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# FARMERS MAIL

## AND BREEZE



### For More Sheep

By ARTHUR HILL



**T**HE DEMAND for breeding ewes and feeding lambs is developing from year to year. This reflects the increasing interest in sheep in Kansas and other states in the Middle West. Breeding ewes especially have been scarce. I regret to say that many undesirable aged ewes have gone back to the country from the markets recently to be bred, and I fear the result will be far from satisfactory. Good Western ewes direct from the range, even tho partly broken mouthed, can be depended on to raise one good lamb, but this class of ewes should be fattened with the lambs and sold during the summer. If kept another year, the death loss usually is heavy, and the lambs unsatisfactory. I advise buying breeding stuff direct from the range, rather than ewes which have been in local territory a year or more.

Our experience has taught us that a bunch of good aged Western ewes purchased in August or early in September, bred to good bucks for a February lamb, the entire bunch fattened together and marketed in June or July, will net larger profits than any other livestock. This is no easy task, however, and requires careful attention. The ewes should be kept in good condition all winter, and should be shorn early in April, if properly sheltered. Keep the ewes in a thrifty condition even tho it requires a little grain. In buying breeding ewes, do not be particular about the price—make sure of high quality. A dollar a head more is a small matter compared with the increased profits from the better ewes.

My observations of the experiences of feeders who come to Kansas City with finished offerings lead me to emphasize that in selecting lambs for the fall or winter feeding, one should be careful to obtain the class best adapted to his method of feeding. Buy a good thrifty, stretchy lamb and do not accept a bunch that has been given a big fill in the yards. I recommend dipping feeders which go out of the yards, as a preventive of scab and to free the lambs from ticks.

Before marketing fed lambs, a feeder should examine them to determine whether their backs and ribs are well covered. True, one can form an idea of the finish of lambs by looking at them, but even the experienced buyers always put their hands in the wool before making their bids. It sometimes does not pay to get a hard finish on lambs, but it does pay well to make them firm before shipping. Packers prefer a 75 to 78-pound fed lamb, and anything weighing over 82 to 85 pounds usually is discounted on account of heavy weight, the difference generally amounting to 25 or 50 cents a hundred under handy-weight lambs.

When shipping, do not load too heavy, and be sure the car is well bedded. Never load sheep in a dirty car; it will affect their

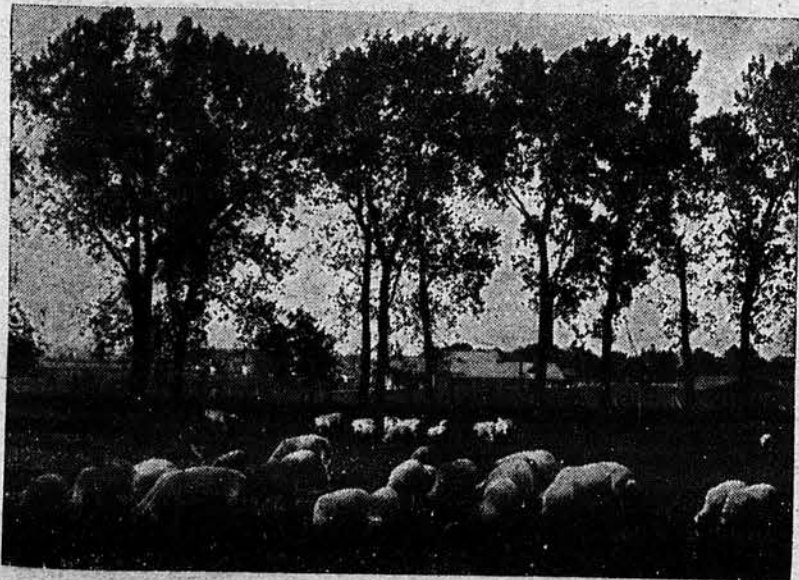
sale. The market on fat lambs recently has been higher than indicated by the most optimistic predictions, and the present outlook points to even higher prices than those now prevailing. In December, fed lambs sold as high as \$13.35 a hundred in Kansas City, the highest price in the history of that market. In 1915, the highest price in December was only \$9.40; in 1914, \$8.75. Wool sold in Kansas City recently at 41 cents a pound, also a record price. Sheep pelts have sold as high as \$3.25 each, recently, or almost double the prices of a year ago. The sharp advances on wool and pelts have been the main factor in advancing sheep to their present record price level. Prices are so high that one can believe almost any story relative to profits.

While receipts of sheep and lambs at the leading Western markets in 1916 increased, the supply was too small to meet the increased demand for mutton. Sheep growers should not overlook the fact that sheep are coming to the markets lighter than 10 or 12 years ago. This means less mutton a head. The lighter average weight is due to the disappearance of large bands of heavy wethers from the ranges and feed lots, which has enlarged the outlet for sheep from farms. While the outlet for farm sheep increased, production in the farm states declined. I attribute this decline largely to the failure of farm producers to conform with the market demands. The markets are calling for more native sheep and lambs. To respond to the call of the markets with greater success, it is essential that breeders and feeders observe closely the requirements of the trade in buying breeding or feeding stock, and in conducting finishing operations. If these requirements had been observed long ago, native sheep would not be so scarce. Trade developments demonstrate plainly that large profits could have been earned by Kansas farmers from sheep in recent years. Happily, the opportunities in markets are still bright for those engaging in sheep breeding and feeding.

June usually is the best month for a breeder to sell his product, as that is the period of the highest prices on native lambs. This can be accomplished easily by breeding the ewes for February or March lambs, fixing a "creep" for the lambs and feeding a little grain until they are ready for market. A 4-months-old lamb can be made to weigh 60 to 65 pounds if handled properly. A lamb will start to lick chop when about 10 days old, and you will earn liberal profits on the grain put into them.

By marketing a lamb early, you avoid any danger of stomach worms, and, if handled as suggested, you also will find that you have fewer culls. Farmers suffer a heavy loss every year in shipping so many culls to market. Selling lambs which average from 40 to 50 pounds at \$6.50 to \$7.50 when the best lambs weighing 60 to 65 pounds are bringing up to \$12 a hundred is not good business. Shippers unfamiliar with the market usually think packers scheme to cheapen purchases when their lambs are bought with a certain number of culls out. Shippers, however, would not hold this view if they examined the stock. That is, if the shippers moved them in a close place and felt of their backs and ribs, they would learn that the lambs are not fat, altho they appear full and fluffy. When kept in the cooler a short time, the meat of a cull lamb will turn darker than a good lamb and must be sold at a lower price. Eliminate the cull lambs from your flock and you will increase your profit 50 per cent.

We advocate castrating and docking lambs within three days after they are dropped—the sooner the better. The lambs will be more even in size and flesh and more attractive to packers when fat. Packers do not discriminate against buck lambs early in the season, but in July and August the bulk of the culls thrown out are bucks, and even if in good flesh (Continued on Page 41.)





## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Wife's Estate.

Can a wife will her share of an estate to take effect before the death of her husband, or does her share fall into the possession of her husband at her death? G. J. Buffalo, Kan.

Neither the wife nor husband can by will deprive the surviving husband or wife, of one-half of the estate of the deceased.

## Disposing of Furniture.

Can a man dispose of the household furniture against his wife's wishes? Can this person purchasing it be held responsible in any way, knowing at the time of purchase that the sale was made against the wife's wishes? G. R.

I regret to say that unless the wife can show that the furniture or a part of it belonged to her the husband can sell it. No; conditioned again on the possibility that the wife may be able to establish a claim to separate ownership.

## Taxation of Mortgage Note.

Is a mortgage on Oklahoma real estate, which is exempt from taxation except filing fee by Oklahoma law, taxable in Kansas when held by a resident of this state? T. C.

Strictly speaking the mortgage is not taxable; it is merely the security for the note or other obligation of indebtedness. The note is supposed to be taxed where the owner of it resides and would be taxable in the case you mention in Kansas.

## Paid Taxes on a Graveyard.

Please inform me whether a man can recover anything where for several years he has paid taxes on a 10-acre graveyard and just recently discovered it. If the county commissioners refuse to do anything for him can the governor have an investigation and compel the county officers to fix it, or how should the man proceed to get his money back, or does he have to lose it? SUBSCRIBER.

If the 10 acres was used exclusively for a graveyard it was exempt from taxation and you are entitled to recover the amount of taxes paid on the same by mistake. If the commissioners refuse to refund the taxes wrongfully collected you could sue and recover.

## A Second Will.

A makes a will bequeathing all his property to B, to be held and used by B during his life and at his death to go to C. This will is now in the hands of C. Suppose that A changes his mind and wants to make a new will. Can he make a new will without destroying the old? In case he specifies in his last will that all previous wills are void, does this destroy the first will? SUBSCRIBER.

Certainly he can. The only thing that would upset the last will would be to show that A was mentally incapacitated when he made it, or that he had been induced to make it by improper influence.

## Mother's Estate.

Can a son, an only child, whose mother is dead, on becoming of age legally compel his father to divide the property with him if there be no will? If the mother was possessed of property before her marriage and dies intestate can the son legally claim all or a part of his mother's property on attaining his majority? Can the son, as his mother's heir, compel his father to divide property acquired by father and mother together? KANSAS INQUIRER.

Your first question is too indefinite to be answered specifically. The young man could compel a division of his mother's estate on coming of age. Half of that estate would belong to him and half to his father. The fact that his mother helped to accumulate the property held in his father's name would not give the son any right to a part of it while his father lives, unless the estate or a part of it was his mother's separate property before her death.

## Workmen's Compensation.

What is the main feature of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Kansas? Is there any law in regard to a day's work when the plant runs 24 hours? Dodge City, Kan. S. S. HART.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, passed by the legislature of 1913, applies only to employment in or about a railway, factory, mine or quarry, electric building or engineering work, laundry, natural gas plant, county and municipal work and all employments wherein a process requiring the use of any dangerous explosive or inflammable materials is carried on, which is conducted for the purpose of business, trade or gain. The amount of compensation when death results from the injury and the workman leaves dependents wholly dependent on his earnings, shall be equal

to three times his earnings for the preceding year, but not exceeding \$3,600 and not less than \$1,200. If the workman has been employed less than one year prior to the accident the amount of his earnings shall be deemed to be 52 times the average weekly earnings during the time of his employment. If the workman does not leave any dependents the amount of compensation in case of death shall not exceed \$750. Where total incapacity results to the workman from the accident, periodical payments shall be made to him during the period of such total incapacity equal to 50 per cent of his wages, but in no case shall the amount paid be less than \$6 a week nor more than \$15 a week.

The Workmen's Compensation Act has nothing to do with fixing the hours of labor, or what constitutes a day's work. The state has not tried to determine how many hours shall constitute a working day, except on state work; in that case eight hours is fixed as a day's work. In privately owned and operated plants the day's work is a matter of contract between the employer and employed.

## Militia—Mothers' Pension.

Is there any home or place where the first Kansas Militia which served in the 60's can be cared for? Please explain the Mothers' Pension law, and who is entitled to help under that law. SEVERAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Unless the militia regiment was at some time mustered into the service of the United States the members of it would not be entitled to be received in the soldiers' homes established and maintained by the government. The records of the War Department will show whether this regiment ever was recognized. Write your member of congress and ask him to have the record examined.

The Mothers' Pension law is a decidedly ineffective statute enacted by the legislature of 1915 which gives the county commissioners the authority, but makes it discretionary with them to grant pensions to the following: persons of mature years and sound mind who are liable to become chargeable to the county as paupers; Parents of idiots, or otherwise helpless children if such parents are unable to provide for such children; mother of children less than 16 years old, where mother is a widow and has the sole care and custody of such child or children, or has been divorced from her husband, or by reason of her husband's being mentally or physically unable to provide for his family, the mother therefore having to assume the burden. The mother in such cases may, within the discretion of the board of county commissioners, be allowed a pension not to exceed \$25 a month. In applying for a pension the mother must show that she is a bona fide resident of the county and has been for at least one year prior to making such application; she must make out a list of her property, and show that she is financially unable to support herself and children. If she is a widow that fact must be shown in her application, or if her husband has deserted her, or is physically or mentally unfitted to support his family.

Before granting the mother's pension the commissioners are required to appoint a committee of three women to investigate the case and report in writing to the county board. The weakness of the law is that it leaves it to the discretion of the commissioners whether they will grant a pension in any case, and as a result most boards of commissioners have not granted any mothers' pensions.

## Rights of Creditors.

If a husband gives his wife a bill of sale on all his personal property, the same being clear of all incumbrances, could his creditors take this property in payment of his debts while he is living, or after his death? B. L. P.

That depends entirely on whether the transfer to her was in good faith and not for the purpose of beating his creditors. If the transaction was in good faith and not made for the purpose of preventing his creditors from collecting debts owed them by the husband, then they could not take the property. However, the burden of proof probably would be on the wife to show that the transfer was made in good faith.

## What About the Straw?

A rents land from B, 1915-1916; contract says: "certain share of crop." He puts land in wheat. Has A any right to haul straw off the land before lease expires and sell it,

or does the straw belong to the place? Has A a right to come on the place six months after the lease expires and take the straw off the place and sell it? J. E. D.

The straw is part of the crop and A had a right to his share of it. A would have a right to come on the place within a reasonable time after expiration of his lease for the purpose of removing his share of the straw. Six months might be considered an unreasonable time to wait.

## News of the Granges

BY A. M. BUNGE

New times demand new measures and new men.

Who would be considered the better farmer under all weather and soil conditions, the man with just the art of farming, or the scientific farmer?

Is the United States going to fight for commercial protection, or the protection of its citizens who will not stay at home?

Are farmers getting the benefits they expected from the parcel post system, or are they improving the opportunity as they might?

If you know of proposed legislation affecting farmers write your representatives and senators and your congressmen about it.

## The Grange at Work

BY EVE GASCHÉ

At the meeting of the Coffey County Pomona Grange at Burlington February 10 the main work done was to hear what progress had been made by committees to do some preliminary work in preparation for the State Grange meeting next December. The reports showed that satisfactory progress had been made. Next came consideration of bills before the legislature of most interest to farmers. The bills that brought on the longest, and most spirited discussion were the Good Roads, and the Constitutional Convention bills. The Pomona Grange favored permitting the people to vote on having the Constitution amended. On the road question the members seemed to be against so many high salaried supervising officers, with no limit to the number of assistants they might employ, nor to the amount of their expenses. The Grange was glad to have Senator Anspaugh present to tell what was being done in the legislature, and to correct some misstatements that had become current in this county.

The afternoon meeting was open to the public. The hall was crowded to hear Brother O. F. Whitney, secretary of the state horticultural society, give an address on the "Farmer's Orchard and Garden." Our people said this was the most practical and helpful talk that we have ever had on this subject in this county.

Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Limbocker of the Burlington Commercial Club talked to the Grange on the co-operation of their society with the Grange in preparing for the state Grange meeting in this county. Mr. Sloane of Lebo gave a paper on taxation. He showed the Grange how much of the increase in our taxes was by our own votes on expensive improvements. Lively discussion followed this. A marked feature of this meeting was that only one woman spoke.

The master of New Hampshire State Grange said: "Real work, individual responsibility and love of the Grange are important factors which have enabled New Hampshire to bring about the results accomplished in Grange work, and which makes the Grange in our state a power for good in all forward movements."

Massachusetts, E. E. Chapman, Master:—"There seems to be no limit to the interest in the community service. One cannot fail to notice the improvement in the general appearance of many of our townships. Good roads, well-kept lawns, parks in the center of the towns, horse-sheds, improved school grounds all speak of the great interest manifested in community work."

Pennsylvania, J. A. McSparran, Master:—"The typical Grange, to our way of thinking, is the one that develops the whole quartet of Grange activity, namely: the social feature by which the people of a community are brought

together in a way to make friendships easy and natural; the intellectual stimulus that comes from the well-conducted lecturer's hour, and the drill in parliamentary practice; the business contract, by means of which real benefits are paid the members during life and health, and the political field in which the member gets information upon measures and principles, enabling him to exercise a more sovereign citizenship. Where all four of these fields are conscientiously cultivated, the prospect of continuous growth and enthusiasm grows brighter."

West Virginia, T. C. Atkinson, Master:—"It has been our custom for many years to hold biennial sessions of the State Grange at Charleston, which we have found very satisfactory as it gives our members an opportunity to see the law-making machinery at work, and to bring before the legislature measures of special interest to farmers."

Ohio, L. J. Taber, Master:—"The responsibility of those of us of the present is very great. Our predecessors have succeeded beyond their expectations or dreams; we can achieve as worthily only when we dedicate on the altar of our fraternity the same high purpose, the same unswerving loyalty and devotion to a principle as characterized their lives."

Indiana, L. H. Wright, Master:—"The Grange as an organization is being consulted in regard to needed legislation. We are being recognized as an important factor in shaping and spreading the sentiment for cleaner and more economical government; for better social conditions, and for an education for our boys and girls better adapted to the needs of the occupation which they intend to make their life work."

Illinois:—"We have this thought to heed us—that in every locality where active Grange interest prevails, that interest is fostered and supported by the very best class of citizens."

Minnesota:—"The farmer—more than anyone else—needs the social side of life. We need to get a broader view of life than can be had by working continually. It is not only an inspiration, but an education to see how others do the same work."

Missouri:—"The attention of our members is now being directed toward a better marketing system, a road system that will take care of the farmer's road to market, church and school, and the building of community and Grange halls."

North Dakota:—"We have this fine wish. We hope to be able to pay back to the National Grange what the Grange has done for us thru helping us to establish high ideals which are only a square deal for all."

Oregon:—"The Grange in Oregon continues to do its duty in whatever field opportunity offers in the interest of agriculture. The social and educational advantages are not neglected. Legislative work is an important part of our program."

A request comes to the state lecturer to supply prepared programs for two meetings a month, also for full directions of how the lecturer shall carry on work. That lecturer has not yet learned that with everything planned for, and full instructions for carrying on the work, the growth of that Grange and its lecturer would be seriously handicapped.

The Grange opens the door of opportunity to any one that it honors with the lecturer's office, and it remains for the recipient of that important office to prove by good work that he is worthy of the trust reposed in him.

## Shorthorn Movie Film

The moving picture film of the Shorthorn winners in all classes at the recent International Show, Chicago, has been provided in triplicate by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, Chicago, and is being shown in many parts of the country. Local breeders' associations, individuals, colleges and others desiring to run this film should make their requests direct to the association office. It is desirable to have the requests as early as possible for the reason that numerous requests for future dates are already in and it is the association's desire to accommodate as many as possible. This is one of the most interesting films of livestock ever presented.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Farm Editorials

**A** BIG EFFORT in tree planting is needed in Kansas, especially in the Central and Western parts of the state. Many hundreds of acres of woodlots and windbreaks ought to be planted this year. There are varieties of trees adapted to even the most unfavorable conditions, and they are for sale at cost from the state nurseries at Hays and Manhattan. Full information in regard to variety adaptations and cultivation may be obtained free from C. A. Scott of Manhattan, the state forester.

### Sheep Eat Waste Crops

A considerable increase in the number of farm flocks of sheep in Kansas will pay well. In many cases the income from this source is mostly net profit, as a small flock can be kept largely on feeds that otherwise would be wasted. Flock owners report a big demand for breeding animals, which indicates a growing interest in sheep. F. R. Marshall, of the bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture told of this in an address recently before the members of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association.

"It is now time for a livestock farmer to make sheep raising one of his regular lines of production," said Mr. Marshall. "Putting aside the effects of war conditions, prospective values of lambs and wool render sheep raising fully as safe and attractive, to a man who will study and understand the business, as the raising of cattle, horses or swine. Prior to 1914 such a statement would not have been justifiable. Assured high meat values of the future, the need of greater economy in the use of farm labor, and the importance of the full utilization of pastures place sheep raising in an entirely new light.

"Some agricultural authorities have been inclined to question the safety of engaging in sheep raising and base their ideas on statistical facts of decline in popularity of sheep in eastern states. Such statistical deductions are entirely misleading, as there is no instance in the United States of a decline in a well-established sheep husbandry based on the production of both meat and wool. The farm flocks that have disappeared were raised primarily and almost entirely for wool production. An important feature in starting the sheep business is to quickly work into a flock of about 100 ewes, or as is recommended by the University of Illinois, a ewe for every 2 acres of the farm."

### Carelessness

A new form of fire peril is coming into prominence as a cause of much destruction, and its fires are so directly associated with carelessness that it has been necessary to issue a special warning to the people of the United States. Because of their convenience, small electric devices, such as pressing irons, curling irons, toasters, electric pads or blankets, electric plate warmers, and electric sterilizers or heaters are now to be found in almost every community. If these were used with proper care the danger would be negligible, but, unfortunately, some persons do not realize the peril of leaving them in circuit when not in use. In such cases these devices tend to become overheated, whereupon they are likely to set fire to anything combustible with which they are in contact.

Most of these fires are entirely preventable. Various "safety" devices have been added by the manufacturers of these articles, and among them are some that are fairly effective, but there is one absolute precaution which should be borne in mind at all times by every user, namely, that of shutting off the current when not personally and continuously supervising its use.

### Seeds are Scarce

There is but a small supply of good seeds left for the crops of 1917. Many farmers already have purchased; growers report the largest early demand on record. Prompt action is needed if you are not already supplied.

### Plant Food for Corn

Corn gets what it takes from the soil in liquid form and, therefore, there must be moisture to spare. The actual number of inches of rainfall on a given field, however, is not alone a safe guide, especially in dry regions, as much depends on the water

stored at different seasons; the amount wasted in run-off, evaporation, or seepage; and, finally, that actually made available to the roots of the corn. It has been estimated that a rainfall of 10 inches is sufficient to produce a 50-bushel yield of corn, provided none of it escaped except thru the plants. Even weeds, however, cannot take over every bit of moisture, and it is impossible under field conditions to prevent losses.

C. P. Hartley and L. L. Zook, corn specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, caution corn growers in dry regions to plan their cultural operations to have the soil surface in the best condition to take in water when rains are most likely to occur; to handle the soil so deep penetration may be secured; and to cultivate the soil to store heat and at the same time prevent an excessive loss of soil water thru capillary action and surface evaporation. The ease with which soils take in, retain, or lose moisture depends mostly on their texture, physical condition and surface slope. It is to the extent that cultivation can modify these factors that more water can be made available to the growing crop.

### W. G. Shelley

W. G. Shelley of McPherson is a young Kansas farmer who represents a high type of the more progressive men of the younger generation. A graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, a specialist in the growing of the seeds of field crops, a leader in the work of the Kansas Crop Improvement association, he is doing much for the progress of agriculture in this state. Kansas needs more men like him.

### Co-operative Tests

The co-operative crops work carried on by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college with the farmers of the state has a mighty high value. It is providing definite information about the variety adaptations of all the leading crops under the conditions in the different sections. Excellent progress has been made in this work by C. C. Cunningham and Bruce Wilson, who have been in immediate charge. Every farmer who wishes to learn what this work has shown about variety adaptations on the farms in his section should write to the agronomy department for the results. Work has been carried on for several years, and the yields in most cases show an accurate average for the future. The tests of the varieties of the sorghums and of corn have been especially valuable.

### To Get Efficiency

There is a big interest among Kansas farmers in more economical systems of production. The high prices and the abnormal costs have shown that farming must be operated on a better basis. Waste ought to be eliminated.

Costs must be reduced, while at the same time an effort can be made by careful planning to get better results. This means that farming will be more difficult in the future; the proportion of failures probably will be higher. Only the skillful can succeed, but this means that the opportunities for trained men are increased by the elimination of the competition of the inefficient. There has been a decided tendency in Kansas in most communities in the last few years toward larger farms. It is probable that this movement will be continued, and with this will come an increase in the laborers on farms. This has been the tendency in the past; in 1900 there was one farm laborer for every three farmers; in 1910 this had increased to one laborer to every 2.3 farmers. It is probable that by the time the next census is taken there will be more than one laborer to every two farmers.

Skill in farming is of more importance today than ever. The younger men should resolve that they will be efficient—that they will become farm owners instead of staying in the laborer class. To do this they must keep up with the times; they must be willing to study and to appreciate the things shown on the farms of the more efficient farmers.

Probably the most needed thing in farming is for men to get the proper appreciation of the fundamentals of success which have been demonstrated in other lines, and on the more successful farms. We must get a better understanding of methods needed in obtaining a higher production, of eliminating waste,

of holding down costs and of good systems of selling. This is especially true in holding down waste—the criminal waste from Kansas farms has been disgraceful. There has been much criticism of the packing companies recently, which may have been justified, but none of the operating methods used in these plants. If farmers had the ideals of eliminating waste to so great an extent as the packing companies, farming would be much more profitable.

In developing a more profitable system every farmer must study his place with the ideal of the higher efficiency in mind. Every farm is an individual problem, which can be solved only with a full knowledge of the local conditions. There are of course general fundamentals that apply to all farms; this was brought out forcefully at the meeting of the state board of agriculture in January by the address of A. L. Stockwell of Larned. He urged the importance of keeping more sheep on Kansas farms, and he showed that the flock can be kept mostly on what would otherwise be waste. In other words, the return obtained from a properly managed farm flock on the average place is mostly pay for the labor and profit. The increase in the use of sheep is just an item in the higher efficiency. It must be worked out in all lines. The skill shown in this will measure to a large degree the success obtained in farming in Kansas in the next few years.

### Pasture Crops

Grain prices are abnormally high. This probably will be true thru all of 1917. It therefore is of the greatest importance that as much of the gain as possible with hogs this year should be made on pasture. Every farmer with hogs needs to make the greatest possible effort with pastures. Alfalfa is the most important pasture crop for hogs in Kansas. Rape, or a combination of rape and oats, needs more attention in Eastern Kansas. The ideal is to plant the crop or crops adapted to your section and then see that the hogs use them to the best possible advantage.

### High Potato Yields

Good seed is required in producing high yields of potatoes. This will need more attention than ever in 1917, for the price is high and good seed will be hard to obtain. In speaking of the importance of good seed, E. M. Straight, a specialist in the growing of potatoes, recently said:

It is useless to attempt to secure a maximum yield of potatoes without using the best seed. The locality where the seed is grown may exert some influence. I have seen cases where a change of seed doubled the yield. At other times the change may lower it—the difference being in the character of the season in the section where grown, the quality of the potatoes, the degree of ripeness and the storage of the seed itself. Not all persons agree as to what constitutes good seed, but the following considerations are important: Pure seed selected from the best yielding plants; not overripe; not prematurely ripened stock; uniformity in size and shape, freedom from disease; firmness, with first sprouts just showing at planting time.

The one line of work which has received the least attention in the culture of potatoes has been the matter of the productiveness or unproductiveness of certain strains of plants within a variety. It is seldom that one sees a field of potatoes where the stand is uniform. One hill presents a vigorous top with strong stems well covered with foliage, while the next presents a dwarfed, stunted appearance. The first mentioned, probably, is a productive strain, while the latter is unproductive. The yield from such a field is simply an average of productive and unproductive strains as represented by the two hills. One is strong and thrifty backed by a long line of vigorous ancestry, while the other is weak and spindling with similar ancestors for several generations. Each hill produces seven tubers, but the good hill yields five shippers and two unmarketable, while the poor hill yields two marketable and five culls. The field is harvested and the two hills are taken together. If only small potatoes are planted as is often done, it is only the matter of a few years until the whole field will become the offspring of the weaker hills. If selection is made at the bin, and only the larger potatoes planted, a large percentage of seed will be taken from the productive lines, but there is no method of bin selection which will eliminate the two good potatoes taken from the weaker hill. Hill selection has everything to commend it. A hill which contains five or six good potatoes, and no small, diseased, overgrown or misshapen tubers is a line worth propagating, but there may be better yielding strains in the field. To separate such hills from the remainder of the field will necessitate the digging of each hill separately by hand, but one such hill will be quite sufficient for a start, and from the progeny of the one further selection may be made.



DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
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Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch  
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### The Family at School

I spoke last week of the possibility of making our rural high schools practical agricultural and horticultural experiment stations, where, on district-owned and cultivated farms, the scientific study of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, stock raising and domestic economy might be pursued, and where not only the children of school age might attend but where grown men and women also might take advantage of short courses that would help them in their work.

I have a letter from the principal of the Nickerson college and Reno county high school at Nickerson, Kan., in which he says that at this school they are trying to carry out this idea. They have established short courses in which are studied such subjects as soils, crops, livestock, feeds and feeding, farm management, concrete and electricity on the farm, farm mechanics, covering farm machinery, gas engines and tractors, farm buildings, home devices and sanitation, irrigation and drainage. There are also courses in farm law, farm arithmetic, farm accounting, rural improvement, domestic science, physical education and community singing. Mr. Cole, the principal, says that about 40 men and women are enrolled in these short courses, and that these students range in ages from boys and girls to men and women 60 years old.

"They are taking to it like ducks to water," Mr. Cole says. "I am convinced that in another year we will have twice as many, and that they will be more energetic and enthusiastic over the work."

That sounds good to me. I believe that if the experimental school farms were established in connection with every rural high school in the state, they would soon be crowded with boys and girls and men and women interested in learning more and more about the greatest and most important business there is in this country.

### A Town With History

Considering its size there are few towns in the United States perhaps better known than Medicine Lodge. It was organized back in the early 70's by a gang of as precious scoundrels as ever went unhung, and it has been getting into the limelight from time to time ever since.

I said that it was organized by a gang of scoundrels. I do not mean to indicate that there were no honest men among the early settlers of Medicine Lodge or of Barber county, but they permitted the thieves to organize the county. It had occurred to the leaders of this gang that there was a profitable business awaiting the enterprising in the way of organizing counties and voting bonds to the limit and selling them. Of course the law required that before a county could be organized there must be at least 600 bona fide inhabitants within the territory embraced in the proposed county. Within the limits of Barber county there were not 200 bona fide inhabitants, but that was no material hindrance to enterprising organizers with ready reference hotel registers at their command to copy names from and with an enumerator with a plastic conscience who would be willing to swear that he personally had canvassed the territory and knew the signatures to be those of genuine settlers.

So the county of Barber was organized and the town of Medicine Lodge was designated as the county seat and then business picked up with the gang. They voted \$100,000 to build a railroad on which never a rail or a tie was laid, and sold the bonds which bore the exorbitant rate of 10 per cent interest to an English syndicate, it is said for 90 cents on the dollar.

The financial activities of the gang did not end with the voting of the railroad bonds. They proceeded to vote bridge bonds and court house bonds and all the other kinds of bonds permitted by the statutes. They also provided most liberally for the poor, altho there was not a pauper in the county. Of course no bridges were built and no court house, and the \$40,000 scrip issued to relieve the needs of the indigent poor was distributed among the members of the gang and afterward changed into funding bonds. When all the damage or nearly all that could be done had been done, the honest settlers of the county woke up and undertook to lock the door. They had at least a few of the looters

in their hands at one time, and intended to hang them, not with the idea of recovering what had been stolen, but as a gentle reminder to other thieves that there might be a hereafter. The vigilantes made the mistake of permitting the leader of the looters to talk and with sweet persuasiveness he induced the committee in charge of the hanging to lean toward mercy and agree that if the looters would go away from the county never to return their lives would be spared. The looters breathed easier and felt gingerly of their necks to make sure that there was no mark of a rope thereon and then departed to Hutchinson taking with them the county seal. Armed with that emblem of authority they proceeded to issue more fraudulent scrip which the honest taxpayers of Barber county had to pay.

For a good while the finances of the new county were in rather deplorable condition. I have seen the time when thousands of dollars of county warrants were sold for 15 cents on the dollar. For many years Barber county warrants have passed readily at par and been promptly paid by the county treasurer when presented, while Barber county bonds would easily command a premium, but the taxpayers have had to pay dearly and for that matter are still paying for rascally actions of that original gang of thieves who organized the county and founded the town of Medicine Lodge.

### The Great Peace Treaty

The fame of Medicine Lodge does not rest alone on the infamy of its organizers nor on the fame of the men who started there on their career as statesmen nor on the record made by Carrie Nation, the saloon buster. Fifty years ago next fall in the beautiful valley which surrounds this little town, was made one of the most important treaties between the United States and a number of the leading Indian tribes. The junction of the Medicine River and Elm Creek was, and had long been the favorite rendezvous of the wild men of the plains. The shady groves, the sweet and limpid waters of the converging streams and the abundant and rich pasturage for their ponies all made this an ideal spot for holding their tribal councils, their wild, weird dances, and the savage rites of their medicine men. The waters of the river were also supposed by the Indians to have certain medicinal properties, hence the name of the stream.

It was here that the Interior Department, at the instance of President Grant, called the great peace council. It will be remembered that notwithstanding his marvelous ability as a military leader, Grant's dearest wish was to bring peace to his native land. He had a theory that the Quakers could deal better with the wild men of the plains than could any other sect or class and therefore instituted his celebrated Quaker policy.

The members of the peace commission for the government, however, were not all peaceful Quakers, for Grant recognized the fact that possibly some of these wild tribes might not have heard of Penn and his treaty and that if there was simply an unarmed commission the red men might conclude that it was an auspicious occasion to force greater concessions than the government would be willing to ratify. So sufficient troops under command of General Sherman to insure protection were sent along.

It was in the beautiful October when the great peace council met. A glorious purple haze covered the slopes of the land reaching away to the Gypsum hills to the Southwest and hung over the tree-bordered and swift-flowing Medicine River. It was estimated that no fewer than 15,000 Indian warriors were gathered at this celebrated council. Among the tribes represented were the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Kiowas, Comanches and Pawnees. Some of them were fierce and sullen for it had been only a few months since they had been on the warpath, and there were still blood-reeking scalps hanging in their tepees. The commission displayed a most tempting collection of those articles most prized by the plains Indian, and the chiefs were given to understand that in case the treaties were properly signed they would receive these articles as a reward.

