheathing was the same that was used in the concrete work for forms. A few ties and braces across the center will complete this big profit making covered



Floor Plan Showing Pit and Driveway

manure pit, that any farmer could afford to build.

A litter carrier which travels on a track connected with the barns, carries and dumps the manure at any part of the pit desired. If kept moist by the addition of small amounts of rain water from the roof, the losses of manure will be reduced to a minimum. It is usually a good plan to round off the corners a trifle and also to slope the sides. Such a plan aids in keeping the manure compact, for it wedges together as it settles.



Two factors must be considered in storing manure. Keep it compact as possible and add moisture enough to exclude all air. This prevents bacterial action which would result in fermentation and the formation of ammonia gas and a consequent loss of nitrogen. Gas arising from the manure heap indicates a loss of nitrogen. Ammonia is commonly thought of as a liquid, but such a commercial form is merely a water solution of the ammonia gas.

The liquid manure is much more valuable than the solid. Twenty cows produce about $600 worth of fertilizer annually. Almost $400 would be lost by poor management if the liquid was not conserved.

The shed covered pit seems to be the type best adapted to farm use. Without the protection from the rains and snow one has a very disagreeable job when the pit is to be emptied. While the manure is not damaged by being so exposed, the slight cost of the roof makes it worth while. An occasional watering is possible from the rain water collected by the roof.

The direct application of the manure from the stall to the field is best, since the greatest value is to be obtained from the manure, but such methods are only possible for all farmers. A cheaply constructed pit will save money on any farm in the plant food elements conserved. It will also make possible a cleaner and more sanitary condition of the yards and feed lots.

Concerning the Luten Patents

There is considerable question about the 40 Luten patents covering more than 400 claims on reinforced concrete. The rights of these patents have a great deal to do with bridge work in Kansas. To provide for an investigation into these Luten patents, Senator Bristow introduced in the United States Senate, January 8, this resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on patents, or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report as to the issuing of patents to Daniel B. Luten from 1900 to the present and particularly to inquire as to the fraudulently obtaining of the patents and the illegality of their issuance.

Resolved further, That said committee or a subcommittee thereof is hereby empowered to summon witnesses, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to take and secure whatever testimony and evidence may be required to ascertain and report upon the matters aforesaid; and said committee or a subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized for the purposes to sit wherever necessary and to act as well when Congress is not in session as when in session.

Resolved further, That the said committee is hereby directed to report the result of its said investigation and inquiry to the Senate at as early a date as is practicable; and the expenses incurred by such investigation and inquiry shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

It is to be hoped that this investigation will clear up, for all time, this question about Luten patents.

Pasturing the fields is a good way to harvest the waste portion of the crop.

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¶ Every pound of Lubbock Association seed is guaranteed to be strictly free from Johnson Grass and of unquestionable germinating power. During the whole growing season, the Association fields were under constant supervision by inspectors, directed by V. L. Cory, Superintendent of State Agricultural Experimental Station at Lubbock. Only seed from such land as was officially approved and certified to by these inspectors was accepted by the Association as suitable for sale.

WARNING! We are the only authorized agents for selling Lubbock Association Guaranteed Seed. Be sure that all seed you buy has our name and trade-mark stamped on every bag.

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Silo or Grain Crop?

For the benefit of those who think the silo is not a paying investment and the large number of men who say there is more money in wheat raising in the central part of Kansas than there is in any other crop, I submit these figures on the cost of raising an acre of wheat and an acre of corn.

	Wheat	Corn
Rent	$ 4.00	$ 4.00
Plowing and harrowing	1.50	1.50
Seed	1.00	.25
Planting	.50	.30
Tending growing crop		2.25
Harvesting, binding	1.00	1.00
Threshing, siloing	1.55	5.00
Total cost an acre	$ 9.55	$ 14.30

Value of the crops:

	Wheat	Corn
20 bu. an acre at 70c a bushel	$ 14.00	
8 tons silage an acre at $4 a ton		$ 32.00
100 acres wheat at $14 an acre	1,400.00	
100 acres corn at $32 an acre		3,200.00
100 acres wheat at the cost of $9.55	955.00	
100 acres corn at the cost of $14.30		1,430.00
Profit on 100 acres	$ 445.00	$1,770.00

I do not advocate buying a silo large enough to hold corn from 100 acres but farm your 100 acres, say 25 acres to corn and the remainder to alfalfa. You can feed 75 to 100 cattle for six months on this. Your increase will average at least $15 a head, making your profit about $1,500. This will pay for your silo the first year beside wages for yourself and interest on your money invested.

You will find that your wheat does not turn out so well. By the time you pay for a binder out of your $445 profit you will not have very much left. But remember you cannot make such a large profit on corn without a silo for you lose 40 per cent of the feeding value of every acre that you do not put in a silo. If I owed you $1 and wanted you to take 60 cents and call it square. you would scarcely do that. But, according to all reports, that is just what a man is doing when he is trying to farm without a silo.

The summary of 100 acres is about as follows: 100 acres of wheat would make a net profit of $445; 75 acres of alfalfa and 25 acres of corn would make a net profit of $1,500. And the corn land is increasing in value of production while the wheat land is decreasing. What is the manure from 100 head of cattle worth to your farm every year?

Shady Bend, Kan. I. L. Walker.

The people have no objection to big business honestly and fairly conducted. Many persons know these giant corporations are vastly useful and many believe they are inevitable, an evolution of the times. What the people do object to is being robbed and preyed upon by a predatory management of them, of being made victims of a greed not satisfied with fair profits and a monopoly, but which abuses the confidence of the people by holding them up for every cent the traffic will bear. This kind of big business will be abolished wherever found. For years the express companies robbed the people until it compelled them to go into the express business themselves with a parcel post. Dishonest and dishonorable big business should take warning.

More About Paints

Your writeup on painting in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze made me think that I would like very much to have a line or so to say in regard to the paint that should be used and about the quality of the same. After sixteen years' experience with paint I find that there is only one real paint and that is white lead and oil. Do not buy ready mixed paints, although the paint men usually advise doing so because they say they are mixed more thoroughly. But if you wish to have your paint mixed right, get a man that understands how to mix paint and you will have no trouble with your job.

Now as to some men saying there is too much zinc in the paint when it turns a bluish cast, they are away off. Zinc is the whitest material there is and besides no one would put 50 per cent of 10 or 12 cent stuff in paint for if they did they could not mix it and sell it for what they sell it for.

When you get a painter that says ready mixed paint is the best, put it down that he cannot mix the paint for white is the most difficult paint to mix and any good painter will tell you so. There is more to white paint than lead and oil and where the man saw his bluish white paint and said there was too much zinc in it, it was the blue that was put in the white to bleach it out that caused the bluish cast.

If anyone wishes any advice about paint and will write me I will gladly answer him, if I can.

Charles Kniger.

Phillipsburg, Kan.

Some Easy Bookkeeping

The simplest books are the books for a busy farmer. In my judgment about the easiest books to understand are the journal and ledger. Everything can be itemized in the journal and then posted to their respective accounts in the ledger. The vest pocket memo book and the check book can be used for the day book. The journal and ledger can be bought for about $1 at almost any drug store.

I do not believe there is one farmer out of twenty-five who carries his own check book. When he pays his account he will ask for a check on a certain bank and write the check for whatever the amount may be. And perhaps in the course of a day he will write a number of checks for different amounts. By so doing he has no way of knowing what his bank balance is until he gets his statement from the bank which, as a rule, is not very often. If he would keep the amount of every check entered on the stub of his own check book and bring the balance down, and carry it forward with every check, he would know at any time how he stood with the bank. Then when he went to do his book work he could enter the different amounts in the journal, then in the ledger. For instance, if he buys a load of coal and gives a check in payment for the same he could make the following entry in the journal:

Expense account....Dr. $11.55
Cash account.....Cr. $11.55

Explanation—Check No. 174 to Kansas Lumber Company for 2880 pounds coal. Post the amounts to their respective accounts in the ledger. If he sold a cow to a neighbor on 60 days time he could make the following entry in the journal:

L. H. Jones account.Dr.....$75.00
Shattles account.....Cr. $75.00

I am not a farmer so, of course, I do not know what heading the different departments of the farm should have, but they could be called anything you wish to call them. To my mind this method is the easiest method of bookkeeping. I. L. Walker.

Shady Bend, Kan.

Farmers Wanted

Uncle Sam is looking for several hundred practical farmers to take up homes on the irrigation projects he has been building in the West. The land is free, but the law requires settlers to pay their share of building the irrigation system, and for this reason a moderate capital is necessary. A practical farmer with from $1,500 to $3,000 should have no trouble in acquiring one of these farms and putting it in successful cultivation.

Under the new Extension Act the settlers are allowed twenty years in which to pay for their water right, and no interest is required on deferred payments. Details concerning opportunities and terms will be supplied upon request by the Statistician of the Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.

The farms are in Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Nevada. They offer opportunities for citizens to establish homes in a growing country. Adjacent farms are under cultivation, railroads have been built, schools and churches established, telephone and rural free delivery are available, and most of the hardships of pioneering already have been overcome.

Alfalfa is the big crop, although grain, and sugar beets are profitable and in some sections truck farming pays well. Livestock and dairying are the principal industries.

The Chinese Woolflower

The three most popular garden flowers the world over were all named and introduced by us within the past 20 years (the Golden Glow, Hybrid Cosmos and Gladiolus Childsi America) a record without a parallel. This year we add to the trio another novelty equally unique, equally valuable and of surpassing brilliancy. It will find its way over the world as quickly as the others did and take its place everywhere as the foremost garden annual.

The Chinese Woolflower is a Celosia of new form and easy growth, two feet high with a score of branches each crowned with a great crimson ball of wooly substance which holds its color and beauty all through the season making it the most interesting, novel and showy of all garden or pot annuals.

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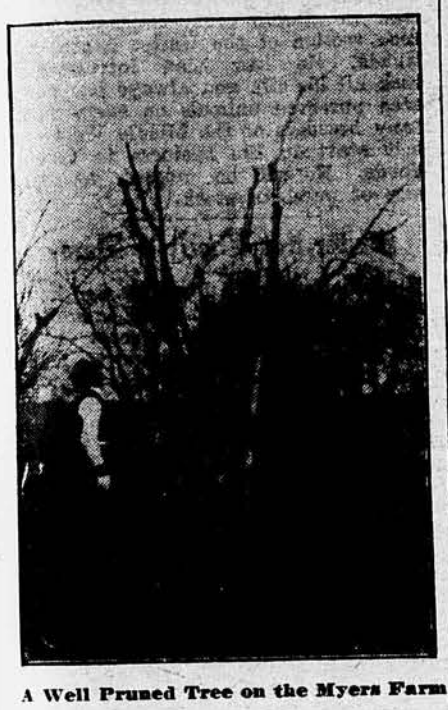
All Farms Can Have Fruit

BY GEORGE O. GREENE,
Kansas Agricultural College.

You can't take care of an orchard if you do much farming, is the reason often given for so many orchards on Kansas farms being neglected. C. R. Myers, Udall, Kan., who farms 400 acres of Cowley county land and specializes also in hogs, cattle and sheep, does not take much stock in that sort of doctrine, and just to prove that he is right, he grows some excellent apples every year in a well-cultivated, well-sprayed and well-pruned orchard. Mr. Myers also learned a long time ago that paint must follow pretty closely after the pruning saw.

During the Farm Demonstration week in Cowley county, Mr. Myers allowed his farm to be used by O. P. Drake, demonstration agent for Cowley county, for a field meeting. He also invited 32



A Well Pruned Tree on the Myers Farm

of his neighbors to be present and hear what the college people had to say about his hogs, cattle, and sheep and his orchard.

He was putting on the second spray for this season when the crowd met at his orchard. The dark green foliage, with practically every leaf intact, showed in direct contrast to many other similar small orchards in Cowley county. It proved that the first spraying had brought results. His neighbors could not help but be convinced.

This was not the first time Mr. Myers has had the Agricultural college people on his farm to give a lift at just the right place. He said to his neighbors, "I was going to cut out every Missouri Pippin tree on the place on account of blotch which attacks the fruit so badly that we never had good fruit until we began spraying. Besides that I don't like the trees which overbear to such an extent that the side limbs break down with their load, leaving the tall, straight center limbs which grow higher each year with all of the good apples clear up in the top. The Agricultural college people rather insisted that we try some heavy pruning in the top and some thorough spraying. I believe it is going to work out all right."

Mr. Myers has only 2½ acres in orchard but he takes as keen an interest in that 2½ acres as he does in other things on the farm. He gives the orchard the same careful attention that he gives to other crops and expects it to turn him a good profit. When the Agricultural college representative told his neighbors that the orchard was big enough for the general farm and all that the average farmer ought to try to care for, Mr. Myers said, "Out of that 2½ acres we had, in 1913, all the apples we could eat all winter and sold $150 worth besides."

Mr. Myers thinks that any farmer can grow all the fruit that the family needs. He believes one can grow as good fruit in Cowley county as anywhere if he really wants to do so and if he gives the orchard the same care that he ought to give to other crops. His orchard shows that he is living up to what he believes.

With a real war going on beyond the seas, it's hard for the political pop-guns to make themselves heard.

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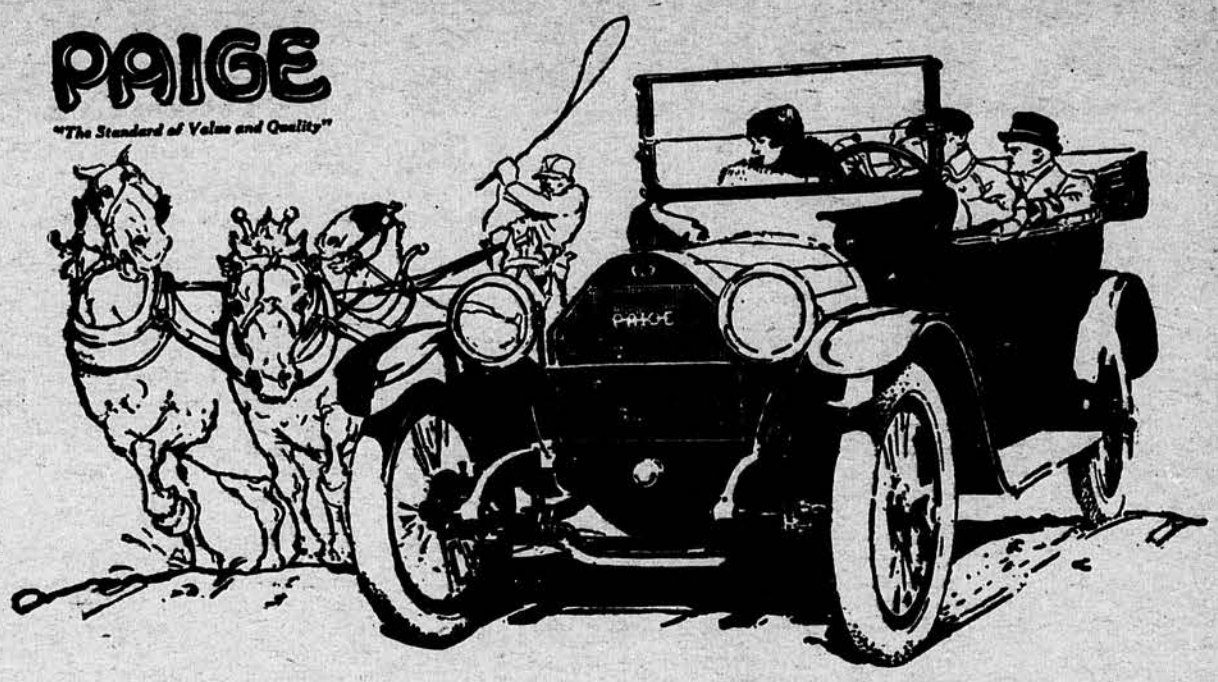

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We believe that there is no more discriminating judge of motor car values than the Country Gentleman. There is no man who exacts more from his motor car or is more dependent upon his motor car.

From just such judges of character and worth Paige Cars have won their position of supremacy.

Compare the Paige Glenwood "Four-36" with any four cylinder car in the world —at any price—consider beauty, roominess and staunchness, consider the electric starting and lighting systems, the ignition, the lubrication, the reputations and your own personal requirements. Consider the relative costs of maintenance and operation. A proof of Paige Supremacy is the proof of Paige economy. Then consider the vital features and superiorities of the Paige "Four-36" printed below. And the new price is $1075.

You must also see the epoch-making, seven passenger Paige Fairfield "Six-46"—at the record-breaking price—$1395.

Paige Quality means Supreme Economy, Supreme Service and Supreme Satisfaction.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., 211 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Four-cylinder long-stroke motor, 4x5 inches. Multiple disc, clutch with cork inserts. Gray and Davis large unit electric system, Bosch magneto. Center control. Floating type rear axle. 116-inch wheel base. Tires, 34"x4".

$1075

Equipment — Rain vision ventilating windshield, silk mohair top with envelope; speedometer; one extra demountable rim; robe rail; license bracket; horn; pump; jack; tools and tire repair outfit. Trimmings black and nickel.

Save Time, Labor, Money—Make Best Seed Bed

The Disk Harrow has no equal for preparing corn ground for oats, or fall-plowed ground for corn. It thoroughly pulverizes cloddy fields; cuts and packs turned under sod and trash where other tools drag them to surface; loosens ground packed by heavy rains, and prepares a fine mellow seed bed with *less time* and *less labor* than any other farm tool. In Disk Harrows the

Monmouth Tongueless

is the *standard of quality*. Blades are strictly high carbon steel—hold a thin edge—cut toughest sod and stalks like finely tempered knife. No tongue to worry the life out of your horses—no neck weight—no side draft—*turns around as easy as a plow*. That means better work because your horses work *in comfort*. Built with adjustable scrapers, hard maple bearings, weight boxes and double levers. *Furnished with hard others* if you wish—the latest idea for oiling.

Shipped with Disks Crated to Protect Edges

Avoids all chance of blades getting nicked or damaged in transit. Brings disk to you in perfect condition for immediate use. *Also saves freight charges.*

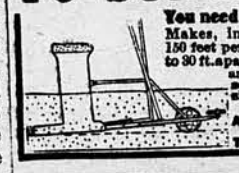
Get my direct to you factory price. It is way below what your dealer would get for this highest quality disk. My low price saves you expenses of traveling men and dealer's profit. Send a postal card today for low factory price and complete catalog of farm tools and supplies. Address the Plow Man with

MONMOUTH PLOW FACTORY, 821 South Main Street, Monmouth, Ill.

30 Days' FREE Trial
Freight Prepaid
Write for FREE BOOK

Save Money by Buying Direct from Factory

TO SUB-IRRIGATE



You need the Turner Tile Machine. Makes, in the ditch, continuous tile 150 feet per hour. Cement tile laid 8 to 30 ft. apart. Will sub-irrigate garden and orchard from well in dry season. No more failures. One size machine $15. Write for particulars.
A. S. TURNER, Bladen, Neb., Distributor for Nebr. and Iowa.
TURNER BROS., Bird City, Kas.

For ONE DIME 12 FINEST

LINEN CORRESPONDENCE POST CARDS WITH
Your Initial Embossed in Gold

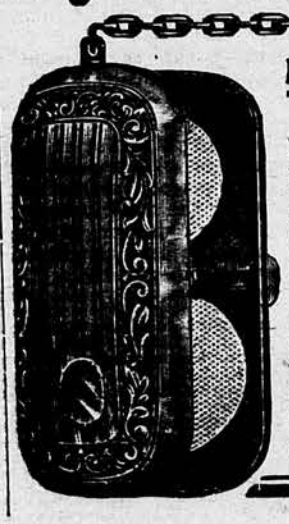
These are the thing now for short letters, thank-you notes, greetings, congratulations, invitations. Nearly all of one side and half the other for writing. Saves postage and envelopes. Handsome, dignified, absolutely high class. A dozen postpaid for only a dime. This is an unusual bargain offer. They'll please you. Send a dime and initial for yours today.

MAIL PRINTING HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Harness

Save 20 to 50%
Write at once.
Prices may Advance.
Marvin C. Van Derveer COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA Corner 6th St., and 12th Ave.

Stylish Coin Purse FREE



Beautiful Thin Model!

This new style thin model coin purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin departments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of losing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches long and is fastened to a nice 4½ inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE

We are giving these stylish little coin purses away free as a means of introducing our big family and story paper the Household. This paper is published once a month and contains from 24 to 48 pages every issue. We are making a special trial subscription rate for a short time, whereby you can secure the Household for a period of three months for 10 cents and in addition to this, we will send you one of these beautiful little coin purses free and postpaid. If you want one of these purses do not delay but send ten cents to the address below and we will send one absolutely free by return mail and our magazine for three months. The supply of purses is limited so do not put off sending in your order. Address,

THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Learn the Production Costs

A Good System of Accounting Will Enable You to Increase the Profits From Your Farming Operations

A KANSAS farm is just as much a business venture as is any manufacturing plant, and the farmer who treats his work as a real business is the farmer who is going to get all out of his land and stock that there is in it. The true business man is one who knows every evening just how much the day has cost him, how much the day has brought him, what he owes others and what others owe him.

Every Kansas farmer ought to know just how much it costs him to go out to the barn every morning—why? Because when he knows what his daily over-head costs are, he can tell what his profit is.

Suppose a man is in the business of general farming. He will have some wheat, some corn, some hay, some oats, and probably two or three other crops. Now the question is how many bushels of oats or wheat or corn must be harvested to pay for the crop—after that comes the profit.

The Chief Factors.

What are the factors that will enter into this cost? In general they are:

The interest on the investment. This item seems just, as it is the one that goes on all of the time. No matter what else is being done, the interest on the investment goes on continually.

The item of depreciation. This is almost as important as the interest, but there are times when it does not go on as in the case of growing stock. Note that is in the case only of immature stock, for when the stock once becomes mature, the item of depreciation at once begins.

After depreciation, comes labor. We cannot confine the cost of labor strictly to the cost of the man labor alone, says the Gleaner, but we must also consider the cost of the horse labor, the gas engine labor, and other means by which work is accomplished but these costs are included under other heads.

Following these items come supplies such as feed, repairs, and other miscellaneous articles on hand. To take up in detail the finding of the over-head cost of the farm will entail an inventory of everything on the farm.

The most important part is the land itself. To inventory the land, the selling value must be considered; that is, it must be taken at the highest value for which it might be readily sold, or in some cases the price that had been paid for it, if recently bought.

The next thing would be an inventory of the buildings. This should include every building on the place and they should be taken at the cost that would just about replace them in their present shape. Here we must also include the fences. These two items would make up the inventory of the real estate or immovable permanent property.

Then the next part of the inventory would seem at first glance to be a little more difficult, but when the matter is taken up it works out as a very simple operation. This is the listing and valuing of every bit of personal property outside of the household goods. It will include horses, cows, hogs, and all other kinds of livestock, and poultry. It must also include all machinery, tools, harnesses and other articles used on the farm.

Figure the Inventory.

In this inventory we must figure what the item listed is worth at the time of the inventory and then what that item will be worth at the end of the year. The difference in the value of the items at the beginning and the value at the end of the year will be the depreciation. This will vary as to the thing listed. For example, the land ought to be worth just as much at the end of the year as at the beginning, because there will be no depreciation for that item but in the case of the buildings and the fences there will be a certain amount of loss in value. The buildings will show little wear for many years, but there must be an amount of money spent on them every year for repairs and paint and other items that must go into them to keep them up to the same state as they were at the start. And there must also come a time when they will be worn out, and must be replaced. This time may be very distant, but it will surely come sooner or later, and by that time they should have been paid for out of the earnings of the farm.

Every farmer knows that fencing is a large part of his regular yearly expense and if he had figured just what he would have to put into that part of his farm every year, he would at the end of a certain period of time be able to renew every inch of fence and keep his whole system in the proper state of repair.