It occurred to Satanta, a shrewd but rather evil-minded chief, I think of the Kiowas, that there were enough warriors to gather in the members of the peace commission, what troops there were, and the coveted treasures in addition. He therefore

planned a treacherous surprise attack, and might have put it over if it had not been for the watchfulness of our own Governor Crawford, who was thoroughly familiar with Indian tactics and recognized the signs. At his suggestion the troops were drawn up in a hollow square with cannon so planted that they would sweep the attacking lines of savages no matter on which side they might approach. Satanta saw that his plan had been discovered and it was at once abandoned the wily old savage then assuming an almost exaggerated pretension of friendship.

As a result of this treaty these great tribes took their allotments in what was then the Indian territory, and from that day to this with the exception of a raid made by Dull Knife and his band in 1878 extending up thru Western Kansas and Nebraska, the faith given by these untutored warriors has never been broken. It may be said in passing that the original blame for every Indian outbreak in this country can be laid at the floors of white men. Once on the warpath the Indian often has perpetrated horrible atrocities, for that was his idea of war, but in his dealings with the whites when dealt with honorably he always has shown a high sense of honor.

There is a movement now to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the signing of this treaty on the Medicine. A bill calling for a small appropriation by the state to assist in this celebration is pending in the Kansas legislature and an effort is being made to interest the state of Oklahoma also. The citizens of Medicine Lodge are much interested and are ready to contribute liberally with time and money to make the celebration a success.

### A Growing Industry

It has been more than a century since a couple of English brothers came to America looking for a supply of gypsum suitable for the manufacture of a particular kind of plaster known as the Robinson cement. They had heard in some way that down in Southern Kansas there was an unlimited supply of just the kind of gypsum needed. They found what they wanted and as a result there was founded at Medicine Lodge the Best Brothers cement mill for the manufacture of this product. For a good many years it was operated in a rather small way, but a few years ago a corporation was formed. Vast quarries were opened in Northwest Barber county, and the capacity of the mill greatly enlarged. At present the products of this Medicine Lodge factory are sold in 32 states and the mills are not able to supply the demand. The labor pay roll last year amounted to \$70,000 or more. It may be interesting to know that Barber county gypsum ranks as the purest in the world. The chemical analysis shows it to be absolutely pure. New uses are being discovered for this gypsum and within a few weeks or months at the outside the papers will be at liberty to publish the fact that Medicine Lodge is supplying the most important product which not only takes the place of, but is superior to an article formerly imported from Europe. It would, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that Barber county could supply the world with gypsum forever, but I think it is conservative to say that there is enough of the raw material to supply the needs of the globe for the next 10,000 years, and that is as long a time as I propose to worry about anyway.

### Old Harper Days

I have also been traveling thru my other old stamping ground, Harper county. When I look over the fertile farms of Harper county I realize that most men are prone to be chumps even as the sparks to fly upward. When I came to Kansas practically all of both Harper and Barber and a good deal of Sumner county was open to preemption. I might have had the richest quarter section in any one of the three counties I think at Uncle Sam's price of \$1.25 an acre. But at that time I had just little enough sense to suppose that the land in those counties would never really be fit for anything except for pasture. If any man had told me that within less than half of an ordinary life time land would be selling in any one of the counties mentioned for from \$60 to \$100 an acre I should have



said that the probate judge ought to be looking after him.

It was along in the early 80's that Harper county got into the county seat game. Harper was the oldest town in the county of any size and it was near the center of the county, but a rival town company decided to organize the town of Anthony and go after the county seat. In those days the most interesting and exciting game in Western Kansas was a county seat war. When a county seat fight was on the lid was removed and everything went. The first county seat election in Harper county took place when there probably were not more than 400 or 500 real, bona fide electors in the county. But that fact did not discourage the enterprising voters. They went at the job of voting for their respective towns earnestly if not joyously and as I now recall polled something more than 14,000 votes, indicating a total population in the county of at least 70,000 souls.

For a long time there was bitter rivalry between the two contesting towns. The county records were forcibly moved back and forth, but Anthony finally won out. Perhaps it is too much to say that Harper has fully forgiven her old time rival, but at any rate the Harpers have about quit talking about how they were defrauded, and there seems to be a fair degree of peace and harmony between the two towns.

For several years Harper was the terminus of the Kansas Southern Railroad, now the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. While it was the terminus it did a vast supply business for the settlements and cow camps lying south and west of it. There are those who even yet insist that those were the best days, so far as business volume was concerned, that Harper has ever seen. The travelers headed for Medicine Lodge and the Medicine River valley generally got off the train at Harper and mounted an old fashioned thorobrace stage coach which made the daily journey to Medicine propelled by four husky mules. Any man who has made that trip across the prairies and draws in that old stage coach and retained a calm interior has no need to fear sea sickness for the coach rolled and pitched and heaved like a bucking broncho or a ship in a storm. Half the passengers sat in the back seat in the coach facing to the front and the other half sat in the front seat facing the back. Often the passengers changed seats. On one trip a large fat woman weighing, I should say, about 200 sat in the rear seat, while facing her was a little shrimp of a man who might have weighed 97 pounds after he had eaten a hearty meal. When the coach lurched forward the fat woman would involuntarily come across and sit heavily on the little shrimp. Then she would return to her seat and when the coach lurched the other way the little man would go swiftly across and sit for a moment in the lap of the large, fat woman. With this friendly imitation of ping-pong these passengers passed the time away for seven or eight hours on the journey to Medicine Lodge. Now the journey which used to take all day in the old stage coach can be accomplished easily with an automobile in an hour and a half. But the old timer is apt to tell you that while locomotion was rather slow there really was more fun in living out on the frontier in those days of the thorobrace stage coach than there is now with all the modern luxuries. And maybe he is right.

## Trouble in Cuba

As this is written it looks as if our government may have another bunch of trouble in keeping down an insurrection in Cuba. Since it attained independence the Cuban republic has not been a very troublesome infant. Only once, during the DePalma administration, has the United States been called on to restore order. A short visit to Cuba, nearly four years ago, convinced me, however, that the only thing that prevented trouble in the island was the overshadowing power of the United States. The Cuban people have all the talent and inclination for insurrection found, generally, among the Latin-Americans. But it seemed when I was there that the leaders had recognized the fact that it was not worth while to raise havoc while the United States held the whip hand.

In the present case however an insurrection may break out despite the United States. It may even be possible, tho scarcely probable, that the leaders stirring up the insurrection really want the United States to interfere. Also it is quite possible that the insurrectionists have considerable provocation and justification for their acts. In the recent election Menocal, the present executive, was a candidate for re-election. He was opposed by Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate for president. Zayas was a candidate for president four years ago and polled a very strong vote but yielded gracefully to the election of Menocal, the Conservative candidate. The recent election was very close but the returns seem to indicate that Zayas was fairly elected. The Liberals seem to believe that Menocal intends to refuse to give up the office. His term will expire in May and the date of the outbreak of the revolution is set for that date provided Zayas is refused the office to which he seems to have been elected.

Now, if the United States confines its interference to seeing that there is a fair count of the votes cast and that the winner receives the certificate of election and the office to which he is entitled, that will be well. If, however, the power of this government should be used to perpetuate a man in office who was defeated at the polls that would be an act of

arbitrary injustice and tyranny. Revolution is a very serious thing and often an evil, but after all the right of revolution is inherent in a free people. If it shall prove to be true that Menocal will endeavor to hold the office of president to which he was not elected the people of Cuba have a right to start a revolution. The duty of this government is clear. It is to see to it that the will of the people of Cuba is obeyed.

There are selfish, financial interests in both the United States and Cuba which would be glad to see Zayas kept out of office. Whether he is a proper man to elect president of Cuba I do not know. I found when in Havana that even his political enemies admit that he is a man of ability, and so far as I heard his personal integrity was not questioned. He is supposed to be a Radical, a lawyer with a large practice. Usually that kind of a man is not much of a radical, but conditions are somewhat different in Cuba from what they are in the United States. At any rate, if Zayas has been elected he should be seated and the United States should help him.

## They Will be Loyal

I am asked sometimes if in my opinion the German citizens of the United States will be loyal to this government in case we should become involved in war with Germany. It is my opinion that nearly all of them would be loyal. In fact I have no doubt of it. It is true enough that the sympathies of most of these citizens who migrated from Germany have been strongly with their fatherland as against the allies. That was entirely natural. Most of them have relatives in the war and many of them have relatives among the dead. It would seem unnatural if their sympathies were not with Germany just as the sympathy of the man who was born in England or France is, naturally, with the allies.

However, these Germans appreciate the advantages of this free country more than the people born here. They know what opportunity means because they were reared under a government which ruled with despotic power and ordered the goings and comings of its citizens in a way that cannot be understood here by the native-born.

A Kansas citizen who was born in Prussia and whose sympathies are with his fatherland in the terrific struggle now going on, said not long ago to his son, "My son, this is a great country. If we had lived in Prussia we would still have been poor peasants and you would have been carrying a gun and taking orders from some autocratic military officer. Then when the war came on you would have been forced to go to the front and fight and probably before now you would be dead. Over here we have just as many privileges as if we had been born here. The government of the United States made me a present of a fine farm and we have prospered and grown rich. We do not have to go out in time of peace and carry a gun and take orders from some military officer. Here we are counted as good as anybody; but it wouldn't have been so over there. I have an affection for my fatherland and my sympathy is with our relatives who are fighting and dying over there, but my son, this is our country. It has given us the opportunities we never would have had if we had stayed over there and if this country ever gets into war, if necessary we shall fight for it."

I believe that expresses nearly the sentiment of a majority of the German population of the United States. The Kaiser and his advisers may cherish the hope and belief that in case of war this government would be confronted by millions of disloyal subjects who would do what they could to help Germany. The Kaiser and his advisers would discover that they have been badly mistaken. The average German resident of the United States values his adopted country and he is neither going to fight against it nor sit idly by and see it destroyed. He will fight for it if the test comes even against his native land.

## Opposes Single Terms

Writing from Buhler, Kan., P. S. McMullen takes exception to the idea of a single term for state officers with the provision that they shall be ineligible for re-election. He says:

I had the pleasure of living in Oklahoma for a few years where that rule is in force and found it to work most virulently against clean government. A governor or other official so elected is not responsible to the people but to whatever interest may be his besetting sin, all restrictions off, to the end of the four years. Then some other tool is selected and the distracting farce is repeated. We think things may have been rotten here in Kansas once in a while. About three years in Oklahoma will cure the most dissatisfied kicker that ever boasted of being a Jayhawker.

From what I have observed and learned by talking with intelligent people from all parts of Oklahoma, I am inclined to believe Mr. McMullen's criticism of the Oklahoma government is well founded and entirely justified. However, I do not believe that the trouble lies with the four-year term and ineligibility for re-election, but in the hidebound partisanship that prevails to a large extent in that and most other Southern states.

There are enough voters in Oklahoma who will vote for any candidate who gets a nomination on the Democratic ticket to elect that candidate regardless of his qualifications of character. That, however, is not going to be true always. The heaven

of independence is working in Oklahoma and the corrupt political ring which has disgraced the state will sooner or later be broken. I will admit that so long as hidebound partisanship controls a majority, decent government and honest government is impossible. That is as true of one party as the other. Hidebound Republican partisanship has given Pennsylvania corrupt state and municipal governments just as hidebound Democratic partisanship has made most of the state and local governments in the South corrupt.

I am also a firm believer in making public officials understand that they must answer to the people. While I favor longer terms of office and the ineligibility of the holder for re-election I would in that case give to the people the power of recall.

Mr. McMullen will say as he reads this that Oklahoma has the power of recall, or at least that is my own impression. However, so long as a majority of the voters are steeped in partisan prejudice to the extent that they will swallow anything that bears their party label, neither short terms, long terms nor the recall will bring about the needed reform. On the other hand where the terms of office are short the official is very liable to spend a good deal of his time during his first term in laying plans for a second nomination and election. This natural desire for re-election is very apt to make something of a political trimmer out of him, and even if he does nothing corrupt he is apt to hesitate about striking out along any new lines, and is apt to play to the galleries. Incidentally, also, it may be said that in Kansas, where official salaries as a rule are rather small, it imposes a pretty heavy financial burden on the official to go thru a campaign every two years. I admit the weight of the objection made to the single term by Mr. McMullen but in states where people have advanced to the point where they are not governed by unreasoning political partisanship I still believe that the change would be a benefit.

## The Entering Wedge

It now seems probable that a compulsory military service bill will pass the Senate at the present session but not the House. The evident purpose of this measure is to test out the sentiment of the people of the United States. The framers are not going strong just now. The bill proposes only a six-months service for young men. If this were to be all that ever is to be expected there might be no serious objection to it, barring the fact that it will entail a large additional expense for military purposes and really amount to little as a defensive measure, assuming that we are actually threatened with serious danger. The objection to this bill lies in the fact that it is merely an entering wedge. If the policy of universal compulsory military service ever is adopted the advocates of it will not stop until they have increased the term of service to at least two years.

The whole policy of compulsory military service is opposed to the genius and traditions of our republic. It is contrary to the spirit of democracy and establishes the essence of autocratic rule. It cannot be urged in favor of this measure that it is necessary in the present crisis, for even if we are to get into a war with Germany this measure cannot help to get an army or navy. In the present crisis we must depend on voluntary enlistments or on drafts which the government has a right to make now in case of war.

If the world is to be freed from the nightmare of war and world-wide peace is to be established it must be on the basis of practical disarmament. If the militarism of vast standing armies and huge navies is to be continued there is no hope for permanent peace. If, however, when this war has ended and the terms of peace are being arranged the United States is in a position to say without hypocrisy to the nations bled white with the contest: "We are ready to help you restore your devastated lands and bind up your wounds, but it must be on the condition that there shall be practical disarmament among all nations," then, indeed, we may exercise a vast influence for peace, but if we are to enter on the path of militarism; if we are to take the course which has brought on Europe such untold suffering, we shall be in no position to advise other nations to take this necessary step.

But there is another vital objection to compulsory military service. It is certain to build up a huge military caste in this country. It is really to be done at the behest of the aristocracy of wealth and special privilege that has grown up in our land and which is as pernicious, as inimical to liberty as any royal caste. When our fathers declared that large standing armies were a menace to liberty and democracy they reasoned well, and that sentiment is no less true now than it was a hundred years ago.

## A Good Soil

Professor Alfred Vivian, head of the department of agricultural chemistry of Ohio State University, defines a perfect soil as "one which contains the ingredients in perfect proportions; sand, to enable it to absorb air and moisture in proper amounts and to render it warm and friable; clay, to keep it cool, and prevent a too rapid leaching or evaporation of water; lime, to assist in the decay of vegetable matter and organic matter to retain the best amount of moisture and to supply material for the various chemical processes continually going on in good soils."



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# A Sane Crop System

**Rotations are Being Adjusted on  
a New and More Logical Basis**

**By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor**

**A** CONSIDERABLE readjustment is coming in Kansas in the next few years in the growing of the grain crops, such as oats, corn, wheat and the grain sorghums. The relative acreage of these crops will be much changed 25 years from now. Progress is already being made in getting a sane system of cropping, which will provide for a better distribution of the crops in a real crop rotation. This will tend to do away with many of the troubles brought by one-crop grain farming.

The evils of grain farming show up every year we have a big crop of wheat. They probably will be obvious next summer, for the state sowed a large wheat acreage last fall. This planting includes 8,887,077 acres, and some of the counties, such as Barton, with 291,021 acres; Ellis, 230,992 acres; Ford, 267,163 acres; Pawnee, 273,626 acres; Pratt, 230,593 acres; Reno, 266,009 acres; Rush, 206,565 acres; and Stafford, 229,585 acres, are going to have some real problems to solve with the labor at harvest.

It would be much better for the state if the wheat acreage were spread out a little more. There ought to be more wheat grown in many communities in the Eastern part of the state, in the soft wheat belt. The reason for this is that it has a place in the rotations, and supplies an excellent seedbed and nurse crop for Red clover. For example Woodson county now is growing 2,477 acres of wheat. This ought to be increased several hundred per cent. If this county would grow a little more wheat and a little less corn, and then plant Red clover in the wheat it would get better results.

There is an advantage in growing wheat in a county like Woodson that needs to be appreciated more highly, and that is in the value of the straw. Soft wheat straw has a much higher feeding value than the straw from hard wheat anyway, and in a great many cases the separators put enough grain into the straw to make it good and rich. It has a considerable value as a filler for cattle, and then what the animals do not eat can be used with profit for bedding. In a big wheat county such as Stafford, in which but comparatively few cattle are kept, it is not possible to use much of the straw. Progress has been made in the last few years in spreading this straw; but it is a great deal better if one can let the cattle use the straw and then spread it with a manure spreader.

The waste of straw and the stover from corn and kafir amounts to many million dollars a year in Kansas. A higher proportion of this roughage must be saved and turned into meat. More than 120 million tons of straw is produced in the United States every year, and a high proportion of that grown in the wheat belt is wasted. Cattle can make some use of even hard wheat straw, as has been shown in the feeding work on the Ft. Hays station, when it is combined properly with such feeds as alfalfa and silage.

The production of corn stover is



**A Much Larger Acreage of the Legumes and Grasses Will Help in Conserving Soil Fertility on the Farms in Kansas.**

about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately 245 million tons a year. A larger percentage—81.5—of this is fed than of the straw but the waste is astonishing. For this, poor methods of feeding are largely responsible. By far the most economical method of handling corn is by ensiling, but only 8.1 per cent of the acreage is put in the silo. About 11 per cent is cut for green feed and 81 per cent allowed to mature for grain. It is in the last portion of the acreage that the greatest waste occurs. Almost 4 per cent of the stover is burned.

When a proper distribution is made of the acreage of wheat and corn and these crops are grown in combination with livestock there is not the waste which comes when they are the main crops. It is in reducing wastes of this kind that the greatest profits will be made in farming in the near future. We must produce meat animals with less expensive grain, which can only be done by making a larger and better use of the roughage.

In the process of adjustment in the cropping systems of Kansas in the last few years has come a steady increase in the acreage of the grain sorghums. This is most fortunate. A still further increase is needed with these crops in many communities, especially in the Western counties. The grain sorghums have demonstrated that they have almost as high a feeding value as corn, especially when they are ground. Kafir, for example, usually is made much more available by grinding.

A good demonstration of the value of ground kafir as compared with ground corn was shown in a feeding test of 180 days with Hereford steers last year at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The ground kafir lot made almost as high a profit as the ground corn lot; it was \$13.14. The average daily gain was 2.35 pounds a day as compared with the 2.42 pounds gain made by the lot fed on corn. The ration the animals received was almost the same except that 11.68 pounds of ground kafir a day was fed instead of 11.53 pounds of ground corn. The cost of the gains was but 17.5 cents a day as compared with the 18.2 cents for the lot fed on corn. The total cost of the feed was \$31.59, and the average value of the finished animals was \$10 a hundred, which made the total value \$89.09.

Seed selection and a better understanding of the variety adaptations of

the different sorghums have done much to boost the growing of these crops in Kansas. The variety adaptations have been well worked out by C. C. Cunningham, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in charge of the co-operative crops work in this state. Information about the adaptations of the varieties may be obtained from him. In the matter of seed selection it is important that more attention should be given in the next few years to selecting the seed in the field. In speaking of that recently, G. E. Thompson, a specialist in farm crops with the institute department of the college, said:

"There is only one right time and place to make selections of either corn or the sorghum seeds and that is on your own farm and before the first hard frost.

"In selecting sorghums for seed purposes, settle in your own mind the type of plant which you prefer and make all selections conform to that type. Make all selections from plants which have been grown under average conditions. Do not select seed heads from plants which have grown near heads that are filled poorly or which have any plant disease. Avoid plants that branch excessively. Avoid plants that fall down or lodge badly. Choose a plant as leafy as is possible to mature under your climatic conditions. Choose plants of uniform maturity, and in the dry sections of the state choose those of early maturity. Select seed heads which are entirely out of the "boot." Select seed heads which do not shatter excessively. Choose those heads which are well filled with grain thruout instead of heads which are merely covered with a shell of grain on the outside. Field experience seems to indicate that those heads—especially of kafir, milo and feterita—which are comparatively compact and which have many branches or nodes along the center yield better than those heads which are extremely loose and open in type. Avoid all heads showing any indications of plant disease and avoid all hybrid heads. The hybrid plants usually can be distinguished by their appearance. They are vigorous and better growers than the rest of the field and are nearly always later in maturity. Seed planted from these hybrid heads does not grow true and the resulting crop is a disappointment.

"After the sorghum seeds of any kind have been selected for planting they should be stored thru the winter without threshing. They should be kept in a dry place free from insect, bird or mice damage and should be hand threshed for planting the following spring."

The constant tendency will be toward an adjustment of the cropping systems in the next few years on a more logical basis. The acreage of the sorghums, especially in Western Kansas, will increase. The acreage of wheat will decrease, especially in the main wheat counties. Some of the more important corn counties of Northeastern Kansas will reduce the corn acreage. With this decrease will come an increase in the acreage of the legumes. Better plans are on the way.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It certainly seems reasonable that an immature mother cannot impart that vigor to her offspring that a mature one can.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



**Sudan Grass is Insurance Against Drouth; It was Imported from Africa's Hot Plains. This Field was Grown in Reno County.**



# Why Should a Boy Lie?

## If Not Why Doubt Gilbert Arthur's Sworn Testimony?

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager



SOME weeks ago I wrote to the county agents in Kansas assuring them that we would appreciate their help. I think that every county agent courteously responded and these men have been of real service to our club members. One letter, tho, was somewhat different from the others. It was written by County Agent Charles H. Taylor of Atchison county and dated at Effingham, February 12, 1917.

"Dear Mr. Case," writes Agent Taylor, "I have your letter in regard to the pig club and readily can adopt your motto of 'more and better swine.' As I stated at Manhattan, that \$1.90 per 100 pounds looks too good to be true, and I would like to examine carefully the records. As I see it we conduct a pig club for the purpose of training the boys to be honest citizens and efficient farmers. If we allow dishonesty we defeat the first purpose of the work; if we allow inaccuracy we fail on the second item. The work here keeps me busy of course but I still will have time to help the Capper boys providing the rules are satisfactory and the records will bear inspection. I have suspected that the present records would not bear inspection, but if they will, the boys have given a real contribution to the swine industry and the boys and the Capper manager should be given due credit for the same. Will it be possible for me to inspect the records of the boys winning first and second places to see whether or not I should co-operate?"

County Agent Taylor displays a caution and conservatism that is commendable. Assuredly I shall be glad to have Mr. Taylor or any other person call at the Capper building and inspect the records filed by Gilbert Arthur and Arlo Wolf. I regret to state, however, that the Capper Pig Club rules provide only for weighing the feed, entering the cost according to a scale of prices provided, and sending totals when the report is made. We do not require a daily record to be kept nor is any printed form for record keeping provided. Reprehensible as it may appear to be, I have concluded that Kansas boys would no sooner falsify a record of their own than a printed form. And I have believed that requiring them to provide their own records was good business training. Therefore, the records filed by Gilbert Arthur and Arlo Wolf represent the totals for their year's work; no others are available. These records, which Agent Taylor "suspects will not bear inspection" are the only evidence in figures we can submit. But there is other evidence for the defense.

### Sworn Statement Sent In.

After all it comes down to a question of veracity. Gilbert Arthur and Arlo Wolf have provided sworn statements asserting that the amount of feed reported, the number of pounds of pork produced, and the feeding cost given is correct and true. They can do no more. If "dishonesty and inaccuracy" has been practiced these boys in addition have perjured themselves. Let's see if they are that kind of boys.

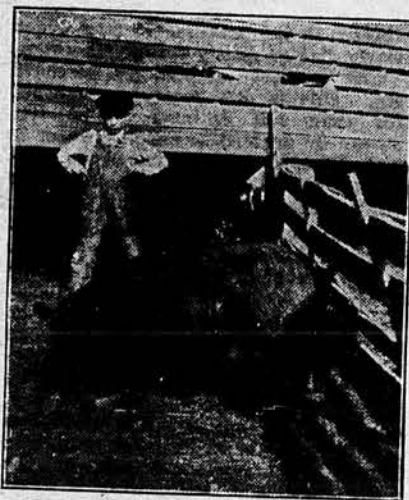
Long before the prizes were awarded Gilbert Arthur and Arlo Wolf had paid with interest the money borrowed from Arthur Capper to pay for their contest sows. No security except their personal notes was given. The sum exceeded many times the money won later. Had they been dishonest these notes never would have been paid; the notes were not worth a dollar at the bank. And when they joined the club each boy filed recommendations stating that he was "honest, industrious and worthy to represent the county." These recommendations were signed by the postmaster, bank cashier and one neighbor. The same rules govern the club for 1917.

Now, Mr. Taylor, I regret that we are unable to provide more documentary evidence. If it will aid in convincing you, tho, that "dishonesty or inaccuracy" is not practiced by members of the Capper Pig Club I shall be glad to provide sworn affidavits from every member of the Arthur and Wolf families stating that

the records referred to are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief. In addition I will have the persons who signed recommendations for these boys, swear that they consider them honest and truthful. And I will provide affidavit that the records published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze are a correct and true reproduction of the records filed. What more can we do?

Pork production at \$1.90 a hundred-weight even when 1915 prices are considered in figuring feed costs does sound "too good to be true." And yet I believe Gilbert Arthur did produce the pork at that price. It should have been stated before that Gilbert Arthur has explained that his corn was small, requiring 120 ears to make a bushel. This may clear up some of the doubts concerning this record. Analysis of the story, and a count of the ears fed, makes it appear as if the charge for corn should be greater. But the corn was weighed.

As I have stated before it comes down to a matter of considering whether or not these boys told the truth or deliberately swore to a lie. I hope that the evidence submitted will convince Mr. Taylor that Capper Pig Club boys are honest and trustworthy and that we may accept his generous—tho conditional—offer of help. The contest manager is not concerned about "credit" being given him, nor is he particularly concerned



Raymond Currey and Kansas Pride.

about "making a real contribution to the swine industry" thru establishing low feeding cost records, meritorious as that may be. He is deeply concerned, tho, about "training the boys to be honest citizens and efficient farmers." And surely the record made by members of the Capper Pig Club in 1916—every dollar lent on unsecured notes accounted for—is a fine contribution to the history of Kansas citizenship.

### The defendant rests.

Raymond Currey, 11 year old Shawnee county booster, has the honor of sending in the first picture showing a new member with his contest sow. Raymond bought his Duroc gilt from W. W. Jones, paying \$40 for her. When Raymond sent the picture he said this: "I have been so busy feeding and slopping and scratching Kansas Pride that I haven't had time to write. When I scratch her she will fall over as if she was dead, and that is lots of fun you know. Every night when I get home from school I put in my spare time scratching Pride." You other fellows will have to "scratch" some if you keep up with Raymond.

### Meet Your County Leader.

County Leaders have been appointed in every county where we have two or more members. These boys were chosen because they showed pep and no favors were shown. I suspect that a number of boys who belonged to the club last year were expecting to be appointed county leader, but another live chap beat them to it. It's up to all of you to help your county leader win that \$25 trophy; he can't do it by himself.

Club members have found it necessary to drop out of Crawford and Osborne counties. As the county membership was published as complete weeks ago it is unfair to the remaining members should no opportunity be afforded to complete the list. And so one boy in Ottawa and one in Crawford can get into the club if he files an application before March 3. Hustle now. The first boy who qualifies gets the place. We will also give sufficient time to procure a contest sow. Let's have a square deal for all.

These counties have completed membership since last report:

Name and Address.	Age
Leon Griffin, Ellsworth	13
Harold Brown, Lorraine	17
Tom Harper, Ellsworth	13
Foster Smith, Ellsworth	14
Charles Radtke, Ellsworth	15
HASKELL COUNTY:	
Francis Taton, Santa	16
Raymond Bird, Sublette	13
Carl Stultz, Copeland	13
Lester Alexander, Sublette	16
James Daniel, Sublette	10
LINCOLN COUNTY:	
Clarence Metzler, Lincoln	12
Donald Buchanan, Lincoln	12
Lionel Holm, Vesper	12
Lewis Schmidt, Barnard	12
John Ackerman, Lincoln	14
LOGAN COUNTY:	
Stanley Garrity, McAllister	13
Morrison Williams, McAllister	13
Clifford Stout, Keystone	10
Edwin Daw, Oakley	11
Leslie Linville, Winona	13

And now I'm going to let Ray Jones of Reno county talk about his Hampshire, and the way he won a prize:

"My sow came December 10, 1915, and she weighed 360 pounds," says Ray. "We live in the edge of Sylvia, a small town in western Reno county, and have four lots each 50 by 150 feet. Katie has almost all of one lot to run on. For the first 50 days she was fed 5 pounds of corn, 6 pounds of shorts and 1 pound of alfalfa hay a day; an occasional rabbit and a few meat scraps. Katie had salt where she could get at it at all times, and also plenty of fresh water. She was fed by herself and shut up nights in a warm shed. About February 1, when the weather got bad, we did not think that she took enough exercise, so we quit feeding shorts. She was turned out and made about three trips to a neighbor's every day, hunting scraps.

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

"We just gave Katie a little straw for bedding, but I must tell you a joke. Mother washed the day before the pigs came. Katie was hunting straw and as she could not find enough she took clothes off the line and put them in her nest. The first day after the little fellows came I just gave Katie water with the chill taken off, two feeds of ½ pint of corn, more water and a very little slop. The third day I fed 1 pint of corn, 1 pint of shorts made into slop, plenty of water and a little kitchen slop. Papa said that we would increase the feed as it seemed best.

"Katie's pigs were the same size, averaging 2½ pounds each. I thought that they were very fine pigs and so did she. When Katie went out to eat and the pigs followed she would go back and give them a good talking to. If they persisted in coming out she went back, took her snout and put them back in the nest. Father thought that she was the most careful mother he ever saw. When the pigs were a few days old she mashed one trying to get it from under some boards where it was fastened."

(Concluded Next Week.)



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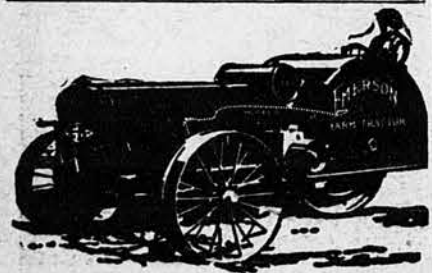
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# Fruit for the Homes

## Orchards Have an Important Place on Farms in Kansas

By C. G. WOODBURY

MOST localities in Kansas can be made to produce apples of high quality and attractive appearance if the proper care and attention are given to the trees. Altho there are great opportunities in the state for the commercial orchardist, there is and probably always will be a large proportion of farmers who are not interested in fruit growing as a commercial, money making proposition. Many of these farmers, altho primarily grain-growers, or stockmen or dairymen, wish to maintain a small home orchard as an adjunct to their main lines of work to provide a home supply of good fruit. There is a proper place for such home orcharding as well as for the more strictly commercial aspects of horticulture, and the encouragement and development of the home orchards is one of the most important problems to be solved in connection with the horticultural resources of the state.

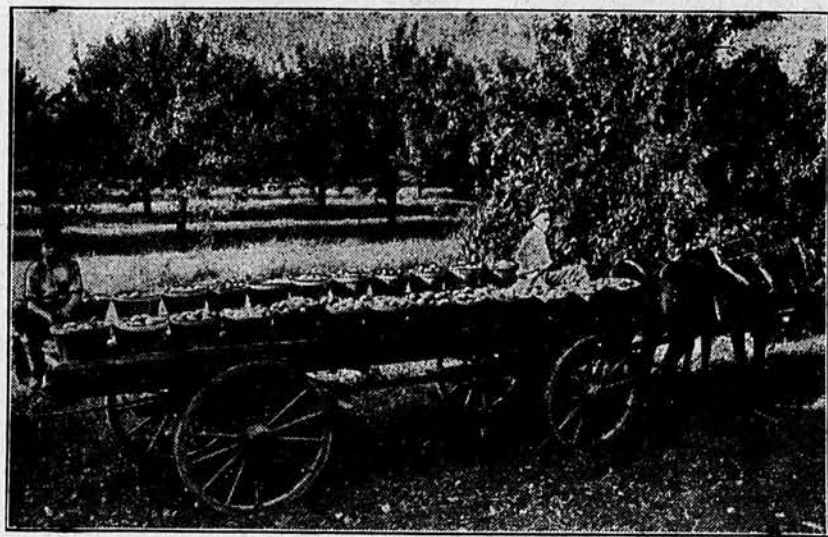
That there are many non-professional fruit growers interested in having a home supply of apples is proved by a day's journey of observation in any well settled portion of the state. The old apple orchard is an ever recurring feature of the landscape. It is significant of a wrong condition of affairs, however, that so many of the home orchards are old and that of the number that are young, so few have the thrifty, vigorous appearance which would indicate that they are receiving some care and attention.

A small home orchard should yield an important part of the diet of every country family in the state. Such a general supply of home grown fruit would not affect the market for the commercial man, for the professional fruit grower still has the city consumer to supply. The country population is not a fruit buying population except thru necessity. It ought to, and many produce plenty of fruit for the home consumption.

Instead of a well cared for, producing orchard as an indispensable part of the equipment of every farm, what do we see? We find a large proportion of the orchards failing to justify their existence. This condition is generally deplored, and the majority of the neglected home orchards are in their present unsightly and unprofitable condition on account of a lack of definite knowledge as to how the present conditions can be easily and cheaply remedied.

The first question that comes to the mind of an amateur who is contemplating the planting of fruit trees is the selection of the site. This is a problem that is confronted but once, but future success depends in a great measure on its wise solution. It is not necessary that the location be ideal, but one should do the best in the matter of location that he can.

Drainage and elevation are two of the important considerations. Apples do not



An Orchard Near Winfield: Careful Pruning, Good Spraying and Much Cultivation are Required in Kansas in Producing the Best Fruit.

do well on poorly drained soil where water is likely to stand on the surface or about the roots of the trees. Good drainage is essential. For this reason the higher parts of the farm usually are better for orchards. On hilly land it is not necessary that the trees be on the very tops of the hills, but they should not be set in the pockets. On land which is nearly flat or gently rolling, the highest land is best adapted for orchard fruits. This is due partly to another factor than soil drainage. Low flat lands can be drained so surplus water is conveyed quickly away from the surface, but such lands may be unfit for orchard fruits, notwithstanding.

Air drainage is as important a consideration in fruit growing as soil drainage. On the still nights of spring, the cold air settles away from the slopes. It flows down hill and collects in the low, flat pockets. Doubtless everyone has noticed this phenomenon while driving on still evenings. Often when the air above is relatively warm and dry, one passes into a depression and feels the chill damp air strike in at once. The difference in temperature between the low areas and the knolls often is great enough at some time during the spring, at the season of expanding buds and opening blossoms, to mean the difference between a killing frost and uninjured flower buds.

A body of water exerts a modifying influence on the surrounding air temperature. A small stream or ravine even may give excellent air drainage and so make the surrounding area better fitted for fruit growing than it otherwise would be.

The considerations which govern the choice of varieties for the home orchard are very different from those which present themselves to the mind of a com-

mercial fruit grower. The first question which the commercial grower asks is, "What varieties pay best?" The amateur in choosing varieties for his home orchard is privileged to ask the question first of all, "What varieties do I like best?" A home orchard should contain varieties for which the owner has an individual preference, so far as his condition of soil and climate allow him to attempt their culture. Varieties selected on this basis are likely to receive better care, and hence to yield better results, than a list containing many unfamiliar sorts, made up at the suggestion of the artful and enthusiastic tree peddler. Reliable nurserymen generally may be trusted for information concerning the adaptability of given varieties to conditions in their locality. Sometimes, however, they are inclined to judge a variety by its adaptation to cheap and easy production in the nursery, rather than by its value for the home orchard.

The question is occasionally asked if it is not better and safer for a fruit grower to grow his own trees than to buy them. For the small planter this is not to be recommended. The saving of time alone would justify the buying of the trees if nothing else were considered.

The young tree should be well formed, straight and clean, of a good size for the age, and of the right shape for the variety. Allowance must be made, however, for the fact that some varieties naturally make much more symmetrical tops than others. Winesap, for instance, is less inclined to make a good symmetrical growth in the nursery row than Ben Davis. The characteristic varietal habit of the tree should be kept in mind in judging its quality. Weaklings, with very slender and crooked trunks, stunted or unhealthy trees should not be accepted for planting.

Some buyers make the mistake of planting trees which are too old. Four, 5 or 6-year-old stock is not infrequently preferred by inexperienced planters, who seem to be under the impression they are investing in forestry rather than fruit. Such trees are likely to be the culls from which the better trees have previously been selected; they are nearly always headed too high, they suffer more from transplanting than younger stock, and the natural defects of habit which they may have developed are much more difficult to remedy. They should by all means be avoided. It is the judgment of the most experienced orchardists that 2- or 3-year stock is best for setting. At present the preference is rather for the younger of these.

As soon as the trees are delivered they should be unpacked. They may have been on the road for several days and possibly they are getting dried out. If the land has previously been made

(Continued on Page 41.)



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# Road Bills to the House

## An Annoying Measure Out of the Senate—Laws Made in Haste

THE LAWMAKING machinery of the Kansas legislature began gathering momentum last week. Until then few measures of state-wide importance really had come up for consideration before the entire membership of either house. The bulk of the first five weeks' work of both branches was done in committee. At the end of the week the following more important measures had been disposed of by one house or the other, or both:

State highway commission bill, creating a state highway commission of three members, the governor and two appointed by him, to have charge of the maintenance and construction of roads. As the measure left the house, it allowed supervision of both county and township roads. The senate has amended it to take township road supervision away from the state commission. Several other minor amendments were made to be considered by the house this week. This measure applies to dirt roads, and if finally enacted will allow the state to participate in the federal grant for post roads.

### "Benefit District" Bill to House.

The senate has checked to the house for consideration the benefit district hard surfaced road bill. This rewrites the Hodges road law, providing that aid received from the state and federal government, or either of them, shall be subtracted from the total cost of the road. The county at large then is to pay 50 per cent of the balance, the townships 25 per cent, and the benefit district 25 per cent.

On the other hand, the house dropped with a dull thud the proposed constitutional amendment to allow the state to engage in the construction of roads and highways and in flood prevention work. This measure is clear off the calendar for this session, unless a miracle happens in the senate. The house struck out the resolving clause of the resolution to submit this amendment, by a vote of 66 to 42.

The city manager bill, an enabling act to allow any city in the state to adopt the city manager plan of government if it wishes, was passed by both houses.

### House Passes State Manager Bill.

The Martin measure providing for the consolidation of the boards of control, corrections and administration into one central board of administration, was passed by the house and sent to the senate. The measure generally is known as the state manager bill, from the fact that the proposed new central board of five members are empowered to employ a state manager at \$5,000 a year, to handle the business end of the state institutions now looked after, in a more or less superficial manner, by the three boards it is proposed to abolish.

Besides the good roads amendment, one other was dropped from consideration by the house when that body held its first amendment elimination meet Friday afternoon. The resolution by Mack, of Harvey, to submit an amendment to allow more than three amendments to the constitution to be submitted at one election, lost its little life thru having the resolving clause stricken out.

Only one of the three amendments considered got thru alive, and it may only have a commutation of sentence. The tax amendment, which nearly was adopted at the 1912 election, was recommended for passage by the house sitting in committee of the whole. Talk among the members recently indicated that the amendment has a good chance of getting the two-thirds vote necessary to submit it to the senate, and then to the people, when it comes up again on final roll call. The state tax commission and practically all the members of the assessment and taxation committee of the two houses are said to be strong for the measure.

This tax amendment simply allows property to be classified for taxation by the legislature. As the constitution stands at present, every class of property must be taxed at the same rate. The state tax commission contends that

this is an unjust provision, and that by classifying property for taxation, setting a higher rate on some classes than on others, the tax burden would be much more equally distributed.

### Important Week in Senate.

The senate has special orders on important measures nearly three days this week. Tuesday there are two of enough importance to get on special orders. Monday is to be devoted to more good roads laws to be considered. Wednesday the Carroll consolidation and state manager bill, corresponding to the Martin bill, passed last week by the house, is to be taken up. Friday the senate will hold its first elimination meet on constitutional amendments, to select the three considered the nearest safe to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

The house also has set three days for consideration of measures considered to be good roads measures, three of which still require house action. Tuesday the house will take another shot at proposed constitutional amendments, and on Wednesday the public utilities receivership measure, already passed by the senate, is up for consideration.

In point of number of measures finally enacted into law, subject to the governor's veto power, the past week does not indicate an excessive number. This legislature is showing some signs of being entitled to be known as the legislature of few laws, as well as the legislature of few bills. During the last week twenty measures succeeded in running the gauntlet of both houses, and were checked to the governor for his approval, bringing the total number of measures passed by both houses up to fifty-three.

### Bills That Are Now Laws.

Following are the thirteen house bills that were passed on final roll call last week, including several passed by the senate with amendments the week before, the house last week concurring in the senate amendments:

House bill 726, by ways and means committee, appropriates \$500,000 for the Topeka hospital for the next biennium.

House bill 727, appropriates \$459,000 for the current expenses of the Osawatimie hospital for 1918 and 1919.

House bill 729, appropriating \$109,200 for the Larned hospital, including \$35,000 for the equipment of a cottage in 1919.

House bill 730, allowing \$113,126 for current expenses for the state orphans' home at Atchison, including \$8,025 for immediate repairs.

House bill 731, appropriating \$192,000 for the state home for feeble minded at Winfield.

House bill 732, appropriating \$146,090 for the tubercular sanitarium at Norton. Two new patients' pavilions, at a cost of \$16,150 each, are allowed.

House bill No. 3, by McDougall, legally musters out of state militia Company E, Second Battalion, Kansas militia, which served in repelling Indian invasion of 1869.

House bill No. 87, by Wells, limits admission of wives and children of old soldiers to state old soldiers' homes, so as to provide room for more applications from old soldiers.

House bill No. 505 prevents overflow of oil well waste into streams from which water for domestic purposes is taken.

House bill No. 343, by Short, allows cities of the third class in counties under 17,000 to issue bonds to fund floating indebtedness.

House bill No. 451, by Piper, allows building and loan associations to call themselves savings and loan associations or rural credit associations.

House bill 22, by Brooks, of Chautauqua, rewrites the law relating to widows' exemptions when the husband's estate is settled, including, among other new provisions, that the widow shall be entitled to one automobile exempt from the claims of creditors of the estate.

### Senate Measures Passed by House.

These senate measures have been passed by the house and their appearance in the statute books is a formal matter:

Senate bill 497, by ways and means committee, appropriates \$20,000 deficiency for the Hutchinson reformatory.

Senate bill 498, by ways and means committee, makes a \$2,760 emergency appropriation for two boilers at the mine top at the state penitentiary mine at Lansing.

Senate bill 499, by ways and means committee, makes a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 for the state penitentiary, maintenance and general repair funds.

Senate bill 500, by ways and means committee, reappropriates moneys in the twine plant revolving fund at the penitentiary for the next two fiscal years.

Senate bill 60, by Senator Barr of Bourbon, extending to mutual indemnity insurance associations of other states permission to do business in Kansas provided Kansas associations are allowed to do business in the cities in which the associations are incorporated.

Senate bill 112, by Doerr of Pawnee, substituted for house bill 59, by Heath of Wichita, extending the time for canvassing the

ballots of absent voters, from the Friday following election until the Tuesday following election.

### Repenting at Leisure.

House bill 256, by Fear of Coffey, changes entirely the scheme for increasing telephone and other public utility rates in the state. It will make increases in rates much easier to obtain and affects every person in Kansas using a telephone, and thousands of other persons buying service of public utilities. The house, eager to get a large number of bills passed, never raised a question, never tried to find out what the measure meant. Just recommended it, for passage after Travis of Allen seconded the author's motion. The measure is being urged by the Independent Telephone association to speed up decisions by the utilities commission, it is said.

About an hour later the house members grew tired of the hurry-up process, apparently, and debated with zeal and apparent animosity for ten minutes whether or not to strike the enacting clause from a measure by Jackson, of Anderson, directing county commissioners to mow the weeds in abandoned cemeteries, with a proviso attached limiting the annual expenditure on any one cemetery to \$10. The measure was approved, but the house considered carefully indeed about allowing that \$10 a year.

### A Test with Sweet Clover

I sowed a bushel of Sweet clover seed last spring on 4 acres of wheat land. I sowed it broadcast and harrowed it in. This harrowing was a slight benefit to the wheat. I succeeded in getting a good stand. When I cut the wheat the Sweet clover was nearly a foot high. The binder cycle clipped off the tops of a good deal of it, but after the wheat was cut the clover made a fine growth. I cut the clover in September and after giving it time to thoroughly cure, I stacked it, covering the top of the stack with cured corn fodder. I waited too long to cut this clover as it was very coarse and woody, and I will confess I had misgivings as to whether the stock would eat it. I turned my cattle to this stack during the severe weather late in January; and I have never seen cattle eat any kind of hay, including alfalfa, with a greater relish than they ate this clover. These cattle were running on a 250-acre stalk field and were fed all the prairie hay, cane hay, crab grass and wild peavine hay they would eat all the time, and had full access to all of these when turned to the clover hay.

The clover is still living and will make some good early pasture, and the ground can then be put into another crop or it can be left for summer pasture or for seed, as one desires. This patch made at least 2 tons of hay to the acre and I believe much more. The seed cost me \$7.50. The hay did not cost me more than \$2 a ton, including seed and all labor. I shall sow at least 20 or 30 acres this spring in my wheat provided I have the wheat, which looks exceedingly doubtful.

It seems to me there is no cheaper or better way of obtaining cattle feed than this method. It ought to revolutionize the feed question here, as Sweet clover will grow almost anywhere except on excessively sandy soil.

Burrton, Kan.

T. S. Hunt.

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer.

"He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber.

"You see, sometimes I make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—Boston Transcript.

In nearly all cases it is cheaper to make growth than to make fat. Fat is the costliest part of an animal and of the least value as food.

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This powerful all steel One Man Stump Puller yanks out any stump easily and quickly—no horses necessary. Clears an acre from one anchor. Patented cable take up does away with winding up slack cable. Three speeds—when stump loosens increase the speed and save time. Tremendous power gained by leverage principle. Works in any position. Easily moved on its big broad wheels. Can be reversed under strain. Sold on 15 year guarantee, flaw or no flaw. Used by the KIRSTIN METHOD we guarantee a saving of 10% to 50% over any other way of clearing land for the plow. Ten-day trial on your stump land. You can make

Big Money for Yourself under our Profit Sharing Plan. Write today for that plan and our big, free, illustrated book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land." A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY  
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Largest makers in the world of Stump Pullers—both one man and horse power.

1715

## PULL OUT THE STUMPS!

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**YOU** have heard of the man whose wife and daughters were so tired of the old place that they wanted to sell it, but who changed their minds after the man had it painted up so that it would sell.

There isn't an expenditure or an investment about your building that counts for more than good painting—or that counts in so many ways:

Increase in market value.  
Added beauty to the neighborhood.  
The example of thrift.  
Pleasure to your family and friends.  
Actual protection to your building.  
That prosperous look which helps bring prosperity.

To make sure of these results, use

## Dutch Boy White Lead

Paint made by mixing this long-tested, reliable pigment with pure linseed oil comes pretty close to meeting every paint requirement. It makes a smooth, hard, beautiful, non-cracking, long-wearing film that sticks close to the wood and is ready for repainting without expensive preparation.



For full information on painting, ask us for Paint Points No. 81.

### National Lead Company

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comes in paste form like white lead, in steel kegs. Stir in linseed oil and drier and it is ready to apply. It will be money in your pocket to have a keg of Dutch Boy Red Lead always at hand to touch up the numerous bits of metal about the farm.

## \$11,100,000.00 Assets

Severance, Kansas, December 22, 1916.  
Mr. W. C. Wilson, President,  
Bankers Life Insurance Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir: Twenty years ago, Dec. 22, 1896, I made application for a Twenty Payment \$2,500.00 policy in your splendid Company. My application was approved and policy issued at the age of 44. I paid you an annual payment of \$109.50 and in the twenty years I paid to your company \$2,190.00.

Today, December 22, 1916, your agent, Mr. John Willoughby, handed me your draft No. 42859 for \$3,343.88.

This has made me a clear profit of \$1,153.88, besides insurance for twenty years. I am well pleased with this and wish you success.

Respectfully, J. M. MORLEY.

### Twenty Payment Life Policy Matured in the Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska

Name of insured, John M. Morley  
Residence, Severance, Kansas  
Amount of Policy, \$2,500.00  
Total Premiums Paid Company \$2,190.00

#### SETTLEMENT

Total cash paid Mr. Morley, \$3,343.88  
And 20 Years Insurance for Nothing.

If you are thinking of taking a policy or agency, write Home office of the Company, Lincoln, Nebr., Dept. A.

It's easy to sell Bankers Life Policies. They mature to the satisfaction of every policyholder. Why not try it?

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year, three

My subscription is.....  
(Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

My Name .....

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## Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	DOWNEY	DODD
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	NOTTAWAY	JACKSON	ATCHELSON	DODD
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
GRIFFIN	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	24 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	38 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	38 1/2
HAMILTON	DEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	WHEELER	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	22 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2

**L**ETTERS of inquiry on questions of general interest in Kansas farming are printed; others are answered by mail. Names and addresses of the writers cannot be supplied. Study the map when reading the answers and consider the rainfall, which is given in inches for the counties.

I wish to get some good seed corn. What kind would you recommend as the best to get it and at about what price?

Reno Co. A. T. Y.  
Varieties of corn such as the Pride of Saline, Freed's white dent, or well acclimated strains of Iowa Silvermine, Kansas Sunflower, or Hogue's yellow dent should give good results under your conditions. We are sending you a list of farmers having seed for sale. I would advise you to secure seed grown under conditions as similar to yours as possible. L. E. CALL.

#### Organic Matter from Grass.

I have some bottom land covered with a heavy growth of wild dead grass. This land is very wet at planting time. Would it be advisable to burn this grass or plow it under deep to prevent an excess of moisture at corn planting time? T. M. P.

The grass on your bottom land should be plowed under just as early this spring as conditions will permit. The organic matter the grass will supply will benefit the physical condition of the soil. It is too valuable to burn. K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

#### Winter Plowing in Anderson.

Some of the men here say that to plow in January, February and March kills the ground. I have believed that if the ground freezes after plowing it is a benefit. Anderson Co. B. F. S.

As a rule it is beneficial to plow ground in January, February or March if the ground is not too wet. There would be no danger of injuring ground by plowing at this season. There are some soils in your section which if fall or winter plowed run together badly the next year if the spring is wet. The heavy, beating rains pack the soil and cause it to puddle. Such soils should not be fall plowed. K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

#### Spring Barley for Grain.

Please give me some information on spring barley. Oklahoma. N. E.

Spring barley should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be placed in good condition. About the time for seeding oats would be all right. I would advise seeding about 2 bushels an acre. If your soil is thin, a little less than this amount would be better, while if you have rich bottom soil perhaps 2 to 2 1/2 bushels an acre would be none too much. A good place to grow barley is after corn. I would recommend thorough disking of the land and seeding the grain with a drill. The common six-row variety ordinarily gives the best results. K. S. A. C. S. C. SALMON.

#### Locating a Farm Garden.

Where should a farm garden be placed? Must it always be near the house? Smith Co. E. W. S.

One cause of failure and discouragement in connection with farmers' kitchen gardens is that proper attention is not given to the location or to the size of the tract. The garden should be located so it is easily accessible from the house, and it should be well protected against poultry and other farm animals. A garden of one-third to one-half acre should be large enough to supply the average family with all the vegetables required. It is a good plan to grow some small fruit in connection with the garden. Usually it is preferable to have the garden tract long and narrow. It has been found best to plant small amounts of the various vegetables and to make several plantings during the season.

#### Good Methods With Windbreaks.

I should like to get information in regard to the best methods of planting trees for windbreaks and fuel. Lane Co. J. N. P.

I am sending you a copy of our Circular No. 55, which discusses preparation of ground for planting, methods of planting, and cultivation of trees. This bulletin does not discuss windbreaks and woodlots in particular, but the same methods and principles are involved as in other tree planting. This circular also gives a list of trees suitable for planting in the different sections. I cannot add anything to the list I have given for Western Kansas.

except to say that the Russian wild olive is undoubtedly the hardiest of broad-leaved trees you can find for your section. The Red cedar and the Chinese arborvitae are the hardiest evergreens, and you will make no mistake in planting them.

For windbreaks, I advise planting two rows of Russian wild olive, making the rows 10 or 12 feet apart and setting the trees at least 10 feet apart in the row. To supplement this, plant one row of evergreens—Red cedars or Chinese arborvitae—12 feet from the Russian wild olive, and set them about 8 feet apart in the row.

I enclose a price list of the stock we are offering from both the Manhattan and Hays stations. C. A. SCOTT, State Forester.

#### Grain for Hamilton County.

Which would be the best grain to sow in Hamilton county for early feed—barley or speltz? My ground is river bottom, part of it rather sandy. It is very dry here now and has been for 18 months, and I don't know if there will be moisture enough to grow anything this year. Would it be best to plow or disk for spring grain? Which variety of barley or speltz would be best? Hamilton Co. W. M.

Barley undoubtedly would prove more satisfactory for Hamilton county than emmer or speltz, as it is sometimes called. I would recommend the six-row barley such as Manchuria or similar varieties. It should be sown early in the spring at the rate of about 1 1/2 bushels an acre.

Whether you plow or disk your ground for spring grains will depend on the condition of your land. If you expect to seed on corn or kafir ground I believe that disking would give you as good results as plowing and would be considerably cheaper. If the ground was in small grain last year or was very weedy rather shallow plowing would be better than disking. I would not recommend deep plowing, especially if the plowing is to be done shortly before seeding. K. S. A. C. S. C. SALMON.

#### Good Methods With Bees.

I wish to make a start with bees soon. How shall I make the hives? McPherson Co. J. J. S.

Purchase your hives from some reliable manufacturer. It will be cheaper and much more satisfactory than making them. The large manufacturers have machinery especially adapted for the making of hives and hive parts. Every piece is made according to exact measurement, consequently they are all interchangeable and you can take one part from one hive and place it in another, which you probably could not do if you tried to make them yourself. I have asked the A. I. Root Co., Medina, O., and Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill., to send you catalogs. In these catalogs you will find described the different kinds of hives and other equipment used in beekeeping.

My advice to you would be that you purchase in the flat some 10-frame hives and put these together when they come. These hives which are purchased in the flat are not nailed or painted but come knocked down so the freight is much less than if they were manufactured. J. H. MERRILL.

#### Sweet Clover for Sandy Upland.

I should like to get some information on how to grow Sweet clover in Cherokee county. I have high sandy upland, and it is plowed. Cherokee Co. C. S.

While Sweet clover is more easily started than alfalfa and often can be grown on soils that do not grow alfalfa successfully, it is nevertheless a crop that requires proper soil conditions.

There are some soils in your county that do not grow Sweet clover. On the sandy soils such as you describe, Sweet clover usually can be grown if the soil contains sufficient lime and is in a fair state of fertility. On poor, wornout soil it usually is necessary to manure the field in advance of seeding Sweet clover if a stand is to be secured, and on some sandy soils which have been leached badly and contain acid it is necessary to add lime before Sweet clover can be grown. If Sweet clover grows along the roadside and in fence rows, you probably will have but little difficulty in starting alfalfa.

(Continued on Page 18.)



# Moisture is Coming Soon?

A Good Rain Would Aid With the Plowing.

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had but one good rain since June 25. As a result we need moisture in the form of either rain or snow. We have had small showers and light snowfalls at intervals which supplied moisture to make the ground plow good, but as spring approaches we need—and likely will get—a good soaking.

We have been getting up a little more wood this week. We started in at the east side of the farm on the creek and are working up clearing out what growth there is between the creek banks and all the dead stuff in the timber belt. We will not get half way thru before spring but most of the dead wood is Red elm and it will stand until next fall without much loss. This dead timber is not pleasant to chop but when we once get it to the saw our troubles cease. I like to burn wood; it is clean and saves a big coal bill. It takes work to get it, of course, but the exercise probably does us good.

We sold some of our oats this week for seed. Of course we need all the grain we have to feed but as we could get 70 cents a bushel for the oats and could buy corn at around a dollar we figured we would be ahead by the exchange. I think there is no question but that corn is worth double to feed to horses for a part of the ration, and it is worth more than that to feed to hogs, for oats will not much more than keep a hog alive. For chickens, and for horses too, it is best to have some of both, and we have kept enough so we can feed the work teams oats and corn, half and half, while plowing and cultivating.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in this column a short time ago regarding Grange insurance I wish to say to inquirers that to get this insurance one must be a member of the Grange. No insurance is written by this mutual company for those not members, and if one who is a member at the time his insurance is written should drop his membership, his insurance would lapse, too. This company insures all kinds of personal property on farms, including hay in barns. The hay takes a higher rate than other property unless it is a small lot to be used for feeding; in that case it takes the same rate as the rest of the personal property.

One inquirer gives figures which show that Kansas pays out twice as much in the form of insurance premiums as is paid back in losses, and asks if I think it pays to insure. Perhaps not, taking the state as a whole, but I could not sleep nights if I knew our property was not insured. And this is in face of the fact that we have been paying insurance premiums on farm property for 35 years and have never collected for a loss, not even having had a brick blown off a chimney or even the start of a fire. But I think that is a matter for congratulation; we do not insure to make money but to make ourselves safe in case of a loss. If the loss comes we will get a return in part but would still be the loser.

Another friend from Marion also couples life insurance with the fire insurance question and asks me what I think about the merits of the old line as compared with the fraternal companies. That is a matter for personal opinion the same as on motor cars. Every man thinks his car is the best and every member of a fraternal society thinks the one he belongs to is the best, which is right and proper. I think every man should carry life insurance if he has anyone depending on him. If a young man needs insurance and at the same time finds it hard to save money I would by all means advise him to take out a paid up policy in an old line company. It a man can save his money and is competent to invest it he can get along with fraternal insurance. I say this as a member of one of the oldest fraternal companies in the state. I don't carry any insurance in an old line company, but I wish I had taken out a paid up policy in one when I was younger and had kept the payments up.

A friend living at Burrton writes in a somewhat grieved spirit in regard to what I had to say about the 6-cylinder motor car a short time ago. Our friend seems to feel strongly on this matter;

he not only calls all 6-cylinder cars "junk piles" but insists that among their other demerits they do not even ride so easily as light cars. That statement somewhat detracts from what he says about the other parts of the cars in question. I have noted that every man who owns a car thinks that make is the best, which is all right. There are merits in all cars but to say that the heavy cars do not ride so easily as the lighter ones leads one to doubt the advisability of discussing the motor car question with one so prejudiced.

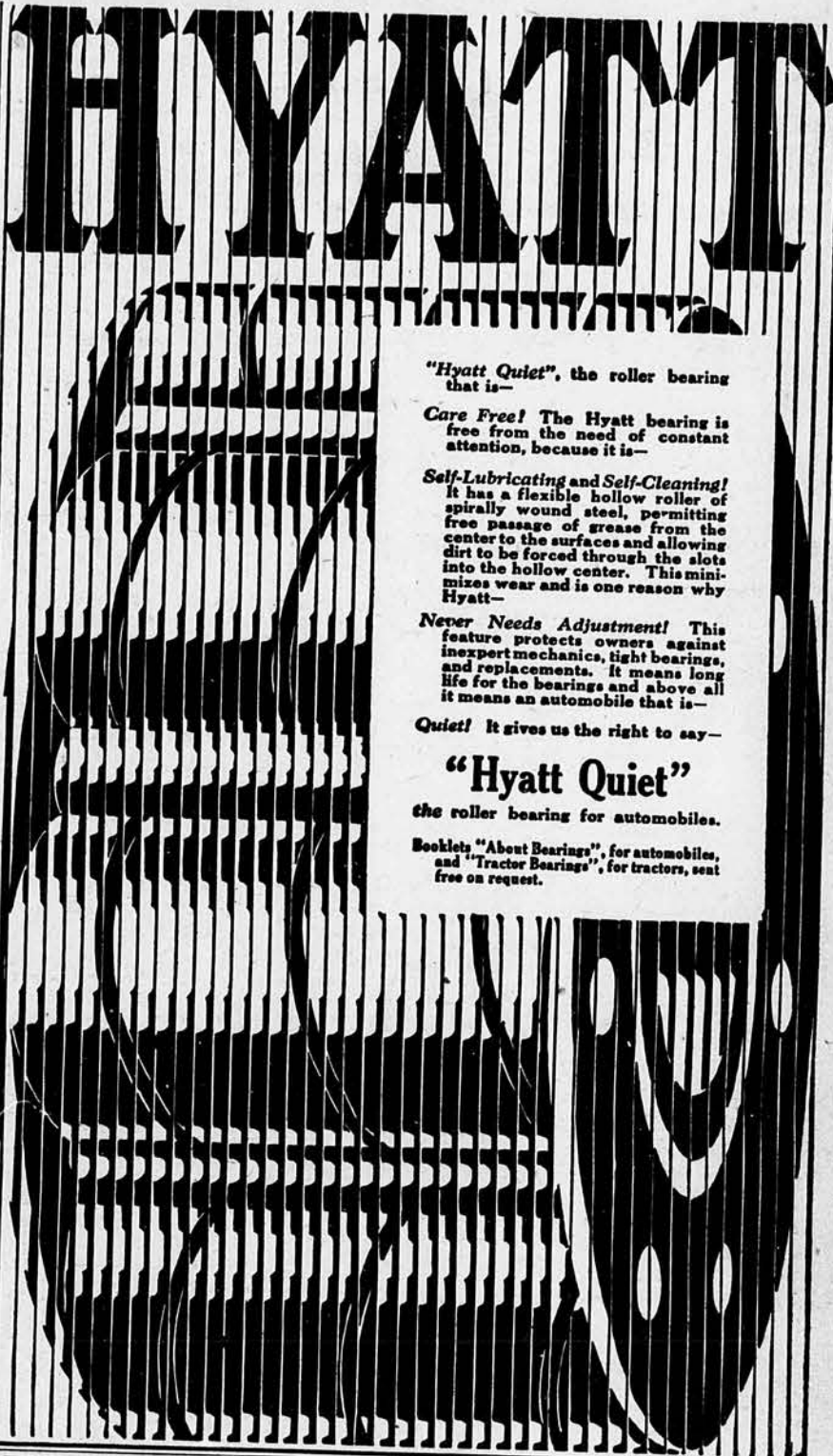
Speaking of motor cars I note that a recent article on the subject says that from 15 to 20 miles an hour is the economical speed for a car. That is, when the car is run at that speed it will make more miles on a gallon of gasoline than at any other. If the same rule holds good with motor cars that applies to steam engines the article in question probably is right. I note that E. W. Howe in his book "A Trip Around the World" says the economical speed of the steamer "Siberia" on which he was riding was 15 knots an hour. A knot is a little more than a mile. To steam 24 hours at 15 knots an hour required 160 tons of coal; to steam 24 hours at 19 knots an hour took 300 tons of coal. To gain that extra 4 knots an hour almost double the amount of coal would have to be burned. I don't believe this ratio would hold good with motor cars, but I think probably it is true that 20 miles an hour is not far from the most economical speed for a car, fuel and wear considered.

It is getting about time to begin to feed for eggs. The hens have had a rest during January and part of this month, and should now be in good condition to respond to egg making feed. To get eggs in an average winter requires special feed, and I think it does not often pay to supply this under farm conditions. One no sooner gets the hens well started to laying when down will swoop a cold wave and laying slows up. I think it is pretty generally believed that hens which are kept laying off and on all winter will not lay so well when spring comes as hens which have rested during the cold weather, other things being equal. But the season for the economical production of eggs is now about here, and the hens should be fed the best. The next four months are the ones that make the profit, and the hens should be given every chance. This spring probably will give high egg prices.

The hens that have the run of the average farm get a chance to balance their ration to quite an extent, but this year grain is so scarce they must be fed more than usual. Corn is the cheapest grain feed we have now for poultry; wheat is out of the question and while some oats can be used they are not suited for a steady diet. In such a case the largest use possible should be made of wheat bran. It should be fed dry in self feeders. Let them have all they will eat; it is the cheapest balance for corn we have. I fear that many flocks will not be fed this spring as they should be, as in many cases grain must be bought. But it does not pay to winter hens and not give them a chance to do their best during the four most profitable months of the year. Given proper feed and care the hens will pay well from now until July.

I find from inquiry that there is today not a single person living in our old Nebraska township who was living there when we moved away, 21 years ago. It is not often that we find so complete a change as this; the average American likes to move too well, it is true, but we seldom find a complete change of inhabitants in 21 years in so large an area as a township. But it seems to have been the rule everywhere in the West that those who homesteaded the land would before long sell and seek new pastures. The moving spirit that brought them to the homesteads again moved them on when the new land became old. There will not be so much changing about in the next 20 years.

It is a good idea to grow such products as fluctuate least in value. A good draft horse is such a product.



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**Special 30 Day OFFER To One Man In Each Township**



Manson Campbell, Pres.

Even though thousands of farmers buy Simplex Straw Spreaders every season I have decided to give the Simplex further introduction. Therefore, I now make an extra Special Offer to one man in each township. Can't outline my Special Offer here. But write me and I'll explain all. It's a real surprise—a remarkable chance to MAKE as well as SAVE money. You also get my regular proposition of low factory price, 30 days' free trial with the money in your pocket—and liberal long-time credit. Offer is limited, however. May be withdrawn any time. Write now—be the lucky man!

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Makes Straw Worth \$3.80 per Ton

Straw, as you know, is worth up to \$3.80 per ton—as a fertilizer—as a preventive of winter kill—as a conservator of moisture—as protection against "soil-blow."

The "Simplex" Spreader is tried and proven—five years' success—thousands in use—only machine with double-drive and double-width carrier—only machine that handles rotten, wet straw as well as bright—only

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Try my "Spreader!" Try it! That's all I ask. No money wanted in advance nor until the machine has made good. Postal brings latest catalog. Letters from Simplex owners in your State and my Special, Private Offer mentioned at the beginning. All come FREE—by return mail. Address Manson Campbell, Pres.

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Made in 8 sizes, 1 and 3 sections. Sold direct, price \$20 and up. We want every farmer to have our free catalog before buying a roller or packer. It will prove we can save you money and have far the best machine. Contains full description and price direct to you, letters from many farmers proving its advantages over other makes, and much other valuable information. Send for it today. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Hastings, Nebr. Box 209.



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That's what my neighbors call me. It's true. I have succeeded and am ready to prove it to your own satisfaction.

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Prices Below All Others  
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Crop very short. Buy before advance. Get our special low prices and free samples of our pure, Iowa Grown, New Crop Re-cleaned Tested Clover and Timothy Seed. Also Alfalfa, Alsike, Sweet Clover. All kinds grass seed. 100-page catalog free, quoting all field seeds. Save money by writing at once. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 135, CLARINDA, IOWA**

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Heavy yielding, early maturing, high test, pure bred seed corn grown on our Pleasant Valley Seed Corn Farms in the Famous Shenandoah District. Matured on stalk, picked when just right, sure to grow. Finest stock ever offered. **ORIGINATORS OF THE SEED CORN BUSINESS**  
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Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Hand selected, Butted and Tipped, Shelled and graded. \$2.50 a bu.; 5 bushels or over \$2.00 a bu. Cash with order. As I have only a limited amount to offer, better order right now while you're thinking about it and not be disappointed, and remember it's absolutely guaranteed or your money back. **S. G. TRENT, BOX B, HIAWATHA, KAN.**

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We grow a full line of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. **APPLE** and **PEACH** 6 to 10c each and everything else in proportion. Write today for special prices to planters. **CALDWELL NURSERIES, Box A, Caldwell, Kansas**

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Ask for FREE SAMPLE—We'll also send price list showing various varieties of field seeds. It is to your advantage to get our proposition. Write NOW!  
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## Why Not Diversify Work?