All farm machines deteriorate and go out of date in a very few years as every farmer knows, and how much more satisfactory it is to know that at the end of five years a manure spreader has paid for itself and that whatever it is worth at that time is profit and that a new one would be a good and proper investment.

Do It This Way.

The stock can be inventoried with no great trouble, with the exception of the chickens and hogs. These are changing so often that they are somewhat difficult to keep track of.

A concrete example of the way in which this works out would be as follows:

Inventory For 80-Acre Farm.

Expense.		Depreciation at 10%
Land, 80 acres	$6,000.00	
Buildings, house and barns	3,000.00	$300
Machinery	650.00	65
Feed and supplies	200.00	20
Total	$9,850.00	$385
Interest on $9,850 at 5 per cent.	492.50	
Depreciation	385.00	
Labor, hired	250.00	
Labor, own	300.00	
Feed and repairs	300.00	
Total	$1,727.50	
Income.		
10 acres of wheat	$ 250.00	
12 cows	648.00	
3 sows (7 pigs twice a year)	840.00	
75 chickens	75.00	
Fruit and miscellaneous	200.00	
Total	$2,013,00	

By dividing the income into the expense, it will be found that there will be $.85 expense for every dollar of income. This is the beginning of knowing where you stand all of the time. From this you can get at your daily expense. By dividing the $1,727.50 of expense by 365 you will arrive at the daily cost of your operations.

What a Hustling Farmer Says

I believe in rotation of crops. I have farmed in northeast Kansas for 16 years, and this is the rotation that I use: Two years in corn, one year in oats, two years in wheat and back to corn.

The kind of corn has as much to do with the yield as the quality of seed, I find. Last spring good seed was hard to get and farmers had to plant any kind they could buy. I secured fairly good seed of two kinds of corn. I planted it in the same field and one kind made a yield of 7 to 10 bushels an acre more than the other. It is important to get seed with a high per cent of germination, but we should not overlook the fact that we should also get corn that is adapted to our soil and climate.

In this part of Kansas the land is hilly, and soil washing is one of our troubles, but I think it is successfully handled here. I do not know of a farm that is being hurt to any extent. Most of "wash" land is farmed in wheat or in hay of some kind. There are plenty of farms here that are 25 per cent better than 10 years ago. Now every farmer has his field of clover and quite a number are raising alfalfa while 10 years ago a clover field was something of a curiosity. I believe the progressive farmers are keeping as near abreast of the times as are the men in any trade.

In our county we have a farm adviser and the farmers who come in contact with him are well pleased. He confers with the farmer as an adviser not as a boss. The idea has been advanced to put the adviser in direct charge of the county farm and I think it is a fine idea. We all know what an expense our poor farm is and if scientific farming can make it pay better than the present management it would be an example for us to follow.

The pessimistic view of farm conditions taken by many speakers, and by some farm papers, causes an outsider not familiar with conditions on the farm to think that Kansas is bankrupt in an agricultural sense. What we need is a more cheerful viewpoint.

Easton, Kan. N. N. S.

The future welfare of this nation depends, in a large degree, upon the moral purity of the rising generation. Too little thought and attention is given to character building in our day. How few parents and school teachers realize that the child is a character builder! How few parents realize that the future happiness of every child depends upon its moral and spiritual development and that religious training is the great steadier.

Colonel Woods Quits

Colonel Fred M. Woods, one of the leading livestock auctioneers in the United States, has retired from active work. Colonel Woods has been in the business 42 years and during that time has presided at public sales of purebred stock in almost every important livestock section of the United States and Canada. He has been interested in stock all his life and always has advocated purebred animals on every farm. Many breeders of the Middle West owe their start in the business to Colonel Woods. He will be missed at many sales of purebred stock.

Renter Not Wholly to Blame

I read an article a few days ago in regard to the renter being the same as a thief in regard to soil robbery. I say that the landlords are more to blame than anyone else. They have broken out nearly all of the prairies and there isn't enough pasture land left in this country to justify a man in keeping much stock and he has to pay for that.

By the time a man pays for his pasture and furnished his feed, seed, and hired help, and pays rent and other expenses, there is mighty little left. Many renters have to deliver the rent grain in town.

If the land owners want the fertility of the soil preserved they ought to furnish a manure spreader and build a silo so that a tenant can live and put back on the soil what the crops have taken out. It's no wonder the young man hikes to town and gets himself a steady job. It's not unwillingness to work that makes him go, but a matter of dollars and cents. E. Beam.

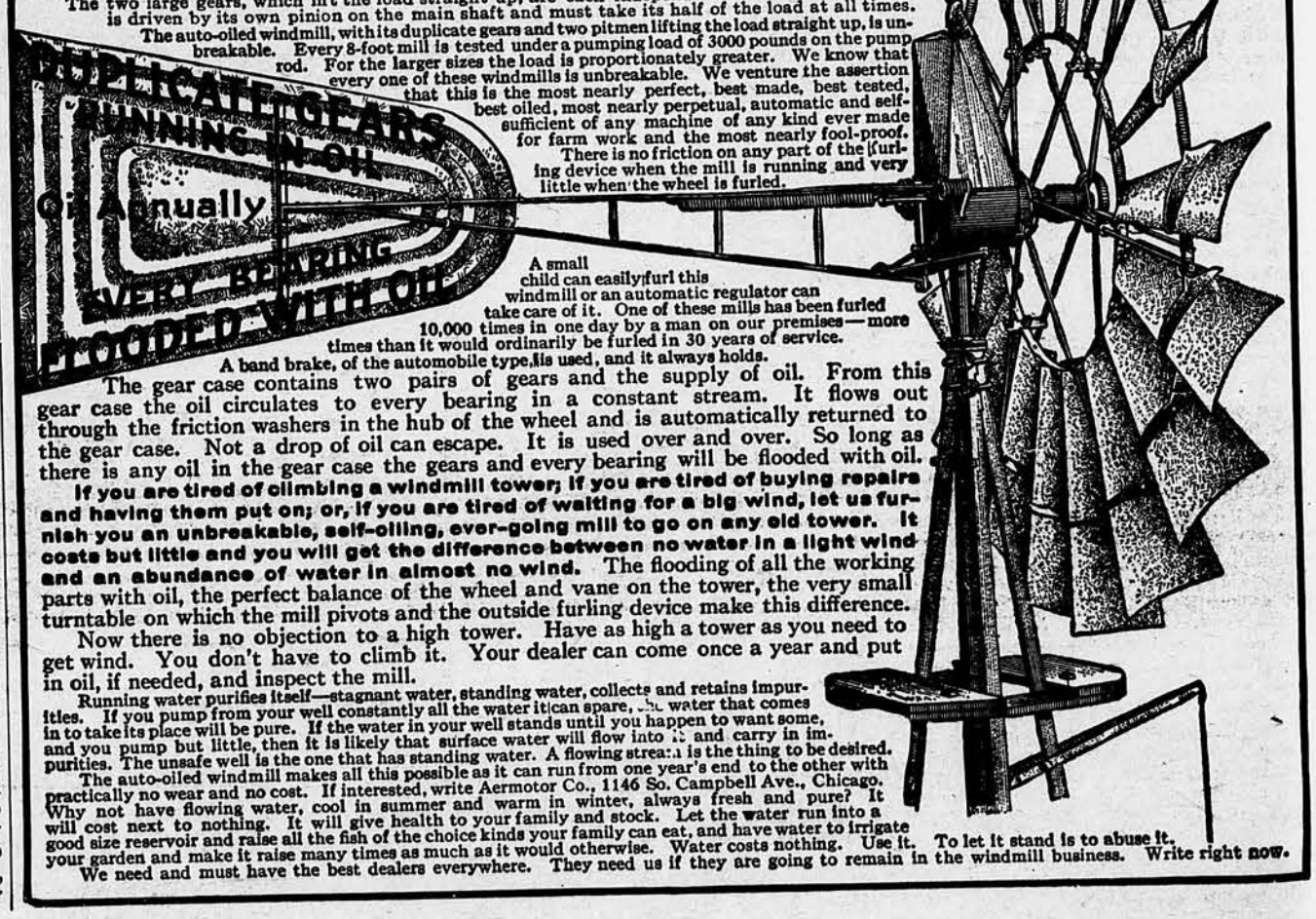
THE AUTO-OILED WINDMILL WITH DUPLICATE GEARS RUNNING IN OIL

Every bearing is constantly flooded with oil. Two quarts of oil in the gear case of this 8-foot auto-oiled windmill will keep the gears and every bearing flooded with oil for a year or more.

The galvanized steel helmet covers the gears, keeps out rain, keeps out dust, keeps in oil. The mill needs oiling but once a year.

There is a windmill, known the world over as "the windmill which runs when all others stand still." This new windmill with gears and bearings flooded with oil runs in much less wind than that well known windmill.

The two large gears, which lift the load straight up, are each independent of the other and each is driven by its own pinion on the main shaft and must take its half of the load at all times. The auto-oiled windmill, with its duplicate gears and two pitmen lifting the load straight up, is unbreakable. Every 8-foot mill is tested under a pumping load of 3000 pounds on the pump rod. For the larger sizes the load is proportionately greater. We know that every one of these windmills is unbreakable. We venture the assertion that this is the most nearly perfect, best made, best tested, best oiled, most nearly perpetual, automatic and self-sufficient of any machine of any kind ever made for farm work and the most nearly fool-proof. There is no friction on any part of the furling device when the mill is running and very little when the wheel is furled.



A small child can easily furl this windmill or an automatic regulator can take care of it. One of these mills has been furled 10,000 times in one day by a man on our premises—more times than it would ordinarily be furled in 30 years of service.

A band brake, of the automobile type, is used, and it always holds.

The gear case contains two pairs of gears and the supply of oil. From this gear case the oil circulates to every bearing in a constant stream. It flows out through the friction washers in the hub of the wheel and is automatically returned to the gear case. Not a drop of oil can escape. It is used over and over. So long as there is any oil in the gear case the gears and every bearing will be flooded with oil.

If you are tired of climbing a windmill tower; if you are tired of buying repairs and having them put on; or, if you are tired of waiting for a big wind, let us furnish you an unbreakable, self-oiling, ever-going mill to go on any old tower. It costs but little and you will get the difference between no water in a light wind and an abundance of water in almost no wind. The flooding of all the working parts with oil, the perfect balance of the wheel and vane on the tower, the very small turntable on which the mill pivots and the outside furling device make this difference.

Now there is no objection to a high tower. Have as high a tower as you need to get wind. You don't have to climb it. Your dealer can come once a year and put in oil, if needed, and inspect the mill.

Running water purifies itself—stagnant water, standing water, collects and retains impurities. If you pump from your well constantly all the water it can spare, the water that comes in to take its place will be pure. If the water in your well stands until you happen to want some, and you pump but little, then it is likely that surface water will flow into it and carry in impurities. The unsafe well is the one that has standing water. A flowing stream is the thing to be desired.

The auto-oiled windmill makes all this possible as it can run from one year's end to the other with practically no wear and no cost. If interested, write Aermotor Co., 1146 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago. Why not have flowing water, cool in summer and warm in winter, always fresh and pure? It will cost next to nothing. It will give health to your family and stock. Let the water run into a good size reservoir and raise all the fish of the choice kinds your family can eat, and have water to irrigate your garden and make it raise many times as much as it would otherwise. Water costs nothing. Use it. To let it stand is to abuse it.

We need and must have the best dealers everywhere. They need us if they are going to remain in the windmill business. Write right now.

For Better Farm Success

A good many thousands of boys have finished their work in the common schools of Kansas this year. These boys have obtained their eighth-grade diplomas, and they are debating the old, old question of what to do in life. Many, probably, are not certain that it would pay them to spend any more time in school. They have the little piece of paper that says they have finished the work offered by the country school, and it may apepar that it is about time to get out into "real life."

This old time desire to buck the game of life at an early age is responsible for many of the failures and inefficient workers who are dumped on the luckless world every year. You may be certain that you will get all the "real life" you need after you have finished a higher school that will give you a real training which will fit you to do something well, so there should be no hurry about the start. The day of the specialist is here; it is the men who know how to do work that ordinary men can't do who make their goal and do things —and get the money.

It may be that while you admit that these factors apply to city conditions, you are not certain that they govern success in the country. Well, they do, and if you do not believe this you should look around you and note the men who have made a success in farming. In almost every case you will find that they are specialists; while they may handle several lines you usually will find that they have based most of their success on some certain line. This may be beef or dairy cattle, horses, hogs, fruit or specialized seed production. There are few general grain farmers in Kansas who have made a success that can be compared with that of the successful livestock farmers, and when they have you usually will find that they have used especially good methods of production.

So a young man can be certain that if he wishes to make the best success of farming he must get a training that will fit him to be a specialist in the line he likes best. How can he get this training? There are several ways in which it can be obtained; the best and cheapest way is to take a farm course at the Kansas Agricultural college. In addition to getting a fine training in crops and animals at that school, one will get a training in general subjects like history, English and economics that will more nearly fit him to be a leader among his fellows.

This old-time objection to a college course on the ground that the money and time is lacking is mostly bunc. The thing that needs to be considered is the success that a man will make in a life-time, and in nine cases out of ten the college men pass the untrained men in the highway of success long before middle life is reached. And if the money is lacking one can work his way through; any young man who has ambition can work his way through the Kansas Agricultural college.

Shall I Buy a Home, or Rent?

One of the greatest events of a man's life and of no little concern to his descendants, is the buying of a home. It should be in a quiet, peaceful and thrifty neighborhood, and preferably away from large cities and towns. Past history and the events of the present day are a terrible warning that people should not flock to the cities. Such calamities as famine, fire, earthquake, flood, tornadoes, war, crime, pestilence and panics cause more terrible destruction of life and property in cities than in rural districts.

Because of the increase in population, but few people can expect to acquire extensive holdings of real estate. Avoid making debts. If we cannot pay as we go today how can we tomorrow, with tomorow's debt added? It may, however, be better to pay $100 interest than $100 rent. Ten acres paid for may be better than 40 acres mortgaged. The possession of a small home will give more satisfaction than several times its value in personal property. The best character and highest ideals in citizenship are developed in the home. Most crimes are committed by people that own no home.

Cedar, Kan. Edward Lind.

A good dairy herd is rather to be chosen than great riches, because it may easily lead to the latter.

Growing the Osage Orange

The planting of Osage orange trees in hedges is not so popular as it once was in Kansas, but it still is being done in some places. The tree is being grown in this state some in commercial plantings, however; in fact probably the largest single plantation of Osage orange in the United States is the 10-acre block at Farlington, Kan. The plantation was established in 1878, and the trees set 4 feet apart each way. Agents of the Forest Service examined this tract 22 years later. The trees had made a thrifty growth, and measurements disclosed the fact that the stand contained 2,640 first-class and 2,772 second-class fence posts an acre, worth, respectively, 12.5 and 7 cents each, or a total acreage value of $524.04. The land could hardly have been put to any other use that would have brought greater returns.

The reproduction of the Osage orange, according to the agents of the Forest Service, is abundant from seed, suckers, and stump sprouts. When an Osage orange is once established, its complete removal is a matter of much difficulty. Suckers from the roots will come up year after year. Sprout growth furnishes the best means of reproducing a plantation for posts or fuel. Since young shoots grow from the stump with great vigor, the second crop is more likely to consist of straight post timber than the first, unless the trees of the original plantation were cut back one or two years after planting. This ability to reproduce insures a continual renewal of the plantation without further expense.

The Osage orange may also be propagated from root cuttings, but this is not a practical method. Propagation from seed is not difficult. The pistillate trees bear "oranges" in abundance. These should be collected in the fall as soon as ripe and kept in a cool, dry place over winter. Prolonged soaking in cold water softens the pulp so that the seed may be extracted. The seed germinates readily without preliminary treatment of any kind. It should be sown in nursery rows in rich, well prepared soil. The seedling will grow from 1 to 2 feet in height during the season and be ready to transplant to the permanent situation the following spring. Osage-orange seedlings are cheap, and the planter who does not wish to raise his own trees can get them at nurseries for $1 to $3 a thousand.

Osage orange trees should be set close to overcome the tendency toward profuse branching and should not be more than 3 feet by 6 feet or 4 feet by 6 feet apart. The species is well adapted for planting in mixture with intolerant species, such as black walnut, black locust, honey locust and green ash.

Cultivation should be given several times each year until the ground is partly shaded or until the size of the trees prevents. Weeds and grass should be kept out at all times.

The roots of the Osage orange are wide spreading and are said to draw considerable nourishment from the surface soil to the detriment of adjacent field crops. This objectionable feature can largely be eliminated by inclosing the plantation with a plowed strip four or five furrows in width. This strip will also serve as an efficient fire guard.

If a plantation is accidentally burned over, the trees should be cut back immediately to encourage a new sprout growth. If the trees are left uncut the roots are likely to become weakened by disease, which gains entrance through the dead wood.

Since the trees rarely clear themselves of branches pruning is necessary if first-class post timber is desired. Moreover, pruning stimulates height growth.

A Berry Patch

A tailor named Berry who had lately succeeded to his father's business, once sent in his account to Charles Matthews somewhat ahead of time, whereupon Matthews, with virtuous rage, wrote him the following note:

"You must be a goose-Berry to send me your bill-Berry, before it is due-Berry. Your father, the elder-Berry, would have had more sense. You may look very black-Berry, and may feel very blue-Berry, but I don't care a straw-Berry for you and your bill-Berry."

There is no end to the culling season.

25¢ for THREE MONTHS

To put the big $1.50 national farm weekly at once into half a million farm homes, the next 13 issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN will be mailed to your address for 25 cents—less than two cents a copy!

The issue that is out this week—and will be mailed to you on receipt of the coupon attached and your 25 cents—has the cover shown above and these big features:

Manna in the Mountains—The most valuable article on grass you ever read. It shows you how to build up a sick farm to a profit basis.

What Shall I Grow This Year?—This one story alone may mean to you all the difference between loss and profits this season.

Old Orchards Made New—In three years up to 1912 George Groh's income from his orchard was $999.70. In the next three years he sold $7030.70 worth in apples. Spraying made the difference.

Testing Your Seed Corn—The last word, from sawdust to sprouts, in selecting the seed ears that will give you a whopping crop this year.

Kafir in Place of Cash—The man who grows kafir, keeps hens and hogs, and milks cows, feeds on the fat of the land and can borrow money. This is in the dry country—do you live there?

War and the Meat Markets—Prices paid to producers for meat animals dropped 5.8 per cent last October; the usual drop at that season is 1.2 per cent. Why? Read the answer in this issue.

Live Items About Livestock—Short news articles for the man who wants to keep abreast of the times and the markets.

Why Apples Rot—You may harvest a fine apple crop, only to have it rot in storage. Do you know the storage diseases and how to prevent them?

And a score of other articles of value in field, feed lot, barn, dairy, poultry yard, garden and home. Every one of your 13 issues for 25 cents will be as good!

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Ask Us Your Hard Questions.

Our expert advisers will answer any question you send us. They will plan your orchard; suggest varieties, cover crops, fertilizers, spraying mixtures, methods of cultivation; tell you how to harvest, select, pack, ship, store and sell profitably. All inquiries will be answered promptly *by mail.*

You will also be helped by the scores of articles on general farming, gardening, beekeeping, livestock, poultry, etc., by making immediate use of this coupon.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOX 495, Philadelphia

Name _____ P. O. Address _____ R. F. D. Route _____

Mail to us now — and start at once

PASTE 25¢ HERE (In Canada 50c.)

A man is badly stuck when he gets hold of a worry that he can't let loose of.

A little camera is a pleasure-making addition to the equipment of the home.

The skunk is a great destroyer of small "varmints," which, if unmolested, destroy crops.

The store bill is the dum dum bullet in the farmer's battle against debt.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 110,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.00 EACH. J. L. Sutton, Lebanon, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS $1.50 TO $2.00. C. E. Wisler, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.00 EACH. Ed Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $1 AND $1.50. Edna Eckert, Moline, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1 each. Edw. Rohrer, Elmo, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2 each. Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS $2.00 each. B. R. Bull, Marietta, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $2 each. J. H. Clayton, Marietta, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT $1 each. Mrs. Jesse Beam, Otego, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS $2 AND $3. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE $1.50 each. J. F. Padget, Bucklin, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. PRICE $1.50 to $3.00. S. M. Chestnut, Holton, Kan.

FIFTY WHITE ROCK COCKERELS $1.25 each. Mrs. Helen Thomas, Canton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS; SINGLE COMB; $1.50 each. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 $2.00, $5.00. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—FIFTY COCKERELS, $2 up. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.50 each. Jas. Kesl, Belleville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Choice stock. Mrs. Wm. Small, Wilson, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS ONE DOLLAR and up. G. R. McBurney, Quinter, Kan.

OAK HURST BARRED ROCK CKLS. ONE to five dollars each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

GUARANTEED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $2.00 each. Harry Cummins, Toronto, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. SHOW birds and breeders. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 each. 6 for $7.50. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

GOOD WHITE ROCK COCKERELS $1.00 and $2.00 each. Mrs. D. S. Fleming, Soldier, Kan.

FOR FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine birds, $2.00. W. A. Harding, Luray, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, $1.50, $2.50. Mrs. Louis Schmitt, Valley Center, Kan.

PRIZE BARRED ROCKS. 104 PREMIUMS. Write for prices. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. WELL barred. $1.50 each. Mrs. John M. Blough, Bushong, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Ringlet strain. $2.00. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED BARRED ROCK COCKerels $2 to $5 each. Ed Schmidt, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. WEIGHERS, LAYERS. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

BIG TYPE, BLUE BARRED ROCKS. COCKerels $2.00, fine birds. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, PURE. COCKERELS, 3 FOR $5.00. Pullets $12.00 doz. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain, scoring 95, 96 points. Mrs. F. Anderson, Asbury, Mo.

MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCKS—BRED for 10 years for size and quality. Charles Vories, Wathena, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE WHITE Rock cockerels and pullets cheap. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 300 BIRDS FOR IMmediate shipment. We lead, others follow. Won more prizes at Southwestern show than any other exhibitor. Vice Pres. and Sec'y of State Barred Rock Club. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Hens and pullets $1.25. Ulsh Bros., Peabody, Kan.

HIGHEST QUALITY "RINGBARD" ROCKS. Males, females. Bargains. Mrs. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK AND COCHIN COCKERELS for sale cheap. First at state show. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at $1.50 to $3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS. COCKerels $1.50 to $5. Both matings. J. B. Chance, Smith Center, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS $1.50 to $2.00. Twenty-five years a breeder. W. H. Hansen, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. THIRTEEN YEARS' SUCcessful breeding. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS, 100 premiums. Early cockerels $2.00 up. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.

UTILITY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pullet bred; Shomaker strain; $1.50 each. Fred Botchleott, Hobart, Okla.

BIG BONED EARLY HATCHED BUFF Rock cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM SElected stock. $1.50 each. Geo. J. Klein, Ellinwood, Kan., Route 2, Box 16.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—PURE BRED COCKerels for sale cheap. Write at once. Edward R. Kelley, Darlington, Missouri.

THOROUGHBRED ROYAL BLUE AND Ringlet Barred Rock cockerels, $1.00 and $1.50 each. Mrs. Robt. P. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

THIRTY BARRED ROCK PULLETS, show birds, $1.50 to $3.00 each. Money back if not satisfied. E. D. Mace, Spearville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK. 50 FINE COCKERELS. Thompson strain; $1.50 and $2.00 each. Order quick and get choice. Paul Olivier, Danville, Kan.

TWO BREEDS—PURE BRED BARRED and White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets from prize winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, "MAJESTIC STRAIN," quality stock. Hens and pullets $1.00. Cocks and cockerels $2.00. Mrs. John A. Bear, Gridley, Kan.