Good Livestock Needs Much More Attention

BY W. E. GRIMES

FROM a business standpoint a system of farming is the most desirable which will consistently return the largest income year after year. Any system failing to do this is undesirable as it forces a farmer either to lower his standards of living or to encroach on his capital to pay living expenses in years of low income.

The farm income may vary considerably in Kansas, due to widely varying climatic conditions in different seasons. This is particularly true if only one or two enterprises are followed. Some seasons are favorable to most farming operations, others are unfavorable, but there is rarely a season which is favorable to all farm enterprises. For example, in 1914 the yield of wheat was exceptionally good while the yields of corn and alfalfa were low. In 1915 the reverse was true, but in each year one or more farm enterprises succeeded.

A farmer who is growing a combination of crops, all of which are not affected alike by climatic conditions, is avoiding the possibility of a total failure and is reasonably sure of a fair income every year. If he keeps livestock he is further protecting himself. By growing a diversity of crops he will be able to maintain them and will have the products such as butter, milk and eggs to sell as well as any increase in young stock.

A combination of stock and crops of this nature has the advantage of providing a more uniform employment of labor, teams and equipment than where a single crop is grown. The farming operations can be done more economically and efficiently. Less hired labor will be needed and the farmer will be employed when otherwise he would be idle. Usually fewer horses are needed on a well-diversified farm than on a single-crop farm of the same size. The work is better distributed and the demands for labor at any one time are less.

The number of horses needed in the busiest season determines the number which must be kept the entire year. For example, a diversified farm of 600 acres of which 200 acres are in wheat may need no more horses than a 200-acre farm, all of which is in wheat. Obviously, the efficiency of the horse labor in the first instance would be much greater than in the latter. This holds true in the use of equipment. In other words, the cost of operation an acre is lower on a diversified farm.

If livestock is included in the farm business the question of soil fertility maintenance is more easily solved. The yields of crops will be better and the profits from growing them greater. The livestock will provide winter employment for labor and utilize feeds that are unsalable or have little value except when fed on the farm.

These facts are well illustrated by the accompanying data taken from the business of a farmer on the upland of Central Cowley county for 1914 and 1915. The 80 acres owned by the farmer was purchased about 13 years ago. The farm was not in the best state of fertility and there were practically no improvements on it. A mortgage of \$700 was given as part payment. In the 13 years since then, a barn costing \$1,000 and a modern house costing \$3,300 have been built, the mortgage paid off, new fences and windmills erected, and the fertility

of the soil improved until the crops are yielding much better than when the farm was first purchased. More and better livestock is kept now. Here is the record, showing the advantages of good diversity in widely varying seasons.

	1914	1915
Acres owned .....	80	80
Acres share rented .....	50	41
Wheat .....		
Acres .....	54	53
Yield, bushels .....	26	13
Corn .....		
Acres .....	22	16
Yield, bushels .....	5	64
Oats .....		
Acres .....	6	7
Yield, bushels .....	67	25
Alfalfa .....		
Acres .....	14	17
Yield, tons .....	1.5	2.5
Pasture acres .....	18	20
Cows milked .....	8	8
Work horses .....	4	4
Sources of Income:		
Wheat .....	\$1360	\$441
Corn .....		155
Cattle .....	404	113
Butter .....	500	468
Horses .....	295	155
Hogs .....	293	328
Poultry and eggs .....	100	88
Other sources .....		164
Total income .....	\$2952	\$1902
Expenses:		
Labor hired .....	\$ 73	\$ 44
Repairs .....	25	28
Feed .....	395	35
Threshing .....	184	71
Twine .....	19	15
Taxes and insurance .....	40	50
Other expenses .....	249	156
Total expenses .....	\$ 965	\$ 399
Farm income .....	\$1987	\$1503

The owner of this farm has not accomplished any more than many other farmers and yet he has done much better than the average. His success has been due to a good combination of crops and livestock suited to his conditions, the consistent rotating of crops, the proper use of the barnyard manure produced, the keeping of a profitable type of livestock and hard work on the part of the owner. In other words, the farm business has been well diversified and it has been possible to operate it with a minimum of expense.

This farm has given the owner and his family a good living every year and enabled them to save a little in most years. There have been no years of exceptionally large or exceptionally low income, but it has been consistently of fair size. There was no one in the family to help with the farm work, and yet it will be noted that in both years the expense for hired labor was low. The combination of enterprises distributed the labor thru the year so the farmer did practically all the work himself. Because of this good labor distribution it has been possible to keep mares to do the work and raise colts. The yields of crops are higher than the average yields of the region but are no higher than the average would have been had all of the land been handled properly.

There was \$1,987 left after all farm expenses were paid in 1914, and \$1,503 in 1915. This is the amount the owner had as interest on his investment and pay for his labor, and out of which he had to pay the living expenses of himself and family and from which he could save. His investment was approximately \$10,000 a year, and if interest on the investment is figured at 5 per cent there remains about \$1,500 in 1914 and \$1,000 in 1915 as pay for his labor, as compared with \$527 in 1914 and \$175 in 1915 for the average of approximately 200 farms

(Continued on Page 32.)



The Hog is a Money Maker Under Ordinary Farm Conditions; He has Helped to Lift the Mortgage From Many Kansas Homes.



# You Can Build It for \$2600

Here's a 10-Room Farm House That is Convenient

BY VINTON V. DETWILER



IT IS quite an adventure to build a new home. There is a lot of pleasure in seeing the house you have saved for and planned for take shape. Also there is a chance for a lot of grief and unpleasant surprises. Especially is this true when it comes time to pay the bills. Farm folks too often try to build without having definite plans drawn out in detail before work is started. They get a carpenter to do a little figuring for them, and then start him to work. The result is that the completed building costs more than they figured it would. Ask anyone who has built a home in this way. You will be told, "It always costs more than you think it will."

The economical way to do is to have the builder contract to put up the house for a certain price. This makes it necessary to have detailed plans, and specifications that cover every point. It costs less to spend \$50 or \$75 with an architect, and then let a contractor do the work, than it does to worry along with carpenters and perhaps have only a floor plan for them to work from.

The 10-room house shown here can be built for \$2,650. In some sections of the country it can be built for less than this, and in other places it will cost a little more. This does not include the cost of furnace and of plumbing.

A large porch does a great deal to make a farm home attractive and comfortable. This house has a front porch 20 feet long. This makes a delightfully cool place to keep a rocking chair to drop into for a few minutes on a hot afternoon.

A large fireplace is at one end of the living room. At each side of it, under

casement windows, are bookcases. Opening off the dining room is the office. This is well lighted by casement windows on three sides. A swinging door allows us to step from the dining room into the kitchen. Here we have plenty of light and ventilation, and just enough room so that one will not be crowded, and still will not have to walk miles in preparing a meal. Back of the kitchen is a screened porch. If one likes a very large kitchen, the kitchen may be extended on back where the porch is indicated. From the back hallway doors open into the bath room, up stairs, into the linen closet, and into the two bedrooms down stairs. There are three large sleeping rooms up stairs. A cemented basement extends under the whole house.

It is too much to expect that every

## Buy a \$50 Plan for \$2

SPECIAL arrangements have been made to provide complete building plans of the house shown in these columns, at cost. These plans include nine large blue print sheets, and 12 typewritten sheets of specifications. It cost \$50 to have the architect draw up these plans and specifications. A copy of the complete set will be sent to you for \$2. Address your order to Vinton V. Detwiler, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## The Garden is Half the Living



HENRY FIELD

What's the use of kicking about "the high cost of living," when you have the remedy in your own hands, to a large extent?

On every farm and on most town lots there is room for a garden, and a good garden is half the living. Even if you have only a few square yards of space in a back lot, you can do wonders in supplying the table with fresh vegetables which will take the place of the high priced grocery stuff.

Figure up what you can grow on even a 1-4 acre; then see what you would have to pay for stuff not near so good as you could grow yourself. Onions \$3 a bushel, beans \$8 a bushel, cabbage 8 cents a pound, turnips \$1 a bushel and so on.

Of course you want the best seed you can get. The best varieties for your soil and climate, the earliest, the best yielders and the best sellers—seed that will grow them and come true to name.

**That's where I come in.** I can and will help you with advice and samples and instructions, and garden plans, and the best seed on earth. Your neighbor probably buys from us and has for years. Call him up on the phone and ask him about Field.

**Seed Sense** is our little private Garden Magazine. It has more sound sense and real garden information than half a dozen high-brow publications and an encyclopedia thrown in. We will send you a few sample copies free if you want them.

**Our Seed Catalog** is different from most. You'll like it. It's sensible, readable, free from exaggeration, gives the real truth about seeds. It's free for the asking. Get it right away and study up on that garden.

**Field Seeds.** Of course, we handle Field seeds of all kinds as well as garden seeds. We can sell you pure, guaranteed, tested seed at fair prices. On approval, subject to your own test.

**Freight Prepaid.** We prepay the charges on all seeds to all points in Iowa and to nearby points in Missouri, Nebraska or Prepaid Express.

**Flowers and Fruit** are personal hobbies of mine and I can fix you out to perfection on that line. I have Everbearing strawberries that will really bear, and flowers that will really bloom.

But get the seed catalog and a copy of Seed Sense first, and the you can read about all of it at your leisure. I will send them to you free. Samples are free too, and advice such as it is. Address me personally.

HENRY FIELD Pres.  
**Henry Field Seed Company**  
Box 60 Shenandoah, Iowa.



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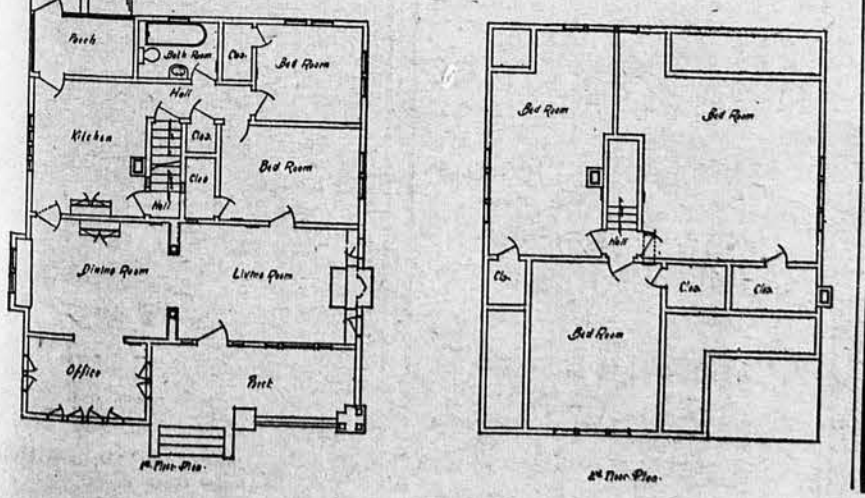
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**BARTELDES SEED CO.**  
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If you get these plans, and if after you start to build the house some question comes up that you would like the advice of an architect about, write to us. You can count on us to answer questions promptly. All we ask is that you enclose a 2-cent stamp. Arrangements have been made with a good architect to give to this work what time we wish.

A large porch does a great deal to make a farm home attractive and comfortable. This house has a front porch 20 feet long. This makes a delightfully cool place to keep a rocking chair to drop into for a few minutes on a hot afternoon.

A large fireplace is at one end of the living room. At each side of it, under





### Beautify Your Home Grounds

**FREE PLANS**

We want to get in touch with readers of this paper who are interested in beautifying their homes. Send us the names of three friends interested in flowers, gardens and better home surroundings and we will send you a beautiful **Grass and Tepitz Rose Free**

Or enclose 10 cents to cover mailing expense and we will send also a beautiful **Crimson Rambler Rose**. Two in all. Let us help you beautify your home grounds. Our catalog will show you how you can do it easily and cheaply. Write our free service department for help and suggestions. That's our specialty. We furnish free landscaping plans when you buy of us.

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All hardy stock—twice transplanted—root pruned. Protect buildings, stock, crops. Hill's Evergreen Book, illustrated in colors, Free. Write today. **H. Hill Nursery Co., Box 2233**  
Sutton, Ill. Evergreen Specialists

## Get Gardens Started Early

Grow Two Crops of Vegetables from Your Land this Year

BY L. REED

**WE MAKE** the first planting in the garden any time after the first of March when the ground is dry and the weather favorable. Bed planting is preferred, as elevated soil dries out and becomes warm more quickly than flat land. The first planting includes mustard, lettuce, onions, cress, radishes, early turnips of the flat variety, early peas, and a row of beets. These are all hardy in Kansas. A light covering of straw manure is good protection for the early plants in case of severe weather, although most of them will come thru all right without protection.

Beds 6 to 8 feet wide are a good size for all except the peas. We plant these in a double row, 14 inches between rows, the full length of the garden. Every one of the vegetables mentioned requires rich soil to produce tender, luscious vegetables. After the beds are ready for leveling off give a top-dressing of well-rotted, finely-pulverized manure from an old cow lot, or rich decomposed matter from fence corners. Rake it in well and make the rows. For all except the onions 12 inches between rows gives ample space for cultivation. Onions, both sets and seed, should be given 14 to 16 inches between rows. Onions grown from the black seed are best for use as dry onions, but for early green ones we plant the bottom sets, placing them 3 inches apart in rows and covering 1 inch deep. When ready to pull take out every other one, thus giving room for better growth.

For the first planting of peas, select the smooth, round sorts as they will endure more cold than the wrinkled varieties. The Alaska is one of most satisfactory kinds for first planting. Gradus is of fine quality but a small yielder. Telephone gives an abundant crop.

The first setting of tomato plants may be grown in tobacco boxes in the window. Fill with fine soil and set under the stove until well warmed. Sow seed and moisten with lukewarm water. Cover with burlap and keep in sunshine thru the day. Thin and transplant to other boxes so that plants will be stocky. Do not set in the garden until danger of frost is past.

We cannot grow cabbage plants to compare with the hardy, frostproof kind which are so cheap as to be within reach of all. Set them out the first of March. They will be ready for the table in May. For the summer crop of cabbage and for making kraut, we sow the Surehead and Flat Dutch. These produce very solid heads, easily shredded with the kraut cutter. Loose-headed varieties do not cut so easily. The crinkled Savoy cabbages are of excellent quality for home use as well as attractive for market.

We almost forgot to mention the row of early potatoes, which should be planted as early as possible. Lay off the row with a small plow. We make the furrow 6 inches wide at the bottom and plant pieces 6 inches apart. Cover the potatoes with 2 inches of loose soil, and follow with 8 inches of coarse stable or barnyard manure. The manure will keep the potatoes warm and force growth. Potatoes form above the seed piece, so fertilizer should be placed on top. Bliss Triumph is the best extra early potato for this part of the state. Early Ohio and Burbank are best for the main crop and for storing for winter use.

Select varieties of vegetables suited to our climate. When looking thru the brightly illustrated seed catalogs we are prone to select new varieties which are lauded by the seedsmen. It is all right to experiment with some of these, but for the farm garden where we want satisfactory results, it is better to use tested varieties for main crop planting. We give names of common sorts which have succeeded in our own garden year after year. We do not hesitate to recommend these to the farm woman:

Peas: Alaska, Telephone and Edible Podded Sugar. Lettuce: California Cream Butter, Black Seeded Simpson, Early Curled Simpson. Beans: Case Knife and Crease-back, both dwarf and pole, and Kentucky Wonder. Mustard: Chinese Curled. Egg-plant: New York Purple. Cucumbers: Chicago Pickling, Long Green and Davis Perfect. Cabbage: Jersey Wakefield, Surehead, Flat Dutch, Danish Ball, and Autumn King, the last two for winter use.

Early Milan is our best early turnip for spring sowing. Use the globe varieties for fall sowing. Yellow Crookneck and White Bush are good summer squashes. Crimson Globe and Stinson are

good beets. Red Wethersfield and Southport Red Globe are our choice of onions, both for home use and market. Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman and Evergreen sweet corn do well in Oklahoma gardens. Plant a big patch in the field; it is much superior to field corn for table use.

After the first planting is made get the land ready for the second planting. Scrape up the rich soil from the lot and old fence rows and scatter over the remainder of the garden and plow in with the double-shovel. Don't stir the land when too wet; if you do, it will be cloddy all summer. If you can afford it buy a wheel hoe.

### Have an Orchard and Garden

No farmstead is complete without that blessing to the home—the orchard and garden.

This need not be an extensive tract of ground, but should be large enough to supply an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables thruout their season. Fruits may be grown for summer and winter use, and vegetables for summer and fall.

In choosing varieties, always plan for a succession by choosing early, medium and late kinds. In vegetable growing this same end may be accomplished by successive planting of the same variety. Fruits and vegetables are an ever-welcome addition to our diet, and are easily within the means of all if grown at home.

A little time and attention given to the garden and orchard will pay well in health and contentment. Plan now for next spring and summer.

For three successive nights Newpope had walked the floor with the baby. On the fourth night he became desperate and bought a bottle of soothing-syrup.

"Why, James," exclaimed his wife when she saw the bottle, "what did you buy that for? Don't you know it is very dangerous to give a child anything like that?"

"Don't worry," was her husband's reply. "I'm going to take it myself."—*Wisconsin State Journal.*



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are among the choicest in the West. You can buy rich, productive, irrigated or non-irrigated, lands at moderate prices, and on good terms, that are within easy reach of excellent markets.

Tell me for what purpose you desire the land, and I will send to you authentic information absolutely FREE.

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### Vegetable Garden Free

It is none too early to commence to plan your vegetable garden for the coming season. If you have a piece of land that makes it possible for you to have a garden of any sort it is your duty to get busy and make that land yield something. We will help you with your garden and will furnish you the seed on an unusually liberal plan.

### Only One Collection To a Person

This is the best assortment of garden seeds ever offered. Choice, tested seeds, true and tried varieties, and warranted fresh, and reliable. This assortment contains all the standard garden vegetables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, etc.

### Special Offer to Our Readers

We have purchased a large quantity of these vegetable seed assortments to give to our readers as a premium with a subscription. The seeds are packed in envelopes and will be sent free to all who send 50 cents to pay for a one year subscription to **Capper's Weekly**. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address **CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Seed Dept. 4, TOPEKA, KAN.**

**Capper's Weekly, Seed Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.**  
Enclosed find 50 cents for which enter my subscription to **Capper's Weekly** for the term of one year and send me the vegetable seed assortment free as per your offer.

Name.....  
Address.....



## Oats-Sowing Time Coming

BY W. H. COLE  
Cowley County

By the time this appears in print the farmers in this part of the state will be busy sowing oats if weather conditions continue favorable altho it is to be hoped that a good rain will come before that time. There seems to be enough moisture to keep the wheat doing fairly well but for spring seeding, where the ground is to be tilled in some manner to get it into condition for seeding, it will need more moisture to bring up the oats properly, as every time the soil is stirred, no matter how slight, it will have a tendency to waste some of the already scant supply of moisture.

The spring season for public sales has begun. Owing to the high price at which new machinery is selling the farming implements and other machinery at these sales is selling exceedingly well. Cattle, too, bring high prices, and it is almost impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what a bunch of young stuff put up at these auctions will bring. The stuff commonly classed as canners brings prices now that a few years ago were considered good for prime stuff. The era of low prices for cattle, no matter what their physical condition, is past for a time at least.

Horses, if they are fat, are keeping pace with the other stock put up at these sales, but the scrubs are not bringing the prices of a few years ago. Whenever a well-matched team, or a good animal, is put up the bidding invariably is spirited and they bring a good price, but the animals that are poor of flesh seem to excite very little rivalry among the buyers. It seems strange that bidders will buy anything in the cattle line regardless of thinness, and pay good prices too and then absolutely refuse to bid at all on a bunch of horses that happen to be a little thin.

There is a scarcity of hogs in this part of the state. In the half dozen or more sales held not a hog has been sold, and no mention is made of any to be sold in those that are still to be held. This is unusual. Ordinarily it has been the practice for those who hold a sale to give the hogs a prominent place in the billing and expect them to bring a price which would be a bragging point by which to refer to the sale, and if the hogs were at all classy they seldom were the cause for any disappointment. The cattle now seem to be the drawing card instead of the swine.

Operating the manure spreader has been the chief occupation on this farm during the last week or more. Every winter about this time, it is our practice to clean up around the straw stacks in the barn lot. Wheat is one of our chief crops. The acreage runs from 50 to 100 acres a year, and as we dislike to have a strawstack out in the field we have a practice of threshing in the barnlot which consists of about 5 acres. Then in the winter we feed the cattle around the stacks, and they work them down into suitable condition to haul out and spread on the fields.

The manure we have been spreading has been put on the wheat. We prefer this method to spreading it on ground to be put to spring crops. If one was sure the season would be wet it would not matter so much if the manure was spread on the ground intended for spring crops but it often happens that the hot, dry summer burns the corn and kafir badly enough without the added help of a coat of manure. In spreading it on wheat it not only acts as a mulch to protect the plants during the winter but adds some available fertility to the soil, and as the wheat is harvested before the hot weather sets in the crop does not suffer from being burnt from having it applied.

## Motor Travel Grows Fast

Many of our roads carry a motor traffic far in excess of the total traffic of all classes carried 12 years ago. At the present time there are about 2½ million motor vehicles in use on our public roads, or about one motor vehicle for every mile of road.

To be successful in horticulture demands a good capacity for taking pains. The man not willing to give close attention to little details cannot grow fruits or vegetables with profit.

## JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS

BETTER FARM IMPLEMENTS  
AND  
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156 page reference book—tells all about a complete line of farm implements and how to adjust and use many of them. A practical encyclopedia of farm implements. Worth dollars.

Describes and illustrates Plows for Tractors; Walking and Riding Plows; Disc Plows; Cultivators; Spring Tooth and Spike Tooth Harrows; Disc Harrows; Alfalfa and Beet Tools; Farm and Mountain

Wagons; Manure Spreaders; Inside Cup and Portable Grain Elevators; Corn Shellers; Hay Loaders; Stackers; Rakes; Mowers and Side Delivery Rakes; Hay Presses; Kaffir Headers; Grain Drills; Seeders; Grain and Corn Binders.

This book will be sent free to everyone stating what implements he is interested in and asking for Package No. X-12.

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILL.

## John Deere Combined Cotton and Corn Planters



Cotton seed cannot choke up in the hopper—a cotton picker wheel prevents it.

John Deere OB-LIQUE SELECTION, HORIZONTAL CELL DELIVERY SEED PLATE for corn—an accurate drop.

Positive gear drive with dirt-proof gear case.

Special shaped shovel with reversible points opens furrow and pulverizes the soil without throwing it up on the face of the shovel. Soil falls behind and covers the seed.

Adjustable press wheel can be furnished. No lever used on this press wheel.

Depth of planting can be regulated with the foot while planter is in motion.

tested out through years of satisfactory field use. A cotton picker wheel extends through the bottom of the hopper. This wheel revolves in one direction and the cotton spider in the other—separating the seed without damaging it. Change in quantity is made by turning a thumb nut on the hopper.

Hoppers are beaded. Seed plates fit perfectly. All the seed in the hopper is planted. Peanut plates or a special hopper can be furnished for planting shelled or unshelled peanuts.



## John Deere Harvesting Machinery

John Deere harvesting machines have worked under every possible condition—severe droughts

that resulted in much light grain, short and irregular straw—extremely wet seasons, heavy grain, down and tangled.

However, the John Deere, "The Better Binder", has throughout maintained an unbroken record of success in cutting, binding and tying grain.

The John Deere Grain Binder has wide and high bull wheel—great power.

Main frame riveted—unusually strong.

Three packers instead of two, make better shaped bundles and save grain.

Accurate tying mechanism.

Quick turn tongue truck saves time, relieves horses and makes square corners and full swaths possible.



## John Deere Spreader

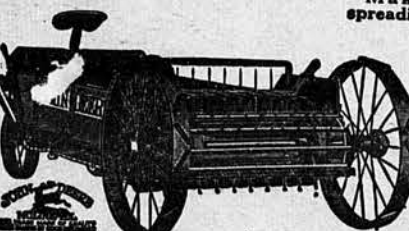
The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

Mounting the beater on the axle simplified the construction, eliminated troublesome parts and made possible a successful low-down spreader with big drive wheels. There are no shafts to get out of line, no chains to cause trouble, and no clutches to adjust. The only spreader with beater and beater drive mounted on axle.



Low down, with big drive wheels out of the way. Easy to load. Revolving rake, driven by manure moving toward the beater—no bunching of manure. Ball bearing eccentric apron drive—a new and exclusive driving device. Makes uniform spreading certain.

Wide spread attachment for spreading seven feet wide can be furnished for the John Deere Spreader. No chains nor gears. Quickly removed.



## The John Deere-Dain System Rake

Here is what you do with the Dain System Rake:

Follow the mower closely, rake while leaves are still active and place hay upon clean stubble.

Make straight windrows, and no dumping of rake is required. There is no bunching of hay in turning corners.

Put the hay in medium size windrows, with the bulk of the leaves inside and the majority of stems outside.

The windrows will be loose in the center for the free circulation of air. The hay retains its color and nutrition.

[The John Deere-Dain System is the rake employed with the Dain System of Air-Curing Hay.

Reel raised or lowered, rake thrown in or out of gear and angle of teeth changed by means of convenient levers.

Ample capacity. The inclined frame grows higher where the windrow becomes larger—an exclusive Dain feature.



## John Deere Plows for Light Tractors



High and Level Lift. Two, three and four bottoms.

High and level lift means level plows out of the ground, no cutting of ridges when crossing or turning on plowed ground.

Steady running furrow wheel—does not drag or bind against furrow wall. Stiff hitch—plow can be backed.

John Deere bottoms, the standard for over 78 years. There is a John Deere bottom for every kind of soil.

Equipped with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—great labor and time savers.

they are built for the farmer who realizes that it is business judgment to buy a high-grade tractor plow. Don't forget that a tractor plow is not an everyday purchase.

John Deere Plows for Light Tractors are noted for their high-grade work in the field—the real test of tractor plow value.

Before you make your purchase, be sure to see John Deere Plows for Light Tractors. A careful purchase means permanent saving.



## John Deere Factories

Every implement bearing the John Deere trade mark is made in a John Deere factory.

To insure the best in every class of implements there is a special John Deere factory for making each class. John Deere Plows are made in a plow factory; their hay-tools in a hay-tool factory; their planters in a planter factory.

Every tool in the John Deere line is made in a factory organized and equipped to make such tools.

All John Deere factories are in communication with each other. Each has the benefit and experience of all.

When it comes to purchasing raw material, John Deere factories as a unit, represent an enormous buying power. This is an advantage to purchasers of John Deere implements.

Don't forget that each John Deere factory is a leader in its field—that every implement it turns out is worthy of the name, "John Deere."

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS





### The Biggest Help on the Farm

—the farmer's family is robust, healthy, strong. They want the best of everything to eat. The farmer's wife is an expert cook. She'll use only the best—that's why so many country housewives use Calumet Baking Powder. They insist on absolute purity—they know Calumet is pure in the can and pure in the baking—the most economical to buy and use. Try Calumet—if it isn't by far the best Baking Powder you have ever used, your grocer will refund your money. Received Highest Awards—See Cook Book Free—See Slip in Pound Can.

### Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing. The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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The House That Sells More Elgin Watches Than Any Other Firm in the World.

### Too Many CHILDREN

are pale and frail—backward in studies—have pinched faces and poor blood—their minds and bodies are actually starved because their regular food does not nourish.

Such children need **Scott's Emulsion** above everything else; it contains nature's rarest strength-giving fats; it is essentially food—blood-food and bone-food, free from wine, alcohol or harmful drug. It is not a prop, but a foundation for sturdy growth.



Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 16-50

### Free the Hens from Lice

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

We once attended a poultry show where a brisk agent was demonstrating the merits of a liquid louse-killer. He placed the bird on a black cloth, rubbed the wonderful liquid over the feathers, shut the chicken in a box for a few minutes and then showed the lice bedecked black cloth. When we tried the same medicine and the same plan, we wondered what poultry raiser had furnished the agent with his supply of dead lice.

Several agricultural colleges have suggested a louse-killer that is really effective if our experience may be used as a basis for judging. The college bulletins say that mercurial or blue ointment mixed with lard and rubbed in the fluff of a grown chicken or on the head of a young chicken will poison the lice. Caution is suggested in the use of the ointment as the poison would kill as well as cure.

Our young chickens became infested with head lice last spring. To give the blue ointment a trial, we mixed a large teaspoonful in about a pint of lard and greased the heads of 250 chicks. In about a month we had the work to do again. Then we decided that we'd attend to the whole flock. We greased all the hens as well as the young chickens and from that time on, we have made frequent examinations and have been unable to find any lice. We still have half of our box of ointment. As the cost of the whole was only 35 cents, we think the expense of ridding the flock of lice was very little.

A friend has given us a good suggestion concerning the setting of eggs. She says that the hens which have laid the most eggs during the winter are likely to be the first ones to become broody. They are really the best hens of the flock and their eggs are the ones that should be set. Their descendants probably would be good layers. Instead of getting these eggs, however, and hatching only those from such hens, we are likely to set these hens and give them a brood of chicks to care for. The hens that lay only in the spring are poor producers. In setting their eggs, one is lowering the standard.

When we read a recipe that begins, "Take 6 eggs," we turn the page. One of the advantages of buckwheat cakes is that no eggs are required. But buckwheat flour is now selling for 10 cents a pound—enough to offset the advantage mentioned. One can very well adulterate her buckwheat flour by mixing in wheat flour or wheat flour and cornmeal.

Flour mixtures, we think, improve most griddle cakes. Graham griddle cakes for example are made by stirring together  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of cornmeal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of flour, 1 pint of Graham flour, 1 heaping teaspoon of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 1 pint of buttermilk and 1 teaspoon of soda.

A boarding house keeper used to serve the mashed potatoes left from dinner in the form of hot griddle cakes for supper. She used the following combination: Two cups of cold mashed potatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of flour,  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup of milk, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and salt and pepper to taste. Stir the beaten yolks and milk into the potato, then the flour and baking powder sifted together; lastly fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs and bake on a well buttered griddle.

Cold rice also may be used for griddle cakes. We have no set rule for making rice cakes. We add eggs, sugar, salt and flour using our judgment as to the proportions. The rice griddle cake is a good kind for children. It also has the merit of retaining heat.

This list would not be complete without cornmeal cakes. A pint of sour milk, 1 pint of cornmeal, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of soda form an inexpensive combination. One can use bread crumbs instead of cornmeal and add enough flour to make a batter.

### How Honest Are You?

Are men and women honest only when it is evident that "Honesty is the best policy," or is the average person equally honest when it seems there is no chance

for his wrong doing to be found out? An investigator in New York, Mr. Cleveland Moffett, made an interesting experiment recently to settle this question. Incidentally he proved the falsity of the old slander that women are not so honest as men. A young woman who interviewed Mr. Moffett gives this account of his experiment in the New York World.

"Mr. Moffett, who is an editor and author known thruout the United States, told me that, having grown tired of hearing the honesty of his native land reviled, he made up his mind to put it to the acid test. So he sent to each of 50 men and women a \$1 bill. From the text of a letter which accompanied the money, it was evident that the bill had been intended for 'The Novelty Supply Company, No. 153 East Fifty-sixth Street' (an imaginary concern which Mr. Moffett had located at his own address), and had been enclosed in the wrong envelope.

"Nothing remained, therefore, for the honest man or woman to do save to put the \$1 bill in another envelope and mail it back to The Novelty Supply Company—in other words, to Mr. Moffett.

"Of the 50 women to whom the money was sent, 33 were honest and returned the money. Of the 50 men, 31 were honest and returned the money. So the proportion of dishonest men, according to Mr. Moffett's test, is nineteen in fifty, while the ratio of dishonest women is but seventeen.

"The \$1 bills were mailed to 50 men, classified in groups of five, according to their occupations. And the women were similarly selected. I will let Mr. Moffett take up his own story of the test.

"Taking the 50 women by groups," Mr. Moffett said, "of five wives of prosperous citizens, three sent back the dollar. Of five actresses, three sent it back. Of five stenographers, three sent it back. Of five trained nurses, three sent it back. Of five teachers, four sent it back. Of the five successful business women, five sent it back. Of five miscellaneous women, three sent it back. Of five working girls, three sent it back. Of five doctors, three sent it back. Of five lawyers, three sent it back.

"Taking the 50 men by groups, I found, that of the five successful business men, three returned the dollar. Of five rich men, four returned it. Of five lawyers four returned it. Of five saloon-keepers, one returned it. Of five plumbers, three returned it. Of five New York aldermen, three returned it. Of five newspaper men four returned it. Of five actors, four returned it. Of five doctors, two returned it. Of five New York policemen, three returned it."

Not only did more women return the money but they returned it more promptly than the men also. One woman put a special delivery stamp on the envelope in which she sent back the bill and another brought it herself to the given address at great personal inconvenience.

### Put Salt in Gasoline

Liniment was spilled on a Scotch wool rug in one of my bedrooms making large grease spots. I tried cleaning them with gasoline but the spots or circles left from the cleaning were worse than the grease. Can anyone tell how I can remove the circles and remaining grease spots? The rug is brown and tan.

MRS. E. M. G.  
Wilson Co., Kansas.

Salt dissolved in gasoline used for cleaning will prevent the formation of a ring. Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup or a little more of the salt to a quart of gasoline and rub from the outer edges of the spot toward the center as the ring is formed by pushing particles of grease and dust out into the rug. Probably the entire rug is soiled from wear and that is why the cleaned spots look so badly. If the salt and gasoline treatment does not prove effective, why not try washing the entire rug with soap and water? Beat the dust out of it thoroly first or go over it with the vacuum cleaner. Then spread the rug on a clean porch floor and go over it with warm—not hot—soapsuds made from a soap known to be pure, rubbing well with a scrub brush or broom. Rinse with water the same temperature with a very little soap in it, using several waters if necessary. Dry in the shade. This treatment might not do for all carpets, but should not harm the kind you mention. It may be necessary to stretch it evenly in drying. Further suggestions from readers will be welcomed.

A large acreage of sorghums will be grown in Kansas in the future. The drouth resistant crops have shown that they have a big place in this state.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



### Enough

I have been far, and climbed high hills,  
And watched the setting sun,  
And heard the calls of whippoorwills  
When the long day was done;  
And I have heard the torrents pour  
In music down the steep,  
And in it all have longed once more  
For where my baby sleeps.

And I have been on ships at sea,  
Wind driven, white winged ships,  
And felt the cool spray come to me  
As sweet as quivering lips;  
But 'neath the stars, or 'neath the sun,  
Across the ocean's foam  
My thoughts would seek the little one  
In her white bed at home.

And so I roam afar no more,  
I climb no mountain height;  
I wander on no storied shore,  
I crave no world wide flight;  
I crave no songs of whippoorwills,  
I seek no distant goal;  
The love kiss of my baby stills  
All longings of my soul.  
—Judd Mortimer Lewis in the Houston Post.

### A Housedress for Spring

A housedress should have as much style in its way as an afternoon or party gown. The large collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material and the deep pockets are admirable features of the



housedress here shown, No. 8173. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

### Plan for Baby Week

The national baby week observance comes this year the first week in May. One-fifth the entire number of celebrations held in the United States last year were in Kansas, 400 towns in the state observing the week. Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss of the Kansas child hygiene bureau hopes to double the number this year. All women's clubs interested in the matter should write to Dr. DeVilbiss at Topeka for suggested plans and programs or to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Plan to have a program one day in the week if you cannot celebrate the entire seven days. By writing now, it will be possible to have interesting papers prepared and helpful exhibits worked out.

### Marking Household Linens

Household linen of all sorts is marked these days with either the initial or the monogram of the housewife. This marking may be done in embroidery for embroidered linens, or in filet crochet, for crocheted trimmed pieces. The crocheted initial is made in a medallion either round or square and set into the linen. For pillow-slips the initial should be placed in the middle of one side 1 inch from the hem with the base of the let-

ter toward the hem. The letter for sheets is set an inch from the hem, also, in the middle of the width with the base toward the hem so that when the sheet is on the bed and turned back over the other covers, the initial will have the right position. Letters on pillow-slips should be from 2 to 3 inches high, and on sheets from 3 to 4 inches. Towels should be marked with a single 2-inch letter or three 1-inch ones. The position for the initial for towels is in the middle of one end an inch above the hem.

Table linen is ordinarily hemmed with the French hem made by folding once and over a second time as for an ordinary hem, then turning the hem back so that its right side is next the right side of the linen and overhanding the two edges together. When the sewing is finished, spread out the hem and crease it flat. Only the raw edges of tablecloths and napkins should be hemmed. Napkin hems should be as narrow as possible—that is about 1/8 inch. The tablecloth hem is about 1/4 inch wide. Use No. 50 cotton thread. If hemstitching is used, make the napkin hems an inch wide on all four sides and miter the corners. Hemstitched hems in tablecloths should be from 2 to 3 inches wide.

The monogram or initial may be placed at the hostess's righthand corner of the tablecloth 2 inches each way from the edge of the table with the base to the end of the table, or two may be used and placed one on either side of the center of the cloth just outside the place to which the centerpiece will come. The base is toward the side of the table. To obtain the position for the initial on a napkin, fold the napkin in the usual way—that is, a square folded four times—lift one corner and fold the diagonal. Open the napkin and crease the diagonal of the same corner by laying the two sides together. The center of the initial goes where these two diagonals cross. The initial may be placed on the diagonal or with the base square toward the righthand side of the napkin. Initials in napkins are from 1 1/2 to 2 inches high while those for tablecloths are from 3 1/2 to 4 inches.

### A Question Answered

Please give me the name of the D. A. R. regent for Kansas. MRS. E. L. A. Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence is state regent for Kansas.

### Doughnuts You'll Like

Will you please reprint two doughnut recipes, one from the Agricultural college and the other using sour cream, which were published some time ago?

MRS. J. H. JOHNSON.

Greenwood Co., Kansas.  
The recipe from the Kansas State Agricultural college calls for 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of cinnamon, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, about 4 cups of flour, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of milk. Sift the first four ingredients together. Beat the egg, add the sugar, melted butter and milk, then beat the two mixtures together, toss on a well floured board, knead lightly, roll thin and cut. Fry in smoking hot fat. Drain on crumpled paper to remove excess grease.

The second recipe came from Mrs. Addie Vance of Republic county. It calls for 1 cup of sugar, 3/4 cup of sour cream, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 cup of sour milk, 3 eggs, and flour enough to make a dough which can be rolled very thin. Season with nutmeg and fry in very hot fat.

### Here's a New Dahlia

A white dahlia, the largest of its kind in existence, is the latest flower wonder produced by Luther Burbank, the California wizard, whose plant magic has made his name known around the world. It is to be named Burbank's Oakland dahlia because of Mr. Burbank's kindly feelings for the California city. The Oakland Chamber of Commerce had its choice of a new rose Mr. Burbank has developed recently, the white dahlia or a magnificent new gladiolus. The new official flower of Oakland will be planted in one of the city parks on Mr. Burbank's birthday, which will be a municipal holiday. State, city and county officials will be on the committee to receive Mr. Burbank, who will be the city's guest, and all the school children will march in a great parade. After this flower is planted, a bulb of the white dahlia will be presented to all of the 27 cities and towns in the United States named Oakland for planting in their city parks.

## No Bitter Taste in Food Made with Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

The bitter taste often noticed in biscuits, cakes, muffins, corn bread etc., does not exist in food made with pure cream of tartar baking powders like Royal or Dr. Price's.

These standard baking powders contain no alum nor phosphate, which are derived from mineral sources and used in some baking powders instead of cream of tartar, because they are cheaper.

## Beautiful Watch AND SIX CHARMING PIECES JEWELRY FREE

EARN THESE QUICK. Beautiful Watch, also one Gold pl. Bracelet, one charming Pendant, set with imi. diamonds and Four Beautiful Rings. BIG VALUE. Sell 12 boxes white Cloverine salve at 25 cents per box, give beautiful 16x20 in. picture FREE. Return us \$3.00. Be first in your town. Write today for 12 boxes. The Wilson Chemical Co., Dept. A41, Tyrone, Pa.



## Let Us Send You Six Roses Free

Roses That Have Made the Ramblers Famous

Of all flowers, no other excites so much attention and admiration as Climbing Roses, and none gives more pleasure; adapting themselves as they do, to many uses. The varieties we offer have been selected for their hardiness, strong, climbing habit, freedom of bloom, beauty of flower and sweetness of scent. These roses are rapid climbers, frequently producing shoots from ten to twenty feet in a single season. The flowers are produced in lavish profusion and present many beautiful and gorgeous colors. These roses are admirably suited for porches, arbors, walls, trellises, etc., and are also valuable for fences and lattice work around the home or garden. Of the many rambler roses introduced in the past few years, the following list presents roses which have been recognized as the



### "All Star Collection"

The roses that we offer are from one of the largest nurseries in the world and are guaranteed to reach the subscribers in good growing condition. They are strong one-year plants, well rooted and are of blooming size. The instructions sent with the roses, will make it easy for you to bring the plants in fine large bushes even if you have never before grown roses.

### Description of the Climbing Roses

#### White Dorothy Perkins

A pure white sprout of well-known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering; a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers same time. A valuable addition to the class. Awarded gold medal National Rose Society, and award of merit Temple Show, England.

#### Tausendchön

Tausendchön, which in German means Thousand Beauties, is a beautiful rose with colors running from delicate balsam or tender rose through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and various other delicate tints showing. Strong and hardy.

#### Dorothy Perkins

Beautiful shell pink. A rapid grower, frequently developing shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in one season. Hardy, withstanding the severest winters without injury. Blooms in clusters, flowers double and large.

#### White Baby Rambler

This is a true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler. There has been a widespread demand for a Crimson Rambler that would bloom more than once. Here you have it. Everyone knows how Baby Rambler is always in bloom. This is simply a climbing form of the Baby Rambler, embracing all its good qualities.

#### Shower of Gold

Color deep golden-yellow and orange. A very vigorous grower. The foliage is beautiful in form, in color, and in its high metallic luster. Produces a mass of bloom. One of the finest, leaving little to be desired in a yellow.

#### Excelsa

A distinct variety in color, form and habit. The color is an intense crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers large and double, 30 to 40 on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms.

**SPECIAL OFFER** We will send six of these beautiful Climbing Roses free and postpaid to all who send us 60c to pay for a THREE year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Rose Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.



## Answers to Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 10.)

on your field, but if Sweet clover is not growing along fence rows it will be well to inoculate your soil before seeding. This can be done by securing soil from a Sweet clover patch and scattering it over the field you wish to seed to Sweet clover at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds an acre. Or you can get commercial cultures from a seed house for inoculation.

Sweet clover is a crop that will benefit the fertility of a soil such as yours, and you can afford to go to considerable trouble and expense to prepare your soil properly for the crop. If you are successful in growing Sweet clover you may be able to grow alfalfa successfully. I am sending you a circular on Sweet clover, which will give you additional information.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

### Beans under Kansas Conditions.

I have about 10 acres of alfalfa sod I wish to break out this spring. What is the best crop to plant or it? Will navy beans do well here? How do Pinto beans do?

Mitchell Co. S. H. H.

Kafir and rowed sorghums would be the best crops to plant on spring breaking of alfalfa sod. Alfalfa leaves the ground very dry. Consequently corn planted on such land often makes a very rank, vigorous early growth, but because of a lack of moisture it fails to produce grain. Kafir and sweet sorghums are more drought resistant and will do better on such land in an average season than corn. It is advisable whenever possible to use crops grown on such land for silage, especially in a dry year.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our Bulletin No. 197 on alfalfa in which you will find a discussion of the best crops to plant following this crop.

Navy beans or Pinto beans are not satisfactory crops to grow on a large scale in your section. Pinto beans have given satisfactory results in Eastern Colorado and in some parts of Western Kansas recently, but many years these beans have failed to pollinate well in this state and have not been a profitable crop.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

### Plowing for the Potatoes.

When should a field be plowed for potatoes? Does this have much to do with the yield?

Shawnee Co. R. W. K.

"Should the land be plowed in spring or autumn?" is asked over and over again. We think that neither is ideal. The plowing should be done in summer shortly after haying time. Lands plowed during the late fall should not be harrowed until the next spring. Plowing can scarcely be too deep, provided that too much of the subsoil is not brought to the surface during the farm operations of any one year. When possible the depth should be increased gradually from year to year. Tubers are formed near the surface as a rule, but the feeding roots penetrate deeply. Roots have been found 6 feet long and penetrating to a depth of 34 inches. Much depends on the preparation of the seedbed. Deep and thoro working is essential. The soil must be in the finest state of division, and such conditions are secured only by repeated working with the disk harrow. The roller is a great aid in pulverizing some soils, while on other types, such as clay, the compacting of the roller tends to exclude air and renders the soil difficult to work thruout the season. Just before planting, the soil should be leveled with a smoothing harrow. A careless preparation of the seedbed will be seen all thru the season.

### High Yielding Varieties.

Will you please tell me the variety of corn best adapted to Jewell county? Where can I get oats seed?

Jewell Co. W. C. M.

The agricultural college has co-operated with farmers since 1911 in conducting tests of corn to determine the varieties best adapted for growing in Jewell county. The acre yields in bushels are given in the following table:

Variety	1912	1915	1916	Average
Pride of Saline.....	58.3	57.1	22.3	45.9
Reid's yellow dent...	54.8	52.2	21.0	42.6
Kansas Sunflower...	49.5	46.7	24.9	40.3
Boone county white...	57.7	53.1	23.7	44.8
Commercial white...	49.0	53.8	20.3	41.0
Iowa Silvermine.....	48.6	26.1	....	....
Freed's white dent...	60.3	25.8	....	....

Tests were conducted in 1911, 1913 and 1914, but yields were not secured because of drought. The varieties were grown side by side under practically the same conditions, and the yields are comparative. Of the varieties grown for the three years, the Pride of Saline ranked first in yield with Boone county white a close second. The Pride of Saline, however, was outyielded by the Freed's white dent in both seasons in which this variety was grown.

There is no one variety that will consistently outyield all other varieties, because of the radical variation in the seasons. In some years, early varieties have the advantage while in other seasons medium or late maturing varieties are favored by seasonal conditions. I suggest that you grow the Pride of Saline or an adapted strain of the Iowa Silvermine, or both of these varieties in equal amounts, as your main crop, and the Freed's white dent an early variety that matures in about 100 days—in a limited way to insure the production of corn in dry seasons. The latter variety is well adapted to dry

conditions and will perhaps produce as well or better than the Pride of Saline or Iowa Silvermine in most seasons. The ears, however, are small and the corn is likely to be hard—almost flinty. The Pride of Saline has been a consistent high yielder thruout Central Kansas. The corn, however, is not so uniform in type or as well finished as regards ear characters as Reid's yellow dent and Boone county white, but the quality of the grain is equally good.

Seed of Iowa Silvermine can be obtained from G. W. Shook, Lebanon, Kan. Ambrose D. Folker of Mankato, county agent for Jewell county, probably can advise you where local grown seed of Pride of Saline can be obtained. The agronomy department of the college can supply you with seed of this variety at \$2.50 a bushel, f. o. b. Manhattan. The Pride of Saline corn now grown on the college farm was secured from Jewell county in 1914.

Red Texas and Kherson oats are about equally well adapted for growing in Jewell county. The latter is a yellow variety that produces small, light grains. It matures several days earlier than the Red Texas, which is sometimes an advantage in its favor. The large, late maturing white oats of the Swedish select type, grown in the Northern states, are poorly adapted to North Central Kansas.

I am not able to advise you where Kherson oats may be obtained. For information regarding Red Texas oats in carload lots write C. G. Elling, Parsons; R. O. Smith, Fredonia; or O. C. Hagans, Paola.

K. S. A. C. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

### Planting Trees in Wallace.

I should like to have some information on planting trees in Wallace county.

Wallace Co. F. B.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of our Circular No. 55 and Bulletin No. 11, both of which discuss planting and cultivating trees. Circular No. 55 gives a list of trees suitable for the different sections of the state. I cannot give you anything more in the way of trees suitable for Western Kansas than is given in this circular, except to say that you will find the Russian wild olive the hardest of the broad-leaved species and well adapted for your conditions. The Red cedar and the Chinese arborvitae are the two conifers that will grow most successfully with you.

If you have no straw to mulch with this coming summer, I would advise you to plant the trees on land that has been under cultivation for some time, and maintain a good soil mulch thru the season by thoro cultivation. I cannot advise you to dynamite every hole if you are going to plant a large number of trees. However, in case you are planting an orchard, it might be well to dynamite holes for the fruit trees. The advisability of dynamiting will, however, be determined by the character of your subsoil. If you have a hard and impervious soil, it might be well to use dynamite.

State Forester. C. A. SCOTT.

### Grow Red Texas Oats.

What kinds of oats and corn are best suited to Linn county? We have been having fair success with Red Texas oats. Would you advise getting clover seed from Iowa, free from Buck plantain?

Linn Co. C. L.

You cannot do better than grow Red Texas oats in your locality. This variety is better adapted for growing thru Southeastern Kansas than any other. Red Texas oats is grown almost exclusively thruout the entire state.

The variety of corn that will give the best results in your locality will vary with the season and the soil. In variety tests of corn conducted in co-operation with farmers in Southeastern Kansas the Commercial white made the highest average yield. This variety also ranked first in yield in similar tests conducted in Southwestern Missouri by the Missouri Agricultural college. The Commercial white is a large, late maturing variety adapted for growing in fertile soils. On the thinner soil types, smaller and earlier varieties will produce better than the Commercial white. In Allen county an acclimated strain of Iowa Silvermine and a medium early Western Kansas variety known as Freed's white dent have given the best yields on thin upland soils.

We have no experimental data showing whether Iowa Red clover seed is either inferior or superior to that obtained from other sources. As a rule, seed of good quality produced in an environment similar to that in which it is to be planted is better than similar seed grown under widely different conditions. I would suggest that you obtain Red clover seed grown in or near your locality if possible. Iowa grown Red clover, however, should prove satisfactory.

K. S. A. C. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

### Home Grown Seed is Best.

Seed corn is very scarce. Will northern grown seed produce a crop on the average prairie farm in Southern Wabaunsee county? Is seed corn produced in the creek bottoms that I could get here all right for a crop on the average prairie farm?

Wabaunsee Co. H. E. S.

Results of many experiments demonstrate conclusively that, other things being equal, home grown seed gives better results than that introduced from localities having different soil and climatic conditions. I would advise that you obtain seed grown on upland in your locality or as near home as possible.

As a rule, it is not a good practice to plant corn grown on fertile bottom land on upland poor in fertility. The varieties of corn best adapted for bot-

tom lands are too large to produce the best results on upland soils. Under your conditions, medium sized varieties will yield best on the average. The Pride of Saline, Iowa Silvermine, Shawnee white, Kansas Sunflower, or any other variety grown for several years on upland soil within a radius of 40 or 50 miles should do well on all good upland soils adapted to the production of corn in Wabaunsee county.

The season, the fertility of the soil, and the cultural methods employed in growing the crop often have a greater effect on the yield than the kind of seed used. If seasonal conditions are unfavorable, a poor yield may be obtained not because of the variety grown, but because climatic conditions were such that it was not possible to produce a higher yield. If the soil contains only enough plant food to produce 30 bushels of corn an acre, it is impossible to obtain a higher yield even tho a variety is grown that easily would produce 60 or 70 bushels under favorable conditions on a more fertile soil.

I take it that the seasons and the soil have been the limiting factors in production on your farm and that your failure to obtain higher yields was largely due to these factors, altho the varieties grown or the character of seed planted may have been partly to blame.

K. S. A. C.

### Concerning the Barrel Pumps.

What are the essentials of a good barrel pump, such as you mention in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for January 27?

Jewell Co. H. G. K.

The barrel pump is the most serviceable and satisfactory outfit to purchase for use on the average Kansas farm. With this type of pump it is possible to spray a small orchard, and with a row attachment it is possible to spray a few acres of truck crops. A good barrel pump should supply two leads of hose; so it is possible to spray rapidly with this outfit. The following points should be considered in selecting a barrel spray pump:

1. The pump should be guaranteed to supply material at 100 pounds pressure on two leads of hose.
2. It should have a large air chamber within the barrel and not projecting above.
3. The valves, plunger, and cylinder ought to be made of brass. The other parts of the pump should be made of malleable iron.
4. There should be but few working parts of the pump above the barrel.
5. The pump must be attached to the barrel so it can be removed quickly for repairs.
6. The pump should have a good mechanical agitator.

Usually the barrel pump is mounted directly on a 50-gallon barrel which serves as a supply tank. This outfit is placed in a wagon or hauled about on a sled for spraying.

### Osage Orange for Seed.

I should like to plant a hedge fence. How shall I get the seed out of the balls? How can I plant and care for the hedge?

Hamilton Co. E. H. S.

The method used in the state forest nurseries is as follows: We gather the hedge balls at any convenient time, pile them up in some out of the way place and allow them to freeze and thaw until January or February. They are then carted into a basement room and allowed to thaw out. A few balls are placed in a strong box, and with the aid of a tamper they are mashed to a pulp. This is placed on a screen and the seeds are washed free from the pulp. The seeds are dried and stored until spring. They are sown in an open field in rows 30 inches or more apart and at a sufficient rate to insure 10 or 12 seedlings a foot to the row. The seed is covered with about 1/2 inch of soil. The trees are given the necessary cultivation thru the first summer, and at 1 year old are ready to set in their permanent location.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our Circular 55, which gives a list of trees suitable for the different sections of the state, which may be of interest to you and help you to choose the trees likely to grow in your section. I consider the Chinese arborvitae and the Red cedar the best trees for your locality. The Russian wild olive probably will make the best shade trees. The Osage Orange will undoubtedly grow quite successfully.

State Forester. C. A. SCOTT.

### Evergreens for Lyon County.

Will you kindly send me any information you may have regarding evergreens suitable for planting here? Also will you let me know what trees or shrubs you may have for distribution? I desire to plant some evergreens for ornamental purposes on our lawn. Others are wanted partly as a windbreak on the north line. The lower soil is a gumbo. We have blasted it in some cases for fruit trees already planted.

Lyon Co. F. A.

I take pleasure in sending you two circulars I have written. Circular 55 gives a list of trees hardy for planting in the different sections of the state. The evergreens suitable for the region around Emporia are given, and while this is a larger list than I would expect anyone to plant, yet I am sure that all the trees I have given in this list are entirely hardy in congenial soil. Some of them may need protection from the southwest winds. Summer heat and drought injure our evergreens in this state more than exposure during the winter. The least hardy of this list are the White pine, White spruce, Norway spruce, White or Silver fir and the Bald cypress.

The Austrian pine is good for windbreak planting. It is hardy in this section, has dense foliage and is a fine looking tree. For windbreak planting,

I would suggest that you plant Austrian pines about 10 or 12 feet apart in the row. If you have land enough so you can use two rows, plant a row of Chinese arborvitae along the south side of the Austrian pine. This is to prevent a sweep of wind along the ground. After the pines attain some height, the lower limbs will be shaded off and they will have bare stems to a height of 8 or 12 feet. The Chinese arborvitae will carry limbs from the ground up. Chinese arborvitae will not grow in the shade of the other species, and must be planted on the sunny side of the row.

For ornamental planting, I know of nothing more beautiful than Koster blue spruce, but as these are very expensive, you can use them only in small numbers. The Ornamental Chinese arborvitae also is a beautiful tree, and as we quote them at 50 cents and 25 cents I believe you can afford to plant several. The Black Hills spruce is another beautiful ornamental tree, but it probably will cost you nearly as much as a Koster blue spruce. The Swiss Mountain pine is used extensively for landscape work and is entirely hardy. The Douglas fir, and the Pitch and Table Mountain pines are hardy but rather difficult to secure, and probably cost too much to warrant you in planting many or any of them.

I am at a loss to know what to say regarding the gumbo land as this is the worst type of soil to handle. If in blasting you can shoot a hole thru the gumbo into porous soil and thus get good drainage, the trees should grow quite well, if the cavity you shoot in the gumbo is filled with good loamy soil. But if you do not get thru the gumbo and merely make a cavity in it that holds water about as well as an earthen jug, your trees will eventually drown out. Their success will depend on a good drainage system thru the bottom of the hole. This applies to any kind of a tree—broadleaved as well as evergreen. I am enclosing a price list of the stock we are offering, and will be glad to help you in any way I can.

State Forester.

C. A. SCOTT.

### A Larger Production of Potatoes.

What is the yield of potatoes in the United States? Is there a good opportunity in growing potatoes in Kansas?

Brown Co. H. R.

There is an excellent opportunity in the growing of potatoes in Kansas, and the acreage could be increased with great profit. Many carloads have been imported in the last few months; a shipment arrived recently in Topeka from British Columbia. When it is necessary for Kansas to import potatoes from this far away part of Canada it is time that a larger acreage was grown in this state, especially in the rich potato soils of the Kansas River Valley.

There are some figures which would indicate that the average yield of potatoes in the United States is slightly on the increase, yet the fact remains that during the last 45 years the average yield, taking five years together, is practically the same now as at the beginning of the period—94.8 bushels then as compared with 96.1 for the period between 1908 and 1912. During later years we have been forced to contend with many diseases and insect pests unknown to our fathers.

At the present rate of consumption in the United States, which is less than 3 bushels per capita, the needs of the entire country could be supplied by New York state alone, whereas all the states combined have several times failed to produce enough potatoes to supply our home demand. In such years large quantities have been imported from Europe, where the acre yield is double that of our country, and where the percentage of arable land devoted to the culture of potatoes is much greater, amounting in some parts of the old country to 12.5 per cent.

### Away With the Blackjacks.

I have a 60-acre pasture that consists mostly of blackjacks. Most of this field could be cultivated if the trees were removed. Do you believe it would pay to do this, or would it be better to let the blackjacks stand in hope of getting a timber crop?

Wilson Co. M. T. H.

Blackjacks are the weed trees of the timber world. They are doing a great deal to hold down the prosperity of the sections in Eastern Kansas where they grow extensively, such as in Wilson and Woodson counties. It will pay well to clear this land as the time is available, and plant it to cultivated crops. It must be remembered that blackjack soil usually requires careful management after it is cleared, as it generally is rather thin, and is exhausted quickly by grain crops. Most of it in Wilson county will produce good crops of Red clover, and this crop needs to be used frequently in the rotation.

F. B. N.

### Alfalfa in Cultivated Rows.

Does alfalfa grow well in Western Kansas when planted in rows? What is the yield of seed? What results can one expect from barley?

Ottawa Co. C. W.

The growing of alfalfa in cultivated rows has not been popular with most farmers in Western Kansas. There is a general belief that it does not pay. Fairly good crops of seed are produced some years; detailed information about the yields can be obtained from Charles Weeks, the superintendent of the Hays Experiment station. Barley is being grown successfully in Northwestern Kansas, and to a small extent in other sections.

F. B. N.



# Giant Poultry Industry!

Hundreds of millions annually. Tens of thousands are making good money out of their chickens. Are you getting your share? Are you making poultry pay?

Year in and year out I am preaching this doctrine: *Condition your poultry.* Give them a chance by keeping their health good; keep up the good feeling and good humor; keep up the singing and scratching and you'll keep up the laying. It's the singing, good-humored, industrious hens that lay the eggs—the strongly fertile eggs that will give you good, livable chicks and healthy, fully developed fowls.

## Don't Make a Mistake

What you make out of your hens depends on how you treat them. Pin your faith to **DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A**. It's the 23-year-old poultry preparation that has spelled success for so many thousand poultry raisers. It will do the same for you.



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

A Tonic—Not a Stimulant

**Makes Poultry Healthy    Makes Hens Lay    Makes Chicks Grow**

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

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

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

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

**Prices: 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50**  
(Except in Canada and the far West)

### Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

There's nothing better to put horses in trim for hard spring and summer work. Milch cows need it just now to prepare them for the heavy milking season ahead. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes all stock healthy, keeps them toned up and expels worms. Sold under money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail, \$2.00; 100-lb. drum, \$6.50; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South).

### I'll Save Your Veterinary Bills

When you have a sick or injured animal or ailing poultry, write me, telling symptoms. Enclose 2c stamp for reply and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

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

**DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO**

### MY GUARANTEE

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





## Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you will get with my Hatching Outfit—and I can prove it. The whole story is in my big Book "Hatching Facts" in colors—sent Free, write for it. It gives short cuts to Poultry Success—what to do and how to do it. Start one of these wonderful Prize Winning Incubators making money for you.

Over 524,000 Satisfied Users  
**\$8.55 Buys**  
**140 Egg Size**  
**World's Champion**  
**Belle City Incubator**

Hot-water—Double-walled—Copper Tank—Self-Regulating. The Prize Winning World's Champion Model same as used by Uncle Sam—leading Agr'l Colleges—America's most Successful Poultry Raisers. When ordered with my \$4.85 World Famous Hot-water Double-walled 140-chick Brooder, both cost only \$12.50.

**Freight Prepaid** East of Rockies  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

You can also share in my—  
**\$1000**  
**Cash Prizes** to customers—conditions easy to get Biggest Prize, order now—the earlier you start, the better your chance to share in the Gold—anyway write today for my big Free Book. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

## THE SAFETY HATCH MEANS BIGGER PROFITS

### The Fireproof—4 Ply Walled Big Brood Getting Incubator

No matter what price you might pay you can't get a safer, simpler, cleaner, more durable or more reliable incubator than the Safety Hatch. Built to give service and does it. Heavier walls than any sold in this country; four ply, best seasoned cypress, felt, and steel bound AND FINE PROOF; inner doors of glass permit inspection without danger; largest bowl lamp and fuel saving chimney; hinge doors and lid permit easy access making thorough sanitation simple. No experience needed to get unusual results.

**MARVELOUS HATCHING RECORDS EVERYWHERE** A. & M. College experiment best produced. Users everywhere report containing success, often under adverse conditions. No other incubator ever built so low a price approaches this value. Write today for catalog and prices. Address  
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DEPT. K, Oklahoma  
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Send Johnson your name and get the booklet facts on making profits with chickens. Learn how Johnson started 700,000 people the simplest and easiest way with

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Big production makes low price. And Johnson pays freight. Quick shipment—safe arrival guaranteed. Write at once for new book whether you start now or not. Address  
**M. M. JOHNSON CO.,**  
Clay Center, Neb.

**130 Egg Incubator and Brooder** Both for \$10  
If Ordered Together. Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, or 180 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$12.75. FREE Catalogue describing them. Send for it TODAY or order direct.  
**Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 143 Racine, Wis.**

**How to get 5 Gallons Free of Oil Free**  
Write  
**PROGRESSIVE OIL COMPANY,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Incubators are Dependable

The modern incubators have reached a state of perfection that makes them dependable. Anyone can operate an incubator very easily by following the directions given with every machine. I think that many failures are due to persons not following the rules, for I found the incubator less trouble than sitting hens. It never balks like an old hen that decides she doesn't want to sit longer, doesn't chill or break the eggs, and while the incubator is hatching the hens may be kept laying. Every evening while the incubator is hatching, a survey of the nests is made and any sitting hen is taken off at once and placed in another pen, which usually breaks them. When they are fed food that makes eggs, and get plenty of exercise, they can't help but lay. We have not missed a day this winter getting eggs, altho the number was low at first, due to late moulting of the hens.

Mixed grain, bran mash moistened with sour milk, alfalfa, oyster shell, lime, grit, straw to scratch in, warm water to drink in freezing weather, drop curtains in front of roosts at night in zero weather, all these mean winter eggs. This extra trouble pays with eggs, selling at 50 and 60 cents a dozen.

Coming back to the incubator. I use 150-egg and 130-egg machines of the hot water type and prefer these sizes to the 300 and 400 size; they are easier to care for and I find they hatch a better per cent. I place a piece of burlap in the bottom of each nursery tray, which makes it warmer for the wet chick to fall on. The chicks are not taken out of the incubator until they are 48 hours old. After they have hatched I take the egg tray out, leave the door open at the top enough to let a little air in, and allow the chicks to remain until they are 48 hours old or older before placing them in the warm brooder. They get water and a little commercial chick food which we buy by the 100 pounds. I feed five times a day the first six or eight weeks if they are housed in the brooder, but when running with a hen three times is often enough. I always have raised most of my chicks in indoor brooders, heated with lamps.

If the incubator temperature runs too high or too low for any length of time, it often will cause weak or deformed chicks and some people think incubator chicks are not as strong as hen hatched chicks as a result. I have tried both ways of hatching. The incubator way one can have a larger number of chicks the same age, a uniformly sized flock which looks better and is less trouble to care for. We keep the Rhode Island Reds after trying several breeds, and think that for general purposes the Reds are best.

We started in 1916 with 110 Rhode Island Red pullets and hens. The first five months we sold 35 leaving 75 for the remainder of the year. From this flock we raised 250 young chicks. To January 1, 1917, we had sold \$304.23 worth of eggs and \$115.28 worth of chickens. We used 92 dozen eggs and ate three dozen chickens. Beginning this year we have the 75 old hens, 72 fine pullets, 34 springs for eating, and five cockerels for breeding. Chickens do pay even tho the feed is high. Buy your feed in quantities early if you do not raise enough for yourself.

P. B. McC.

University Park, Denver.

## Settings Should be Warm

Eggs for hatching should be collected at least twice a day and be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, being turned daily. I always clean and disinfect the incubator before putting in eggs and make sure that the heat is regulated properly at about 102 degrees. I use the best grade of oil, fill the lamp, clean the burner, and trim the wick every morning.

If the temperature of the egg chamber soars too high, I do not roll the eggs around to cool them, but pull the trays partly out of the machine and let them gradually cool off until normal temperature is reached. Normal temperature means normal chicks.

I select clean, fresh eggs of uniform shape, good shells, and medium size. When the temperature reaches 102 degrees, I fill the egg chamber and begin turning them on the third day, airing the eggs only long enough to turn twice daily. I roll them gently with my hands, turning their positions on the

tray, and change the tray end for end in the machine.

The second week I raise the temperature gradually to 103 degrees and the last week I increase to 104, turning and airing the eggs until the eighteenth day. Then I let the eggs air from 15 to 20 minutes in a room of even, mild temperature.

The eggs are tested on the eighth, twelfth, and eighteenth days, and those that are nonfertile are removed. I keep the machine closed after the last turning on the eighteenth day until the chicks begin hatching. No harm will come, even if the temperature should raise to 105 degrees, but do not let it get below 103.

Don't let the chicks stay in the incubator until they are all hatched and never open door any oftener than is necessary to remove the strongest, liveliest chicks. I take these out and place in baskets or boxes filled with warmed straw and cover with warm blankets.

My machine's capacity is 150 eggs. All this time I have had hens setting on a few eggs, just enough to make them broody. After all the chicks are dried thoroly, I give every hen from 20 to 25 chicks according to her size. Keep them in warm quarters and the hens do the rest, aside from feeding. Usually I get from 100 to 125 chicks from 150 eggs; and following the foregoing methods closely, I rarely lose a chick.