PURE JERSEY CATTLE OF BOTH SEXES, also Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels of the Bradley strain at $1.50 each. Everett Rice, Box 822, Oxford, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS THAT ARE BARRED. Cockerels for sale, both matings, bred from Kansas State and Federation show winners. C. V. La Dow, Fredonia, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—20 BIG EARLY SNOW white ckls. $2.00 to $3.00 each. Four doz. choice hens and pullets $18.00 per doz. Ivory strain. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, very large, laying strain, $1.50 each, 4 for $5.00. Premium winners, $2 and $3. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

A FEW GOOD BREEDING BARRED ROCK cockerels. Eggs $4.75 per 100. Best blood in world bred for winter laying past 30 years. Catalog free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. A FINE lot of top notch farm raised cockerels $2.50 to $5.00. Also a few choice hens and pullets $1.50 and $2.00. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: FINE BARRED ROCK COCKerels, from stock that wins many prizes. $2.00 to $3.00 each. Eggs $1.00 per 15, $4.00 per 100. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan., R. 4.

NEXT 30 DAYS WILL SELL MY BARRED Rock cockerels for $2.00 each. Have 200 hens will sell reasonably for quick sale. Can furnish some pens. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BACK AGAIN WITH some dandy good ones. Cockerels $1.50 to $3.00. Pullets $1.00. Mated pens of choice pullets and cockerels at reasonable prices. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

100 ROYAL BLUE RINGLET BARRED Rock cockerels and pullets, scoring 91½ and better. Write for prices and description today. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Box 456, Coffeyville, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels for sale. Both matings. Barred to skin. Prices $1 to $5. Write me your wants quick. Only thirty days' sale. M. P. Thielen, Barred Rock Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

"OAK HILL" BARRED PLY. ROCKS have bright sharp cut barring, fine shape and type, large bone. Grand winning and laying line. Cockerels $2.00, $2.50, $3, and $5.00 each. Birds returned at my expense if not satisfactory. J. M. Detwiler, Dunlap, Iowa, Route 2.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKerels for sale, $2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $1.50 to $2. Adam Ramp, Fredonia Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $2.00 to $5.00. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $3 each. Margaret Ribeau, Twincreek, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS scoring to 94. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $1.25 each. Herman Dierking, Bremen, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. GUARANTEED. Write Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES? ROSA CARder, Lyndon, Kansas, can please you at $1.25 up.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, INcluding prize winners. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. WINNERS AT Topeka State Show. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SILVER LACED WYANdotte cockerels $1.00 each. Frank Kletchka, Willis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. EXtra good. $2 to $4. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS AND cockerels at a bargain. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

DWIGHT OSBORN HAS WHITE WYANdotte cockerels from his best layers. Delphos, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—FINE large heavy bone fellows. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—PULLETS AND eggs in season. Geo. W. Shelley, McPherson, Kan., R. 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GOLDEN LACED Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. H. O. Mott, White City, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTES. COCKERels, pullets. The best. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kansas.

BLUE RIBBON WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, two to five dollars. Randolph Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERels, scoring 90 to 94½, $1.50 to $5.00. F. S. Teagarden, Odell, Neb.

FOR SALE: THOROUGHBRED PARTridge Wyandotte cockerels. Address Rebecca Jones, Lyndon, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets. Fishel strain. Write Edmond A. Smith, Route 1, Larned, Kan.

ONE PEN OF GOLDEN LACED WYANdottes, eight birds of good quality, $15.00. Fred Botchleott, Hobart, Okla.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES. MATing list free. Also fox terrier ratters. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKerels, pens. Trios. Write for prices. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. BLUE RIBBON winners. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKerels from prize winning stock. Prices low. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Silver Wyandottes, the breed that lay. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKerels, beautifully marked, large size, $2 to $3. Mrs. Wm. Schulze, Creston, Neb., Route 1.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERels for sale. Good ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. B. M. Winter, Irving, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERels from $2.00 to $5.00 each; extra well marked, high scoring. Elizabeth Littleton, Guymon, Okla.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. PRIZE winners, good layers, all birds scored. Cockerels from $1 to $5. Eggs $1 and $2 setting. J. L. Galloway, Foss, Okla.

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Farm raised. Tarbox strain. From prize winning stock. Choice cockerels $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND A few pullets and hens from our prize winning strain at farmer's prices. $2.00 each, 3 for $5.00. A few extra fancy birds higher. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS. Pure bred. Fifteen $1. One hundred $5. Sixty % hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS $1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. MRS. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS $1.00. Guy O. Teegardin, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE R. C. B. LEGHORN Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE COCKerels $2.00 each. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Scored. $1.50 up. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels $2.00 and $3.00. Hugh Harrison, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels $1.00. Eggs .50. Mrs. A. S. Tiffany, Fulton, Kansas.

50 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels $1.50 to $2. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS $1.00 each; 6 for $5.00. Mrs. C. W. McGeary, Lincoln, Kansas, R. D. 5.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Choice lot of cockerels at 6 for $5.00. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

MY FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS WIN everywhere. Cockerels and pullets, $1 up. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERels $1. Eggs. Baby chicks in season. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, 1914 winners, two to three dollars. Randolph Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Walters, Fall River, Kan.

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF Leghorn cockerels for sale, $1.00 each; $5.00 six. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

HIGH SCORING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Finest eggs. Cockerels. Mrs. Albert Ray, Specialist, Delavan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, pure bred Wyckoff and Frantz strains, $1.00 and $2.00 each. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS THAT won the blues, Hutchinson State Fair. $1.00 and upwards. Eggs in season. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND WHITE Rock cockerels. I won 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, 1st on pen, State Fair. Same at Bucklin, Meade and Liberal. $1.50 up. Yours for business. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

GET A START IN THE BEST PAYING strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. I have them. Pedigree males mated to winter layers that lay. Order now for spring delivery. Eggs 100 $6.00; 50 $3.50; setting $1.50. E. D. Allen, Inland, Neb.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. WM. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. EGGS in season. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS $2.00. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS. PRIZEWINNERS. Write Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHANS. COCKERELS. Write C. W. Simmons, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS SCORED by Cooke. Roy Hubbard, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS. GUARANTEED. Write Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS. COCKERELS, PULlets, eggs in season. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS SCORing 93½. Cards furnished. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS AS large and black as they grow. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKerels, pullets, eggs. Orders booked. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKerels; scored; of the Iowa strain; guarantee satisfaction. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED GREENISH GLOSSY Black Langshan cockerels, scored, $2.50 and $5 each, guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

30 BLACK LANGSHAN CKLS. AT $1.00 TO $3.00 each. Positively no better Langshans bred. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—60 THOROUGHBRED Black Langshan cockerels, weighing 8 to 10 pounds, $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00. Will pay express both ways and refund money, if dissatisfied. Also few White Langshan and Partridge Rock cockerels. Write quick. Frank A. Vopat, Lucas, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS. JOHN CARroll, Lewis, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS $4.00. MRS. O. W. Culp, Paradise, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $3.50. ED Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS $5.00 EACH. Bertha Bazil, Olivet, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. MRS. S. J. Henry, Belleville, Kansas.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. PRICES free. Grace Garnett, Marion, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. MRS. O. H. Browning, Uniontown, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED HENS, WELL marked $3. V. E. De Geer, Deerhead, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, $3.50. Mrs. Bessie Fuller, Blackburn, Okla.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS $3, hens $2. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

168 WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. UNrelated stock. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. HENS AND toms. Mrs. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

FULL BLOODED BOURBON RED TOMS for sale. Mrs. W. C. Kincaid, Peabody, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS $3.75. Hens $2.50. Alice Gunselman, Wakefield, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS $5. Hens $3. W. B. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

LARGE, FULL BLOOD BOURBON RED turkeys for sale. Emma Lamb, Havana, Kan.

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS; PRICE reasonable. Hattie Hart, Eureka, Kan., R. 2.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. C. E. Foland, Almena, Kansas.

CHOICE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, large, gentle kind. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Mo.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS $3.00, hens $2.00. Mrs. Jane Thompson, Cambridge, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $4.00. Hens $2.50. Mrs. Roy Brubaker, Dexter, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE. PURE WHITE HOLLAND toms $4.00, hens $2.50. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURkeys. Toms $4. Hens $3.00. James Butler, Glasco, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SCORED toms $5, hens $3. Mrs. A. B. Holferty, Hartford, Kan.

TURKEYS—WHITE HOLLAND, EITHER sex. Write me your wants. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED M. B. TURKEY PRIZE WINners. Toms $5.00, hens $3.00. Sam Caughey, Asherville, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms and hens. Mrs. Frank Indermill, Piedmont, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURkeys. $3 per 11 eggs. Order early. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER OF FULL blood Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Roy Hoch, R. F. D. 3, Peabody, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys. Heavy boned. Toms $5 and $6. Hens $3. Mattie Peasley, Soldier, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURkeys. Large bone. Hens $3. Toms $4. Mrs. Russ Robinson, Centralia, Kan.

WANTED — THREE THOROUGHBRED Narragansett turkey hens. Write Mrs. Leonard Petterson, Asherville, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms $3.75. Hens $2.50. Pekin drakes $1.00. Mrs. Bryant Wells, Milton, Kan.

PURE BLOOD M. B. TURKEYS, FARMraised and fine. Toms $5, hens $3. Mrs. E. T. Ralston, Holton, R. F. D. 3, Kansas.

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Extra large, fine and healthy. Toms $5.00. Hens $4.00. Chas. W. Zabel, Wetmore, Kan.

BIG BRONZE TURKEYS FROM LONG line winners, large boned. Healthy stock. Write for prices. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kansas.

PERKINS'S BRONZE TURKEYS HAVE won more prizes wherever shown than all others combined. No better blood in America. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—LARGE, well marked. Toms $5. Hens $3. White Wyandotte cockerels. John Gould, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, quality good, healthy stock. Toms $5, hens $3. Mrs. Homer Rawlings, Eureka, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, sired by a 40-pound tom at 18 months. Toms $5.00. Hens $4.00. Trio $12.00 while they last. W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, THE HEAVY kind. Eggs in season. If it's pounds you want, buy from my flock. Berry method of turkey raising with each order. C. W. Berry, Moore, Okla.

TURKEYS.

BIG BONED PURE BRED BOURBON turkeys. Unrelated trios. Mrs. Sam Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM 2 yards unrelated, $3 for 11. Large, well colored birds. Prize winners. Directions for raising and receipt for homemade lice powder free. Ringlet Barred Rock eggs. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, SCORED. C. Shumway, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, SCORED. GERtrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ROSE COMB VELVET REDS. MRS. LIZzie Paige, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS $2 TO $3. Thos. Talbot, Marysville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FOR sale. Viola Lumb, Manhattan, Kan.

LARGE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS $1 to $2. Andrew Ketter, Kelly, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS. COCKERELS FOR SALE $1.50 to $5. Seth Roush, Jewell Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. TOP NOTCHERS. Reasonable. Shamleffer, Douglass, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. GOOD birds, $1 to $3. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKerels $1.50 and $2. Mrs. O. W. Culp, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD STOCK. COCKerels $1, $2 and $3 each. Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale. Mrs. A. L. Scott, R. 1, Larned, Kan.

R. C. RED COCKERELS $2 EACH. LARGE boned, no smut. Pullet $1 each. Lotta Lisk, Lenexa, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS. EGGS. Color. Egg record. Price all right. Clayton, Americus, Kan.

LARGE PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels $2.00 each. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.

RICH, ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS; bargains at $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50. Mrs. Chas. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. RED COCKERELS, two and three dollars. Extra fine. Mrs. L. J. Loux, Scott City, Kan.

200 EGG STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS. Choice cockerels $2.50. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Leo Dorrell, Du Quoin, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $2 TO $5. Fine shape and color. Matured. Toal & Toal, Sedan and Cedarvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, farm raised, $1 up to $2.50. Mrs. John Bettles, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

S. C. REDS. EVERY BIRD A HIGH SCORE show bird. Cockerels or pullets as low as $2, and up. W. F. Brown, Byron, Okla.

LUNCEFORD'S S. C. QUALITY REDS. Good breeding ckls. and pullets $1.50 to $5.00. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

BARGAINS—BIG, VIGOROUS, DEEP RED, Rose Comb cockerels. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

EGGS. SOMETHING FINE. SINGLE COMB Reds. Send for matings of prize takers. Bargain prices. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kansas.

OUR ROSE COMB REDS MADE BEST winnings at Hutchinson and Wichita. Cockerels $1.50 to $3. Roberts & Bauman, Hoisington, Kan.

BIG BONED, DEEP RED R. C. COCKERels, red eyes, long back, low tail, good comb. Scored. $5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS $2. Bred from winners at American Royal, Kansas State Fair, Oklahoma State Fair. Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kansas.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS, ONE and two dollars. No smut, no white feathers. Breeding thoroughbred Reds only for six years. F. Borden, Winona, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED REDS, BOTH COMBS. Cockerels $1 to $5. Utility pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Excellent show record. Marshall's Poultry Yards, La Cygne, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cocks and cockerels that have shape, color and size. Sired by roosters costing from $15.00 to $75.00. $1.50, $3.00, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 each; a few higher. No better bred birds. Pens mated for 1915 are by far the best we ever had. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS, GILT EDGE strain. You want beauties. We have them. Write me. M. F. Lienard, Burr Oak, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH COCKERELS. KERR McCluggage, Douglass, Kan.

FINE CORNISH COCKERELS. $1.25 TO $3.00. Dan Neher, McCune, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WINners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES $1.00 EACH. Mrs. O. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes. Arthur Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—IMPERIAL MAMMOTH PEKIN drakes $1.00 each. J. W. Marshall, Breckinridge, Okla.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS 3. TRIO $3.50. Eggs in season. Presley Stephen, Walnut, Kan.

PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Drakes $1.00 each. Pure bred. Mrs. Wm. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND drakes. $1.50 each. Fishel strain. Fred Botchleott, Hobart, Okla.

FAWN-WHITE RUNNER DUCKS AND drakes. Choice stock. White egg strain. $1.00 each. J. T. Bates, Springhill, Kan.

FAWN - WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes; also pure White Runner drakes, $1.50 each. State fair winners. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON. $2 TO $5. Mrs. Geo. Bellman, Hays, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Rose Bassett, Burlingame, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pens. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

GERTRUDE GEER'S GOLD NUGGET strain Buff Orpington cockerels. Winfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $1.25 each. Edith Shelby, Moline, Kan.

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FINE THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGton cockerels. C. A. Bassett, Burlingame, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS; STANdard bred; $1.00 apiece; $11.00 doz. Nettie Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. COCKERELS FROM prize winners $2.00 to $3.00. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kan., R. F. D. 24.

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FOR SALE. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels. Grandsire was imported and cost $150.00 in England. Three to five $. Clara B. Barber, Corbin, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON CKLS. WINNINGS, Topeka, fourth ckl.; Emporia, first cock, first hen, second pullet, second pen. Prices right. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $3 each. Parent stock Kellerstraus' $30 matings. Eggs $2 and $1 per fifteen. Utility $5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. SIXTYfive eggs on January ninth from one hundred layers. Cockerels, pullets, hens, eggs and chicks for sale. Urbandale Poultry Farm, Butts Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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GOOD QUALITY BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Cockerels $3.00 for sale. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS $2.00 PER setting or $12.25 a hundred. A. A. Neufeld, Route 4, Inman, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS. GREAT LAYERS. 20 hens laid 2589 eggs 6½ months. Cocks, ckls., eggs for sale. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

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ANCONA COCKERELS $1.00 EACH. MRS. Bart Owens, Weaubleau, Mo.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. 15 $1.00. 100 $5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONAS INCESSANT LAYERS of large white eggs. Produce eggs at the least cost per doz. of any known breed. Mature young, are hardy and great winter layers. Eggs for hatching from heavy laying strain $2.00 and $3.00 per 15. C. T. Chapman, Canon City, Colo.

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WANTED—2 OR 3 WHITE CHINA geese. T. J. Tuohey, Everest, Kan.

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TOULOUSE GEESE. I HAVE A FINE LOT of extra large Toulouse geese for sale at $2.00 each. Male or female. 3 for $5.00. Eggs for sale in hatching season at reasonable price. Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG COCKERels $2.00, $1.50; hens $1.00; eggs $1.00 15, $2.75 50. Nellie Sauerwein, Eureka, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS; CHOICE; $2.50, $2. M. Wall, Eddyville, Neb.

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS AND pullets for sale. Mrs. C. T. Wright, R. 3, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites, pullets and cockerels from first prize winners in big shows. Write for prices. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TOMS, $5.00. S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels, $3.00. Mrs. Raleigh Weaver, Wakefield, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. INdian Runner drakes. Write for bargain prices. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED WHITE ROCK COCKerels $1 each. Also thoroughbred Bourbon Red toms. Henry Walno, Ames, Kan.

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BARGAIN IF TAKEN SOON. PARTridge Wyandottes, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

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EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD CANE SYRUP, made from the juice of pure Ribbon cane. Contains all sugars and no chemicals. Especial care given to cooking and skimming, which guards against summer fermentation. Prices free. Sample can 10c. Telmah's Plantations Mills, Houston, Texas.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR BELGIAN HARES WRITE J. W. Wampler, Garden City, Kan.

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Many Sales to Be Held Soon

Meat and Wood For Next Summer Being Prepared Now

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

FARM sales are being held almost every day in Leavenworth county, and this activity will continue until March 1. A great many automobiles have been purchased by Thomas county farmers this winter. Wheat looks well, but the stand is thin in many places. The report from Cloud county says that rent is high, and that it is difficult to get farms for spring occupancy. In many parts of the state wheat still is being held for higher prices. According to Mr. Kingsley, most of the farmers of Ellis county are selling what wheat they have to spare. Butchering, and sawing wood for next summer, are common jobs now.

KANSAS.

Coffey County—Snow and severe weather. Cattle doing well. Plenty of feed. No hog cholera reported. Eggs 30c; wheat $1.25; corn 65c.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Jan. 22.

Saline County—Ground still is covered with snow and it has been very cold all week. Farmers holding fat cattle for better prices. Not many sales in this part of the country. Wheat $1.28.—Jas. Gribben, Jan. 23.

Cherokee County—Having some real winter weather and the ground is covered with ice. Not much wheat to sell in this county. Fat hogs scarce but selling for 6c. Wheat $1.30; eggs 30c.—A. E. Moreland, Jan. 23.

Washington County—A blizzard on January 16 made the road bad for traveling. Weather cold but clear at present. Farmers not doing much but chores. Farmers' Union taking in new members.—Mrs. Birdsley, Jan. 23.

Hodgeman County—About a foot of snow January 16. Weather is cold and windy. Stock doing fine. Butchering almost done. Corn shucking almost finished. Help is scarce. Wheat $1.33; corn 75c; eggs 27c.—Johnnie Deutsch, Jan. 18.

Shawnee County—About 4 inches of snow. Wheat looks all right. Some alfalfa is being baled and shipped. Nearly all the corn and wheat sold. Plenty of rough feed for stock. Some hog cholera yet. All other stock doing well. Eggs 30c; corn 68c; wheat $1.15.—J. P. Ross, Jan. 23.

Comanche County—Weather a little hard on the wheat as the ground is bare and the thermometer is near zero in the mornings. Stock wintering well as there has been no snow. No fat cattle and but few hogs. Public sales scarce. Some plowing being done for oats.—S. A. DeLair, Jan. 23.

Thomas County—Light snow on January 18 but it all went off the next day. Some milk cows dying of an unknown cause. Some farmers still holding their wheat. Not much doing here now. A great many automobiles bought this winter by farmers. Wheat $1.25; eggs 27c.—C. C. Cole, Jan. 20.

Lyon County—Real winter weather is hard on the stock that are not well housed. We have had a cold winter with plenty of snow. Plenty of rough feed in the country. Plenty of moisture for the wheat. Farmers having their wood sawed ready for spring and summer. Hogs 7c; wheat $1.25; eggs 27c.—E. R. Griffith, Jan. 22.

Ellis County—Weather very cold. A blizzard on January 16 which drifted badly in the east and west roads. Plenty of feed, and stock in good condition. Farmers busy hauling wheat, and not many holding it for better prices. Wheat $1.27 to $1.28 a bushel; corn 80c; oats 55c; eggs 27c; butterfat 28c.—D. C. Kingsley, Jan. 22.

Anderson County—About 2½ inches of snow on the ground, and the temperature 8 below zero. Farmers butchering and getting up their summer wood. Fat hogs pretty well shipped out except a few light ones which still are being fed. Rough feed plentiful and stock doing well. Hogs $6.25; corn 67c; kafir 65c.—G. W. Kiblinger, Jan. 23.

Jefferson County—A week or two of nice weather is being followed by stormy weather though it is not very cold for midwinter. Farmers sawing wood and butchering. Stock going through the winter in good condition but the extreme changes in weather are bad for them. Not much corn or wheat being sold at present.—Z. G. Jones, Jan. 22.

Norton County—Light snow on wheat now. About 40 per cent of the wheat did not come up in the fall. About a fifth of the old wheat still in the farmers' hands. Some hog cholera in the county yet. Horses bringing good prices. No demand for young mules. Fat cattle and hog prices very poor. Wheat $1.27; corn 65c.—Sam Teaford, Jan. 23.

Wilson County—Snow storm today. Three-fourths inch rain last week. Stock water not so scarce now. Some plowing done the first part of January. Wheat not looking well as it was too dry last fall. Some corn fodder and kafir to thresh yet. Stock doing well. Plenty of grain and feed. Not many hogs left for market. Corn 67c; eggs 30c.—Adolph Anderson, Jan. 22.

Allen County—Winter weather with very little snow. Plenty of feed of all kinds and stock wintering fine. Many horses and mules being sold. Hogs not dying so fast since the late rains. Not half as many public sales as a year ago. Hogs plentiful but not breeding so heavily as last spring owing to feed being so high. Corn 65c; oats 45c; kafir 60c.—George O. Johnson, Jan. 23.

Leavenworth County—Farm sale almost every day and probably will be until March 1. Cows in great demand. Young cattle sell unusually high. At present prices most farmers consider hog feeding a losing proposition. Considerable corn and hay being shipped in. Some wheat being sold and a large amount of it is being held for a higher price.—George S. Marshall, Jan. 22.

McPherson County—Wheat looks good but the stand is thin. Plenty of moisture with both rain and snow in the last month. Some hog disease reported over the county; also considerable trouble with horses pasturing in corn stalk fields. Corn is being shipped in for feeding. Cattle feeders feeling blue over the outlook. Wheat $1.30; corn 70c; oats 50c; broomcorn $60 to $100.—John Ostlind, Jr., Jan. 21.

Cloud County—Plenty of moisture since the 4-inch snow December 10. A snow on January 16 drifted badly and the cold wind was bad for the stock. Most of the stock doing fairly well except that cows are not giving as much milk as usual. Hogs sold off closely on account of scarcity of grain. Bad roads for several days have interfered with farmers hauling wheat to market. Rent is high and farms are difficult to get for spring occupancy. Not much doing but cutting and burning wood. Some diseased hogs in the northern part of the county.—W. H. Plumly, Jan. 21.

OKLAHOMA.

Garfield County—Weather has been changeable the last three weeks with an occasional snow and sleet. Stock still in good condition. Some ground being prepared for spring crops. Farm horses high in price. Wheat $1.28; eggs 30c.—Jac. A. Voth, Jan. 22.

Cleveland County—Cold weather has stopped field work. Lots of spring plowing done. Cattle and hogs doing well in feed lots. Grain feed high and stock prices low. Some sales and prices good for nearly everything. Not much land changing hands. Wheat and flour prices high. Eggs 30c.—H. J. Dietrich, Jan. 23.

Windbreaks For the Prairie

BY C. S. HARRISON.

In a prairie country where the winds have full sweep, protection is an absolute necessity. Delicate flowers out in the open are cuffed and whipped by the merciless blasts. The iris, for instance, is one of the most delicate and lovely of all our flowers, but let it be exposed to the sweep of the hot southwest winds and in a day the delicate petals are torn and withered. Vegetables also suffer much from the beating winds.