Miss Emma Gutman.

Madison, Kan.

## Choose Eggs of Regular Size

The selection of the parent stock is a great factor in hatching. If the eggs are from a mongrel flock it is next to impossible to get the same size and uniformity in shape. When these eggs are incubated it makes a great difference in when the hatch comes off, for the heat on a small egg and a large one produces different effects. Note that eggs from purebreds all run nearly the same size and color. Taken from a strong, selected pen, when hatched the eggs will produce chicks of nearly the same vitality and size.

When gathering eggs for a setting see that they do not chill or get too hot. Lay them on an extra tray, and mark and turn them every day as if you were hatching them. Then disinfect your machine properly with a weak solution of carbolic acid or burn sulfur in it. After the seventh day in the incubator test out the eggs. The ones that are not fertile will look clear and the fertile ones will be cloudy or dark. Be sure this testing is done, otherwise these infertile eggs will throw off a poisonous gas about the fourteenth day, which is readily absorbed by the living chicks in the machine, causing sickness and death.

Mapleton, Kan. Tom J. Myrick.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## "Stops Chicks Dying in the Shell."

### A POSITIVE PREVENTIVE

Millions of chicks die in the shell just at hatching time. THE RASALL REMEDY COMPANY OF BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA, will send to any Reader of Farmers Mail and Breeze, who has an Incubator a package of Remedy which prevents this. You may use half of the package and if not satisfied for any reason you may return other half and you are not out one cent. You should by all means try this Remedy. It is absolutely guaranteed and you take no chances in giving it the trial.

Price \$1.50 per package, two for \$2.50, parcel post prepaid with directions. Each package will hatch 500 chicks. If it fails an additional package will be furnished without cost. Remember every cent of your money will be returned if you are not satisfied after using the half package.

They will also tell you how to build the best Home Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change any old Brooder so that you can use Warm Medicated Dirt Floors, these will save the lives of your Baby Chicks. Get this Brooder information, it is valuable and absolutely free. Don't let your chicks die in the shell this spring; order a package of this Remedy and do it now, it will insure big hatches and strong chicks. Remember you must mention this paper and the date with your order.—Advertisement.

## Sure Hatch Chicks Make Money

They thrive and grow. They are born healthy and strong. Many owners make 1000% profit yearly. Machine is simply and easily operated. The wife or the children can run it. The Sure Hatch Incubator lasts a lifetime. **FREE** **FIXTURES** **19 Years' Experience**

has taught us how to build this superb incubator that hatches fertile eggs into healthy chicks. No losses from poor incubation. Hatches in cold weather. Requires only a little space. Just a corner anywhere around the house. An ornament to any room.

## SURE HATCH

### PAYS IT'S WAY

You get your money back and a nice profit too from the Sure Hatch in a few weeks. Be on the safe side, Sure Hatch Chicks are strong and healthy; that's the kind you must have to succeed.

### BIG CATALOG FREE

Do not send stamps or money, just a postal with your name and address. We will send you our big, interesting and valuable Sure Hatch Catalog. Pictures and describes fully the Sure Hatch. Shows the photographs of many owners. Maybe some of your friends are there. Gives the secrets of successful Chicken Raising and Poultry Profits. Tells all about our Generous Offer of Free Fixtures. Free Units Sam Poultry Book and Freight Paid. Send that postal to us today. Early hatches pay best.

**THE SURE HATCH, Box 14, Fremont, Nebraska**  
"Sure Hatch Chicks Make Sure Profits"

## Lice-Proof Nests

**WRITE QUICK SPECIAL OFFER**  
Nests won't cost you a cent. Your hens will 1c in more eggs.

You will get 50 per cent more eggs with **KNUDSEN** Lice Proof Nests. These wonderful sanitary nests last a lifetime. Satisfaction—Unlimited Guarantee. The illustration shows our leader—5 Nest Set. Cost Less Than Wood Nests. 25000 In use. Don't Wait. Make Big Money on poultry. Write Knudsen Mfg. Co., Box 127, St. Joseph, Mo.

## Get Chicks That Live and Grow

Learn why the biggest money makers in the poultry business use **SUCCESSFUL** Incubators and Brooders. 23 years' experience. Cabinet-made—scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant. Write for Free Catalog—ask about poultry and eggs, and "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10 cents.  
**J. S. Oberst, President and General Manager**  
**DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 346 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.**

## POULTRY FOLKS Get My New 1917 Special Offer

Just a straight business offer which will help you get a Rayo at little or no cost to you. No soliciting or canvassing. When you send for our new Rayo Catalog, we will tell you all about it. Chuck full of incubator and poultry raising facts. Get your free copy now. Get started on the road to bigger profits.  
**RAYO Center INCUBATORS**  
Give Bigger Hatches At Less Cost  
Only 1 gallon of oil, 1 filling of tank to a hatch. Saves time, money, labor. Double panel glass top makes it easier to cool eggs, easier to air and clean, easier to operate. Automatic heat control, special moisture and ventilation features. Get free catalog and special offer. RAYO INC. CO., U.S.A., 6223, Omaha, Neb.

## \$7.25 Save Money—get a bigger bargain than ever on the MANKATO Incubator

while our stock lasts. Same quality—same price—redwood case—pure copper tank—hot air and water heat. Write today.  
**MANKATO INCUBATOR CO., Box 712 Mankato, Minn.**

## NEW KIND OF INCUBATOR

Requires 3 minutes a day. Seven work time, money. Built round, like hen's nest. No cold corners. One gallon of oil, one filling of lamp to a hatch. Wonderful built-in moisture attachment and complete circuit radiators mean even heat, moist and mild always. Many other features that save work, time and money fully described in new FREE book—write postal for your copy NOW.  
**Radio-Round Incubator Co., 207 Main St. Wayne Neb.**

## Six Easter Booklets FREE

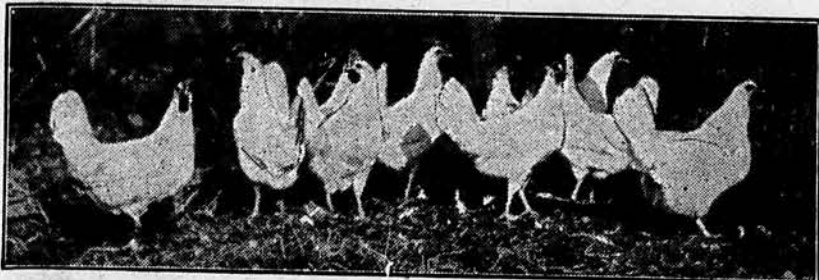
Each of these Easter Booklets are in envelopes. They are printed in colors, beautifully gold embossed and have verses on inside page. Do not confuse these booklets with the ordinary cheap grade of cards you see advertised. They are high-grade printed on enameled Bristol Board.  
**Our Free Offer** A set of six booklets to match given free to all who send 10c for a three months subscription to our big family magazine, the Household. Address  
**Household, Dept. E-2, Topeka, Kan.**



## Come in, the Contest's Fine

Don't Put off Joining the Big Capper Poultry Club

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary



KANSAS girls like the Capper Poultry Club idea. Applications are coming in on every mail from all sections of the state. It is too good a chance to miss, for the club offers members opportunity to earn money of their very own at pleasant, easy work, and have all sorts of fun and good times while they are doing it. Mother comes in for a share of the pleasure and the prizes, too, and that is another thing the girls like about this new Capper Poultry Club. If something happened to prevent your sending your application in last week, fill out the blank given here and mail it to us at once.

Five girls in every county in the state can come into the Capper Poultry Club. As soon as a county is filled, the names of the members will be printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze so that every girl may know who her county team mates are. A county leader will be appointed about June 1 in every county where there are at least two club members. She will be the girl who has shown the most energy and enthusiasm and club spirit in her work, for there is to be a special prize for the best county record and we want every county to have the best leader it can get. It will be quite an honor to be county leader, you see, and there is going to be a special "pep" prize of \$5 for the leader who makes the best booster for her county and her club.

### These Hens Earned \$9 Apiece.

Don't be worried about the record keeping. You will find that one of the most fascinating things about the club work. It will mean so much to you to look back and compare records by weeks and months and know to a certainty how much the flock is costing and how much it is earning. You'll be surprised to see how much some hens do earn, too. Just to give you an idea, I'm going to tell you of a flock of purebred Barred Plymouth Rock hens here in town. There were only 11 hens in the flock but in 1916 every one of them earned almost \$9 clear profit for their owner, J. P. Farnsworth of Topeka. He knows this is so, for he kept a record, and here it is.

Eggs sold at market price.....	\$ 47.34
Cockerels sold.....	44.00
Pullets sold.....	46.00
Eggs sold for hatching.....	15.00

Total income.....	\$152.34
Total expense, including all feed.....	\$53.79

Net profit.....\$98.55

Mr. Farnsworth's record shows that

these 11 hens laid 1,927 eggs during the year, an average of 175 to a hen. The highest egg yield by one hen in the flock in 1916 was 253 eggs. That hen was a worker, wasn't she?

We have no favorite breeds of chickens. Every girl is to choose the kind of chickens she likes best for her purebred flock of 20 chicks. Some of you are going to prefer one kind, and others will like another. We shall have breed clubs of all the girls owning certain kinds and it is going to be lots of fun to see which kind of chickens will make the most money for their owners. Perhaps some of you do not understand what is meant by breeds and varieties. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, and Leghorn are breed names. Varieties of Plymouth Rock are Barred, White, and so on. Some varieties of Wyandottes are White and Silver Laced. If you will look in the advertising pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you will find names of almost all the varieties of standard breeds. Variety is usually designated by color or by the comb.

### Begin Record Keeping Early.

Farm flock record keeping may begin as soon as you receive notice that your application for membership in the club has been accepted. A blank will be sent you then on which to set down the valuation of the flock at the time record keeping begins. Blanks must all be in by May 31, 1917, which is the last day for entering your purebred flock also. We advise beginning the farm flock record as soon as you possibly can so that you can finish the year's record early. The contest for the purebreds closes May 31, 1918, and if you finish your farm flock record keeping in March or April, 1918, you will have all the more time for your purebreds at the season when you will be selling breeding stock and eggs for settings.

Governor Capper is offering \$100 in prizes for club members and their mothers. Rules for the contest and a list of prizes were published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 17. If you failed to get them, tell us and we will send you a copy of the rules. Ask questions about any points you do not understand, and remember you must get that application in early if you wish to be in the club. Here's the coupon waiting for you. Cut it out and send it in today.

A sheep has a low nervous organization and once neglected gives up with little effort. But kept in thrift with good care it will be as hardy as any other animal.

## The Capper Poultry Club

Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please consider my application for membership in the Capper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize.

My name is ..... Age .....

R. R. .... Postoffice ..... County .....

I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if she is chosen.

..... Mother or Guardian.

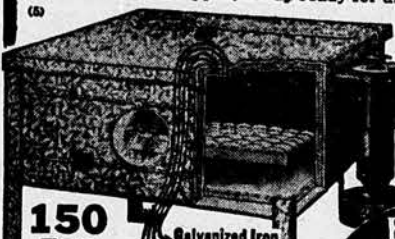
### Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

The applicant is personally known to us. She is in every way worthy of consideration for membership. If selected, we believe she will do her best and will make a record that will be an honor to our county.

Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.

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

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$11 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use?



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

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CALIFORNIA  
REDWOOD  
**150 Chick Brooder**

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 107, Racine, Wis.**

**PRESCOTT'S "MITE-LESS" HEN'S NESTS**

Our Nests Are Complete WITH BACKS

Are made like steel boilers, and put together with substantial nuts and bolts. Built round so chickens cannot roost on top. Set up of the ground away from rats, cats, snakes, and prowlers. Our customers report from 25 to 100 per cent increase in eggs. Nests will pay for themselves in a few weeks by increase. Large enough for the biggest breed. Round nests 12 by 14. Square 12 by 12. Money-back guarantee. 30 days trial. Send for FREE circulars and testimonials. Address Kansas City Sanitary Co., 315 1/2 Ave., 323 Southwest Blvd., Room A, Kansas City, Mo.

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With every inquiry we give a formula for making poultry house killer at home.

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In our 51 years experience building implements for the farmers of America we have never put out a machine that met with such general and enthusiastic approval as the **Moline-Universal Tractor**

The great demand for this tractor made necessary the erection of the largest tractor factory in the world, which is now in operation. This proves that the Moline Universal meets the pressing need of American farmers for a practical machine that will take the place of horses. You can rely upon this tractor for **All Field Work**, from preparing the seed bed to harvesting the crop — pulls the usual 5-horse load; gives you 10 to 12-H. P. for belt work. One man operates both implement and tractor.

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Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons

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keeps your stock in good condition. Full directions in package will show you many uses for every member of the barn yard family.

Thousands of farmers indorse Sloan's Liniment for pains and aches, sprains and bruises. At all dealers, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. The \$1.00 bottle contains six times the 25c. size.



## WHAT EVERY FARMER WANTS

### Cheap and Efficient Transportation His Great Need—How It Can Best Be Assured

THE present situation of the railroads presents two alternatives, efficient federal regulation or federal ownership.

The experience of other countries proves conclusively that government ownership of railroads is more costly and less efficient than the system of private ownership in this country. The railroads of the United States have the lowest freight rates, the smallest capitalization per mile, the highest operating efficiency and pay the highest wages of any railroads in the world.

### High Rates on Government Roads

The charge for hauling a ton of freight one mile on the government owned roads of various countries and on the privately owned roads of the United States is shown in the following table:

	Average Freight rate per ton mile.
Germany (Gov't Railways)	1.24 cent
France	1.30 cent
Australia	
New South Wales	1.50 cent
South Australia	1.75 cent
Switzerland	2.03 cent
Canada (Private ownership)	.76 cent
United States	.73 cent

No railway system under government ownership can show a record for cheapness and service approaching that of American Railroads under private ownership. What the railroad situation needs is the adoption of a system of national regulation that will encourage initiative and investment and enable the carriers to meet the growing requirements of American business.

### Keep Railroads Out of Politics and Politics Out of the Railroads

It is to the interest of the railroads and the interest of the whole country that the railroads keep out of politics and that politics be kept out of their management.

Government ownership under our political system would make the control of the railroads a partisan issue at every election. It would bring political and economic disaster.

No man in the country stands to lose more by the adoption of a political system of railroad management than the farmer. None will profit more from efficient national regulation that will do away with the present conflicts and waste of local control and enable the railroads to make the extensions and improvements necessary to keep pace with the business progress of the nation.

We invite discussion of this question and shall be glad to answer questions and to supply information on request.

### RAILWAY EXECUTIVES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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## How Baby Butterflies Grow

The Little Turnus is not Like Its Beautiful Mother

ELLEN ROBERTSON-MILLER

A BABY BOY or girl has two legs, two arms, a head, with a nose, mouth, and ears, in fact is a little man or woman that will grow, and grow, until it looks like the older children, and then it will grow, and grow some more, and by and by it will look like father or mother. But the baby butterflies are not a bit like their parents. Of course they have heads and mouths and feet, but oh! they are so different.

Now I am going to tell you about a little Turnus baby, whose mother was a beautiful black and yellow butterfly. You have often seen her, this Mrs. Turnus, for she comes to suck the sweet water from the apple blossoms in your yard, and she likes to lay her eggs on the smooth, green leaves of the tulip tree.

Maybe you did not know that butterfly mothers lay eggs? Well, they do, just like hens. But they never put these eggs into soft nests, instead they glue them to the leaves of trees and



He was a Beautiful Butterfly.

plants, and then they fly away and never go back to see whether the babies, when they hatch, need anything or not.

You and I would feel pretty badly if our mothers had treated us in this way, but the butterfly children do not mind it in the least, for they always find the best kind of food waiting when they come from their shells. Can you guess what the food is? Why, leaves—green leaves—and such a lot of them that the babies eat and eat and eat, and they would not exchange their leaves for the best milk in the world.

When I found little Turnus he was such a tiny baby, about as long as two pinheads, that I almost missed seeing him. I think I should have missed seeing him had not the saddlepatch on his brown back been so very white. He did not seem a bit afraid, and when he was a day old he wove a small bed for himself. He made it out of a silk thread that was ever so much finer than any in mother's work basket, and, think of it! he had this thread inside of his body when he was born and could pull it out thru a wee tube below his mouth, whenever he needed it. He did not use a needle because he glued the silk into place as he spun, a much quicker way of doing the work.

Would you not think it funny to see baby brother crawling from place to place about the sitting room floor with a white silk cord in his rosy mouth? Even if he had the cord I do not believe he would make so cunning a bed as did the Turnus baby. But then brother has mother or nurse, and that makes a great difference, you know.

### Baby Turnus was Hungry.

After little Turnus had finished his mattress, he went to another part of the leaf and ate all that he could, for he was very hungry, but when he had had enough he crawled back to his soft bed, and, like most tired babies, I suspect he went to sleep.

Now, when a baby butterfly is born it has a long round body and several pairs of legs, and as it has nothing much to do, it eats, and it eats, and it eats and this makes it grow very fast, so that the first thing you know the baby has outgrown its skin and is so uncomfortable that it has to stop eating, and it wiggles and it wiggles, and then—something happens. The skin bursts open right down its back and a kind of mask falls from its face, and the baby crawls out from its old skin and finds that it has on a new, soft, loose one that does not hurt a bit.

When little Turnus discovered this, he went to a fresh leaf and made a new bed because he was too big for the first

one and maybe he had seen me watching him, for he was careful not to eat any of this leaf, but just used it for his bedroom, and selected another farther up the stem for his dining room, and when he had done this he started feeding again, and he ate, and he ate, and he ate, and his skin burst open as it had before.

Then he ate, and he ate, and he ate some more, and that skin burst open also, and then he found that he had outgrown his second bed and must have another, so he went to spinning and made a kind of hammock and stretched it across the leaf, and it was the springiest bed of them all.

But when he had finished this, he returned to the dining room, and there he ate, and he ate, and he ate, until, of course, his new skin had to burst open like the others. But he was becoming used to this funny way of changing his clothes; in fact, I'm sure he had learned that it was the only way for him to grow up and become a butterfly.

After he had crawled out of four skins, I found him in a fifth, which was very unlike the others, for it was green, with rows of violet buttons on the back and a yellow and black belt around the body. The eyes on the Turnus shoulders had become so big and fierce looking that I should have been very much afraid, had I not known that they were just make-believe eyes, painted there to scare away any one who tried to hurt him.

The real eyes of a baby butterfly, like your own, are in the head, but they are so small it is hard to see them.

This big Turnus baby was still hungry, so he smoothed the wrinkles out of his pretty green skin, and once more he ate, and he ate, and he ate. For seven long days he ate. And then he wanted to rest, but this time he did not go back to his hammock. Instead, he crawled down the stem, and there he spun a little rug for his last pair of feet to rest upon and a little swing in which he could sit down. He was so very tired, that by and by, when the green skin burst open, he did not try to crawl out, but stayed where he was. And the green skin fell off, and oh, what a strange thing had happened!

### In Winter Quarters.

There was no baby Turnus to be seen, but a little closed cradle was hanging in the swing where just a moment before this baby had been. Now, what do you suppose had become of little Turnus? Why, he was safe inside the cradle. He had managed to hide there while the green skin was slipping off, and there he stayed thru the long, cold winter just as snug and warm as if he had been in your own little bed.

But when spring came, he threw off the cradle lid and stepped out, and as sure as you live, he had grown up and was a beautiful yellow and black butterfly.—By Arrangement with the S. E. Cassino Co.

### Daple Makes a Good Pet

My tame pigeon's name is Daple. He is black and white. Daple used to fight the chickens but he is friendly with them now. He eats with the chickens and sits on the cows' and horses' backs. He will eat out of my hand. Daple's mate was killed by a kitten. We taught him how to fly by throwing him up in the air.

Rozel, Kan.

### But It Wasn't Just Luck

"Don't tell me about big profits in hens!" declared Joseph Bates at the evening conclave in the cobbler's shop. "I've tried it."

"Takes brains to succeed in that business, same as in any other," remarked John Marvin, after his sour fashion.

"I call it more a matter of luck than anything else," interposed Amos Gray, according to the Youth's Companion. "I could tell you a story of astonishing returns from the business myself. But after all it was just pure luck."

"One of your remarkable experiences that year you lived over to Bayville, I suppose!" growled John Marvin.

"You're right about the year, John,"

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Home Life	.25	

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said Amos; "but it was my daughter Sylvy's experience. She was 12 years old then. I rented a place that had a small henhouse on it; and one night Sylvy said she'd like to keep hens, and asked me if I'd lend her a little money. I said, 'No not a cent!' right short off. I didn't want the bother of hens."

"Well, I've got one hen to start with," says Sylvy, "but I'd like to have more."

"Where is she?" says I, kind of taken back.

"Why, I don't just know," says she. "The Ramsays moved away to-day, and there was one of their hens that they couldn't find; and Mrs. Ramsay said if I could find her I might have her."

"Well, after a week or so Sylvy found her hen, clucking and scratching in the yard where the Ramsays had lived, with six little chicks in tow. She had stolen her nest, of course."

"Sylvy was pleased enough, but the very next day an automobile came along, with a stylish looking chap and girl in it, and that fool hen was out in the street, hovering her chicks, and before she could get 'em out of the way three of 'em were run over. The young folks turned round and came back, and when they found Sylvy crying, the young woman especially was all sympathy. Then the young fellow, as much to show off before his girl as anything, I guess, took out a \$5 bill and settled the case then and there. So Sylvy dried her tears and buried the chicks."

"Well, I says to her, 'you've made your money out of the hen business already; and now you want to close it right out and salt down the profits.'"

"But Sylvy invested the money in six more hens."

"What are you going to feed them with?" says I. "Remember, you can't draw on me," I says.

"But when I came home to dinner the next day she'd got that problem all solved."

"The railway ran near our house, and a freight train went by that morning with one of the cars that was loaded with oats leaking all along the track. Sylvy saw it; and with a couple of small boys, she had gathered up and hauled home 4 or 5 bushels of oats. She had given the boys a chicken apiece for their wages."

"Well, after that I couldn't interfere. Sylvy had in stock seven hens and one chicken—altho a cat got that later—with grain enough to last them all summer, and she hadn't paid out a cent. And those hens laid like all possessed. The eggs that summer came to \$9.30. Of course I had to pay store prices for what we used."

"One evening, late in the fall, I came home from the store and found Sylvy all excited. 'One of my hens has been killed,' says she, 'but the thing that did it is just as dead as she is.' Well, it appeared that she had heard a racket out in the henhouse, and when she ran out she saw some kind of animal eating a hen's head off. She grabbed a big stick and hit the critter a couple of whacks that did for him. She thought it was an awful big rat. 'I said it was more likely a weasel. But it wasn't that, either. It was a mink, and as fine a one as I ever saw. I skinned it and sold the pelt for \$10, and that money went to swell Sylvy's receipts."

"Come December, we were going to move back here, and I told Sylvy she must get rid of her hens. So she sold all but one to a peddler at 15 cents a pound, live weight. It came to \$4.20. One of 'em he didn't care to take because it wasn't in prime condition. So I told Sylvy we'd have that one for a chicken pie and allow her what was right."

"Come to dress that hen, what do you suppose we found stuck in her crop? A little gold pin with some kind of a stone in it."

"If I were trying to make a story regardless of facts, I might say it was worth \$50. But it didn't really cost over \$3.50, I presume. It belonged to Mary Simpson, next door. Mary had been mourning terribly about that pin, for it was a present from her beau. She was so tickled to get it back that she insisted on buying Sylvy a hat that didn't cost less than \$2. So you have to add that to the profits."

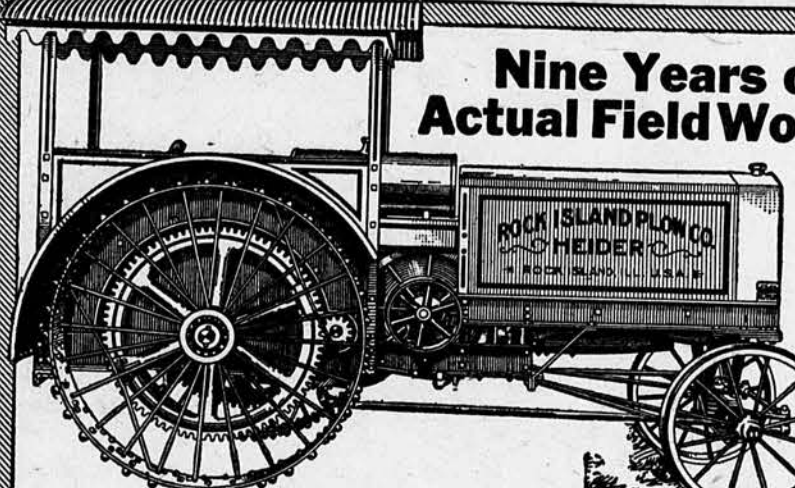
"Altogether, the credit side of the account footed up to \$26, and on the debtor side there wasn't the first identical cent."

"But it was mostly luck. I don't suppose it would turn out that way once in a thousand times."

"No, prob'ly not!" growled John Marvin.

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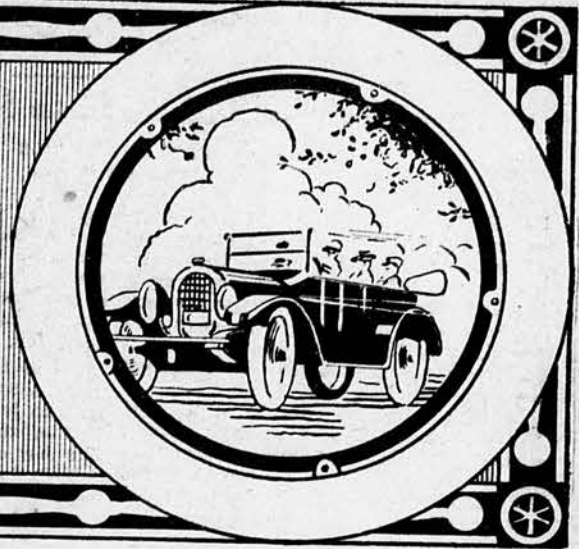
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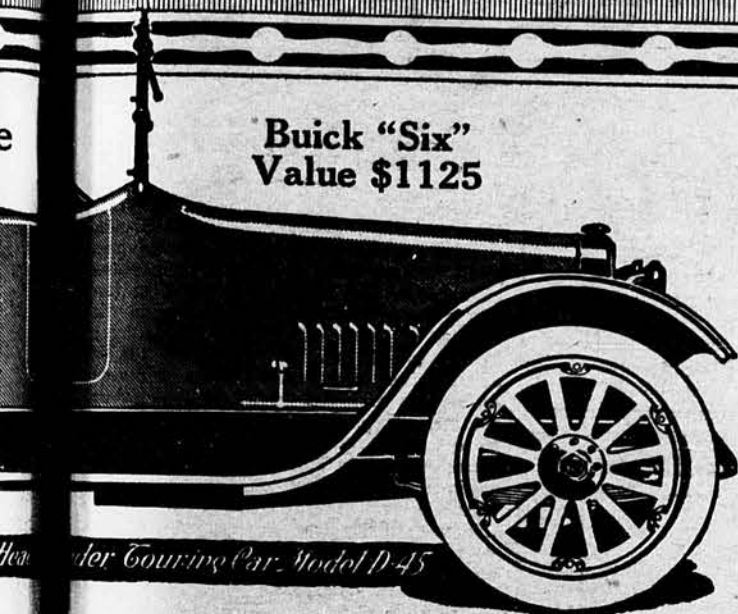
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more than 70 high grade Touring Cars to our list from 25 to 30 more. However, you will get more than you have in this contest which is a list of Automobile winners, send us your

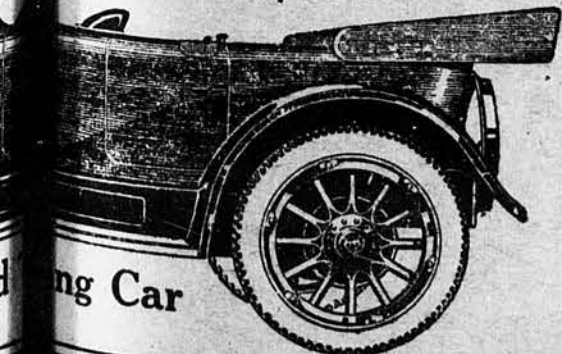
## Winners in Farmers Mail Closed February 10, 1917

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Ed. Behrns, R. 2, Quinter, Kansas.  
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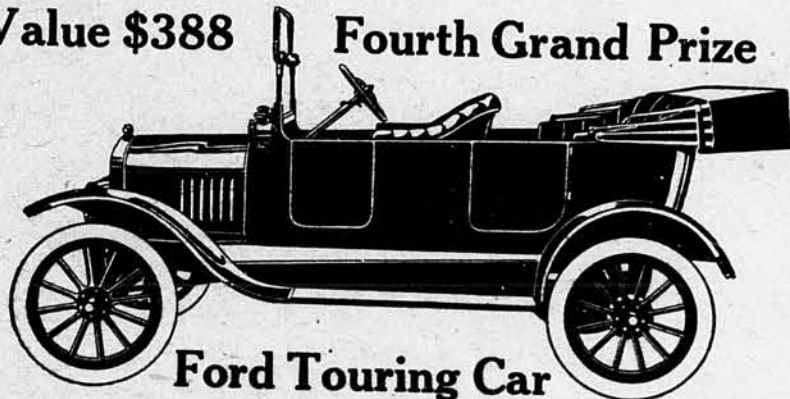
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## Progress With the Motors

Many Farmers Attended the Tractor Show at Kansas City

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Associate Editor

THE RECENT progress in the developing of motor power was shown last week at Kansas City, at the motor car and tractor shows. There was a big attendance of farmers from Kansas. Visitors from this state were interested especially in the tractor show. This exhibit was placed in a tent 520 feet long near the Union Station.

A high proportion of the visitors at the tractor show were farmers. Many of these men already own tractors; others expect to purchase engines this year. Big sales of tractors were reported; one day these amounted to 1/2 million dollars. A highly technical knowledge was shown by most of the visitors; it is evident that the developing of the tractor business in the Middle West has been watched closely by the men who have farms large enough for the profitable use of big power.

There was a great deal of talk among the visitors about the way that tractors are adapting themselves to the conditions in this state, to the farming problems that are being encountered in Kansas. This was especially true of the interest in the use of tractors in wheat growing. There are hundreds of

cases in Kansas of where the increased yields obtained from the use of a tractor have paid for the engine. This is made possible by the use of big power at the first of the season, so the plowing can be done when the land is in the best condition.

All of the tractors of any importance were shown, so it was possible for a man to judge the efficiency and adaptation of the different makes and types. But few engines of unusual design were exhibited; standard types are being developed, on a design which shows they are adapted to the conditions in this state. Tractors are approaching the "ultimate" design we heard so much about a year or two ago. In other words they are being worked out to supply the best results for the conditions in this section.

### A Cash Basis.

An encouraging thing in the tractor business with many companies is the high proportion of the engines that are being sold for cash. Some engines are sold only on this basis. Another big company, which does a large business in Kansas, placed low cash prices on its machines two years ago, which were be-

low the values on the machines sold on time. About 90 per cent of the business of this company last year was on a cash basis. This is excellent; a cash basis is the most satisfactory thing for all concerned. It is especially important to the buyers, for the manufacturer can of course sell for a lower price when he is operating on a strictly cash basis.

One of the most important things in the developing of the tractor business is to get a larger appreciation of the place which tractors will take in the building up of a more profitable farming system, according to Guy Hall, the secretary of the Kansas City Tractor club. He believes that a high proportion of the winter killing with wheat in Kansas this year could have been prevented by the use of tractors. If they had been used properly, most of the wheat would have been placed on early, deep plowing, which would have given the plants a chance to get well established before the cold weather came.

"One-fourth of the wheat acreage of the state will have to be plowed up on account of poor stands," he said, "according to the official crop reports. That means 2 1/4 million acres is a total loss, and taking the state average of 10 bushels to the acre it means cutting the state crop 22 1/4 million bushels. At \$1.50 a bushel, the loss was 34 million dollars, or enough to buy 34,000 farm tractors at \$1,000 apiece.

"Why do I say tractors could have saved this loss? Simply because the fields that will be plowed up were the

horse plowed or 'hogged in' fields almost without exception. The plowing was invariably done late. The wheat was soon in a cloddy dry soil and did not germinate properly. In many cases the farmer, for lack of time, drilled it in a field that had only been disked, and in some instances not even given that preparation.

"The tractor eliminates such methods. It goes out and does the plowing in a hurry. It plows deep. It plows, if need be, when the soil is so dry that horses could not do it, and if a rain comes and the soil is just right the tractor finishes the job while the horses are getting a good start. The field then is kept disked, moisture is stored in it and the wheat is planted in time.

"There is nothing very new about this loss; it occurs every year."

The attendance at both the tractor and motor car shows was much larger than a year ago. The big tractor tent was crowded all the time; the attendance averaged from 8,000 to 8,000 a day. When you can get that many folks to pay money to see tractors it indicates a real interest, and an encouraging future for the use of big power.

Motor cars were shown in the J. I. Case building, not far from the Union Station, where the show was held last year. There were but few important changes in the motor car world in the last year, and they relate mostly to the adding of small features which have been worked out by specialists. It is evident that motor cars have been placed on a very efficient basis, on which they are well adapted to the work they have to do. The changes in the next few years will come slowly, according to the engineers who are developing motor cars. There is some tendency toward the use of larger power plants; there was more interest in the six-cylinder and eight-cylinder cars than a year ago. It seems to be appreciated pretty generally that plenty of power is an excellent thing in a car, especially if one is likely to operate it very much over rough country.