It is a simple matter to give protection. A small place enclosed with a hedge changes the condition of things, and flowers assured of protection put on their fairest robes. The ideal hedge for the vegetable and flower garden is the bush or tree honeysuckle. There are a dozen kinds of these, but the best of them all is the Manchuria, which comes from Manchuria, China. It is very hardy, and when the flowers bloom it is a great mass of beauty. After a time the flowers are replaced by masses of red berries. When putting out the honeysuckle if you use plants, put them about 2 feet apart. Cuttings may be 6 to 12 inches apart. Be sure to have the earth solid around the base of your cutting, so the roots can get hold. It is not enough to have the top firmed.

On general principles the windbreak is of great importance. In a year when the siroccos rage with the mercury 110 in the shade the farmer notices that his corn on the north side of a high hill or on the north side of a tall row of trees is not injured, while that in the open is burned up. Experiments show that a wind blowing at 30 miles an hour takes more moisture from the ground in one day than would be absorbed in a week of calm weather. The inference is plain: Check the winds and thus conserve the moisture.

In years to come the great western plains will be defended with groves and windbreaks of the Bull or Ponderosa pine, and a barren and windswept land made beautiful. For more than 30 years I have been experimenting with this pine, and I know that with care it can be grown anywhere east of the Rockies. It is a native of the foot hills of eastern Colorado, and for ages it has been begging to be let down into the plains and defended from the fires. These trees were invented by the Great Horticulturist for this very work, and it is only a question of time when the great plains will be dotted with ever-

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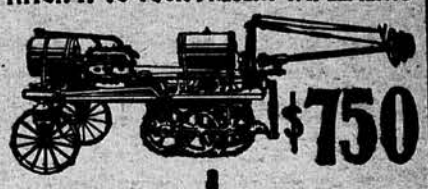

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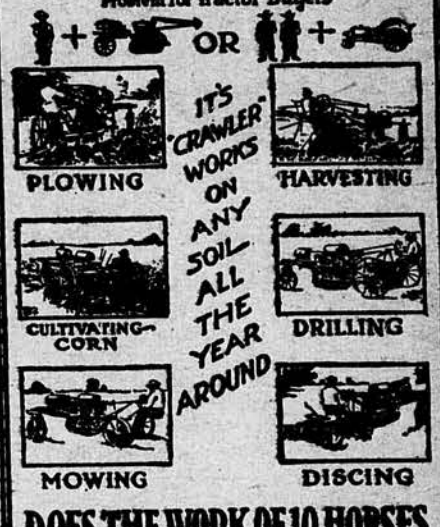

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A GOOD improved 160 at $50 per acre. Write **Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.**

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IMP. FARM Pottawatomie Co. $35 per a. Write me. **O. H. Martin, Severy, Kansas.**

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. **Hosey Land Co., Columbus, Ks.**

240 A. finest Kaw Valley bottom land, imp. Easy terms. **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.**

A BARGAIN. 480 a. close in; good land, impr. Terms. **J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.**

FREE LISTS of Ness County grain, stock and alfalfa land. Fine land at $10 to $15 per a. Easy terms. **West, Ransom, Kan.**

TWO Lyon County bargains, best of alfalfa land; easy terms. Possession March 1st. Write for description. **Box 104, Allen, Kan.**

MUST sell three well improved Kansas farms before March 1st. Get descriptions, locations, prices. **Melvin Smeltz, Durham, Kan.**

1800 ACRES, 100 bottom, fine grass; good improvements. $20 per acre. Good time but no trade. **J. H. Price & Son, El Dorado, Kan.**

TRACTS of 160 to 480 acres; smooth, raw wheat land close to good towns in W. Kansas and E. Colorado, $4 an acre up, cash. Choice relinquishments cheap. Cash bargains all over Kansas and the Southwest. **Christensen Realty Co., Hutchinson, Kan.**

FOR SALE. One of the best 240 acre farms in Reno County, Kan., 2 mi. from good town. Soil black sandy loam; level; good improvements. Close to school, R. F. D., etc. 200 a. now in crop. Write owner, **M. G. H.—173, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

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HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. First class land, $30 to $45 per acre. Write us now. **J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.**

IT'S $10,600, best 240 in county, alfalfa land; 3½ mi. town. Must sell; fair improvements. **J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.**

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TWO FARMS for sale; 80 acres 5 miles out, $3200. 160 acres 2 miles out, $6400. Easy terms, good improvements, good land. Write **Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.**

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80 acres good farming land, 6½ mi. southwest of Holton, Kan., Jackson Co. The west half of the southwest quarter of section 32, twp. 7, range 15. This is good corn land. For terms and price write **W. A. Margrave Co., Preston, Neb.**

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One to four sections, Dimmit Co., Tex. Best, all rich, deep, tillable soil; no poor or waste. Choice of 40,000 acres, covered now with green grass instead of snow and frozen ground. This land will grow in winter, vegetables, onions, strawberries, etc., that will pay double any wheat crop on $200 land in Kans. Mesquite timber will almost pay for it. Two railroad stations close. I guarantee this as good as any $50 or $150 land in this county or Rio Grande Valley. I need the money; will sell at half value. Worth $50, will take $25 per acre, half cash. 5% discount for all cash. Owner,
W. S. CHANEY 307 WEST PARK AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. **Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.**

80 A. WELL IMPROVED, fine location, 3½ mi. Ottawa. Natural gas for fuel. Will sell with $2500 down.
160 a. 2 mi. Princeton, Kan., nicely improved. Close to high school. Price $9000. Easy terms. Possession at once if wanted.
120 a. 3½ mi. Ottawa, well improved. Will be sold at bargain.
These are special bargains and are priced worth the money. Owners do not want to rent them. Write for full description or come at once.
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KIOWA COUNTY

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

$3,000 Cash, Balance Time

Buys a fine improved quarter 3½ mi. Cherryvale on auto road. Best black land; 110 a. cult. Plenty water, free gas; new 9 room house, barn, good outbuildings. $10,000.
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Only 4 mi. Wichita; good smooth black loam soil; plenty bldgs.; possession; only $6000; only $750 cash, time on bal.
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SMOOTH FARM FOR SALE

160 acres smooth land near Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas, 80 acres hay, 80 under plow, good soil, small house and barn. Is offered at a snap, only $5,000; no trade. Address **J. F. Ressel, Owner, Colony, Kansas.**

Chase County Farm

160 acres 3 miles from Saffordville and 12 miles from Emporia. 125 acres fine land under cultivation, balance meadow, pasture and some timber. 25 acres in alfalfa. 200 ton silo, 7 room house, stable, etc. Daily mail, telephone. $11,000.00. Terms on half. No. trade.
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480 acres one mile to Meade, Kansas, 110 a. seeded to alfalfa, 15 a. wild hay, 70 a. plow land, balance good farm land and in pasture. 12 a. in grove, 7 room house plumbed hot and cold water, bath and toilet, barn 24x100, 100 foot cattle shed, cow barn, granary, tenant house and other buildings. Four artesian wells. 250 a. valley land. Crops the past year, 250 tons hay, 75 bu. alfalfa seed, 1100 bu. barley, 300 kafir, 100 feterita, besides other crops. Price $55.00 per acre, some terms. This will stand the closest investigation. Write
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H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas Av., Wichita, Kan.

For Sale By Owner

Fine quarter close to Marysville, Kansas. Banner Corn County.
Splendid Quarter, Bogue, Kansas.
Choice irrigated forty joining Wellington, Colorado.
Beautiful Quarter, Fosston, Colorado.
Might accept some exchange. Will carry one-half five years.
Lock Box 33, Topeka, Kansas.

DON'T BE A WORM

You might get caught—be the early bird and come to Garden City. I want to show you good land in a practically undeveloped country where opportunities abound. If you can't buy, I'll trade—what have you?
R. B. Wadsworth, Garden City, Kansas.

MISSOURI

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

STOP! Listen! 120 acre impr. farm $900. Other farms. **McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.**

CHOICE Vernon Co. prairie farms. Easy terms. $20-$60 a. **W.H.Hunt, Schell City, Mo.**

83 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. $650. Other bargains. **McQuary, Seligman, Mo.**

40 ACRES 4 miles Lebanon, 30 a. apple orchard; house, 6 rooms. Stable, etc. Price $1600. **Stillwell Land Co., Lebanon, Mo.**

FRUIT and timber, clover and bluegrass land, $10 to $25. Write for lists. **South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write **A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. **White River Realty, Branson, Mo.**

480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estanchia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., $9,600. Near R. R. Want income. **F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.**

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. $5 down, $5 monthly buys 40 acres good land and timber; near town. Healthy location; Southern Missouri. Price $200. **Box 36, Excelsior Springs, Mo.**

320 ACRES slightly improved; 6½ miles of Collins, Missouri. Fine timber; well watered. $15.00 per acre. Will swap.
T. A. Prichard, Collins, Mo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS.
If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write **Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.**

120 ACRE FARM, high, level, 75 a. clear; rest good timber; 100 fenced, 60 a. winter oats and wheat; orchard; 5 room house; good different buildings; finest location, ½ mile town, R.R. switch, joining farm. Owner too old to work. Take $24 per acre; ½ cash. Rest to suit. **F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.**

PARTITION SALE

132 acres, known as John Shippy farm. All good bottom land, 50 grass, 67 crops and 15 timber. Well fenced, watered. Good improvements. 6 miles southeast of Oak Grove. To be sold at auction, court house, Warrensburg, Mo., Feby. 8th. Better investigate this bargain. For further particulars call or write **Mrs. Lottie Shippy, Greenwood, Mo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGES, all kinds; free list. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

SEND US YOUR TRADES. We match 'em. **Southwest Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.**

WILL EXCHANGE all my fine grain farms for clear income. **Tate, Howard, Kansas.**

IMPROVED farms and ranches. City property for ex. **Fugate Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.**

WRITE for my large sale and exchange list. **Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kansas.**

150 A. ½ mi. town; good list trades. **Southeast Land Exc., R. B. Adams, Thayer, Kan.**

TO TRADE 160 a. bottom land, all tillable, imp. **Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.**

80 A.; 500 apple trees; big spring; part cultivated; clear; 8 mi. railroad town. 2 mi. inland town. Western land, Colorado preferred. **Wm. Hughes, Collins, Mo.**

SEND ME DESCRIPTION of property to trade and where you want to go. **A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.**

A FINE 500 acre ranch, 60 miles from Topeka, to trade for smaller place. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.**

TRY BIGHAM & OCHILTREE, they sell and trade farms and property. **802 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joe, Mo.**

480 A. CLEAR; highly imp. Want Iowa, Ill., or Missouri farm. Will assume as much as $15,000. **W. C. Bryant, Elk City, Kan.**

CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY TAKEN as part pay on GOOD FARMS. What have you? Address **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE—Two farms, 320 acres each, in good neighborhood, well located, both well improved, good quality land, one mile from church and school. Will trade clear or carry part on land. Address **Chas. W. Ellsaesser, Liberal, Kansas.**

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.
Choice 80 acre Missouri fruit and poultry farm. Well located, well improved, a bargain. Will trade.
Hunter Bros., Independence, Kan.

CHOICE Nemaha Co. land. Catholic settlement. Sale or ex. **J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.**

IMPROVED ½ sec. close to good town in W. Kansas; 190 a. level in cult.; fine soil and water; $6400, loan $1000; also deeded land and choice relinquishments at Rocky Ford, Colo. Want clear income, small farm or mdse. We are headquarters for high grade exchanges anywhere. Send full description first letter. Commission 2%.
Christensen Realty Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free **Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks**

FOR EXCHANGE.
Two of the very best lines of implements and machinery repairs—small stock on hand, good opening for hardware in connection. Will sell at a sacrifice, or trade for small Kansas farm or western Kansas unimproved.
C. N. Bunds, Hanston, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

Improved half section not far from Wichita for hardware. **H. C. Whalen, 413-14 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

For Sale and Exchange

Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Fine Modern Home in Iola

Near High School Bldg. Close in. Lot 75x180; beautiful yard and shade trees; 3 room house on rear; natural gas. Price $4000. Enc. $1000. Want small farm.
Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

For Sale or Trade

160 acres irrigated land in the famous health giving Pecos Valley, New Mexico, in the heart of and under the Carlsbad government project, bordered by line of trees, half mile from station, land unexcelled; no buildings but otherwise finely improved. 110 acres in alfalfa. Sell all or half. Price $19,500 long time. Might consider part trade. Address owner,
S. Webster, Carlsbad, N. M.

OKLAHOMA.

FOR LISTS and prices N. E. Okla. farms, write **Elliott & Mabrey, Fairland, Okla.**

SPECIAL Oklahoma bargain list free. Some trades. Write **Harvey Cox, Hooker, Okla.**

F. M. TARLTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. **Vinita, Oklahoma.**

EASTERN OKLAHOMA lands are now selling fast. If you are interested in this Productive Country and want to know more about it write **The Craig-Mayes Realty Company, Big Cabin, Oklahoma.**

320 A. prairie pasture; good sod; 2 miles city, this county 3000. Good water. 50 a. tillable. $6.50 per a. Terms. Write us about 1200 acres, all prairie; ½ tillable. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

REAL FARM BARGAINS—I own or hold under option, several of the best farms in this state, 50 to 640 acres each, and can sell these lands at a most reasonable figure, with a very small cash payment down, balance easy terms. **C. H. Brown, 306 State Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from $20 to $35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted.
W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

Splendid Farm For Small Money

320 acres high grade farm land, 220 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of growing wheat, wheat is money back. Owner paid $45.00 per acre seven years ago. Ill health forces him to sell for $27.50 per acre. He will carry half of purchase price. Write **Secretary Mutual Guaranty Protective Association, Newkirk, Okla.**

CALIFORNIA

THE SAN FRANCISCO FAIR is bringing thousands of people to the Sacramento Valley. Do not miss seeing our magnificent fruit tracts on the famous Bidwell Ranch. Here is an opportunity to invest in prunes, peaches and almonds, grown on the finest soil, a garden loam. Our land is located within a mile of a city of 18,000 people. Write for literature.
Bidwell Orchards, Inc., Chico, California.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. **Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

$375 BUYS improved 80 a. fruit and grain farm close in. **Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.**

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. **W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.**

SPRINGDALE—Best part of Ozarks. Free lists. **Fredricks, Springdale, Ark.**

WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. **Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.**

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. **F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

25,000 ACRES fine farm, stock land, cheap. Northern colony. Cash or long time. Free map. **Tom Blodgett Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.**

FRUIT, grain and stock farms, all sizes, in Benton Co., Ark. Banner county of state; low prices and easy terms. **Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.**

345 ACRES; 75 acres fenced and 30 in cultivation; two sets of improvements and located in the heart of stock raising district; price $10 per a. Write for list of bargains. **Arkansas Investment Co., Stuttgart, Ark.**

Low Priced Ozark Land

FAMOUS N. W. ARKANSAS FRUIT BELT. 294 acres, house, barn, spring, 50 acres in cultivation, 6 acres bearing orchard, only $7.50 per acre, half cash. 720 acres, unimproved, only 1½ miles railroad town, will sell all or 40 acre tracts at $10 per acre. Other tracts $5 to $15. Terms but no trades. These are rock bottom cash prices. Write for big list of real bargains. **G. F. Mosher & Co., 19 E. 10th, K. C., Mo.**

TEXAS

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Kansas direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. **Land Buyers Guide, McKinney, Tex.**

YOU CAN OWN A FARM With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. **T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.**

353 A. PRAIRIE farming land; raise good corn, cotton, cane, vegetables etc. 1½ mi. Hardin on Frisco. $22.50 a.; 1st payment $1000, will take it in hogs, bal. 1 to 4 years. **E. W. Pickett, Liberty, Tex.**

A SNAP IN TERRY COUNTY. One well improved section for sale at $10 and lease on 10 sections more all in solid body. A rare opportunity to get in cattle business. Must sell at once. **J. F. Perry, Lubbock, Texas.**

FREE EXCURSION TO LAND BUYERS

Farmers and investors should investigate our "Houston District" Gulf Coast lands. 100 choice propositions. Some especially well located. Some especially low priced. All near the great market city of Houston, Texas. Write us for information and printed matter. We can make you money. **E. S. ALLISON LAND COMPANY, Houston, Texas, Beatty Building. Kansas City, Mo., 922 New York Life Bldg.**

OWN YOUR FARM DON'T RENT

We have for sale two hundred thousand acres of good agricultural land located on the south plains in the Panhandle of Texas, price $17.50 to $22.00 per acre, you select your location, also your improvements, we build them for you adding cost of improvements to price of land, you pay $2.00 per acre cash, $1.75 per acre annually with 4% interest. Write us for further information. **H. J. Newman & Co., Miami, Texas.**

NORTH DAKOTA

BEST DEAL ON BEST SOIL in rain belt. **Wadsworth, Langdon, N. D.**

You Can Buy Land From Us and Pay For It in Crops

Financing Farm Purchasers. Why our plan is better than renting or homesteading: 1st, if you rent you are paying for a farm which you do not own; 2nd, homesteads now open for entry are mostly in arid regions, culled over, and too far from market and settlement to be desirable. Better to buy land on the CROP PAYMENT PLAN, near town, in midst of settlement and thrifty agricultural district, where corn, small grain, tame grasses and live stock are produced in abundance, where crop failures are unknown. Ask for particulars, stating in first letter, what you have in stock, finances and equipment for farming. **GREAT NORTHERN LAND & STOCK CO., 310 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

COLORADO

CHOICE farm lands, Elbert County, near Limon, $8. Direct from owner. MUST SELL. **T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.**

FOR SALE, desert and homestead entries, improved, under ditch; near R.R. $10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. **Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.**

FOUND—Homestead near Ft. Morgan. 320 acres rich farm land, not sand. Price $200, filing fees and all. **J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.**

GOOD QUARTER FOR SALE near Lamar, Colo.; milk condensary; nearly all in alfalfa, plenty water, big yielder. Will sell an eighty separate. **Sweet & Coe, Owners, Hutchinson, Kan.**

Beef Prices Are Too Low

Wheat and Corn Continue To Sell For More Money

By C. W. Metsker

FAT cattle are losing money, and killers and retailers are making more than the usual profit in beef. Few bunches of fat cattle marketed in the last 10 days have paid the feed bill, and more of them lost money in addition to the expense of feeding. Thin cattle that cost $7 to $8 when they went into feed lots cannot be held three to four months on feed and sell at $7.25 to $8.25 and not lose money. Iowa and the surplus corn states east of the Mississippi river have received the worst jolt in cattle feeding administered since the panic of 1907. Western states have suffered relatively less because they have marketed fewer cattle.

A Moderate Country Protest.

Early last week the country entered a protest against declining prices in cattle, and on Monday with greatly reduced supplies the market responded with a better tone. However this advantage was eliminated when large marketing was resumed. Not only does the market need nursing, it needs to be put on a diet so thin that killers will be unable to maintain supplies. Killers realize that a famine supply is to be expected before long, as the result of large selling of fed cattle for four months past, and no refilling of eastern feed lots. Killers act only under necessity, and at present are reaping a harvest that will guard them in the time of small supplies.

Cattle Figures Lie.

Cattle receipts thus far this year would indicate a material increase in the supply, but in reality that is not true. Here is a fair sample of the movement that prevails: Last summer some light weight stockers went to Iowa. Last week they were marketed in Kansas City again, and sold to an Oklahoma buyer who intends to hold them until spring and remarket in Kansas City. They will sell to some feeder and be marketed finally as fat cattle. Already there are two market accounts against these cattle with the probability that they will figure four times in the supply before they pass into beef.

Trying to Relieve Chicago.

Many fat cattle, and large numbers of stock and feeding cattle are coming to Missouri river markets, that under normal conditions would go to Chicago. At the lake market the outlet for stockers and feeders is closed by quarantine, but feeders of fat cattle say that shipping fat cattle to Chicago under prevailing conditions is less profitable than sending them westward. One Iowa shipper cut the tops out of three loads of short fed steers and marketed them in Chicago last week at $7. The other two loads were marketed in Kansas City at $7.50 and went back to the country for feeding.

Hogs to New Low Levels.

After showing a rise of 10 to 20 cents on Monday last week, when the 7 cent quotation was returned, the hog market took another dip reaching new low positions for the last three years. At that decline the bulk of the hogs sold under $6.80, making prices at country shipping points $6 to $6.25. These low prices, with snow and cold weather generally over the big hog states, makes prospects for the next 10 days doubtful. There are plenty of hogs in the country and they will be marketed in the next 60 days, so that some record breaking market supplies are expected. The high price of corn is decidedly bearish to the hog market, as feeders will market their hogs as soon as they show reasonable weight. The use of corn with hogs thus far has been more general than in the corresponding time last year, and the average weight of hogs now is the heaviest in nearly two years past. This increase in weight is yielding a similar increase in product. Packers figure that they will buy February hogs at $6.50 to $7.25, and in the next 10 days prices at shipping points probably will fall to 6 cents and less.

The Sheep Market Unsettled.

Though the sheep market last week showed spurts of firmness it was unable to break away from the depressing influences of lower prices for cattle and hogs. After advancing 50 cents the first half of the week, prices fell back 25 cents. The general market prospects, however, remain unchanged, and as soon as short supplies force urgency in demand prices will rise rapidly. Mutton is a meat that loses favor in cold weather and especially so when it is relatively higher than pork and beef, but it picks up readily under prospects for mild temperatures. The wool market is firm, eastern shipping points quoting a slight advance in prices. Sheepmen are of the opinion that late marketed lambs will come in for a material advance, and that March prices will be well above 9 cents.

The Movement of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas Ctiy	35,750	44,925	31,850
Chicago	45,300	190,000	63,000
Omaha	16,500	50,700	37,650
St. Louis	19,150	42,400	12,900
St. Joseph	9,900	30,900	12,200
Total	127,600	358,925	157,600
Preceding week	142,700	393,900	227,900
Year ago	123,275	390,400	223,350

The following table shows the receipts of cattle hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1914:

	1915	1914	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	105,121	98,062	7,059	.....
Calves	3,888	6,568	.....	2,680
Hogs	180,007	156,816	23,191	.....
Sheep	105,948	129,580	.....	23,632
H. & M.	12,098	8,635	3,463	.....
Cars	7,111	6,438	613	.....

British Buying Light Mules.

British agents last week inspected and accepted about 700 light weight 13½ to 14½ hand mules. These animals will be shipped to India for farming purposes. Also about 600 jacks were shipped from New Orleans, consigned to India, where they will be used for breeding purposes. The other trade in horses and mules remains about the same as in preceding weeks. Domestic demand is unusually small.

Wheat Market Unsettled.

With prices for future delivery fluctuating 4 to 5 cents, the cash wheat market has been unsettled. New high levels for the y ar developed last week. The crop of 1914 has six months in which to supply the demand, then the crop of 1915 will become available. At the present time snow covers practically the enti-- -ter wheat area and that was preceded by rains that supplied plenty of moisture for the top soil, so it is generally believed that winter wheat is in excellent condition, though growth is less advanced now than a year ago. The large export call is the principal source of strength in the market. Many believe that the advance in prices has not ended.

Corn prices moved up some last week, on reports of export demand, but receipts were liberal and there was no buying on feeding accounts. Most of the offerings moved into elevators, and the week's increase in the visible supply was nearly 4 million bushels.

Can the Country Continue the Pace?

Can this country continue the pace of exporting that December disclosed, and not come to a period of extreme shortage? According to the statement of the Department of Commerce five times as much wheat and six times as much corn were exported from the United States in December as in the same month in 1913. Flour exports increased more than 68 per cent. fresh beef more than 1206 per cent. More than 178 million bushels of wheat, flour included, have been exported in the last six months, this is 87 million bushels more than in the same period in 1913.

The figures for December, 1914, and 1913 are here shown:

	Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1913
Wheat, bushels	28,875,217	5,724,027
Flour, barrels	1,818,317	1,079,240
Wheat and flour, bushels	38,028,643	10,586,607
Corn	4,582,000	749,124
Oats	5,303,431	30,798
Fresh beef pounds	6,594,348	524,430
Salted and pickled beef lbs.	2,951,080	1,467,743

Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	$12.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 1	10.50@12.00
Prairie, No. 2	8.00@10.00
Prairie, No. 3	6.00@ 7.00
Alfalfa, choice	15.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00@14.50
Standard	11.50@12.50
Alfalfa, No. 2	10.00@11.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	8.00@ 9.50
Timothy, No. 1	15.50@16.00
Timothy, No. 2	13.00@15.00
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Clover mixed, choice	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.00@14.50
Straw	5.50@ 6.00

Feed and Seed Quotations.

Feed—Kafir $1.25@1.27½; milo maize $1.25@1.26; bran $1.12; shorts $1.25@1.35; corn chop $1.42; barley 69@70c; rye $1.12½@1.18.

Seeds, per cwt.—Clover $13@14; alfalfa $10@12.50; timothy $4.50@5.50; flax seed $1.65@1.67; cane seed $1.10@1.15; millet $1.30@1.90.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Quotations follow:

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 33c a dozen; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 18c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 29c a pound; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25c; packing stock, 18½c.

Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 14c; hens, No. 1, 13@13½c; No. 2, 10c; young roosters, 11c; old, 9c; turkeys, hens, 16c; young toms, 15c; old toms, 14c; ducks, 12½c; geese, 10c.

Alfalfa Meal for Pigs

What is the feeding value of alfalfa meal? Will ground corn mixed with alfalfa meal be a good feed for pigs if the mixture is soaked or cooked? Could a person winter fall pigs at a minimum cost on this ration? I have not had very much success feeding alfalfa hay to hogs. My experience has been that the hogs must be almost starved before they will eat the dry hay. J. E. H.
Bourbon county, Kansas.

Chemical analysis and digestion trials show that alfalfa meal has a feeding value slightly lower than that of wheat bran or shorts. Results obtained at the Nebraska Experiment station showed that, in actual test, alfalfa meal gave a little better returns than wheat bran or shorts when fed with corn to fattening hogs. General farm practice as well as these experimental results indicate that alfalfa pasture, alfalfa hay, or alfalfa meal can be used profitably in the place of shorts or bran.

The meal is slightly more efficient and can be fed with less waste than the dry hay, but it often happens that the hay is more profitable because of the cost of grinding the meal. This is in accord with results obtained at practically all experiment stations where the meal and hay have been compared. Hog growers as a rule have no trouble getting their hogs to eat the dry hay.

A mixture of ground corn and alfalfa meal will make a comparatively cheap feed for the fall pigs. The meal should not form more than 30 per cent of the ration. It will be better to mix the ground corn and meal and wet every feed of the mixture, immediately before it is fed, so it will just pour from the pail, than either to soak or cook it.

Injured Cow

I have a cow, 8 years old, which cannot stand up. She ate well in the evening but the next morning she could not get up. We lifted her, but she cannot use her feet. She seems all right in every other way. She is due to calve soon. Can you tell me what the trouble is and suggest a remedy?
Marion County, Kansas. J. E. K.

It is possible that your cow was paralyzed as the result of eating moldy or decomposed feed. Give 1½ pounds of epsom salts in about a quart of warm water to obtain a free movement of the bowels. She also should have 2 teaspoons of fluid extract of nux vomica once every day.

It is possible that she has broken one of the bones of a limb, dislocated a joint, or ruptured a ligament. The symptoms in all these conditions would be the same. You will have to make a careful examination to determine the exact nature of the trouble.

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

It's a remarkable coincidence that the man who paints his nose seldom does as much for his buildings.

The rotten few bring down the selling price of the shipment. This applies to all perishable farm products.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. **Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.**

Upper Wisconsin Best dairy and general crop state in the Union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms; ask for booklet on Wisconsin Central land grant; state acres wanted. If interested in fruit lands, ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address, **Land Department, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

WYOMING

FOR SALE OR RENT—MY 240 acres fine irrigated land, 3 miles from Wheatland, Wyo. Plenty water, fine climate, no crop failures, 80 cultivated, 30 alfalfa, 160 grass, comfortable buildings. Sod breaks easily. No brush. Will pay $3 per acre for breaking 100 acres or all provided wheat is sown in spring. Applicant must be equipped for farming. Option to buy. Alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, other crops thrive. Write for terms and booklet. Reference required. **W. A. Smith, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

FLORIDA

A Home For Your Family Assured

Visit the famous Peace River District in Florida. Get one of our fruit and truck farms now in the midst of improved groves and truck farms. Close to town. Good Churches and Schools. Excellent climate. We deed the land to the heirs, without additional payment, if purchaser dies before completing payment. Write for particulars. Two excursions monthly. **PEACE RIVER GROVES COMPANY, 5th Floor State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**

MINNESOTA

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write **Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.**

SETTLERS WANTED: 40 acres, $575; level, near school and station. $100 cash. **Ebert-Walker Co., Duluth, Minn.**

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drouth. Ask for descriptions. $25 to $75 per acre. **Carter Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.**

NEW MEXICO

IRRIGATED FARMS and ranches for sale or trade. Most healthful and mild climate. Plenty of pure water. "No trouble to answer questions." **Braley & Ball, Portales, New Mexico.**

Sheep Systems and Breeds

T. W.

The plan of management to follow and the breed to select are important things for the man who is starting in the sheep business to consider. Two general systems of sheep farming usually are practiced in this country. Wool, in one, is given the first consideration while in the other mutton is the most important. The man who would succeed with the flock cannot afford to ignore either wool or mutton. In many instances they should have equal consideration. The tendency on most farms where sheep are kept at present is to give more attention to mutton and to consider wool a secondary product. This is due to the constantly increasing price of meat; but so long as nations are civilized there will be a demand for good cloth, and wool will be an important source of income from the flock though it be considered of secondary importance.

The feed and labor available, and the market for wool and mutton are the factors which will determine the system to follow. If the pasture is sparse and feed expensive, and market arrangements poor, wool should receive as much consideration as mutton. If there is plenty of pasture and feed available and a good convenient market for lambs or fat sheep the ability to produce good mutton at a low cost should be the important thing to look for in breeding stock.

Considerable thought should be given the selection of the breed. The different breeds have been developed in different localities under different conditions and for different purposes. All these should be considered. The breed selected should be one that has been bred for the purpose in mind and developed in an environment similar to the one in which it is to be put. One thing to remember is that any breed is better than no breed at all. There are 30 breeds of improved sheep that have been brought to fixed types. Twelve of these breeds are well established in the United States.

It is not to be expected that all farmers in a county will select the same breed. Some may wish to follow plans that differ materially from those prefered by others. There are, however, many advantages that may be realized, if the farmers of one community will raise sheep of one type and breed.

If the lambs raised on the different farms are of the same type and age they can be sold at the same time. Thus the lambs from a number of flocks can be shipped in one car; or if there are several cars buyers will be attracted to that community. The same co-operation for the production of a standard, merchantable product will prove profitable in the marketing of wool. Another advantage of growing only one breed in a community is that good rams need not be sacrificed after they have been used two seasons. When the daughters of a ram of merit are old enough to breed he can go to another flock in exchange for one that has been siring lambs of equal worth.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just published a bulletin on the best breeds of sheep for the farm. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 576 and can be obtained from the Department on request. Descriptions with photographs of the different breeds are given.

Concerning the Farm Profits

A farm may be made too small for efficient farming, according to the specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A study has been made recently in the corn belt to gather data for a bulletin on the best methods of farm management. The belief is expressed that it never will be possible to get the farms so small in this country as in Europe, for the farming here is firmly based on machinery and horses; we do not take kindly to hand labor.

The states in the corn belt were chosen for this survey because they excel almost all other regions in wealth of farm products. On rich soil with ample rainfall, a system of agriculture is found that is unequalled as an example of the expansive type of farming. This type is developed on the basis of the farm work horse as the means of motive power. Data from about 700 farms in this rich area have been taken as a basis for a new bulletin.

In the region studied the owners made fair profits. The average labor income of the farm owners operating their own farms was $408 and of the tenants $870. In addition, the operators had a house to live in and those products which the farm furnished toward their living. This gives an idea of what may be expected from the utilization of high-priced land under an expansive system of agriculture. The landlords, on the average received 3.5 per cent on their investments. The size of their investments had no appreciable bearing on the rate of income.

The average amount invested in farm machinery and tools on the owner farms is $391. The annual expense for new machinery and cash repairs is 16.9 per cent of the inventory value. This amounts to 50 cents an acre a year. On the rented farms the average amount invested is $368, and the cash paid out for new machinery, harness, and repairs is 21.2 per cent of the inventory value. This makes a cost of 56 cents an acre. It is expected that the cost would be higher on this item as men just starting in farming as tenants would be likely to purchase more new machinery.

The size of a farm is the controlling factor in the efficient use of farm labor and machinery. The old hand-labor methods practiced by our forefathers, which are still common in Europe, were suited to a small area. Under those conditions a man needed only as much land as he could properly cultivate alone. A family was able to raise only a small amount above that needed for their own living. If these methods still prevailed in this country, the present number of farmers would be entirely inadequate to support our urban population.

The adoption of modern machinery has enormously increased the efficiency of farm workers. Fewer men are now needed in the farming districts, and those not needed are able to devote themselves to useful work in the cities and towns. As a result of this condition more of the benefits of civilization are available to the farmer. Although the farmers are fewer in number, the production to the man is increasing. If hand labor could compete with machine work, farm wages would be much less and the product for every man proportionately smaller.

Guard Against the Acid

Sour soil is one of the greatest limitations in growing alfalfa and clover in Kansas. The soil must be sweet for these crops to give a profitable growth. Quite a bit of the land in the state, especially that on the hardpan soils of southeastern Kansas, is sour, and it will have to have lime added to it before legumes will grow well. Soil acid is the principal thing that is holding back an increase in the alfalfa acreage in eastern Kansas.

This acid condition may be cheaply corrected by the addition of ground limestone. This is the great improver of alfalfa soils. Add the limestone at the rate of at least 2 tons an acre a year before the alfalfa or clover is to be sown.

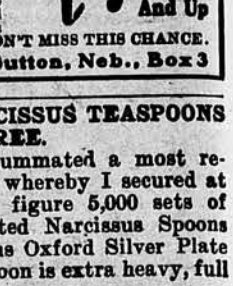
Disking the plowed ground conserves moisture and starts the weeds.

Attention Farmer Friends

Great Bargains, the best Incubator and Brooder, the only perfect heating system in the World—

The New Poultry Leader

is the greatest RECORD BREAKER in Hatches, write first for large Free Illustrative Catalogue and Special Prices before you buy, and then judge. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.



$7.00 And Up

Emil Ochsner, Sutton, Neb., Box 3

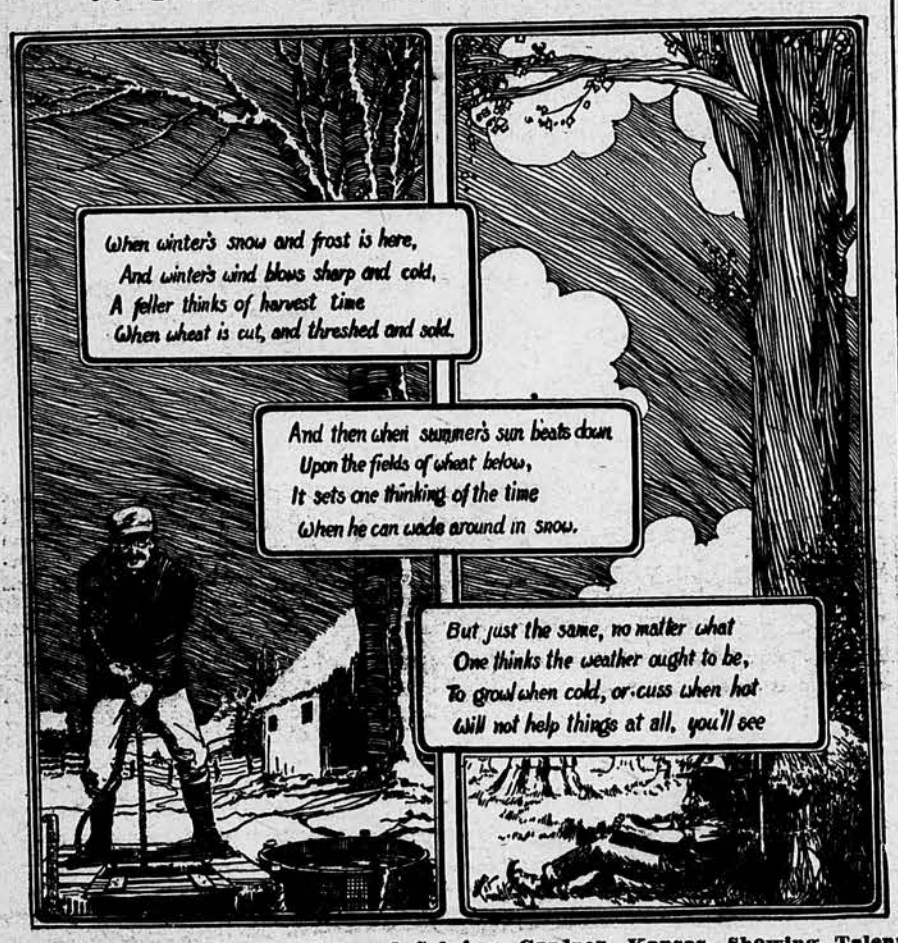
SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full

standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just $1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

As soon as a man makes a little money he has to spend it for another automobile.

We're Seldom Satisfied



Drawing and Verses by Leonard Sebring, Gardner, Kansas, Showing Talent Worth Encouraging.

Do Your Own Mending

WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7½ inch, 5¾ inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at $1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. O. 10. Topeka, Kansas.

An Opportunity

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

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

Agency Division

Farmers Mail and Breeze

800 Jackson Street Topeka, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBREED 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.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 1—Beall & Jackson, Roca, Neb.
Feb. 5—G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 6—B. E. Ridgley, Pickerell, Neb., and C. P. Jones, Cortland, Neb.; sale at Pickerell.
Feb. 9—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 9—Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 9—Phil Dawson, at St. Joe, Mo.
Feb. 10—Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 10—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 11—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 11—Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
Feb. 16—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan., at Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Feb. 20—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Feb. 23—J. D. Mahan, Whiting, Kan.
Feb. 25—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 26—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Mar. 1—Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Mar. 2—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Mar. 3—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
March 3—Gilbert Johnson, Osceola, Neb.
Mar. 4—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 4—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.
Feb. 5—H. E. Browning, Hershman, Ill.
Feb. 6—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 9—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 9—Agricultural Col., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 10—Adolph Gustafson & Son, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.
Feb. 17—E. A. Horton, St. Joe, Mo.
Feb. 20—Blackshere & Weaver, Elmdale, Kan.
Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.
Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
Feb. 27—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
March 2—Chas. W. Finley, Otterville, Mo.
March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 17—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 3—Chas. H. Murry, Friend, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 3—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
Feb. 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 23—J. D. Nutter, Morrowville, Kan., sale pavilion, Washington, Kan.
Mar. 10—D. E. Reber & Sons, Morrill, Kan.
March 11-12—Nebraska Shorthorn breeders' sale, Grand Island, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.
Mar. 16—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.
March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
March 18—Rudolph Firme, Hastings, Neb., and A. A. Stone, Hanson, Neb.; sale at Hastings.

Angus Cattle.

Feb. 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 16—F. W. Schaede, Yates Center, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 18-19—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' sale. Grand Island.; Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Mar. 17—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.
Mar. 31—E. Wiley Caldwell, Fulton, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

Percherons.

Feb. 11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 22—F. A. Cole, Barnard, Kan.; sale at fair grounds, Beloit, Kan.
Mar. 2—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., at Sale Pavilion, Manhattan, Kan.
Mar. 10—D. E. Reber & Sons, Morrill, Kan.
March 17—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.

Clydesdale Horses.

Feb. 16—A. Montgomery, Smith Center, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 3—A. E. Limerick, Columbia, Mo.
Feb. 5—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan.
Mar. 6—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.
Mar. 8—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.

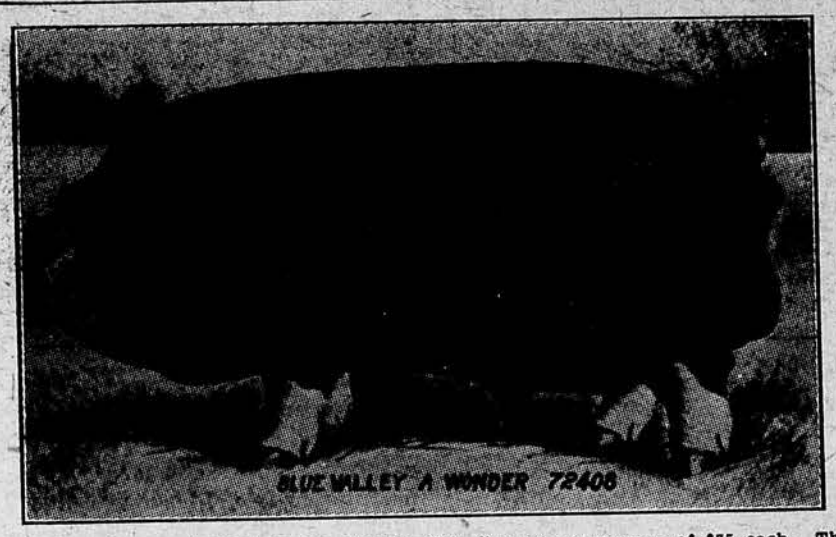
Combination Livestock Sales.

Feb. 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 25—Miami Co., Breeders. Draft horses, beef cattle and hogs. O. C. Hagans, Mgr., Paola, Kan.
Feb. 26—Smith County Breeders' association sale, Smith Center, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

On Friday, February 5, I. N. Green of Kiowa, Kan., will hold one of the biggest stock sales to be held in the state this season. He will sell 34 jacks and jennets, 50 horses and mules, 11 dairy cattle and a lot of Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Green is offering entirely too much stock for one day's sale and as a result of this there will doubtless be many bargains. If you are looking for something good and at a bargain price, it certainly will pay you to attend this sale. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.



The above is a very good picture of Blue Valley A Wonder, by A Wonder. He is the property of Thos. F. Walker & Son, of Alexandria, Neb., and many of the young sows in their February 13 bred sow sale at Fairbury will be bred to him. He is conceded the best boar ever sired by old A Wonder by many prominent judges and is certainly a great individual. In this sale Thos. F. Walker & Son sell 50 bred sows and 40 of them are early spring gilts and the sisters to the 46 spring boars that were sold by this firm at an average of $75 each. They were sold at private sale and went to 19 states. Old Blue Valley, the premier sire in this herd, is one of the greatest sires of the breed. He is a great individual and is easily a 1000 pound hog in just good condition. He is the sire of half the offering on the above date. The sale will be held in C. W. Smith's big sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., and you can ask for the catalog any time. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write to this firm.

Buy Cowley Wonder Litters.

G. B. Woodall, of Winfield, Kan., owner of the Walnut Valley Farm and breeder of purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs, is carrying a regular card ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has been having a good trade in spring and summer boars and still has a few good ones on which he will make very close prices. He is also ready to ship a few bred gilts. Recently Wr. Woodall bought as an additional herd boar, Cowley Wonder 144171, sired by Beauty's Model Top, twice grand champion of Missouri State Fair. If you want some good Duroc-Jersey hogs write Mr. Woodall and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Tatarrax Duroc-Jerseys.

Buskirk & Newton, of Newton, Kan., owners of the Tatarrax herd of Duroc-Jerseys, have for sale 75 bred gilts and 10 serviceable boars. See their ad in this issue. Tatarrax Duroc-Jerseys are especially noted for their size and quality. Chief Tatarrax, for whom this herd is named, was a grand champion two years in succession at two state fairs and the sensation at each show. His get have been prize winners and high sellers ever since he has been in service. You cannot do better than buy one or more of these bred gilts if you want to add to your brood sow herd or one of the young boars if you want a high class herd header. Write Buskirk & Newton and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Poland China Bred Sows.

J. M. Blough, of Bushong, Kan., is changing his Poland China card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering some exceptionally well bred sows and gilts and he will make the right kind of prices on them. He is offering at present five tried sows, two fall yearlings and 15 spring gilts, sired by Melbourne Jumbo's Equal, Exemption and Valley Coin, out of sows by King Hutch, Exemption, Chief Price Again and Jumbo. They are all bred to A Great Orphan for February, March and April litters. Those familiar with big type Poland China pedigrees will recognize in the above breeding the very best and most profitable strains of the breed. The breeding is right, the individuals are right, and the prices are right. If you can use some of these sows write Mr. Blough and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Smuggler Bred Gilts.

J. B. Myers of Galva, Kan., is offering some extra fine gilts sired by the grand champion Smuggler and bred to King Hadley. Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze will remember Smuggler as the sensational boar shown by Lee Stanford, winning grand championship two years in succession at Kansas State Fair. This boar was later bought at a long price to head the good herd owned by Olivier & Sons of Danville, Kan. He is not only one of the greatest boars in Kansas but is one of the greatest breeding boars in Kansas. The gilts offered by Mr. Myers are worth twice the money asked for them. King Hadley is one of the good young boars in the state; he will weigh better than 500 pounds as a yearling. Mr. Myers sold the litter brothers to these gilts at good prices and all the buyers are well pleased with them. Mr. Myers figures that the mothers of these pigs have made him on an average of $150 apiece in the last nine months and he still has some fall pigs on hand and the sows are safe in pig, due to farrow in March or April. If you want the kind of sows that will make money write Mr. Myers about these gilts.

Breeders' Combination Sale.

Breeders of Oklahoma and other states will hold a big combination sale at Enid, Okla., February 9, 10, 11 and 12. On February 9, 35 Poland Chinas and 20 Duroc-Jerseys will sell. There will be tried sows and gilts carrying first litters; also a few herd boar prospects. February 10 will be devoted to the sale of registered cattle, including Jerseys, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns; about 80 head selling, including both bulls and females. On Thursday one of the best lots of Percheron horses ever offered at public auction in Oklahoma will be sold. There will be 30 head offered. For details concerning this offering see half page ad in this issue. On Friday the offering will consist of Belgian, Shire, Coach and Standard bred horses, both imported and American bred. Also 10 big jacks. Write F. S. Kirk, sales manager, for catalog of the breed in which you are interested and arrange to attend the sale.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Two important Poland China bred sow sales that will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in February are the Herman Gronniger & Sons' sale at Bendena, Kan., March 1, and the H. C. Graner sale at Lancaster, Kan., March 3. It is a big circuit of bred sow sales commencing with Herman Gronniger & Sons on March 1, H. B. Walter, March 2, H. C. Graner, March 3 and closing with U. S. Byrne at Saxton, Mo., on

POLAND CHINAS.

Klein's Big POLANDS
Two herd boars at attractive prices. I will hold my bred sow sale on Feb. 15th at Manhattan on Poyntz Ave., in pavilion. Write for catalog. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Chinas with size and quality herd boars King Hadley, Chief Giant and Long Look. Cholera immune. Stock for sale. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

SPECIAL BOAR BARGAINS
15 yearling and spring boars for sale, sired by Cavett's Mastiff by King Mastiff and Sterling by Brookside, by Hadley. $20.00 to $30.00 to move them quick.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Becker's POLAND CHINAS
Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.
J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS

ENOS' Big Type POLANDS
25 head of my top sows and gilts for sale, bred to two great boars, Orphan Chief and Mastodan King, a great young boar. Three July boars that are strictly herd headers by Orphan Chief. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kan.