### Motor Trucks.

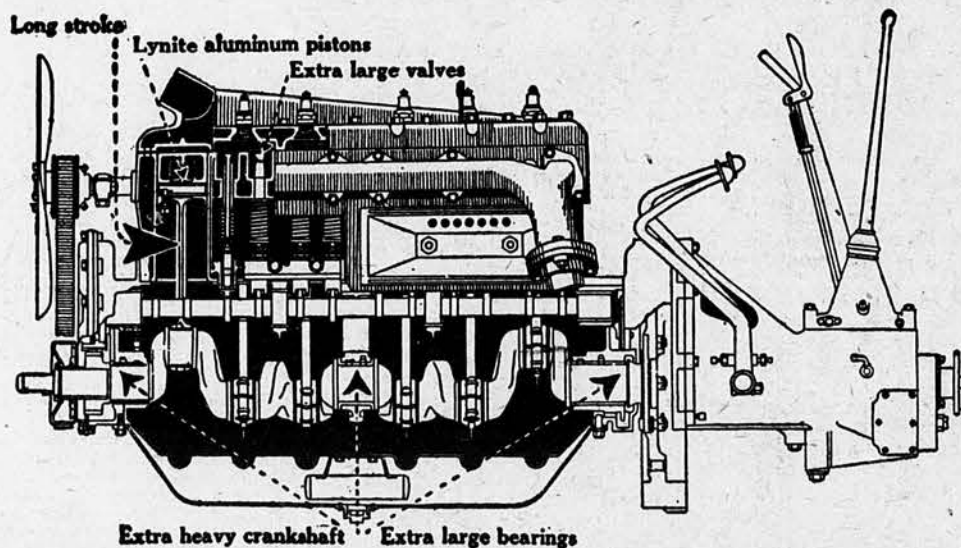
A feature of this show was the big interest in motor trucks. The use of power for hauling is growing rapidly, which was well reflected in the size of the exhibit of motor trucks, and in the interest shown by the crowds. One whole floor of the Case building was given up to this show. Dairy and truck farmers were much in evidence in this department. Power transportation has been especially profitable in this branch of agriculture. If the interest shown by farmers attending the show is any indication, the use of power in hauling farm products, on the places which have considerable hauling to do, will grow rapidly in the next few years. There are several reasons for this, of which the most important is that under many conditions the hauling can be done much cheaper with power than with horses.

There was the usual large showing of accessories. A large part of the exhibits this year were aids for men who wish to care for their own cars efficiently. The motor car business is being developed more and more on the idea that if a man will give a car careful thought and study, and the care which a machine so highly developed requires, he can do most of his own work in caring for it. What is even more important, a plan of this kind helps in keeping the machine in good condition at all times, so it will go when it is needed. The exhibits of accessories and helps for motor car owners show that the operating of cars is being placed on a basis of sensible efficiency.

There were many meetings of tractor and motor car men during the week. Hugh McVey, advertising counselor of the Capper publications, delivered an address before both the motor car engineers and the tractor men on the economic basis of tractor development. He showed that a profitable agriculture can be developed only by a careful study and appreciation of the local problems. In the address he told of how tractors adapted to local conditions are taking a big part in the growing of several important crops in the Middle West, especially wheat. Mr. McVey urged the importance of all classes, tractor engineers, dealers, salesmen, farmers and farm papers, working together in the developing of the more profitable agriculture which must be established if the most satisfactory farm life is to be obtained.

It is a very encouraging thing to at-

## 5-PASSENGER 6-30 CHALMERS, \$1090 AFTER MARCH 1st, \$1250



## A SOUND ENGINE IN A SOUND CAR

The engine of the Chalmers 6-30 is very rugged. Yet simple. Modern in everything, but not extreme in any. A good, safe engine. Reliable. Well lubricated. Of good bearings. Accessible. And one that "stays put." Has plenty of power. Though it is not a big engine. The power is well proportioned to the weight of the car. Thus making hills easy going. The power is smooth, too.

### Specifications

Engine—6 cylinders, bore 3 1/4 ins., stroke 4 1/2 ins., piston displacement 224 cu. ins. Power—45 h.p. (on the brake test.) Starter—Westinghouse 2 unit. Carburetor—Stromberg, horizontal, hot air heated. Clutch—Dry disc, asbestos on steel. Fuel feed—Stewart-Warner vacuum system. Ignition—Remy distributor, Willard 80 ampere hour battery. Tires—32 x 4, chain tread on rear. Wheelbase—115 ins.

### Present Prices

Five-Passenger Touring, \$1090 f.o.b. Detroit	Seven-passenger Sedan, \$1850 f.o.b. Detroit
Seven " " 1350 " " "	Seven " " Limousine, 2550 " " "
Three " " Roadster, 1070 " " "	Seven " " Town Car, 2550 " " "





tend motor shows of this kind, and to see the large number of farmers in the crowds. Men in the business of agriculture are very much awake to the fact that the proper use of motor cars, trucks and tractors is helping to develop a better and more profitable agriculture.

### Cobs for Summer Fuel

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW  
Republic County

We made good use of the warm weather last week by doing several odd jobs about the farm. The first was to fill the woodshed with cobs for the summer supply of fuel. The door of the woodshed is about 10 feet from the kitchen door, so that makes it handy for the women folks. Cobs produce a fine heat. We hauled up a big load of ash wood, and by putting in a few cobs and a chunk of this wood we are able to keep a fire for some time without refilling.

Another job was to burn the grass and weeds along the roadside. We made a pretty clean sweep of it on our north line as we had a strong wind from the east, and it took the fire right up the fence row. We had to carry a bucket of water and a tin cup along to put out the fire on posts. All of the posts along this line are split railroad ties, and they catch fire pretty easy. I think it just as well to burn the grass now while one has the time to spare, for in the spring most farmers, like myself, are so busy they neglect this work.

The harness was oiled recently. We aim to do this every spring, but last spring we neglected it. One can soon notice the difference in handling harness that has been oiled and that not oiled. I do not like to dip my harness, for in the hot weather it will rub off on the hands and clothing, and I think too much oil will rot the harness. We pour the oil out in a pan and use a sponge or a rag to oil the harness with. A good polish can be obtained by adding a small amount of Ivory black to the oil. Do not use lamp black as it will rub off.

We make as good a harness soap as one can buy by dissolving  $\frac{1}{2}$  cake of Ivory soap—small size—to 1 quart of hot water. The soap is shaved fine, and put on the stove, keeping it nearly to the boil point for 10 minutes. After it cools it can be put in a fruit jar. This will clean the harness and give it a good polish. If one takes good care of the harness he will have a set that will last from five to 10 years longer. As soon as any part becomes broken or defective, we repair it at once, or have it replaced.

There was some talk of passing a law in Missouri to require the use of wide tired wagons. This would be a good law, as it would help to maintain the roads. We bought a wide tired wagon about two years ago, and I like it better than I do the narrow tired type. The one we have is a 3-inch wagon and it weighs 1,100 pounds. If the roads are a little sticky I think it pulls somewhat harder, but one does not do much hauling when the roads are in this condition.

### Butterfat at 39 Cents

BY GUY M. TREDWAY  
Allen County

Several of the largest producers of cream in this locality are buying the butter used on their tables. They got an average of 39 cents a pound for butterfat all winter and have bought butter at 30 cents. Had the butterfat been churned under the right conditions as to sourness and temperature, which are difficult to get on a farm, it would have made  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of butter. This would have been worth 35 cents. There is a profit of 4 cents a pound to be made by buying butter besides the work saved. The buttermilk is lost, but this loss is not great. The butter is purchased from neighbors, which means that one can get good butter and feel safe as to its cleanliness.

A junk wagon was standing on the creek bridge recently with the driver pouring water on the tires. The winter has been dry, but these tires must have been loose since last summer. Two dollars spent then would have saved him

time and work. His team showed the same lack of care. His harness had many rings on it but was in a bad condition. The man was young, large and apparently strong. Had he been willing to work he could have afforded a better outfit and probably would have been in some other business.

An 8-inch pipe line for oil is being laid across this county from the oil fields in Southern Kansas to the refineries in Whiting, Ind. The pipe was strung by teams and men brought here from Pittsburg, Pa., by contractors. A special express train brought men, teams and wagons, and was four days on the road. The first gang of ditch diggers was also brought from Pittsburg. There was some misunderstanding as to what they were to be paid and all left one day. Another gang is

being brought in, mostly Austrians and Bulgarians. Any of these do more work than the average American who makes his living at such work. The right of way was leased at 25 cents a rod in most cases. However, some farmers held out for large amounts and got them. There are many oil wells in this county. Twenty wells were completed last month with not a dry one among them. The total production is 295 barrels a day, or an average of 15 barrels.

We have had more success growing fall calves than spring calves. Fall calves get milk from five to six months and grain from six to eight months, depending on the time of birth and the time grass comes. Then the summer pasture puts them in good condition for roughness in the fall, and with a good quality of roughness they winter on a

minimum grain ration. On the other hand, spring calves tire of their milk and grain as soon as they get to eating grass. They do not get the vigorous start of fall calves and take a maximum amount of care and grain when winter comes. We have fall calves now which when a year old will have caught up with those of last spring, and probably will always show the difference in production.

A neighbor is hauling manure from a town 6 miles away. Twenty-two loads have been hauled and spread this winter. The manure is given to him for the hauling. His winter time thus is profitably spent. On too many farms the manure is wasted by being left to rot where it is thrown out.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**\$1150**

F. o. b.  
Racine

For Mitchell Junior—120-inch  
Wheelbase

**Mitchell**  
SIXES

**\$1460**

F. o. b.  
Racine

For 7-Pass. Mitchell—127-inch  
Wheelbase

## \$1150 Model Also Now On Show See the New Mitchell Junior With Hundreds of Mitchell Extras

Now we invite you to see Mitchell Junior. A somewhat smaller Mitchell—a \$310 lower price than the 7-passenger Mitchell. But with generous size and ample power for a 5-passenger car. And with all the exclusive Mitchell attractions, due to John W. Bate.

Another step in Mitchell efficiency appears in the new Mitchell Junior. We urge you to come and see it.

A 7-passenger car, to have ample power and ample room, can't be smaller than the \$1460 Mitchell, which has won for itself one of the envied places in the motor world. But 40 horsepower is enough for a 5-passenger car. And a 120-inch wheelbase gives room enough—more than most cars give.

So the Mitchell factory this year also brings out Mitchell Junior. Not a new type—simply a size reduction. So a man who buys a Mitchell can get the size he wants.

Thousands of these new cars have been run for months, on every sort of road. And they have proved themselves as perfect as the 7-passenger Mitchell car itself.

### See the New Extras

In both Mitchell models there are hundreds of extra features. They give you at least 20 per cent extra value over any other car in this class.

These extras—most of them exclusive to Mitchells—are paid for by factory savings. They are the result of efficiency methods, applied by John W. Bate.

This great efficiency engineer built

and equipped this whole plant. Every method and machine is adapted to producing this car economically. These methods have cut our factory cost in two. Nowhere else is a car of this class built anywhere near so low.

You will be amazed to see how many extras these new-day methods pay for.

### Double-Strong Parts

One result is the Mitchell standard of 100 per cent over-strength. That is, every vital part is twice as strong as need be.

The Mitchell standard used to be 50 per cent over-strength. That itself was extreme. The Mitchell car has always been a marvel of endurance.

But, in the past two years, we have

### TWO SIZES

**Mitchell**—a roomy, 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase. A high-speed, economical, 48-horsepower motor. Disappearing extra seats and 31 extra features included.

Price \$1460, f. o. b. Racine

**Mitchell Junior**—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase. A 40-horsepower motor— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch smaller bore than larger Mitchell.

Price \$1150, f. o. b. Racine

Also all styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also demountable tops.

doubled this standard to give you a lifetime car. That fact is announced for the first time in the models now on show.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome-Vanadium, and built oversize. We pay for steels in the Mitchell as high as 15 cents per pound.

### 31 Unique Features

There are also 31 extra features in Mitchells. That is, features which nearly all cars omit. Things like a power tire pump, reversible headlights, ball-bearing steering gear and never-broken springs.

These extras alone, on this year's output, will cost over \$4,000,000. But all are paid for by these factory savings.

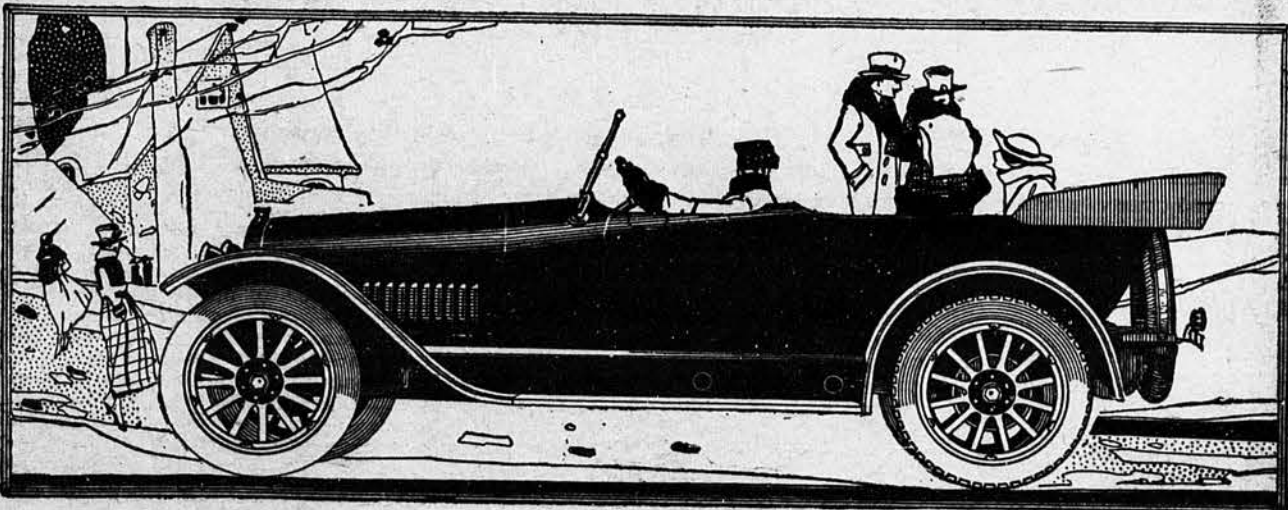
### Many New Luxuries

Our new body plant gives us for this year another enormous saving. All Mitchell bodies, open and enclosed, will be built in our own shops.

This saving enables us to add 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimmings. The finish coats are now heat-fixed. A rare-grade leather is employed. A hundred new touches make today's Mitchell the handsomest car in its class.

Every Mitchell extra is something that you want. Nearly all are things you don't find in other like-class cars. They are things which can't be given without added price, save under Mitchell methods. Go and see them. Judge for yourself what they mean to you. And see which size you like best.

MITCHELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.  
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.





# "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for Bath Room Kitchen Laundry



## For You Who Intend to Build or Remodel

We have two booklets of general value on the subject of good plumbing, and of particular value in showing why your choice of Plumbing Fixtures for Bath, Kitchen or Laundry should be "Standard". The name "Standard" represents the longest and broadest experience in this branch of manufacture—the greatest variety of styles and prices. Whatever your plumbing needs may be, you will find buying service and useful service in "Standard". Ask your plumber about this old, reliable line. Insist that every plumbing fixture you buy has on it the Green and Gold label.

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Write today for free copies of these helpful books—"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home" and new Sink booklet.

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Please send me copies of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, and Sink Booklet.

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My usual trading place is \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

# Why Not More Potatoes?

## Most Kansas Soils are Well Adapted to the Growing of This Important Food Crop

A LARGE acreage of potatoes is needed in Kansas in 1917. This state has not been producing enough potatoes to supply the home demand, despite the fact that it has soils well adapted to the crop. Hundreds of carloads of potatoes have been shipped into Kansas in the last few months, some from as far away as British Columbia.

In addition to a larger acreage of potatoes among the leading growers, such as those in the Kansas River Valley, there is a need for more small farm plantings. The potatoes used on most farms in Kansas should be raised there; this is true even in the Western third of the state, in all except the most unfavorable locations.

Potatoes can be grown on rather unfavorable soils if the field is prepared properly. The most favorable condition for potatoes is a deep, fine soil that retains moisture well and contains an abundance of plant food with no excess of readily available nitrogen. Large areas of the river-valley soils have in the

ease than some of the seed from the north. The early maturity of Kansas potatoes and their tendency to sprout early easily accounts for the greater yield often obtained from northern seed.

Greater care should be exercised by buyers of seed potatoes to avoid the use of seed potatoes affected by disease. A grower who has home-grown potatoes that show no deterioration in quality and no evidence of disease may plant them and expect good results, but a careful examination should be made as to the condition and freedom from disease.

The machine cutters are used considerably, but many large growers prefer to cut by hand, as a closer inspection can be given the seed and a better division of the eyes usually can be obtained.

### High Yields.

Fields planted with a horse planter have produced as good yields as those planted by hand, when large areas were compared. A careful placing of the seed pieces might give a slight advantage, but the cost would in most cases exceed the return. The ridge left by the planter affords a guide for the first cultivation, or "blind plowing," as it usually is called. When the soil has been well prepared the planter will do excellent work.

The distance between seed pieces depends on the size of the piece and the supply of soil moisture. In the eastern part of the state one-eye pieces 9 to 12 inches apart have given the best returns, requiring 10 or 12 bushels an acre.

In sections where the rainfall is less, two-eye pieces, planted 12 to 18 inches, usually have given better results than one-eye cuttings. In the eastern part of the state 30 to 32 inches is a common distance between rows. Farther west 36 inches is a better distance.

The most successful growers are those who cultivate frequently. As soon after planting as any weeds sprout the field is "blind plowed," using a two-horse cultivator, and ridging the soil over the row before the sprouts are large enough to be injured. The field is leveled with a harrow, and as soon as the rows can be seen they are given a deep cultivation; afterwards shallow and frequent cultivation should be given, so long as the vines are not injured. When the potatoes are not to be dug early it is a good practice to ridge the soil over the row after the crop is made.



Potatoes for the Winter.

past supplied almost ideal conditions, and with proper care these conditions may be maintained. This maintenance will be the result of careful soil management, including the application of fertilizers and a system of crop rotation.

The uplands, even stiff clay soils, may be expected to produce fair crops if good management is given. Careful plans covering several years' work must replace the haphazard methods which have satisfied many growers in the past.

### Good Work.

There is an element of uncertainty in the growing of any crop due to the variation in season and the resultant of these weather forces upon soil conditions, but there is a method of procedure which best prepares for any combinations of conditions. This combination includes:

1. Selection of soil having such a crop history as experience has shown to be a good preparation for potatoes.
2. Fall plowing and previous tillage favorable to the accumulation of plant food and the conservation of moisture.
3. Good seed.
4. Proper planting.
5. Thorough cultivation.

That fall plowing is one of the prime requisites is shown by the unanimity of all the observations made, according to Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Aside from the value of fall plowing as an aid in the control of insects, the increased yield is sufficient argument. On heavy soils the need of a second plowing in the spring has sometimes been indicated. On loamy soils the harrow and disk have been sufficient to put the soil in condition for planting. Shallow spring plowing has been better than deep spring plowing. The increase in yield in the most favorable seasons indicates that the liberation of plant food in fall-plowed land is a big factor in potato production.

Barnyard manure is important in putting the soil in the best condition for producing potatoes. It is an excellent idea to put it on the land a year ahead of the planting of potatoes if possible. If this cannot be done put it on the fall before and use well rotted manure.

A comparison of many lots of seed potatoes, and careful tests with a considerable number, force the conclusion that northern seed usually is a better investment than homegrown, although there have been a few tests where the homegrown seed was less seriously affected with dis-

### Efficiency in Other States

When the legislature of Kansas went into session early in the month, it was addressed thus by the governor of the state:

"If the legislature will get down to business this afternoon; keep down to business every day for the next few weeks; restrict the number of its employees to the minimum; refrain from playing politics; eliminate log-rolling; abstain from pork; kick out the grafters; maintain a strict regard for economy; guard against the innocent-looking jokers the lobby will have ready to slip into bills; transact all business in the open; enact the legislation that we have promised the people, but make as few laws as possible; refrain from legislation in behalf of special interests of any sort; straighten out some of the worst tangles of our complicated code, then adjourn promptly and go home, the people of Kansas will rise up and call it blessed."

Nearly all the 48 state legislatures are well started in the regular winter sessions. Governor Capper's advice and his crisp summary of well-known legislative evils are as good for all of them as for the general assembly of Kansas. It is as pertinent for the Ohio legislature as for any.—Cleveland, O., News.

"What's a dreadnought, father?" "A dreadnought, my son, is a battleship so large and heavily armed that it does not fear anything." "Then what is a superdreadnought?" "A superdreadnought is still bigger and more heavily armed. They were designed especially to give the dreadnoughts something to be afraid of."—New York Times.

The business of the farmer is to combine his capital and labor in such a manner that the two together may produce the best result.

## THE GOOD JUDGE SEES A HOG ON TWO LEGS

JUDGE, THERE'S THE BIGGEST TOBACCO HOG ON EARTH. ALWAYS ASKING FOR A CHEW OF W-B CUT AND PUTS HALF A POUCH IN HIS FACE—THEN SAYS IT'S TOO STRONG.

WHY MAN! THAT'S A WASTE OF GOOD TOBACCO. W-B IS RICH TOBACCO AND A SMALL CHEW IS ENOUGH FOR ANY MAN. DON'T HAVE PEOPLE CALLING YOU A HOG.



SOME call these face-stuffers hogs, some call them soppers. But they are getting scarcer and scarcer since gentlemen found out about W-B CUT Chewing. There is no excuse for a man making a monkey of himself today. The fine rich tobacco flavor was put into W-B by nature, the touch of salt brings it out nice and tranquil like, without your worrying your jaw around continually. W-B is getting to be pretty nearly as popular as sunshine these happy days.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

# THE PEORIA-KEROSENE Tractor



The machine that does everything on the farm and yet is low in price. Cut your operating expense 50 per cent. by using Kerosene. For 3 years the "Peoria" has been giving farmers the results they want. Before you buy a tractor get our FREE CIRCULAR

\$725.00

PEORIA TRACTOR CO., Peoria, Ill.  
Dept. 5



# Factory Prices Now!

## Racine **SATTLEY** FARM IMPLEMENTS Direct from the Factory to YOU

**I**N spite of the general price increase by manufacturers of farm implements, Montgomery Ward & Co. are now in a position to offer the well-known Sattley line of farm implements at direct-from-factory-to-you prices.

This money-saving opportunity has been made possible by the purchase of the great Sattley plant at Springfield, Illinois, by Montgomery Ward & Co. Sattley plows, harrows, corn planters, cultivators, seeders and the other farm implements which have served American farmers

for sixty-eight years are now offered to you at prices which make substantial savings possible. The name "Sattley" has always meant the highest standard of quality. And now in this period of increased prices, we offer you a *stronger guarantee* and the same Sattley high quality.

### Montgomery Ward & Co.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

## Have Lowered Present Prices—

Backing up our principle to save money for the farmers of America through direct selling, we now have the opportunity we have wanted to offer you—to *sell you the best farm implement possible to make at the lowest price.*

### Same Sattley Quality— Same Sattley Construction

Not a change has been made in the manufacture of these implements. And further, we guarantee every Sattley implement to satisfy completely or we refund your money. You are judge. No matter what the conditions or the difficulties of manufacture, we positively will not reduce the high quality or the generous weight

of Sattley implements. Not a single change will be made in this high standard.

### Sattley Parts at Greatly Reduced Prices

The thousands of Sattley users will be glad to know of the big saving they can now make in Sattley parts.

### Fill Out Coupon—Mail It Now!

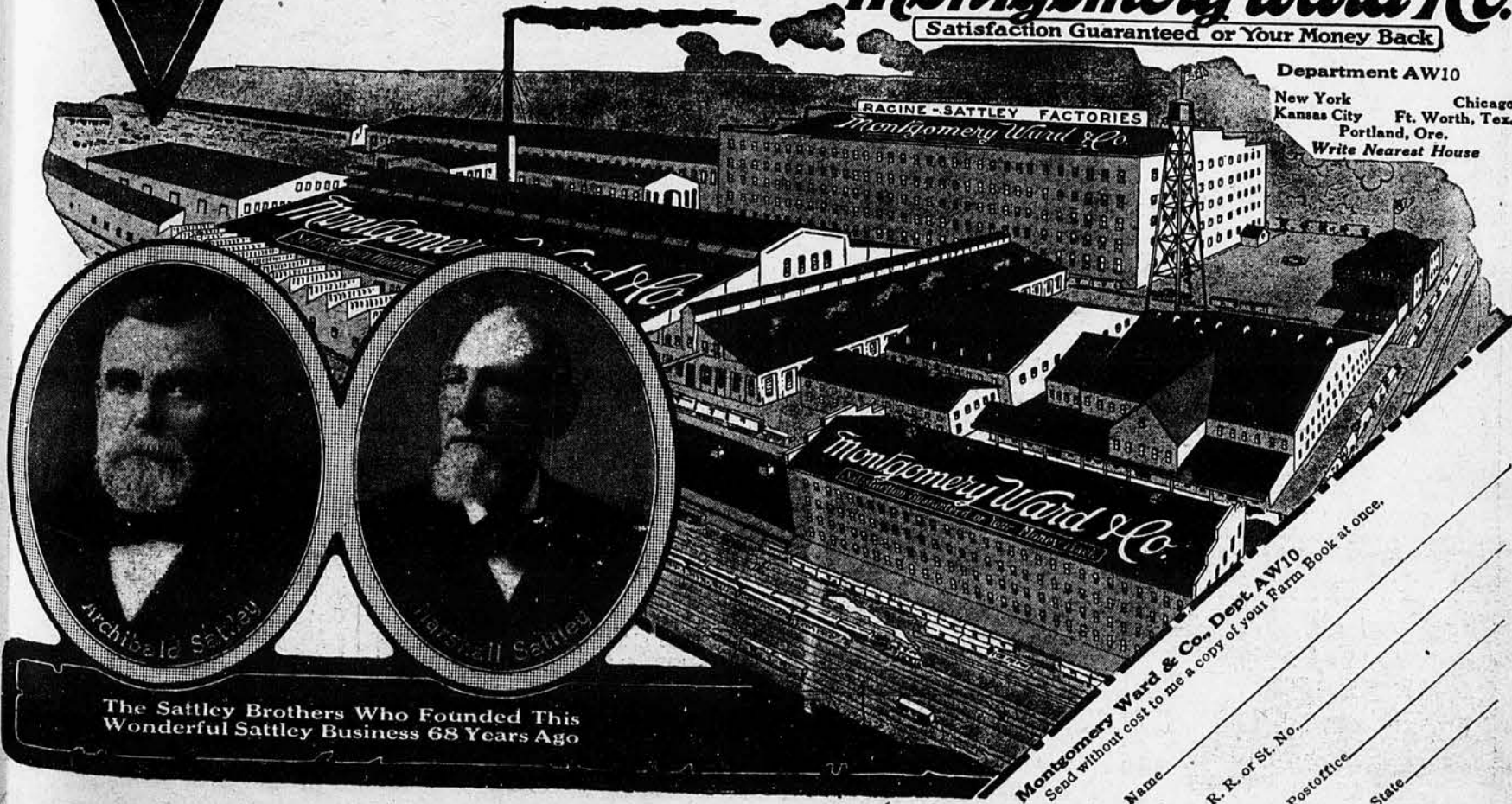
Be sure—send today for our New Farm Implement Book showing this complete line with parts and prices. Write us today and save money.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Department AW10

New York Chicago  
Kansas City Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Portland, Ore.  
Write Nearest House





## I MET HIM ON THIS VERY SHIP!

It was within an hour of sailing time. I was on my way home from Europe five years ago. The Mauretania lay beside her Liverpool wharf. Everybody was hurrying to get on, as we were to sail at five o'clock. Suddenly, without warning—without a propeller turning—she commenced to move. From her moorings and floated out into the water. It was not a serious accident, but it was exciting. In the excitement I met a man leaving over the rail who looked at me and we laughed together. Then we just sat, of Orange, N. J., the famous cream separator expert and inventor. I had seen him before, but I had heard of him. I told him I was from Waterloo, Iowa, and he said, "You are Galloway." I soon found out that he was the great separator patent and improvements. I told him he was just the man I was glad to get acquainted with. After the Mauretania had been lashed to her wharf again the excitement was over, and we pulled out of Liverpool several hours later. I thought it was the best cream separator ever produced, and I also told him that we spent several hours together visiting. I told Mr. Berrigan that we were perfecting it, and he said, "I find fault with it wherever he could and suggest any possible improvements. I would pay him well for his time. In a few days after we landed in New York he did come to Waterloo. He pointed out all the faults. Mr. Berrigan commended us on the work and immediately put his stamp of approval upon this machine. That's why I say

### We Perfected This Separator

before we offered it on the market. We put out in the hands of farmers and dairymen enough of these separators to know that they would stand up under any test, whether operated and used in the kitchen, the milk house, or elsewhere, used two or more times per day, every day, week after week, month after month. I assure you you will not regret it. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay freight both ways. If the new Galloway separator is as good as I say it is, I could not afford to make this ninety-day trial offer and I could not afford to guarantee it for ten years.

### Buy Direct--Save Money

Try a Galloway Sanitary cream separator for ninety days. Stand it side by side with cheaper machines and you will see the difference in material and workmanship, design and skimming qualities. Stand it beside the highest priced machines, test them side by side for months. Higher priced machines will not run any easier or skim any closer, can't be more perfectly sanitary nor better built. I want

### You to Read This Book

It tells the story of how we took four years to design and perfect this separator, to build into it every good cream separator feature and retain its beautiful proportions. How we did not build it down to a price, but built it up to a high standard in our own factories right here in Waterloo. It tells how we build Galloway Sanitary Separators from the ground up, and many other separator secrets and facts.

### CHOCK FULL OF DAIRY WISDOM

A meaty, exact, concise, truthful book about cream separators, engines, tractors, sprayers and other things. Why by selling direct I can make a machine as good or better than many high-priced separators sold through other systems. That's why I want you to get this book. It tells the whole story. It tells the truth. It tells the facts. Ask for it today. A postal gets it. Mention separators in writing.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.  
WM. GALLOWAY CO.  
43 Galloway Station  
WATERLOO, IOWA  
Cream Separator Mfg. Specialists



Note these few strong, simple, sanitary parts. Easy to wash clean—no rough edges—no sharp corners. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Only two shafts in the whole gear—both of high-carbon steel, in long, perfectly fitted bearings. All gear shaft and both bowl spindle bearings supported by one casting—the gear case. All the working parts run spray of oil. Simple, effective driving clutch on crank shaft.

4 Good Sizes  
From 375 to 950 lbs. Capacity per Hr.

## Make High Quality Butter

If It Pays to Churn at all It Pays to Do the Work Well

BY S. E. BARNES

THE MOST important factor in making butter is to make it so good and put it up in such an attractive way that every one will want it.

First of all, everything that comes in contact with the milk and cream must be scrupulously clean, for milk is the most easily contaminated food product that we have, and a little carelessness may spoil a whole batch of butter and make it unsalable.

The cream should be cooled as soon as it comes from the separator and should be kept in a cool place until enough is had to make a churning. It would be well to have a small wooden trough that can be filled with cold water, in which to set the cans or jars of cream to keep them cool. The water in this should be changed frequently. After enough cream has been accumulated to make a churning, generally about two or three days' cream, it should be mixed together in one large can, thoroughly stirred and allowed to stand over night to ripen or evenly sour before churning.

In the winter this cream may have to be warmed to about 70 degrees Fahrenheit before it will sour. This should be done at the time of mixing it the night before churning. In this case it should be cooled down the next morning to about 60 degrees Fahrenheit before the churning is begun. It always is best to have a dairy thermometer and test the temperature of the cream, for the temperature is very important in butter making.

Three times a week during the summer and twice a week during the winter is often enough to churn. A barrel churn is the most convenient for home use, for it is easy to handle and keep clean, and does not cost much.

When ready for the churn, see that the temperature is at about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, then pour the ripened cream into the churn and churn it until the butter has come in the form of small granules about the size of wheat grains. Then draw off the buttermilk, leaving the butter in the churn. Over this butter pour fresh cold water, put on the lid and turn the churn two or three rounds to wash the butter; draw off the water, then the butter is ready to remove from the churn for salting and working.

It should be salted at the rate of 1 ounce to the pound, and worked with a paddle or on a so-called butterworker. Always handle the butter with a paddle or ladle; never allow the hands to touch it, for the warmth of the hands would make the butter soft and greasy.

Remember, butter should not be worked too much, only enough to dissolve the salt and get the butter into a nice, waxy consistency. Butter often is worked until it is soft and greasy, which is very undesirable and makes a very poor product. After the working is done, it should be molded into pound prints and wrapped neatly in parchment paper and kept in a cool place until marketed. Remember that appearance goes a long way in selling an article.

a herd of 30 or 40 and being adjacent to a city of 30,000 I have a ready market for all the butter I can produce, which I sell at creamery price. I pack butter in 3-pound stone crocks and the demand is unlimited.

How much should a person get for butter to make a profit when butterfat sells at 30 cents? A legitimate overrun usually will average about 16 per cent; hence 100 pounds fat will yield 116 pounds butter and 100 pounds fat at 30 cents would be equivalent to between 25 and 26 cents a pound if made into butter. The labor of making necessarily would have to be deducted from this, but it would be about equal to the cost of hauling the fat to the factory. And when doing your own churning you have the buttermilk left for feeding to hogs, which is no small item. By selling my butter at several cents above the price of butterfat and having the buttermilk left for feeding hogs, I consider I have succeeded in finding a profitable market for country-made butter.

W. A. Speer.

### The Way to Feed Dairy Calves

Proper care should be given dairy calves during the winter to insure normal development.

For the first six months the calves may be fed skimmed milk. They should be fed alfalfa hay and some grain such as oil meal, oats, corn chop, and bran. Silage may be offered to them but not much will be eaten while they are on a skimmed milk ration.