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas
Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants.
O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

Gephart—Long King
A few choice spring boars at attractive prices. I will sell 50 bred sows and gilts at the Agricultural College, Feb. 17. I start the big Riley County circuit. Write to day for my catalog. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

Fairview Herd Poland Chinas
Choice Fall Yearling and Spring Gilts, bred for March and April farrow, offered at prices to sell quickly. Write us for guaranteed descriptions.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS
I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want.
J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Poland
Big, growthy spring gilts, safe in pig to the splendid sires, Valley Coin or a Great Orphan. And at prices we can both afford.
JOHN BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Axlines' Big Type POLAND CHINAS
Herd Headed by Jumbo Hadley 69998
one of the big boned, smooth, easy feeding kind. Both boars and gilts for sale. Prices reasonable. Write to
J. E. AXLINE, WELLSVILLE, KANSAS, or E. E. AXLINE, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

Erhart's Big Type Polands
25 head of our top sows and gilts for sale, bred to four of the greatest big type Poland China boars in use today including Robidoux, a 1200 lb hog; also fall pigs from Orphan Big Gun, Big Hadley, Mr. and Big Giant, at $20 each; three for $45.00; a few Robidoux fall males at $25 each for quick shipment.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Geo. Bingham
Bradford, Kan. (A Pioneer Iowa Herd)
50 strictly big type Poland China sows and gilts at private sale. Inspection desired. Prices and descriptions by return mail. Address GEO. BINGHAM, BRADFORD, KAN. (Wabaunsee County).

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.
EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Both Large and Medium Type Polands—300 Head
Great big, stretchy, spring pigs from mammoth sows, the kind that have show type and yet with abundance of size. We want to sell only the kind that will please you and at prices that will make you buy more.
Write today. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

GRAND CHAMPION SMUGGLER.

LOOKABAUGH POLAND CHINAS
600 Head. Best of Large Type Breeding.
A Wonder, Hadley, Designor, Long King and other noted blood lines.
ANY FARMER CAN AFFORD ONE 100 SPRING BOARS
They grow big and mature early and will breed just that way for you. Why not have a crop of pigs next spring that, not only will look good, but make hogs big enough to ship out next fall before the weather gets cold. I want to sell 50 of these boars to farmers the next 30 days and when your pigs arrive if you are not satisfied you have made a good buy I will refund your money cheerfully. But you must do business quickly if you get one of these good boars.
Also bred sows and gilts.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Oklahoma

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth.
E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS.

SMUGGLER GILTS bred to KING HADLEY for early spring farrow. J. B. MYERS, Galva, Kansas.

Courtland Herd Big Type Polands
For fall boars and gilts by Long John. Gilts bred to Orange Wonder 2nd or Tecumseh Sun. W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KAN.

Sam Herren, Penokee, Kas.
Booking spring pigs sired by my great young boar by old A Wonder and out of the great sow Lady Major.

Poland China Bred Sows, Norton, Kan., Feb. 13.
40 sows and gilts. A few choice spring boars at private sale. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton Co.)

King of Kansas Bred Sow Sale
20 fall and 20 spring gilts sired by the above great boar. Five choice proven breed sows bred to King of Kansas. A big percent of the gilts bred to Long Jumbo Jr. Write to day for catalog. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

Big Spotted Poland Chinas
60 Big Spotted Poland China sows and gilts in my Feb. 24 bred sow sale. I want you to come. Write today for Catalog. The Farmers Kind.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Poland China Boars
March and April farrow. Also a few choice fall yearlings. These are actual tops and for sale at reasonable prices. Strictly Big Type. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, Junction City, Kansas

FULKERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS
50 serviceable males weighing from 165 to 300 pounds and 175 pigs, either sex, for sale. They are by Ben's Son and Oronoka and out of sows by A Wonder, Bell's Price, etc. 30 registered Shropshire rams.
F. D. FULKERSON, BRIMSON, MISSOURI

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule Foot Hogs All kinds for sale. Gilts sired by and bred to my first premium winning boars at Ohio and Indiana State fairs of 1913 and 1914. Some fine fall pigs in pairs not related. Zene G. Hadley, Box C, Wilmington, Ohio

HAMPSHIRES.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 100 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRES Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion COLLIE DOGS AND GEESE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM
HAMPSHIRES
Pure bred, registered, well-belted, growthy, vigorous and immune Hampshire Hogs. I guarantee to please you or adjust any difference to your complete satisfaction.
FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching: all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurlag, Taylorville, Ill.

John D. Snyder AUCT., successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas
Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates

N. W. COX Wellington, Ks. AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND FARM SALES.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer
BELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

RUGGLES & SON SALINA, KAN. BEVERLY, KAN.
Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN.
of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer
Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Apr. 5th, 1915. Are you coming?
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

the 4th. All the sales in the circuit can be conveniently attended. Everything on this circuit is immune and all the offerings are good. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze for further notices about these sales. You can ask for a catalog any time now and you will receive one as soon as they are off the press.

George Bingham, Bradford, Kan., offers 50 Poland China bred sows at private sale. Mr. Bingham is an old Iowa breeder, having maintained a herd at Manning, Iowa, a number of years ago and later at Mexico, Mo. He is one of the well known breeders of strictly big type Poland Chinas. The sows he is offering at private sale are exceptionally good. Write him for prices and descriptions.

J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., offers a few choice spring boars at attractive prices. Write him for prices and tell him to book you for his big bred sow sale catalog February 17, at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Harter starts the big Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit at the college on that date. J. L. Griffiths sells the day following at Riley, Kan., A. J. Swingle sells the day following Mr. Griffiths' sale, at Leonardville, Kan., and James Arkell sells the day following Mr. Swingle's sale, at Junction City, Kan. Two hundred sows will be sold on this circuit and it is the big opportunity to buy the right kind and get your pick of the 200 sows. Write them at once for their catalogs and arrange to attend all four sales.

Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

Saturday, February 6, is the date of Philip Albrecht & Sons' thirteenth annual Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. The sale will be held in Smith Center, Kan., in a heated pavilion. The breeding and individual merit in the Albrecht herd is as good as there is in the West. It is one of the oldest and strongest herds in the north central part of the state. Thirty-five bred sows, well grown and in the best possible breeding condition will be sold. Write today for catalog and attend the sale. They will also sell their pure Scotch bull. He is a great individual and a splendid sire.

Higginbotham Brothers' Cattle.

Last week we reported the sale of Hereford cattle by F. S. Jackson to Higginbotham Brothers at Rossville, Kan. In this announcement it was stated that the Higginbothams were retiring from the Holstein business and intended to devote all their energies to breeding Herefords. This was a mistake. Higginbotham Brothers own four farms near Rossville, some of which are especially adapted for handling dairy cattle while others are adapted to raising of beef breeds. It is their intention to handle both Holsteins and Herefords. They will be in a position to supply breeding stock to either the dairyman or the beef producer.

Big Type Poland Sows.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., will sell Poland China bred sows at his farm near Lancaster, March 3. In this sale he will sell 40 head. Ten will be tried sows that made an average of better than eight to the litter last spring. Many of them are sows that Mr. Graner has bought at long prices. He has always been a good buyer and was never known to buy a common individual. Mr. Graner is an old timer in the Poland China business and has been a consistent advocate of the larger type and has never bred anything else. He owns a big farm that is well improved. He is an up-to-date farmer as well as Poland China breeder. He raises Shorthorns and is a believer in good stock of all kinds. His big bred sow sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in later issues. You can ask him to book you for a catalog today and you will get one as soon as they are off the press.

Big Poland China Sow Sale.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., are pioneer breeders of Poland Chinas in northeastern Kansas. While they have never made any sensational sales they have always enjoyed an exceptionally liberal patronage from the breeders, not only in their section of the state but from all over the state. They have bred one type, and advocated one type for more than 30 years. He is recognized as one of the best judges in the country and his sons know the Poland China business from the ground up. Their annual bred sow sales are always attended by breeders and farmers from all over the country and they always receive good prices and the average is always good. The sows they breed themselves usually sell higher than those they buy from elsewhere. The date of their big annual bred sow sale is March 1 and you should plan to attend it. It will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in later issues.

Reber's Shorthorn Dispersion.

D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan., has claimed March 10 as the date of his big dispersion sale of Shorthorns and Percherons. Forty-five Shorthorns will be cataloged including Diamond Goods, which is the $1050 top of Bellows Brothers' sale in 1912. There will be daughters of Choice Goods and other cows and heifers of noted breeding. It is one of the big Shorthorn events of the season. A grand lot of young bulls of serviceable ages will be sold and they are indeed a choice lot. The cows and heifers are among the best ever offered in a public sale in the West. Diamond Goods is an attraction that should bring Shorthorn men from all over the country. Hallwood Lovely and Grace, noted cows in this sale are in their prime and have cost Mr. Reber lots of money. The Percherons are all registered or eligible. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You can write Mr. Reber now to book you for a catalog. They will be out in a few days.

Percherons and Shorthorns.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Will Graner, Lancaster, Kan., is advertising Shorthorn bulls and Percheron stallions. He is offering 10 Percheron stallions ranging in ages from 2 to 6 years. His Shorthorn bulls are yearlings and yearlings past and both offerings will be found as desirable from every standpoint as any like offering that will be made this season. The Percherons are strong in brilliant breeding and are blacks and greys and are out of Mr. Graner's great breeding mares and stallions. Everything is registered and the man that is looking for a good stallion will simply be consulting his own interests by investigating Mr. Graner's Percheron stal-

DUROC-JERSEYS.

10 April and May Duroc Boars sired by Iowa Chief 2nd and Van's Crimson Wonder. Also a nice lot of gilts sired by these great herd boars and bred to a son of Royal Climax. GARRETT BROS., STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROC GILTS bred and a fine lot of fall pigs at farmers prices. A. G. DORR, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

IMMUNED DUROC-JERSEYS
Best of blood lines. Big type. Plenty of all ages. Prices right. Guaranteed. MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS.

CAMPBELL'S DUROCS
A few yearling sows, also spring pigs—the handsome, stretchy kind. Ohio Chief, Col. and Model Top blood lines. Can ship via Rock Island or Santa Fe. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. T. CAMPBELL, MARION, KANSAS

Illinois Duroc-Jersey Pigs
By Chief Selection 124885, Pal. 44543, Prof. King 35481. Out of sows just as well bred. Have a great lot of strong husky March males priced right.
W. L. STONER, HENRY, ILLINOIS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
For Sale: Tried sows and bred gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Sows bred to Tat-A-Walla and, gilts bred to A Critic.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality
Immuned boars and bred gilts, all from large prolific stock. B and C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E Nuff Again King, and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kansas

Immuned Boars and Sows
Twenty immuned Duroc-Jersey boars ready for service, $25 to $35 and up. 100 immuned sows bred to Buddy K 4th, Wide Awake, Cremo and others, $30 to $50 and up. Ready for immediate shipment. Geo. W. Schrunk, City Center, Nebr.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

RICE COUNTY HERD DUROCS
Spring and summer boars, 30 fine gilts and sows bred for March and April farrow. Good Enuff, Colonel, Crimson Wonder, Ohio Chief blood lines. Prices right, herd immune. Write today for prices and descriptions.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS
Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again King and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BANCROFT'S IMMUNE DUROCS
We hold no public sales; nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice spring boars, also gilts, open or bred to order for spring farrow. Customers in 13 states, satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

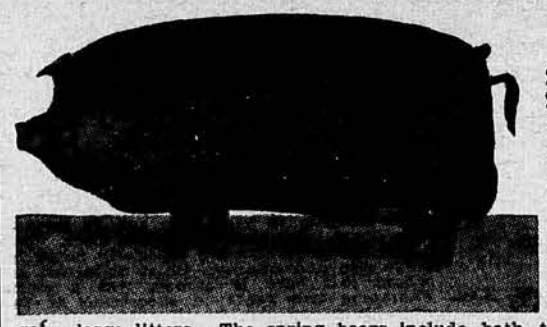
IMMUNE Duroc-Jerseys
8 head of spring boars, 2 show boars. 30 spring gilts bred to Watson's Defender, a son of Defender. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

IMMUNE BRED GILTS
Choice spring gilts by a grandson of both II Climax and the world's fair champion sow. Doty. All safe in pig to Wonder of Kansas by Crimson Wonder IV, and out of Lady Good E Nuff by the champion Good E Nuff Again King. If you want good gilts bred in the purple we have them marked down in price so any farmer or breeder can afford them. Write today
A. F. SIEGLINGER, PEABODY, KANSAS.

BALDWIN DUROCS Baby boars $7. Spring gilts $25. Bred to "Bell the Boy" the undefeated first prize winner at the "Kansas State Fair" the "Tenn. State Fair" and the "Interstate Fair". Immune. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Winners at the big shows. 19 incubators. Cockerels $2. Call and see us. R. W. Baldwin, CONWAY, McPherson Co., Kan. **REDS $2**

THE GET OF CHAMPION BOARS
Duroc-Jersey spring boars and gilts sired by 800 and 1,000 lb. champion boars and out of one of the best herds of sows in Mo. Big boned, strong boars ready for service, $20 to $25; gilts bred to farrow in March, $25 to $35. Register papers furnished without extra charge. Send your check and get your money's worth. R. W. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
The Great Graduate Col., Col. Scion and Gano's Pride head this herd. Extra choice Fall and Spring boars. Their dams are our best matured tried sows.
G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Durocs Priced to Sell

60 Head
20 Bred Sows and Gilts
20 Choice Spring Boars
10 Handsome June Gilts
10 Fancy June Boars
They are most all by or out of sows by Tattler, by the champion Tatarrax, Smith Graduate, a grandson of the famous Graduate Col., and Gold Medal, a grandson of Crimson Wonder 4th. The sows and gilts are safe in pig to C. J.'s Col., by Col. Harris. They are the kind that farrow and raise large litters. The spring boars include both the rugged, stock-farmer kind and the kind suited to the breeder. The June boars and gilts have unusual quality. These hogs are fashionably bred, good boned, good colored, handsome headed and the type that will please you.
No Public Sale I prefer to give my customers the benefit of what a sale would cost. These 60 hogs must sell the next 60 days. Special Reduction on Six or More. Come to the farm on interurban R. R., near Newton, Kan., and let me help you select. If you cannot come write me exactly what you want. Yours for quick business.
J. R. SMITH, Newton, Kansas

13th. ANNUAL
Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale
To Be Held In Heated Sale Pavilion
Smith Center, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 6
35 Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows 35
These sows were sired by such boars as Model Boy 130859 and Golden Wonder 155313. They are bred to such boars as Golden Wonder, Crimson Critic and Crimson King. These sires and dams are from noted prize winning ancestors and our herd is rich in the breeding of Waltmyer Bros., who have won practically all the prizes at the leading shows for a number of years. We have been in the business a long time and believe we know how to handle bred sows for the best results and this offering of big well grown spring gilts and sows is the best we ever offered. Best of train service in and out of Smith Center. Catalogs ready to mail. Address
Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Auctioneers—John Brennen, C. A. Mathes.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.
Note: Our pure Scotch herd bull will be sold in this sale. He is five years old and from the Thompson herd.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Hirschler's Durocs
Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tatarrax Chief and E. L.'s Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today.
E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

Uneda Herd Unexcelled Durocs March boars of excellent breeding, color and quality. Weight, 175 to 200 pounds and not fat. $20, $25 and $30. Choice Sept. boars $10 to $15. The Duroc Bulletin one year with each boar. Tyson Bros., McAllister, Kas.

IMMUNE DUROC SOWS For Sale Duroc sows guaranteed in farrow and cholera immune. Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBR.

Get This Private Sale Catalog
Duroc-Jersey bred gilts. Choice spring gilts and a few fall gilts priced right. Get my prices. Write for my private sale catalog.
RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC BRED GILTS PRIVATE SALE
Will not hold public sale and offer privately 18 choice yearling gilts, and 15 tops of spring crop. All sired by Royal Wonder and bred to Big Critic a richly bred 800 pound boar when mature. Every representation guaranteed.
D. S. COCHRAN, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Good E. Nuff Again King, Grand Champion
Crimson Wonder 4th, second, Kansas State Fair 1913. Otey's Cream, junior champion Kansas State Fair 1914. Herd boars and grand champion prospects for sale. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS.

HUSTON'S DUROCS
Boars for sale by Country Gentleman, Golden Model 4th and Model 140199; sows and gilts safe in pig to such sires as Long Wonder 2nd, County Gentleman and Model. All immune and at pocket-book saving prices. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

Select Chief, The Grand Champion
Of Kansas, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Okla., Dallas, Texas, Shreveport, La., and Hot Springs, Ark. For Sale: Boars sired by him and gilts either by him or bred to him. Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kansas.

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR BARGAINS
30 March and April boars to ship on approval. Low prices as I must sell them. Sired by Dreamland Col. Big bred sow sale at Kanopolis, Feb. 23. Write for boar bargains and sale catalog. Address,
J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS

Howe's Bred Sows and Gilts
Immune spring gilts, fall yearlings and tried sows; extra good breeding. Bred for spring litters to Crimson Hero by Crimson Wonder 4th whose first six sires were grand champions. Prices reasonable.
J. U. HOWE, Route 8, WICHITA, KANSAS

Elm Creek Herd Durocs
A few extra good Duroc Jersey gilts, bred for March farrow. Also one good yearling boar.
J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kansas.

Private Boar Sale
Top boars from our 115 March and April Duroc-Jersey pigs. Nothing but choice ones priced. Extra size, best of breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
HOWELL BROS.
Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Big Bred Sow SALE
February 27
All boars fit to ship sold. Will sell a few bred gilts at private sale. Write for prices and my big bred sow sale catalog. Everything immune.
E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS
(Hillcrest Farm Durocs)

Maplewood Farm Durocs
We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address,
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS
Offers for sale at right prices
75 BRED GILTS
of distinct quality and exceptional breeding.
10 Outstanding Boars
Everything immunized and in perfect health. Come and see us or write your wants.
BUSKIRK & NEWTON
NEWTON, KANSAS

lion offering. The Shorthorn bulls are 17 in number and are big rugged fellows that have been handled in such a manner as to prove valuable to the breeder or farmer who wants a bull for hard service the coming season. Will Graner is a brother to Henry Graner, who is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers because of the high class herd of Poland Chinas which he maintains and advertises in this paper. Look up both advertisements and write him today for prices and further information about his Percherons or Shorthorns.

Duroc-Jersey Sow Sale.

Howell Brothers' Duroc-Jersey sale at their farm seven miles northeast of Herkimer, Kan., on the St. Joe and Grand Island railroad and five miles west of Marietta, Kan., on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific, is one of the big Duroc-Jersey events of the season. They will sell 50 sows and gilts. Ten tried sows, 15 fall yearlings and 25 spring gilts make up the offering. The breeding in this sale is as good as will be found in any sale this winter. Joe's Pride was sired by Joe, the great show boar owned by McFarland Brothers of Sedalia, Mo. Royal Climax was the second prize winner at the American Royal in 1913. He was sired by Climax A and was out of the great sow Dotie. All of the tried sows are by Joe's Pride. These sows and the fall and spring gilts are bred to the three boars. One of the boars is Revelator, a son of the great sow, Queen Mary, the grand champion sow in 1913. The Howells were good buyers in southern Kansas sales last winter and some of the choice breeding secured in these sales go in this sale. Ask for their catalog today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to John W. Johnson of this paper in care of Howell Brothers. Such bids will be carefully handled.

Great Poland China Sows.

J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., (Norton Co.) is one of the well established Poland China breeders of the West. He is the pioneer in Norton in the purebred Poland China business and has kept abreast of the times by buying from leading Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas herds. His offering of 40 tried sows, fall and spring gilts Saturday, February 13, is one of the really good offerings of the season. The tried sows are of proven value, as producers. They are sired by such boars as Blaine's Last Hadley, King Hercules, Ott's Big Orange, and other noted sires. The fall gilts are great. They are sired by King Hercules. The 20 spring gilts are by The Giant, King Hercules and Blood Orange, by Ott's Big Orange. All are bred to the herd boars. The herd sows that produced the gilts are as choice a lot as will be found in any herd in the West and are in the same class with the herds of the East. The 40 sows and gilts in this sale will please the most exacting and it will be a great place for the breeder who wants a few sows to build up his herd. Write to Mr. Foley today for his catalog. If you can't attend send your bids to John W. Johnson or Jesse R. Johnson in care of Mr. Foley at Norton, Kan., and they will be well treated. For a catalog address him at Oronoque, Kan.

Great Poland China Offering.

James W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan., will sell a draft of 40 Poland China bred sows and gilts from his well known herd, on February 9. His sale is the day before the Agricultural college sells Poland Chinas at Manhattan and the day following the college sale, Howard R. Ames of Maple Hill, Kan., will disperse his herd at the farm four miles south of St. Marys, Kan. This forms a circuit of good sales that can be conveniently attended. In Mr. Anderson's herd is to be found some of the richest of big type breeding. Clay Jumbo, by Nebraska Jumbo, is one of the really big boars and valuable sires of the breed. Joe Wonder is another great, big type sire, in the 1000 pound class. A King is a great young boar out of the $200 sow Mr. Anderson bought in the John B. Lawson sale last winter. He was sired by A Wonder Jumbo. The sows and gilts in the sale will be bred to him. We hope every breeder in Kansas will write for Mr. Anderson's catalog. It will give complete breeding and general information about the great blood lines to be found in this sale offering of bred sows. Those who cannot attend may send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Anderson at Leonardville, Kan. Write today for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Annual Poland Sow Sale.

In this issue appears the advertising of Joshua Morgan's big Poland China bred sow sale at his farm near Republic, Kan., and Hardy, Neb. This is the regular annual bred sow sale which Mr. Morgan makes and the offering of 40 sows and gilts this season is stronger than ever. There are 20 fall yearlings in this sale and they are as good as any 20 young sows that ever went into one sale anywhere. About half of them were intended for Mr. Morgan's own bred sow reservation but because of the fact that some of the spring gilts intended for the sale did not successfully pass over he has decided to add the fall yearlings and insure an offering that will be as good as will be made in the West this season. There are two great sires in this herd, Long Sam and Guy's Price Wonder and either of them are over 1000 pounds in weight if highly conditioned and they would not have to be so blamed fat either. The Morgan herd has always been noted for great size and this season's offering combines size, good feet and legs, best of backs and coats. You want to be there and you will be convinced of the truth of these statements. Write for the catalog today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. If you can't come you can send bids to J. W. Johnson of this paper and such bids will be handled carefully and honestly. Address Mr. Morgan at Hardy, Neb. He is just over the line in Jewell county, Kansas. Come to Republic, Kan., or Hardy, Neb., and you will be met by autos or teams and returned for evening trains.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb., have postponed their February 4 sale indefinitely.

Jones-Ridgley Poland Sow Sale.

The combination sale of big Poland China bred sows to be made by C. P. Jones of Cortland, and Ben Ridgley of Pickerell,

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. BRED SOWS and gilts. Priced right. Elmer R. Kieg, Hesston, Kan.

Choice O. I. C. BRED GILTS and TRIED SOWS HENRY KAMPING, ELSMORE, KANS.

Coon Creek O. I. C. Herd
32 Sept. pigs, both sexes, spring boars and gilts, and choice brood sows for sale. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

SunnySide Herd O.I.C.
80 Spring pigs both sex, pairs and trios not related, best of breeding, priced right. W. H. Lynch, Reading, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm
25 O. I. C., March and April, boars and gilts. Special prices for the next thirty days. ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

O.I.C. BRED SOWS and GILTS
A few tried sows and gilts bred for spring farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O.I.C's.
Pigs farrowed first part of November, $10.00. September pigs $12.50 each. Bred gilts $22.50, 5% off on all orders for two or more animals. Will have lots of extra good pigs coming between now and next April. Am booking orders now. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune; priced to sell.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

Large English Berkshires
2 outstanding fall boars now ready for service, price $40.00 and $50.00 each. 20 head of spring boars at $25.00 to $40.00 each. 50 head of sows and gilts bred for spring litters, price $35.00 to $75.00 each. Address H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.

BERKSHIRES
Help me put Berkshires on every farm; some nice boars ready for service, prize winners; also some nice bred gilts.
FRED HALL, LONE WOLF, OKLAHOMA

Walnut Breeding Farm
BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported brod outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.

OUTSTANDING BERKSHIRES Priced to SELL
Six spring boars ready to ship; two at $25 each; two at $35 each and two at $50 each. Also one of our herd boars, Ideal Centerpiece 178545 at $50. 15 sows and gilts and 30 pigs ready to ship. Buy early and save money.
J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires
125 head for sale, 10 service boars, 15 bred sows and gilts, 100 fancy spring pigs, at attractive prices. Write today.
SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

BERKSHIRES
Special offering of sows and gilts bred to Starlight Premier 6th and Rivaleer 130548. There will be quality and prices to suit all purses. Weanling fall pigs priced to sell. Write today.
KIESLER FARMS
A. J. McCauley, Perryville, Mo.

GALLOWAYS.

Registered Galloways
250 in herd. 40 bulls from 5 to 18 months, sired by the 2200 lb. Carnot. Imp. breeding. W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County), Nebraska.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.
G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

HEREFORDS.

Sedlacek Herefords
14 bulls from 6 to 16 months old for sale. Popular breeding and the best of individuals. Write for full particulars and prices.
J. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see
CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE high bred registered bulls, from 4 to 18 months old. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

35 Head of 1, 2 and 3 year old **JERSEY HEIFERS** also a few cows and two registered bulls, a nice lot. Priced to sell. R. F. HODGINS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL two years old; choice, eligible to register. From one of the best herds in Kansas. $90 if sold now.
GEO. H. HAUTS, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

Higginbotham's Holsteins
Registered Holstein bulls for sale, from a month old up to two years old, many of them from A. R. O. Dams. They are priced so they sell readily. If you need a bull see ours before you buy.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins
A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and grandsires. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy a good one from
F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Linscott JERSEYS
Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate.
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS
Over 200 head in herd. Special prices on cows and 40 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, sired by Sindt Butter Boy King, whose dam and granddam were 27 lb. cows. 40 miles west of K.C. N. EAGER, R. R. No. 8, Lawrence, Kansas

Holstein Herd Material
Choice Bull Calves: Serviceable Bulls; and Females:
Herd headed by Wauseona King Korndyke, a grand-son of Pontiac Korndyke, that sired 102 A. R. O. daughters.
T. M. EWING INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins
I am offering 7 beautiful heifers from 15 to 21 months of age, strongly bred in the DeKol strain, granddaughters of DeKol 2d Paul DeKol No. 2 sire of 35 A. R. O. daughters, and 16 proven sons; grand sire DeKol 2d Paul DeKol, sire 45 A. R. O. daughters and 37 proven sons; also 4 nice young cows from 3 to 5 years, of the Gerben, Korndyke and Wintze families, fresh and coming fresh. This is all first class stuff. One bull calf, 3 months of age. All this stock is registered. IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEYS
I have one very choice Guernsey bull of serviceable age, out of imported sire and dam; also one six-months' old bull—very choice.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!
TUBERCULIN TESTED.
Some matured cows and young bulls by Chief Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Penwyn 2d and Flash of Fenmore (A. R. 55). Address
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.
The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.
Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace's DeKol. Dam one year, semi-official, milk 22087 pounds; Dam one year, semi-official, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam one year, semi-official, 1026 pounds butter, as a three-year-old (world's record) and over 3,000 pounds butter in three years (world's record). We will let this great bull to a few good cows this season at $25.00. We have several young bulls for sale. Write for particulars to
SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, (Owners), Independence, Kas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KAN.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
DUROC HOGS
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
I will sell my herd bull Rutger Heatherson 3rd, 115104 and eight coming yearling bulls; also some females, open and bred. My herd consists of animals of the best breeding, strong in the blood of the Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Bruce Hills, Heatherblooms and Lady Jeans.
W. G. Denton, Denton, Kansas

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
50 Females Yearlings and coming yearlings; also one three-year-old bull.
50 Bulls These are the best cattle we have ever offered and priced for quick sale.
Sutton & Porteous, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Good Enough X8933
8 years old; also registered black Percheron stallion, a sure foal getter. T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS
Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

SHORTHORNS.

17 SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS
9 yearlings past and 8 yearlings. Big, strong, rugged bulls, mostly by Victor Archer. Reds and roans. Write today for descriptions and prices WILL GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOP BULLS
Three pure Scotch bulls; one 12-months-old Butterfly; one 8-months-old Orange Blossom, and one Brawith Bud. Three herd headers. I have other good bulls that carry several Scotch crosses. All priced to sell.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Shorthorns Priced to Sell
A nice lot of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 8 to 20 months old: also cows and heifers safe in calf. These cattle can be bought so they will make you a good profit. Do not wait, first come, first served.
H. C. Stephenson
CLEMENTS, (CHASE CO.) KANSAS

SHORTHORNS
Choice Young Herd Bulls 10 to 14 months old. A few Choice Young Heifers. Some Cows close to calving. Everything guaranteed free from tuberculosis, or any other contagious disease. Prices very reasonable.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns
Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.
C. W. Taylor
Abilene, Kansas

Three Shorthorn Bulls Almost perfect in conformation yet representing three distinct types. **Love**, by Lavender Lord, by Avondale and out of Lovely, is a beautiful red calf with great length and heavy bone; weight about 1000 pounds; age 12 months. **Spring Goods 2nd**, by Spring Goods, by Choice Goods and out of Maud Muller, a great cow. One of the best you ever saw: long, deep, wide, low-down, beautiful coat; eight months old; the prize-winner kind. **Avondale 2nd**, out of my Butterfly cow, dropped May 18th, is too good to sell but I cannot afford to keep him. It pays to buy the best, I have them. You can afford to buy them. Photos on request. (Also three extra good Duroc-Jersey boars.) Write today.
D. O. WILSON, Winfield, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

A good lot of two to six-year-old jacks, well broke and quick servers, the kind that gets business in any community. Reduced prices for the next 30 days. Call or write.
PHIL WALKER
MOLINE, KANSAS

Neb., should attract buyers that are in the market for the best. Both offerings are descended from ancestors that have been shown and were winners at Nebraska State Fairs. Remember the date, February 6, at Pickerell. G. A. Wiebe sells the day before, at Beatrice, seven miles away. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson care of Ben Ridgley, Pickerell, Neb.

Last Call For Wiebe's Sale.

G. A. Wiebe will have one of the good Poland China bred sow offerings of the winter. His sale will be held at Beatrice on February 5 and the entire offering is immune. The Wiebe kind will please the best breeders of Kansas and Nebraska. The Jones & Ridgley sale will be held at Pickerell, seven miles from Beatrice, next day. Readers of this paper wanting the best should attend both sales. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Wiebe's care at Beatrice, Neb.

Garrison's Shorthorn Sale.

Readers of this paper should not overlook the big reduction Shorthorn sale advertised for Wednesday, February 3 at Summerfield, Kan., by A. B. Garrison, one of the oldest and most successful breeders in Kansas. The Garrison Shorthorns are the practical useful kind. The cows are heavy milkers and the herd bull, sire of the most of the young things, is one of the best Scotch bulls in the West. He is a grandson of Choice Goods. All of the cows are bred to him. O. A. Tiller of Pawnee City, Neb., 12 miles from Summerfield, consigns a few choice individuals.

Successful Hereford Sale.

Mousel Brothers' sixth annual Hereford sale at Cambridge, Neb., attracted a big crowd of Hereford breeders from all over the country. Their inquiry for catalogs prior to the sale was the biggest they have ever had. Buyers were there from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho. The 60 head sold for an average of $271, which was very satisfactory to Mousel Brothers. Thirty-five bulls sold for an average of $267; the females for an average of $275. The interest in the offering centered around their great herd bull, Beau Mischief. The top of the sale was $930, paid by Hugh Whiteford of Guilford, Mo., for the junior yearling show heifer, The Winning Girl, a daughter of Beau Mischief. O. J. McCulloch of Clarks, Neb., paid $800 for Beau's Mixer, a yearling bull sired by Beau Mischief. Many of the best things in the sale were bought by Nebraska breeders.

Draft Horses and Holsteins.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb., report active sales in draft stallions. This company has taken pains to provide an attractive collection of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions of various ages and of a character to suit their established trade. This firm has long had the reputation for supplying draft horses of the better class, combining extra good weights, quality and action. The company has never made it a practice to carry an especially large stock, but has always provided horses of a high standard, and in sufficient numbers for the most critical buyers. They invite their old patrons, and any who are interested in securing drafters, to visit their barns in Lincoln and inspect their offerings. This company has recently been advertising Holstein heifers and is having a brisk demand. A number of recognized dairy cattle experts have within the past few days inspected these heifers and pronounced them a very superior collection throughout. They have been selected from heavy milking ancestry. They adhere to the approved Holstein type and markings, unregistered but practically pure-bred, and many of them will freshen within the next few days.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Chas. W. Finley, of Otterville, Mo., breeder and exhibitor of some of the state's best Durocs, has decided to quit the hog business and will hold a dispersion sale at Otterville, March 2. This will be your opportunity to get some of the best.

C. M. Howard of Hammond, Kan., is advertising two good French draft stallions, and a few good jacks. Mr. Howard's ad appears in the Polled Durham columns. If you need anything in the line of French draft stallions, jacks or Polled Durhams, write Mr. Howard.

A. G. Dorr is offering a choice lot of Duroc-Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Mr. Dorr is one of the oldest breeders in the state and has shipped his hogs to practically every state in the Union. He is making very close prices on these good gilts. Write him at once.

O. C. Hagans, secretary of the Miami County Breeders' association, states that inquiries are being received for lists of stock being sold in the sale at Paola, Kan., February 25. The Miami county breeders have gone into this proposition to make it win. They are going to put up a class of stock that will make the public know what is going on in Miami county. They realize their future business depends a great deal on this sale and they are going to leave nothing undone on their part.

Publisher's News Notes

The Stay There Earmark.

Nothing is of greater importance to the livestock breeder than the matter of the proper identification of his stock. To do this successfully some kind of marker must be used. The Stay There Marker has been in use by some of the best stockmen of this and foreign countries for many years. It is highly recommended everywhere, made of aluminum and hard metal and will not rust. Made stamped with number and initials of person buying. Used for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. For full particulars, circular and sample free write M. H. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.

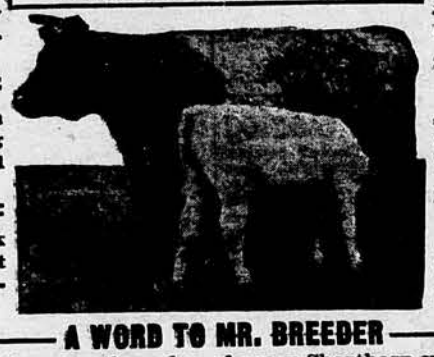
Profit in Poultry Raising.

Meat shortage is the cry from all parts of the world. For ten years past the supply of beef, pork, veal and other meats has been growing less in proportion to the demand. The sale of breeding stock, hog cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, and the European war are factors in cutting short the supply and increasing the demand. Poultry raisers will find in this a splendid

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

More and better Shorthorns for my customers than ever before. $20,000 worth of pure bred Registered Shorthorns to sell the next 60 days. $1000 properly invested in these cattle will make you rich. Come early and get your pick; we pay your car fare home if you do not buy.

THE FARMER'S COW



Foundation stock that carry the blood of the very best Scotch families.

2 heifers and a bull — milking strain, not related —$250.

2 fresh milk cows, calf at foot and rebred—milking strain—$350.

Strong in the blood of the most noted sires of the breed.

8 head of heifers, milking strain and Scotch herd bull all for $1,000.

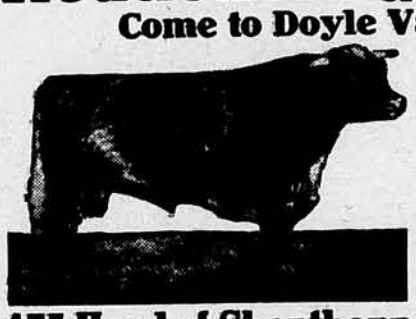
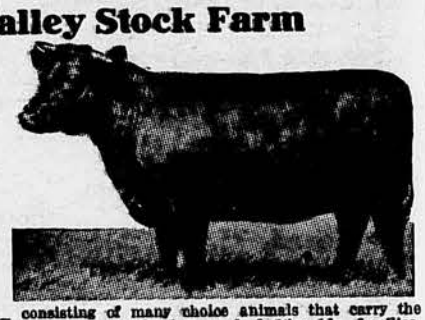
A car load of rugged young bulls, $100 to $150 each.

A WORD TO MR. BREEDER

It is easy to increase the value of every Shorthorn you raise from $10 to $30, simply by using a better breeding bull. Stop and figure what this means even on the first crop of calves, whether you have 5 or 50 breeding cows and heifers in your herd. I have never before had such splendid herd bull material from which to select. I want to place these bulls where they will do the most good. The success of those who buy these herd bulls will prove more than all my prize winning and show ring honors my ability as a breeder. Come and see them, you will say with others they are the greatest bunch of herd header material you ever saw on any farm.

CALL ON OR WRITE
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm

175 Head of Shorthorns consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All Kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select— Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.
Yours for business,
M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

ECKHARDT'S SHORTHORNS

More Than 100 HEAD Must Sell by Feb. 15th
Cows and heifers bred or with calf at foot. A choice lot of young heifers and bulls 8 to 20 months old.

A Rare Chance for Breeder or Farmer

to add to or lay the foundation for a Shorthorn herd. Rose Dale by Avondale and out of Rose Wood 92nd, a sire of great merit at head of herd. 75 cows with calf at foot or bred to this son of the champion Avondale. When you visit this herd and see 30 of his last season's get, handsome sons and sweet daughters, they will prove to you his ability as a sire and you will want some of these cattle. We have raised these cattle and know what they are. The female foundation is mostly from my Wisconsin herd and are strong in milking qualities.

Special Prices Will Be Made

to those wishing the entire herd or who buy several head. You cannot afford to wait if you want good registered Shorthorns. These cattle must sell and will sell soon. Wire, phone or write when you will come. Phone No. 1212.

Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kas.

SHORTHORN BULLS
4 Shorthorn bulls, 9 months old, white and roans, sired by Golden Cruickshank, pure Scotch. From the same family as Lavender Lord, by Avondale.
C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SALE
Scotch Topped Shorthorns
12 bulls, 8 to 23 months old, reds and roans. 11 cows and heifers safe in calf or calf at side. EBY BROS., MARION, KAN.

BUY YOUR JACKS OF PRAIRIE VIEW JACK FARM

We have shipped jacks for 35 years. The same reliable guarantee goes with each sale. We have forty jacks and jennets to sell from 2 to 5 year olds, 15 to 16¼ hands high. We sell more jacks at private sale than any other firm. 40 miles north of Kan. City and 40 mi. east of St. Joe. ED. BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI

Registered Percheron Studs
We have them, big fellows. 1, 2, 3 and 4 yr. olds. Real Drafters, big bone, lots of quality and action, grown right, will go out and make good both as to sires and foal getters. You lose money if you don't look at Bishop Bros.' Studs before buying. 20 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.
BISHOP BROS., Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS

PUREBRED HORSES.

AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, FEB. 2
33 Percheron horses including Imp. and home bred stallions and mares and high grade Percherons; also 8 Shorthorn cattle. WM. FORGEY, Esbon, Kansas.

10 Registered PERCHERON Stallions
ranging in ages from two years to six. Blacks and greys. Strong in Brilliant breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.
WILL GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

Miami County Breeders Sale
Thursday, February 25, 1915
J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kan. ..... Percherons
J. D. Detar, Spring Hill, Kan. ..... Percherons
J. W. Masters, Paola, Kan. ..... Percherons
Heflebower & Laskie, Bucyrus, Kan. ..... Percherons
M. A. Kelly, Bucyrus, Kan. ..... Herefords
H. L. McPill, Paola, Kan. ..... Herefords
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan. ..... Polled Durhams
P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan. ..... Poland Chinas
L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan. ..... Poland Chinas
For information write O. O. HAGANS, Secy., PAOLA, KANSAS

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

Imp. Stallions and Mares

Percherons, Belgians, and Shires 2 to 6 yrs. old; weight, 1900 to over 2100. Paris, Mamers and state fair winners. Best guarantee, prices right. Terms to suit reliable parties. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers.
Joseph Rousselle, Seward, Neb. (22 MILES WEST OF LINCOLN).

STALLION FOR SALE
Best Percheron in Kansas. Coal black, coming 3 years old, will mature 2050 and has the style of a coacher. Registered, sound and right in every way. $750.00 buys him.
Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Five jacks, 3 to 6 years old. W. E. LOOMIS, Route 10, Emporia, Kans.

For Sale or Trade
Four Jacks, Nine Jennets, black with white points, and one Percheron stallion for sale or trade, for cattle or mules. R. E. LUSHER, WEST LINE, MO.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers
Fine Kentucky, Mammoth jacks with plenty of style, bone and weight. Saddle stallions, mares, colts and fillies. Buy your jacks and horses on the farms where they are bred. Home cured bluegrass seed. COOK FARMS, Box F, Lexington, Ky.

HALEY'S STOCK FARM
For Sale: Three splendid jacks in service last season. Also one reg. Percheron stallion and a few good Percheron mares. Write
JAS. B. HALEY, HOPE, KANSAS

Big Boned Jacks and Jennets

Herd won more prizes at Oklahoma State Fair 1914 than all others combined. One of the oldest established herds in the state. J. H. SMITH Kingfisher, Okla.

MAMMOTH JACKS

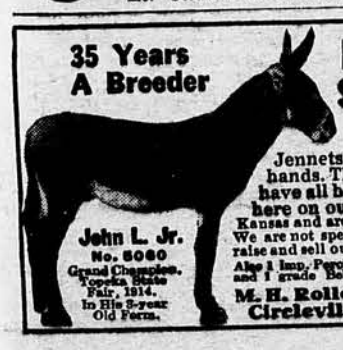
You will find at my barns one of the largest number of best quality registered, big-boned black jacks, 15 to over 16 hands, to be found in the U.S. Reference, Banks of Lawrence. Location 40 miles west of Kansas City on the U. P. and Santa Fe.
Prices reasonable.
Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM

Registered Jacks, bred to meet modern requirements for bone and stamina. 25 head from weanlings to 7-year-olds and up to 1200 pounds in weight. Good jennets bred to the champion Pharaoh 2491. We won the 1913 and 1914 state fair championships.
H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kansas.

GRANDVIEW JACK FARM

STOCKTON, KANSAS, (Rooks County)
At private sale: 18 mammoth jacks ranging in ages from serviceable jacks down to weanlings. All are black with white points and have bone, size and substance. Also 35 jennets in foal. Write for descriptions and prices, and visit my barn at Stockton. Visitors called for at Plainville. If you are looking for the best at reasonable prices write me. Cornelius McNulty, Stockton, Kan.

35 Years A Breeder

John L. Jr. No. 5060 Grand Champion, Topeka State Fair, 1914. In His 3-year Old Form.
For Sale
35 head Jacks and Jennets 14½ to 16 hands. These Jacks have all been raised here on our Farm in Kansas and are acclimated. We are not speculators but raise and sell our own stock. Also 1 Imp. Percheron Stallion and 1 grade Belgian Stallion.
M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan.

chance for profits. Even when eggs are high in winter, it will pay better to put them into an incubator and raise broilers, fryers and full-grown hens. It will give you a better income, because chickens on the place grow up largely on farm wastes. A small investment in a reliable incubator is the first requisite for a proper start. Among the incubators on the market, the Sure Hatch stand forth prominently as a successful hatching machine. It has been on the market 17 years, and is a recognized standard; manufactured by the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 14, Fremont, Neb., in one of the biggest incubator factories in the country. It is beyond question a splendidly built machine, and a reliable cold weather hatcher, which is very important. Its double walls, dead air space, thoroughly insulated top, copper hot water heating system, and automatic regulation make it a chick producer of superior quality. The Sure Hatch Incubator Company will send this machine freight paid to any station in the United States, under a 10 year guarantee and on 60 days' trial. They supply full directions with the incubator; also their Uncle Sam Poultry Book, which gives many valuable hints from official sources on how to succeed with poultry.

Frazier's Great Offering.

One of the extra good bred sow offerings in the state of Missouri this season will be that of E. D. Frazier of Drexel. The sale will be held on the Frazier farm, Wednesday, February 10. You may judge the kind of hogs Mr. Frazier raises when you recall that he made the top average of this section last year. Since then he has built up and added to the herd a number of exceptionally well bred individuals. Mr. Frazier thinks that the hogs will be 25 per cent larger than any he has ever sold. The offering will consist of 25 spring gilts and 25 yearling and tried sows, sired by such great boars as Frazier's A Wonder, Expansion Hadley, Major B. Hadley, Giant Wonder, Big Logan Ex., and White Sox Chief. In addition to the sows he will sell the best two boars raised this year. Last spring Mr. Frazier purchased from Mr. Lawson of Iowa, Wonder King, one of the best pigs ever sired by Long King's Equal. His dam, Wonder Jumbo 4th, is by A Wonder. Here is a real big type bred hog and Mr. Frazier is to be congratulated on his splendid judgment in selecting such a herd boar. Three-fifths of the spring gilts, a large portion of the tried sows and some of the yearlings are bred to this great boar. Others will be bred to Jumbo Ben, by Big Ben, dam King's Jumbo 5th, by Long Price, one of the best pigs ever raised by Pfander & Son. In the display ad you will find the cut of one of the fine gilts to be sold. There are some litter gilts that sell that are even better than this one. There were 11 pigs in this litter, nine raised. The top boar will sell in the sale. Two of the boars went to Tennessee. The fourth went to the noted western showman W. Bernstine, of Hanford, Calif., who considers him a most remarkable pig and a very good prospect for 1915. Write at once for a catalog and see what good blood lines are offered in this sale. Mr. Frazier uses the simultaneous method of vaccination. Please mention this paper when you write.

Hog Feeding Experiment

In average years Kansas farmers do not purchase much feed to take the place of corn for fattening any class of stock but in years following seasons of drouth much commercial feed is used. This year there is a greater scarcity of corn than usual and many commercial feeds are being sold in the state. The Kansas Experiment station is conducting an experiment the object of which is to determine the feeding value of hominy feed for growing and fattening hogs. The experiment was started on March 2, and 45 fall pigs are being fed. These pigs are divided into five lots. Two lots are being fed on growing rations and will be developed for breeding purposes. One of these lots gets a mixture of 50 per cent hominy feed, 45 per cent shorts and 5 per cent tankage and the other gets a mixture of 50 per cent corn, 45 per cent shorts, and 5 per cent tankage. Two lots are being fattened for market, one getting a ration composed of corn 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, and tankage 8 per cent and the other a ration composed of hominy feed 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, and tankage 8 per cent. The fifth lot is being fed on a mixture of corn 50 per cent, shorts 45 per cent and tankage 5 per cent. These pigs will be grown during the early part of the feeding period and then probably finished on alfalfa pasture on a ration consisting of corn 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent and tankage 8 per cent. The results of this experiment should help the feeder to decide whether it will be more profitable to fatten the pigs as soon as possible or grow them until they develop good frames and finish them on a heavy grain ration and alfalfa pasture.

Hominy feed is a byproduct obtained in the manufacture of hominy and brewers grits, and consists of the hulls and some starchy material from the grain. It is a palatable feed of good quality. Experiments at other stations have shown that when supplemented with some feed rich in protein hominy feed has about the same value as corn meal. This byproduct, probably will come into more general use in this state in the future and the results of the Kansas experiment should be of interest to all hog growers.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

50 Head of Percherons
All Registered in the Percheron Society of America

Percheron Mares of Correct Type

Algarve by Samson at the head of the herd, is a wonderfully impressive sire, weighing over 2200 pounds.

Young stallions and mares by Algarve and big handsome mares of correct type, in foal to him, make up a large part of this offering. His two-year-old daughter was 1st in class at the International and the mares we offer you bred to him are the kind that will do honor to him.

If you want Percherons, we want to meet you and there is no better way than right at our barns and pastures, where you can see what they are and how we raise them. When you see this year's crop of big-boned, square-built, handsome colts you will have a better idea of what we have to sell.

These Percherons are strong in the best blood ever imported from France. They have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you if you want the good, big draft type of Percheron. We expect to sell Percherons because we have the right kind and at prices you will say are reasonable. Write wire or phone what you want or when you can call at the farm, 3 miles East of Great Bend. Shipment over both Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe. Call on or address

Harris Bros., Great Bend, Kan.

LAMER

I have just received a new shipment of 20 Stallions and now have

80-Head-80

Stallions, Mares, Fillies and Colts

WRITE FOR PRICES

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kansas

WE HAVE BEEN IN THE HORSE BUSINESS MANY YEARS
And we have never at any time owned as many ton stallions as we have at the present time. If you are looking for a stallion with size, quality and action at a reasonable price come and see us.
Daniel Kelly & Son City Office, 1012 O. St., Lincoln, Neb.

Brilliant Blood, Jet Blacks, Rich Grays

Registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. I grow the ton type with extraordinary bone and heavy quarters—I love a good horse. Come and visit at my plain old-fashioned Percheron farm that has the goods, and lots of them. Don't let anyone tell you that they have Percherons just like Fred Chandler's. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Imported and American Bred Stallions,
PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

We have a splendid lot of stallions of various ages selected especially for the requirements of our trade. They are big, drafty, clean boned, well finished and good actors. We have never offered better bargains.
150 Choice Holstein Heifers unregistered, from best milking strains, soon to freshen.
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Green's Big Stock Sale

KIOWA, KANS.

Friday, February 5

Greatest Jack and Jennet Sale of the Season

34 JACKS AND JENNETS: 22 jacks, 10 big jacks of breeding age, 7 coming two-year-old and five weanlings. 12 jennets all in foal to a great herd jack or with colt at side. A number of these jacks and jennets would be a feature in any noted jack sale.

50 HORSES AND MULES, including a registered three-year-old Percheron stallion weighing 1800 pounds, one high-grade Percheron stallion weighing a ton, two registered standard bred stallions, also a 1250 pound, five-year-old gentle driver with lots of speed. Two part Shetland ponies; one in foal. Work mares, work mules and two-year-old colts. With matched teams of both horses and mules.

THE CATTLE include 8 head of good milk cows and heifers; three non-registered Jersey bulls ready for service.

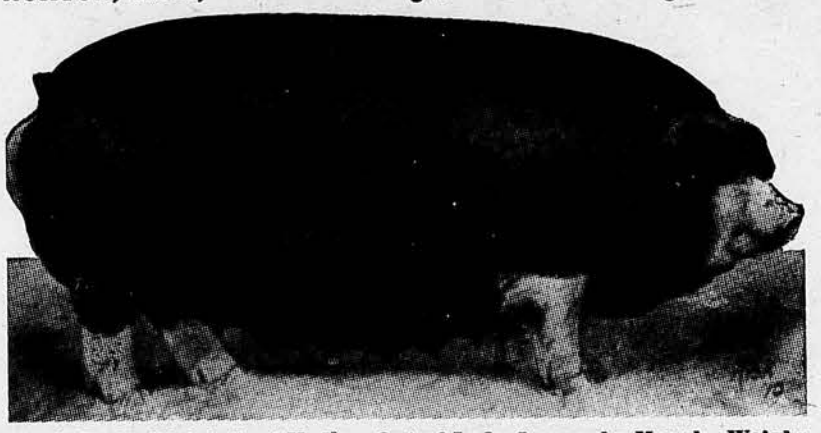
THE HOGS include 6 Duroc bred gilts, full bloods but not registered and a pure bred but non-registered boar. This is a great lot of unusually good stock. The biggest sale opportunity of the season. Write for particulars. Trains met; free conveyance. Address

I. N. GREEN, KIOWA, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Pete Powelson, R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Foley's Immune Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Under Cover at NORTON, KAN., Saturday, February 13th



Lizzie B., by Blain's Last Hadley, Out of Lady Jensen, by Mogul. Weighs Over 700 pounds. Sells bred to Panama Giant.

40 That Carry the Blood of Noted Big Iowa Sires and Dams 40

12 tried sows. 8 fall yearlings. 20 spring gilts. The fall gilts were sired by King Hercules. Spring gilts by The Giant, a son of Big Ben. Others by King Hercules and Blood Orange, a son of Ott's Big Orange. The tried sows include some of the very best sows in the herd, daughters of Ott's Big Orange, Blain's Last Hadley, Jumbo Pan and Panama. Selling these great sows as attractions. Most of the gilts are out of sows by Ott's Big Orange, Blain's Last Hadley and Blue Valley Look. The fall and spring gilts are bred mostly to Blue Valley Look, Panama Giant and King Hercules. Tried sows to same boars. Write early for catalog. Mention the Mail and Breeze. Send sealed bids to John W. Johnson in my care to Norton, Kan. Stop at any hotel in Norton as my guest.

J. F. Foley, Norton, Kansas

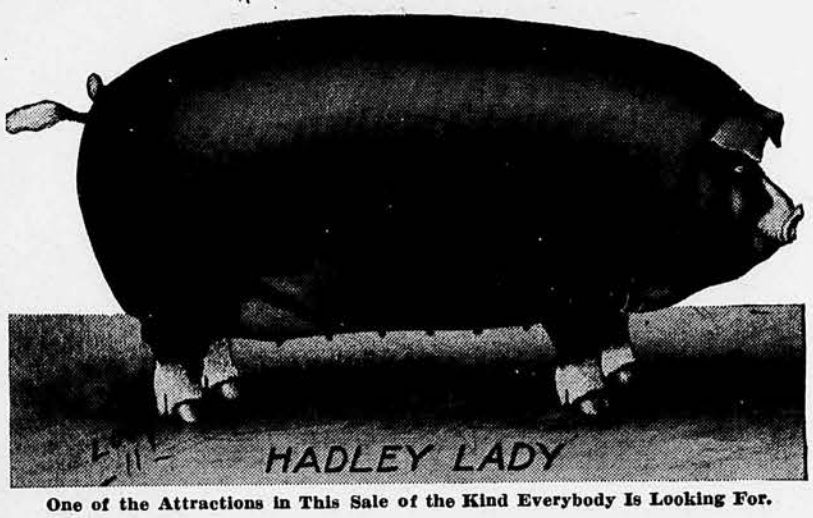
COL. JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER.

Morgan's BIG Poland Chinas

The Annual Bred Sow Sale Will Be Held on Mr. Morgan's Farm, This Winter, and 40 Choice Sows Go In The Sale.

Hardy, Neb., Monday, February 15

Mr. Morgan's great herd is known all over the West because of the great size which it contains. All of his sires are of the half ton kind. Some of the best fall yearlings ever raised on this farm will be in this sale. It is a great offering of the best of big ones.



One of the Attractions in This Sale of the Kind Everybody Is Looking For.

The offering consists of ten tried sows, 20 fall yearlings and 20 spring yearlings. The fall gilts are by **Guy's Price Wonder** and the spring gilts by **Long Sam** and **Guy's Price Wonder.** The fall gilts and some of the spring gilts are bred to the Sensational young boar bought in the Powers & Chattuck sale at Aurora, Nebr., last October. He is a January pig and traces to **Long Wonder** and **Smooth Wonder** on the sires' side and to **Big Hadley** on the dams' side. The balance of the gilts and the tried sows are bred to **Guy's Price Wonder** and **Big Sam.** Everything immune. Sale at the farm. Will meet trains at Hardy, Neb. and Republic, Kan. Ask for catalog today. Send bids to **J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze** in my care. Address

JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Nebr.

Auctioneer: H. S. Duncan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

HOWELL'S Annual DUROC-JERSEY Bred Sow Sale

At farm near Herkimer and Marietta, Kans.

Friday, February 12, 1915

50 Big Type Sows and Gilts Properly Fed and Developed for Results, 50

10 Tried Sows 15 Fall Yearlings 25 Spring Gilts

Fall gilts sired mostly by Joe's Pride, son of Joe, winner of 1st at St. Louis World's Fair.

Spring gilts mostly by Royal Climax, 2nd at American Royal, 1913. His sire was Climax, a son of Dotie. 1 spring gilt by Perfect Col. Champion at Eastern shows the past season. Tried sows mostly by Joe.

The offering is bred to Revelator, a son of Queen May, grand champion of Kansas, 1913. His sire was Blue Valley, by Valley Chief. Others to Perfect Climax, by Royal Climax, and Sampson's son, by King Sampson. His dam was by Col. Scion.

The offering is very uniform and all but a very few raised on our farm and descended from sows raised by us. We know the breeding lines and can assure prospective buyers that this is one of the most practical and useful offerings of the year. Trains will be met at Marietta on Union Pacific and Herkimer on the Grand Island. Make connections at Fairbury and Wymore for these points. Write early for catalog and be our guest sale day if possible.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kas.

AUCTIONEER—Jas. T. McCulloch.

J. W. Johnson will represent this paper; send him bids in our care at Herkimer.

Oklahoma Breeders Combination Sale

Enid, Okla., February 9-10-11-12

Tuesday, February 9th

35 Poland China bred sows, 10 boars; 20 Duroc-Jersey bred sows, 10 boars. We will sell 20 May gilts that will average 300 pounds; also one of the very best Poland China herd boars in Oklahoma.

Wednesday, February 10th

80 head of registered cattle, including Jerseys, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns. Sale will include one of the best pure Scotch Shorthorn bulls that will be sold this year; 10 cows bred to him.

Thursday, February 11th

30 Imported and American bred Percheron mares; 15 Imported and American bred Percheron stallions. This is by far the best lot of Percherons ever offered at auction in the Central West. F. S. Kirk consigns 3 fillies sired by the $10,000 International grand champion, Carnot. One of them a prize winner at the Iowa and Illinois state fairs also 7 extra good fillies bred to the famous Carnot; one of them is a wonder, weighing more than a ton at 2 years. F. N. Garner consigns 3, including a two-year-old stallion; weight 1900 pounds; a State fair prize winner. C. F. Cooper consigns 4, including the four-year-old Imported stallion, Kravin, weight 2200 pounds, a Kansas State fair prize winner; also a filley by Kravin that was 1st prize winner Kansas State fair. W. S. Boles and Sons consign 12, including stallions and fillies by Hautain, grand champion Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas State fairs, also 6 choice mares bred to this famous champion among them 1st prize winner at American Royal also Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas State fairs. J. H. Jackson consigns 6, including the four-year-old imported stallion Kor, 1st prize winner Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana State fairs, 1914. Also a team of mares, weight 4410 pounds, both State fair winners. One of them grand champion two State fairs. All of Mr. Jackson's mares are bred to Albany 2nd, eight times grand champion at State fairs and National shows. Including two times grand champion over all breeds at National Feeders' and Breeders' show at Ft. Worth. A total of 45 Percherons and all good ones.

Friday, February 12th

40 Imported and American bred stallions and mares including Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale, Coach and Standard bred. 10 Jacks.

Special Notice. The sale of W. S. Boles & Son and J. H. Jackson for Feb. 18, has been cancelled; their stock sells in this sale. Write today for free catalog. Sale held up town in heated building.

F. S. KIRK, Manager., Enid, Oklahoma

Anderson's Clay Jumbo Sale

40 Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts—40

Leonardville, Kan., Tuesday, February 9

The day before the Agricultural college sells Polands at Manhattan

One of the Notable Sires of Northern Kansas. Look Up His Breeding.

The offering consists of 12 choice tried sows, five spring yearlings and 23 spring gilts. All are bred to the best advantage to **Clay Jumbo, Joe Wonder** and **A King.** The gilts were sired by **Clay Jumbo** and **Joe Wonder** and other noted boars. **Clay Jumbo** was sired by **Nebraska Jumbo** and has a host of admirers who proclaim him one of the great sires of the breed. He could be put above the 1,000 pound mark if highly fitted. **Joe Wonder** is another great boar in the 1000 pound class. **A King** is a great young boar sired by **A Wonder Jumbo** and out of the $200 sow bought by Mr. Anderson in the John B. Lawson sale last winter. The records show that Mr. Anderson has bought as much high class Poland China breeding as any breeder in the West. Get his catalog and be convinced. The 40 sows and gilts in this sale carry the breeding of the most noted sires. The sale will be held in town, under cover. Write today for catalog. The tried sows and spring yearlings are cholera proof. Send bids to **J. W. Johnson in his care.** Address

James W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kans.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Sale Circuit Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan., Feb. 9.
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Feb. 10.
Howard R. Ames, St. Marys, Kan., Feb. 11.

Poland Chinas

E. D. Frazier's BRED SOW SALE

Drexel, Mo., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10th

Likeness of one of the gilts to be sold: 11 in litter, 9 raised. 2 litter boars shipped to Tennessee, 1 to California. The best one goes in the sale.

25 Tried Sows and Yearling Gilts— 25 Spring Gilts

Sired by such boars as Expansion Wonder, Expansion Hadley, Major B. Hadley, Frazier's A Wonder, Big Logan Ex., Giant Wonder and White Sox Chief. Bred to King Wonder, 71068, by Long King's Equal, out of Wonder Jumbo 4th, by A Wonder; Jumbo Ben, by Big Ben out of King's Jumbo 5th, by Long Price; Coming Wonder by Wedd's Long King and Big Wonder by Frazier's A Wonder.

The best offering I ever made. Sows are larger and better bred. Will also sell the two best boar pigs I raised this year. Everything vaccinated with simultaneous method. Write for catalog.

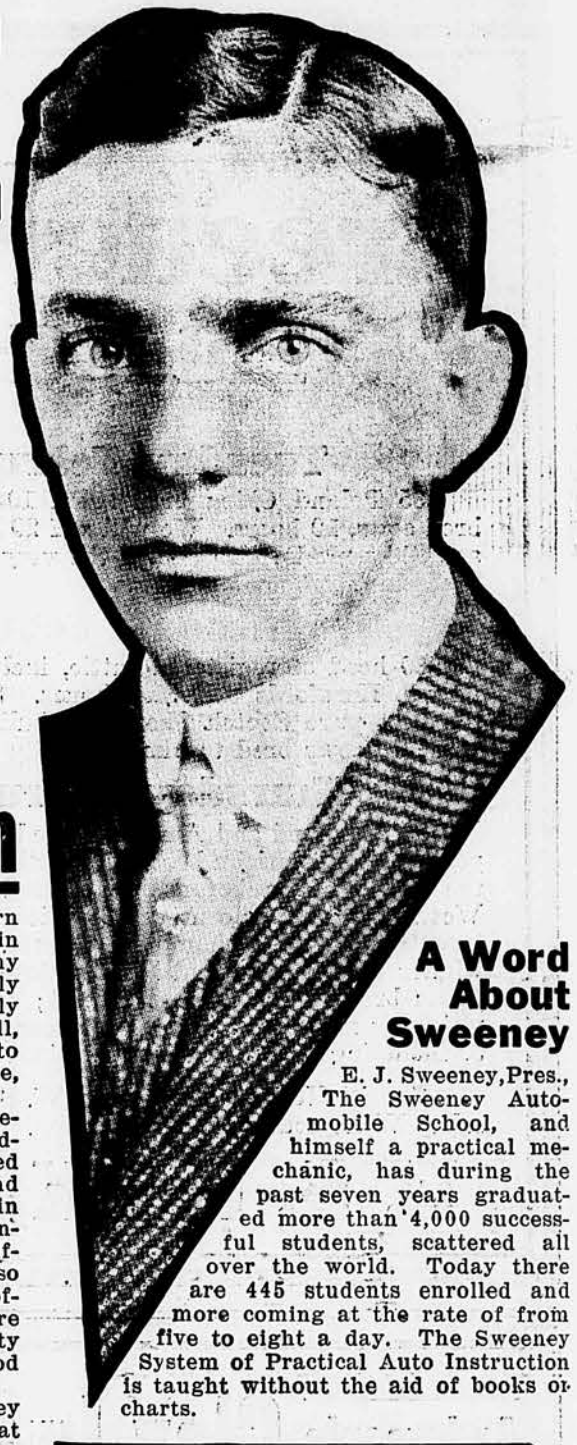
E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Missouri

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Jas. Sparks, Col. C. Robbins.
C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

$50 Course in Traction Engineering—64-Page Photographic Catalog FREE

I want every man, young or old, whether mechanically inclined or not, to investigate the wonderful money making opportunities that await graduates of my school in the automobile business; and I want to send **you**, absolutely **FREE**, my beautiful new 64-page Catalog—a book that costs me over 50 cents apiece to send out. This book contains 110 photographs, showing students at work in every department of my school, and pictures how we teach you to become an auto expert or a gas, stationary or traction engineer in Six Weeks, without the use of books of any kind—and how you can fit yourself to become an expert Chauffeur, Mechanic, Salesman, Demonstrator, Garage Manager, Stationary, Gas or Traction Engineer, or Motorcycle Repairman, and earn from $75 to $150 per month. In addition to this wonderful, beautifully illustrated Catalog—if you answer at once,—I will send you one **$50 FREE Scholarship Certificate** which will pay in full the cost of my Complete Course in Electric Starting, Electric Lighting, and Traction Engineering, when you enroll for my Complete Automobile Course.

E. J. SWEENEY, Pres.



Earn From $75 to $150 Per Month

That's exactly what you can do the very minute you have mastered the **SWEENEY SYSTEM** of Practical Auto Instruction—and that's what thousands of Sweeney Graduates **are** doing in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. Sweeney Graduates are in demand; they have no trouble securing positions—for a Sweeney Diploma means something. It carries weight, and classes the bearer as a thorough, competent mechanic. This because the Sweeney System **is** practical; because you learn the business from the ground up, by practical work, under the guidance of expert teachers, on real, running automobiles, engines and tractors; because you learn how to operate, repair, and care for Autos, Tractors, Engines, and Power Motors, not from "books" or "charts" or "say so's", but by actual operation and with real tools in your own hands.

The Sweeney System of Practical Auto Instruction embraces every point worth knowing, including vulcanizing, brazing, oxyacetylene welding, lathe work, machine and shop practice, testing, driving, truck repairing and operation, etc.—and you learn by doing the work on real cars under the watchful eyes of skilled instructors.

Everybody in the automobile business is making big money. Here is your chance. You can become an auto or tractor expert and earn from $1000 to $3000 or more per year—and you can learn the SWEENEY SYSTEM and become an expert in **SIX WEEKS'** time. I want you to come to my school and see for yourself how quickly and easily you can learn the business and become a highly paid man. Six weeks after the day you enroll, you will be prepared to properly repair any auto made, drive any car or truck or traction engine, or open a garage or repair shop of your own.

As a Sweeney Graduate you do not have to devote your entire time to the automobile, for graduates of this school are equally as well drilled in the care and operation of gasoline, traction, and stationary engines. There is a demand right in your neighborhood for competent traction engineers and mechanics, and we teach you on five different types of tractors in actual work, and also give you factory experience no other school can offer. Men are wanted right now for good jobs. Here is a wonderful opportunity for you—an opportunity that will assure you a pleasant, permanent, good paying position. Take advantage of it—**now**.

Come to the Sweeney School; learn the Sweeney System; get the very best—and that's exactly what you get here—the best method, best instruction, and the best and very latest equipment of every kind. For instance, we are the first and only school in the world to own the new 8-cylinder Cadillac. We purchased this new car sensation in order to thoroughly teach our students the very latest developments. No other school owns this type of car. Whatever is newest and best is adopted by Sweeney first.

A Word About Sweeney

E. J. Sweeney, Pres., The Sweeney Automobile School, and himself a practical mechanic, has during the past seven years graduated more than 4,000 successful students, scattered all over the world. Today there are 445 students enrolled and more coming at the rate of from five to eight a day. The Sweeney System of Practical Auto Instruction is taught without the aid of books or charts.

Be An Auto Expert, Or A Tractor Expert, Or Both

The Sweeney System of Practical Instruction gives you a choice of selection. You may want to become an auto expert, gas, stationary or traction engineer—but no matter which profession you choose, your training under the Sweeney System will be just as thorough and just as practical in one department as another.

In our Automobile, Electric Lighting and Electric Starting departments are forty automobiles and every known system of starting and lighting on which Sweeney students work, with real tools and with their own hands—with the very best and latest tools and machinery.

In the Tractor Department, Sweeney students get what no other school in the world **can** offer; they get the experience and actual work in building a real tractor—"The Sweeney Tractor"—25 of which are at the present time under course of construction. This department is supervised by an expert Traction man—a man who has had years of experience in the manufacture, operation and care of Traction machinery. Because of the wonderful development of the small tractor during the past couple of years, and the demand for expert Traction Engineers, this department of the motor industry offers to competent tractor mechanics equal advantages with the automobile business.

There are thousands of opportunities open for you as an Auto Expert, Gas, Traction, or Stationary Engineer—opportunities that will make you money—and lots of it. This is a matter that deserves your attention, a matter that you should and must give your serious consideration. In a nutshell it is this:

Spend only **SIX WEEKS** in the Sweeney school, master the Sweeney System, and prepare yourself to earn from $75 to $150 and more per month.

I know if you fully realized the wonderful money making possibilities that await you in the Auto or Traction business you would take advantage of my offer of a $50 **FREE** scholarship Certificate and enroll now—but you want to be shown. So send for my catalog and learn the facts.

April 1st, 1915, the tuition in the Sweeney School will be advanced from $125 to $150. Act now. Get the complete course for $75, with the free certificate.

Pick Out a Good Job!

Chauffeur	$60 per month
Mechanic	$160 per month
Salesman	$1,500 per year
Demonstrator	$150 per month
Garage Manager	$35 per week
Traction Engineer	$5 per day and up
Repairman	$18 per week and up

Take your choice—and **SIX WEEKS** from the day you enter my school you will be prepared and ready to fill any one of the above positions. What I have done for others, I can do for you. Read what a few of my graduates say:

E. S. Satchfield, Cleveland, Miss.—"I have a five-passenger Kissel Kar and am running a livery and garage business here in Cleveland, and am making an average of $10 per day with only one car."

W. A. McGuire, Isabel, Kan.—"I am working in the garage here in my home town. It is one of the best equipped garages in this part of the country. I get half of what we take in at the garage, and furnish nothing but myself, and get to drive part of the time."

M. Loucks, Skidmore, Mo.—When I left school I had about $500 cash. Now I have over $700 worth of equipment in my garage, and I am the owner of a Marathon touring car worth $1,200. It is entirely paid for, and I do not owe a dollar, thanks to you."

OLDFIELD SAYS:

"Dear Sweeney—I consider yours the most completely equipped automobile school in the country. I have visited many schools in my travels, but yours is far ahead of any I have ever seen, as you teach the mechanical end in a practical way, which is in my estimation far ahead of learning it by books and charts. You know me. Barney Oldfield."

This Coupon Good for $50 Scholarship

SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL, 1142 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

With no obligation on my part, send me your big 64-page illustrated catalog and one **$50 Free Scholarship Certificate** covering your course in Electric Starting, Lighting, and Traction Engineering.

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

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Send No Money!

Simply fill out the coupon below and mail it today, and I will send you, absolutely **FREE**,—signed, numbered and sealed and made out in your name—a $50 **FREE** Scholarship which will entitle you to my Complete Course in Traction Engineering and Electric Lighting and Starting, when you enroll for my regular Automobile Course, making the complete cost only $75.00. I will also send you my big new 64-page catalog.

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