After the first month whole milk is not necessary for growing calves, and since it is so much more expensive should not be used, as grain can be substituted for the butterfat of the milk.

Silage and alfalfa hay are the principal feeds for calves more than 6 months old, during the winter months. Some grain should be fed. Four parts of corn chop, 2 of bran, and 1 of oil meal is a good ration. Another valuable ration is 4 parts of corn chop and 1 of oil meal. Two or 3 pounds a day should be fed depending upon conditions. Enough grain should be fed to keep the animal in good flesh and in a growing and thrifty condition. Size is as desirable in dairy as in beef animals.

Heifers should have a shed to supply some protection altho they can run in the lot in the day time. The grain should be fed in the shed and the alfalfa and silage in suitable places outside. It saves feed to warm the water, especially in severe weather.

Dairy animals, not to be used for show purposes, should have their horns removed. This may be done by applying caustic potash on the horns of the calves before they are a week old.

The best age to have heifers freshen depends upon their size and thriftiness, but in general Holsteins and Ayrshires should freshen when they are about 30 months old, and Jerseys and Guernseys 26 to 27 months.

We sometimes need to remember that it takes some shadows to bring out the richness and beauty, and humanness of life, as well as of pictures.

### Try Our Free Building Service

You need the advice of an architect when you build a house. It is convenient to have him answer questions about the construction of barns and other farm buildings. It makes a hole in the pocketbook, however, if you must consult the architect every time a building question comes up. Let us help you. Here is our offer:

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Gentlemen:—Relative to the test given Barber's Hog Powder, I can say that after five years of constant use on 100 to 300 hogs, I have never had any sick hogs, while sickness has been constantly in my vicinity. It keeps hogs free from worms and in healthy condition and is not expensive.

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Have healthy hogs—free from disorders. This is the natural result, if you give them this tried and tested old, reliable hog powder. Expels worms, regulates the bowels, keeps hogs in normal condition. Sweetens the stomach, stimulates the digestive juices, thereby enabling the organs to assimilate more of the nutriment of the grain.

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SEND FOR CATALOG N.

3rd & Vine Sts. COME IN TO SEE US ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Don't Churn for Half a Day

Sometimes in cold weather the cream does not ripen sufficiently and the butter is slow in collecting in the churn despite all care about temperature. Try adding ½ cup of buttermilk from your last churning. Mix well with the cream 12 hours before ready to churn and I believe you will be delighted with the difference in the churning. Before I tried this simple plan I often spent two or three hours trying to make the butter come and many times a great many uncollected butter particles were left in the buttermilk.

Mrs. J. A. Dostal.  
Douglas County, Nebraska.

### Speer Built Up a Butter Trade

By the aid of a hand separator and a good supply of ice for the summer I have, by being very particular always to produce a uniform product, built up a satisfactory trade in dairy butter. I began with grade cows of various breeding, but became convinced that they were not paying me the profit they should. I sold them all and purchased a foundation herd of purebred Holsteins. I keep



## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

### Diphtheria and Antitoxin.

My little girl had diphtheria a few months ago and the doctor injected antitoxin. She lost her voice entirely following the disease. She is better now and can talk again. Some folks say the antitoxin did the damage, so I would like to know what you can tell us about it. It seems to me like the old kind of black diphtheria that used to be so terrible doesn't come any more, so why should doctors have to put such things as antitoxin into a child's body and use a needle to do it?

MOTHER OF FIVE.

There are many doubtful things in medicine, but the use of antitoxin in diphtheria is not one of them. I do not mean by this that there are no problems as to the administration of anti-diphtheritic serum, but there is no question whatever that its use has lowered the death rate tremendously. It is quite common for prejudiced persons to charge everything that goes wrong in a case of diphtheria to the antitoxin, and to insist that bad results remain for years. Persons of experience can remember, however, that long before antitoxin was introduced there constantly occurred cases of paralysis following diphtheria. If there are more of that nature now (which I am not prepared to admit) the logical explanation is that in the old days cases of this serious type died, whereas under the influence of the antitoxin they recover, tho with the disability of a partial paralysis which usually disappears under proper care. The chief drawback to the universal success of treatment of diphtheria by antitoxin is failure to use it in the early stage. Bear in mind that the serum only neutralizes the poison, it does not throw off that which has already invaded the system. So if a child is allowed to remain untreated until the last stage the little one may die from the effect of the poison already generated even if the antitoxin effectually stops the further ravages of the disease. I speak of the milder type of disease that seems to have appeared of late years. One explanation is that the use of antitoxin has so modified the spread of the disease that it no longer lingers in a community weeks and months, progressing in an ascending rate of malignancy with every new case.

### Bone Surgery Marvels.

I am a young man of 28. I broke my right arm near the shoulder about six months ago. The doctor set the break but it has not knitted properly and my arm is just about useless. Doctor says the break was of such a kind and in such a bad place that it is useless for me to expect any better result even if I have it set over again. What shall I do?

G. S. K.

Your doctor needs to read up a little. The possibilities of bone surgery nowadays are wonderful. Only yesterday I watched an operation in which a bone graft was set into an apparently hopelessly shattered limb in such a way that the patient will get a good serviceable leg. Even cases of long standing are being treated with good success. Your case should be handled by an expert in bone surgery. He will take an X-Ray picture of your arm which will show him if an open operation is necessary. If so he will give you an anesthetic, cut down to the bone, get the fragments in good position and probably fasten them by a metal plate. I shall be glad to give you the address of a trustworthy expert if your home doctor cannot do it.

### Breast Abscess.

When my first baby was born I suffered agonies with a gathered breast which kept me in bed for three months. I am expecting another and should like to know how such abscesses come and how to avoid them. When should they be lanced if they do come?

EXPECTANT MOTHER.

Breast abscess is one of the serious complications of maternity. It may come from getting the breasts chilled and caked, from pus germs finding entrance thru cracked nipples, from bruises, or from a weakened condition that allows a spread of infection from some other part of the body. You should reach your confinement in as robust a condition of health as possible. For six weeks preceding delivery practice massage of the nipples with cold, sterile water for a few minutes, three times daily. Be very sure that you do not handle the nipples in such a way as to bruise them, and that everything that touches them is absolutely clean. After the baby is born protect the breasts with a woollen under-vest. Wash the nipples carefully after every nursing with a saturated solution of boric acid. As baby may object to the taste it is well to wash them before

nursing time with clear, sterile water. If the nipples are sore or cracked be especially careful to protect them from any possibility of infection. Sterile vaselin containing one dram of boric acid to the ounce may be used as a dressing. If a nipple shield is used be sure that it is sterilized before every application. Have a good breast-pump at hand and use it if there is any indication of over-distention of the breasts. If, despite these precautions, an abscess occurs the time to lance it is just as soon as your doctor finds it.

### How Long Will He Live?

I am a man 52 years old; always been in good health but I have just been informed that I have diabetes. Many persons that I have known have died that way. Please give me your honest opinion whether I am likely to live a year or more. It is very important that I know and my doctor is very indefinite.

L. V. S.

Your doctor is indefinite because he can't well be anything else. No one can tell how long you are to live, diabetic or not. The chances for a man who develops diabetes at 50 are much better than if it shows up earlier in life; the disease seems to be held at bay better by those who have passed the period of growth. Your length of life will depend upon yourself to a great extent. The more you worry the quicker the disease progresses, for the nervous system bears the brunt of it. You must have your urine examined at frequent intervals and govern your diet by the conditions shown. I have several patients in their 50's and 60's who attend to business regularly and live in comfort altho they have had the disease for many years. You may as well go into your 70's if you will.

### Outdoor Life.

Mrs. T. E. P.

I think your physician is right as to the futility of medical treatment. A chronic cough that does not pull down the general health finds its best treatment in living an outdoor life, taking good food and much rest, and avoiding such exposure as might produce fresh cold.

### A Sore Lip.

J. E. G.

Yes. A persistent sore on the lip that refuses to yield to ordinary treatment is most likely a cancer. It should have immediate treatment.

### Deafness at 75.

L. C. W.

Deafness in a man of 75, that has crept on gradually, is due to middle ear catarrh. No cure is known. A younger person might have a specialist give aural massage but at your age I advise against it.

### May be Appendicitis.

Mrs. W. T. M. "Everel."

I think your condition is from a congested ovary, but the symptoms are not very clear, and it may be appendicitis. The safe way is to go to a good doctor and have an examination.

### No Operation Needed.

Mrs. H. E.

I do not think your condition calls for an operation. Go back to the mountain region where your health was so much better and see if you cannot manage to secure improvement by rest and fresh air.

### Numbers of Livestock

In the government's estimate of the livestock on farms and ranges January 1, 1917, the following changes in farm animals compared with January 1, 1916, are indicated:

In numbers, horses have decreased 33,000; mules increased 46,000; milk cows increased 660,000; other cattle increased 1,037,000; sheep decreased 142,000; swine decreased 313,000.

In average value a head, horses increased \$1.34; mules increased \$4.49; milk cows increased \$5.74; other cattle increased \$2.35; sheep increased \$1.97; swine increased \$3.33.

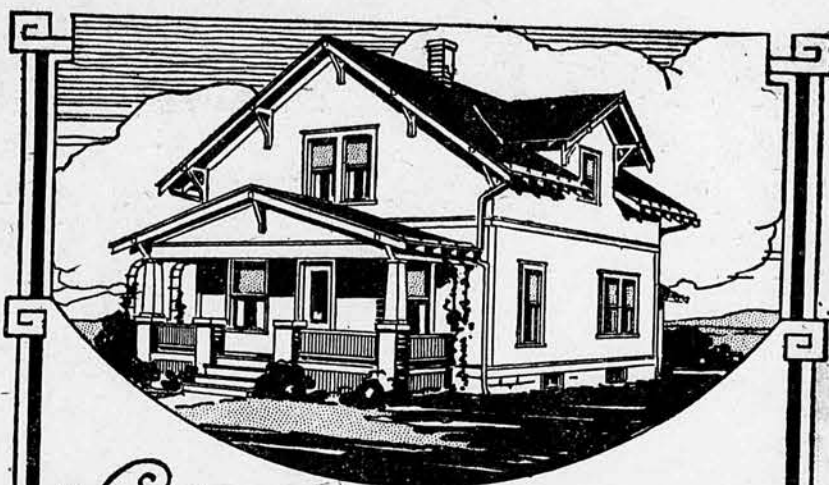
In total value, horses increased \$24,843,000; mules increased \$26,030,000; milk cows increased \$166,480,000; other cattle increased \$130,858,000; sheep increased \$94,470,000; and swine increased \$221,669,000.

The total value on January 1, 1917, of all animals enumerated above was \$6,685,020,000, as compared with \$6,020,670,000, on January 1, 1916, an increase of \$664,350,000, or 11.0 per cent.

### Disconcerting Candor

Surgeon (to patient he is about to operate on)—"Well, old chap, if I don't see you again, here's luck!"—Puck.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this I will send you as a prize, a beautiful Panel Picture, "The Popular Girl" printed in many colors. This picture is a work of art by the well known artist, Knowles Hare, Jr. All you have to do is to enclose six cents stamps in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing. We will also send a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a \$395 Saxon Automobile.

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# Canning Community Spirit

The Glenwood Mother-Daughter Club Has Saved More than Fruits and Vegetables in its Little Glass Jars

A LITTLE glass jar started it. Of course there were many other factors which helped in drawing three scattered country neighborhoods together into one big, friendly community so live and wide awake its fame has spread into many parts of the United States, but it was an interest in home canning that set the women to work, and the little glass jar, now multiplied 2,300 times and filled with a variety of fruits, vegetables, pickles and canned meats that would delight an artist's eye and an epicure's palate, makes an imposing exhibit that has no equal anywhere, so far as canning club experts know, and stands an excellent chance of winning for its owners the \$4,000 prize offered by the Department of Agriculture for club work. The glass jar and its fellows were on display during Farm and Home Week held recently at the Kansas State Agricultural college for Glenwood, the community which does the canning, is right here in our own state in Leavenworth county.

Several women whose husbands were members of the Leavenworth county farm bureau, mentioned their interest in home canning to P. H. Ross, then county agent, in the spring of 1915, and were advised by him to write to Otis E. Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs at Manhattan. Mr. Hall visited the neighborhood and a meeting was held at which he explained the work of mother and daughter canning clubs as organized by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of various states. The result was the formation of the Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning club in June, 1915, consisting of 12 teams; a team being a mother and her daughter between the ages of 10 and 18, or a son, should she have no daughter of suitable age. Women with neither sons nor daughters were privileged to choose a team mate. The club now has 29 teams, six of them being mother-son combinations, and four members having borrowed team mates. Mr. Hall gave a canning demonstration in the Glenwood church after the club was organized, and the members set to work in earnest. Meetings were held once a month and proved a success socially as well as educationally. Many women not members attended and have since done successful home canning.

### The First Club Exhibit.

A picnic for members and friends was held in September, 1915, at which Mr. Hall and Mr. Ross were guests. A canning demonstration was given in the morning and the afternoon was devoted to a social time. The first canning exhibit consisting of 400 jars was made in November of that year at the Glenwood church. One member sent an exhibit to the Leavenworth county fair, winning \$10 in prizes, and two others won prizes at the state exhibit of canning club work at Manhattan.

Interest in canning had grown so greatly by the spring of 1916 that the club had to be reorganized on a new plan. The membership increased to 60 women and girls representing three school districts and covering a territory of 8 or 10 miles. The club has six officers, two from every neighborhood. Regular meetings have been held thru the year, sometimes for canning demonstrations and sometimes merely social. Invitations were extended to all who could attend and there was never lack of a

crowd. The most important of these meetings was an all day picnic held in September to which the Commercial club of Leavenworth was invited. One hundred and twenty-five of them came, bringing a brass band with them. Edward C. Johnson, director of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Mr. Hall, and I. N. Chapman, who succeeded Mr. Ross as county agent, made talks at this picnic and a motion picture company had a representative taking pictures of canning and other interesting features.

### The Club Goes Visiting.

The Glenwood club goes traveling too. A team was sent to Easton in October to assist Mr. Chapman in organizing a canning club there. A demonstration was given in the afternoon and 54 members were taken in. The club at Easton now has 94 members. Two other Mother-Daughter clubs have been organized in Leavenworth county, also one Union club composed of members from Leavenworth county and Atchison county. The Glenwood club sent an exhibit of 1,700

Here is a prediction: When the nations of Europe cease fighting, each will be compelled to cultivate its home market in every possible way. Tariff walls will be erected, but to pay off their enormous war debts gold will have to be obtained from the outside. It can only be obtained by these nations from neutral countries and from each other, and the nation that has the most gold will be the favored nation commercially, and that will be America. Will they band together to rob us? No. America is the best customer of every nation—why destroy it? The nation that robbed us would be the one next despoiled, and so on. That would mean worldwide anarchy. \* \* \* And these foreign countries will forbid emigration to the utmost extent. They must have the help of every pair of hands for generations to help them pay the interest and principal of their huge war debts.

jars to the fall festival at Bonner Springs in October and gave demonstrations during two days. A flat premium of \$60 was won by the club at Bonner Springs.

The canning exhibit of 2,300 pint jars which was on display at Farm and Home Week was taken to Leavenworth in December and left on display there three days. A special car was provided by the Leavenworth Commercial club for the exhibit and the club members, with all expenses paid during the stay in Leavenworth. O. H. Benson, national leader of boys' and girls' clubs, and H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, were among the distinguished visitors.

It is a pleasure to watch a canning demonstration put on by the Glenwood Mother-Daughter club. The women and their daughters wear pretty uniforms consisting of blue gingham dresses, white aprons and caps and go about their work as deftly and surely as if they were working in their home kitchens with no one watching. Mrs. J. M. Timmons,

president of the club, who told of the work to a large audience at Farm and Home Week is as pleasant and easy a speaker as any city club woman in the state, and no amount of questions from interested members of the audience could confuse her. Mrs. Timmons says the club members use the hot water bath or steam pressure methods of canning. One member owns a commercial canner, but most of the teams use homemade canners contrived from wash boilers, half-bushels, and large buckets. They order jars, rubbers and other supplies in large quantities from local merchants and obtain special prices this way.

Many good things have grown out of the club work, Mrs. Timmons says. One of the most important is a Community club composed of members of the farm bureau and their families, which takes up many things of interest in agriculture and home economics. The Glenwood church, which five years ago was abandoned and badly dilapidated has been repaired, redecorated and fitted with carpets, stoves and lights, and is now the community center for a large scope of country. The pastor of the church, Dr. Heath, defines community spirit as religion put to work, and is a great force in the community activities. The club members have been brought in touch with the State Agricultural college in many ways besides canning and are constantly receiving new ideas which they put to use. And best of all, the boys and girls are proud of Glenwood and of their club work and do not waste any time moping for the excitement of cities and complaining that home is dull and dead.

## Why Not Diversify Work?

(Continued from Page 12.)

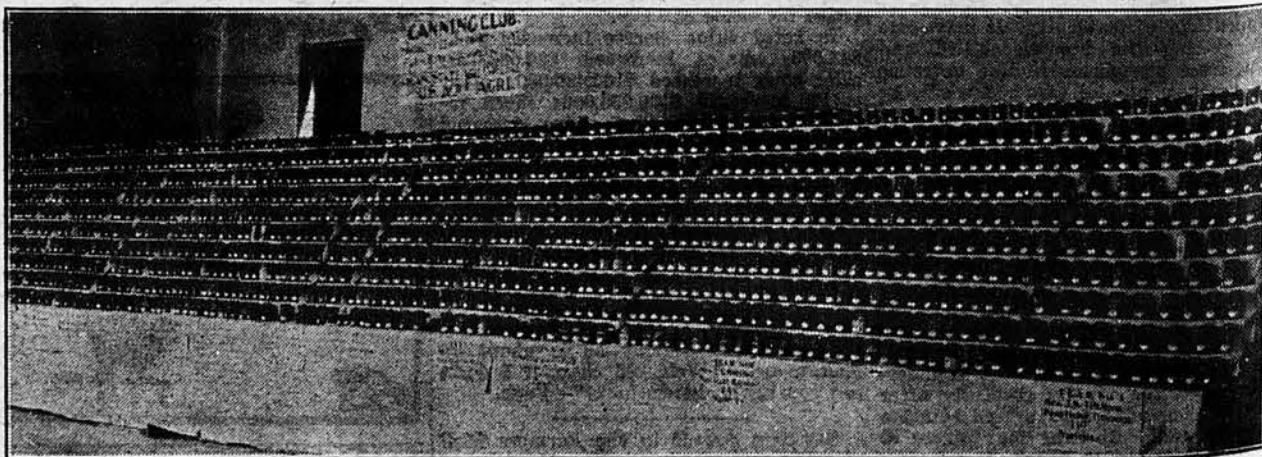
in the same region. In addition to this he has had a house to live in and all the products supplied by the farm towards his living. The two seasons varied greatly, 1914 being dry and hot and 1915 exceptionally wet, and yet this farm returned a good income in both years despite adverse conditions.

While this farm is not ideal in every way and probably can and will be improved as years go by it is succeeding to a much greater degree than many. It illustrates well the value of diversity in the farm business and the results of consistently rotating crops and keeping a good quality of livestock.

This type of farming does not make men rich in a few years, but it enables them to accumulate sufficient to live comfortably and well. It induces good wholesome living that will develop enterprising, progressive citizens that are a credit to any community. It produces a type of agriculture which is permanent and profitable, and if followed will result in an excellent development of the agricultural resources of the state. Kansas needs more such farms.

## Have You Any Sour Soil?

The most common test for determining if soil is acid or sour is by means of blue litmus paper, which can be obtained at a very small cost from nearly every druggist. A small quantity of moist soil from the field is compacted into a ball, the ball broken into halves, a strip of litmus paper laid across one part and the parts pressed firmly together again. After an hour or so the ball of soil should be again broken apart and the paper removed. If the paper shows a decided pink color the sample of soil is acid. If a deep-rooted crop such as alfalfa is to be grown it will be well to test samples taken from both the surface soil and the subsoil.



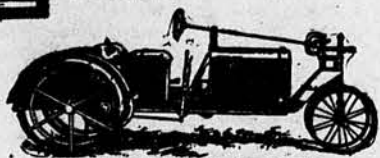


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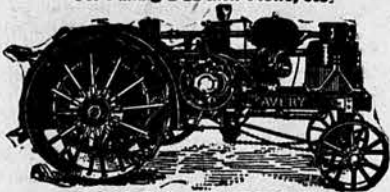
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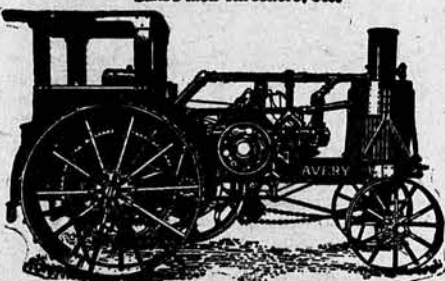
5-10 H. P.—\$365 Cash  
For Pulling 2 12-inch Plows, etc.



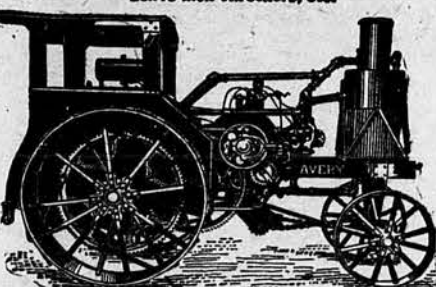
8-16 H. P.—\$700 Cash  
For Pulling 3 14-inch Plows, Driving  
19x30-inch Threshers, etc.



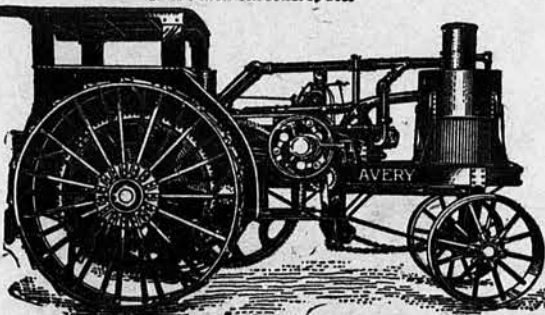
12-25 H. P.—\$1000 Cash  
For Pulling 4 14-inch Plows, Driving  
22x36-inch Threshers, etc.



18-36 H. P.—\$1665 Cash  
For Pulling 5 14-inch Plows, Driving  
28x46-inch Threshers, etc.



25-50 H. P.—\$2250 Cash  
For Pulling 6 14-inch Plows, Driving  
32x54-inch Threshers, etc.



40-80 H. P.—\$2700 Cash  
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**T**HE wonderful success of Avery Kerosene Tractors has brought a flood of orders. We were never able to keep up with the demand last year. For 1917, however, we have greatly enlarged our manufacturing facilities and placed large orders for materials which will enable us to increase our output many times over.

This large output will not only enable us to supply the rapidly increasing number who want to buy Avery Kerosene Tractors but has also made it possible for us to start the 1917 selling season with these prices for early deliveries. In view of the uncertainty regarding material costs, these prices cannot be guaranteed for any certain length of time. The only definite statement we can make is that you can buy an Avery Kerosene Tractor at these prices by placing your order NOW.

## Costs Less to Buy—Costs Less to Run

And not only can you buy an Avery Tractor at these prices but you can run it cheaper than any other tractor. All sizes of Avery Kerosene Tractors from 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. burn kerosene. They are all regularly equipped with double carburetors by which you can start on gas and instantaneously switch to kerosene. They all have renewable inner cylinder walls which save you the expense of buying complete new cylinders should the inner walls become worn or scored. They all have crankshafts so strong no owner has ever broken one. They have the fewest gears, the fewest shafts and the fewest bearings of any two speed, double drive tractors built, which means less working parts to wear out. They have no fans, no fuel pumps, no water pumps, no outside lubricators, no belts, no sprocket chains, no counterweights on the crankshaft, no second clutch. You never have any repair expense with these parts on an Avery Kerosene Tractor for they are all done away with. An Avery Kerosene Tractor saves you money in first cost and saves you money in operating and upkeep expense every day you run it.

## There Is a Size Avery Tractor to Fit Every Size Farm

You can get an Avery Kerosene Tractor in exactly the right size to fit your size farm. There are five regular sizes—8-16, 12-25, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80, and a special smaller 5-10 H. P. You can also get an Avery Plow in a size to fit any size Avery Tractor and an Avery Separator in a size to fit any Avery Tractor from 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. We will also begin marketing this spring our new Two-Row Motor Cultivator.

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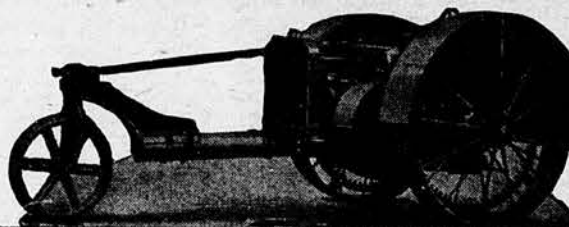


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## Market Unchanged but Nervous

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Increasing talk of freight congestion restricted trade in grain last week, and prices at one time were down 4 to 5 cents for wheat and more than 2 cents for corn, but recoveries occurred. Final prices were 2 to 3 1/2 cents under the best prices of the week and about a cent lower than the preceding week for wheat futures, with corn down a little more than a cent. The trade is kept in a nervous state, however, by daily reports from Washington indicating that war between the United States and Germany is drawing nearer.

More publicity was given last week than at any previous time to the freight congestion and scarcity of cars, but large grain shippers said the situation was no worse than it had been intermittently for six months past. Despite the complaints of car scarcity grain men were able to ship 991 cars of grain last week and stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators decreased 314,000 bushels. Primary wheat receipts were 700 cars more than in the preceding week, tho less than half those of a year ago.

The big Canadian supplies of wheat seem likely to become something of a depressing influence before long. Stocks in Canadian elevators February 1 were nearly 95 million bushels, 3 million more than last year's huge stocks and 61 million more than two years ago. The figures seem to indicate clearly that the Canadian exportable surplus is much larger than has been estimated.

There was nothing definite last week in crop news. Oklahoma and Texas received good rain and snow, relieving drought conditions there. No important precipitation fell elsewhere in the winter wheat area. Opinions about crop conditions vary and little will be known until growing weather demonstrates the condition of the plant.

Movement of corn from the country continued relatively small. Three principal markets last week received little over a third as much as a year ago and two-thirds as much as two years ago. Car shortage seems to be restricting the movement from the country quite as much as from the market centers. Carlot demand about keeps pace with the current arrivals. Some export business was reported at the seaboard and the week's shipments to foreign countries were larger than usual, nearly 1 1/2 million bushels.

Saturday's quotations on wheat were: No. 2 hard, \$1.82 to \$1.85; No. 2 soft, \$1.80 to \$1.84; No. 2 mixed, \$1.82 to \$1.85. Corn: No. 2 mixed, 98 1/4c to 99c; No. 2 white, 98 1/4c to 99c; No. 2 yellow, 98 1/4c to 99 1/4c. Oats: No. 2 white, 59c to 59 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; No. 2 red, 63c to 66c.

Livestock markets in the latter part of the week developed a weaker tendency, because of congestion in Eastern rail traffic. Embargoes placed by some railroads did not operate against livestock directly, but shipping demand was curtailed because shippers anticipated delays. No big decline developed in any line, tho cattle were the weakest. Hog prices did not turn down until Friday, having made new high record levels on the two preceding days. The sheep market maintained its strong position and the highest level of the season came Friday, when lambs sold up to \$14.75.

Early in the week receipts of hogs were liberal at all markets, but after Wednesday there was a material falling off in the movement. Notwithstanding the decrease, shipping demand was lacking and the market closed about steady with last week and 5 cents under Thursday's best prices.

Prices for fat steers declined 15 to 25 cents and the trade late in the week was dull. The best steers averaged 1,550 pounds and were marketed by T. Martin of Riley county, Kansas, at \$11.50. They had been fed five months. Other native steers sold at \$11 to \$11.25, but most of the offerings brought \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Prices for cows and heifers were off 10 to 15 cents. Moderate supplies were offered. Veal calves sold up to \$13 and there was only slight weakness in the market, tho Eastern prices were off sharply.

Trade in thin cattle improved some over the preceding week, but was not up to the urgent demand late in January. Some 1,265-pound steers for finishing sold at \$11.10, a few bunches brought \$10 to \$10.75, and most of the light weight stockers sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25. Larger demand is expected as it is only a short time until early grass will be available.

Sheep prices were off moderately early in the week, but the loss was regained later, and best lambs sold Friday at the high point of the year. Fat lambs are quoted at \$14 to \$14.75, yearlings \$12.50 to \$13.35, wethers \$11 to \$11.75, ewes \$10.75 to \$11.50, and goats \$7 to \$7.50. Some clipped lambs sold at \$12.85. Northern Colorado is marketing freely, but most Kansas and Missouri feed lots are empty.

More silos and hay sheds are needed in Kansas. A larger effort must be made to save the roughage and the hay in the best possible condition.

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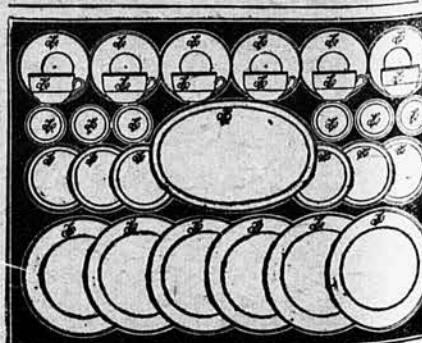
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### Stock Diseases in Winter

During the winter the health problem in connection with livestock centers in two classes of troubles, digestive and respiratory. The digestive trouble results from a continuous feeding of one kind of feed, mostly in a dry condition. The remedy for this would be to have an abundance of drinking water and a liberal supply of salt kept where the animals have free access to both.

Any tendency toward constipation can easily be remedied by the administration of two or three 1/2-pound doses of epsom salt given at 12-hour intervals. Respiratory troubles may be either infectious or non-infectious. Influenza, distemper and hog cholera are the infectious diseases at this time of year. They result from close housing and lack of ventilation, as well as from preexisting infection around the stables and premises. The recurrence of this trouble from year to year about this season especially can only be prevented by strict sanitation. A liberal use of white-wash and 2 per cent Kresol solution, or lime or the ground, will purify any stable.

The non-infectious troubles are chiefly catarrhal. Catarrh in animals, as well as in human beings, is the result of improper ventilation, sudden exposure to changes of climate, improper water and feeding and poor care generally. These can be treated as follows: Administration of saline laxatives, securing a free bowel action thus hastening the elimination of the toxic products in the system and inhalation of the vapors of pine tar in boiling water, or on a hot brick, usually using about 1 ounce for each treatment.

For sheep and calves, place the material in a gallon container and forcibly hold the head of the animal in such a position that breathing is an impossibility without inhalation of the vapors. Larger animals may be cross-tied in the stall and the material placed in a galvanized iron bushel basket. After two or three hot bricks are placed in this container and the medicine poured over them, sufficient vapor will arise to give one treatment to either a horse or a cow. The treatment should be given twice daily. This is a modern adaptation of the old frontier method of smoking where leather and rags and such material were used. If there is a dry hacking cough in connection with the trouble, it may be benefited by the use of the following preparation applied to the tongue by means of a paddle twice daily in the equivalent of heaping-tablespoon doses. Powdered belladonna leaves, 1 part; powdered potassium chlorate, 2 parts; powdered nux vomica, 1 part; powdered licorice root, 2 parts, and sirup or, preferably, pine tar sufficient to make a pasty mass.

### Essentials in Good Spraying

BY F. B. PADDOCK

1. The chemicals used in spraying should be kept in tight jars which are correctly labeled and out of the reach of children.
2. Sprays recommended for the dormant season should never be used when the trees are in leaf.
3. Never spray when trees are in full bloom. Spray just before the buds open or after the flowers have fallen. To spray trees in full bloom will destroy bees, which are necessary to fertilize the flowers.
4. Spraying is largely a preventive and should be done at the proper time. To be most effective the spray should be applied before or when the insect starts to feed.
5. All parts of the tree should be thoroughly covered with the spray solution.
6. If a rain occurs soon after an application of spray the process should be repeated.
7. Do not apply a liquid spray when the foliage is wet.
8. When spraying a lime-sulfur wash use a wooden supply tank.
9. When quick lime is required in a formula only the best freshly burned stone lime should be used. Air-slaked lime will not serve the purpose.
10. Spraying should be done intelligently to be successful.

Cover the bare garden plots with rye. Sowing may proceed until late in the fall. The gardens will look better, plant foods will be conserved and organic matter increased.



## Learn these Vital Facts about Vital Parts of Your Car



Send for these books — K- and K-4. They're free.

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Diam.	Height	Capacity, Meat	Weight	Delivered, Price
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6 ft.	8 ft.	1500 lbs.	360 lbs.	45.00

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The shot went home; down tumbled the redman over the edge of the bank, rolling over and over until he landed in the water below. In less time than it takes to tell it, Indians began swarming up to the edge of the bank. The sound of the shot attracted the attention of Billy's comrades, who quickly opened fire on the savages, driving them to cover. At dawn, footsore and weary, Bill Cody and the remaining members of the wagon train arrived at the Fort. And then—but let the book tell you the rest of the story.



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**Planting the Sweet Peas**

BY G. W. RHINE

The Sweet pea is attractive as a flowering plant and may be grown easily if the proper care is taken in preparing the soil and in selecting and planting the seed. These flowers may be planted safely the latter part of March. In ordering the seed for the flowering Sweet pea from seed catalogs get the type listed under the name Lathyrus odoratus. Ordering seed by the scientific or botanical name will insure getting the proper variety.

If your seeds do not arrive until late or planting is delayed for any other reason it is a good plan to soak the seed for a short time in lukewarm water before planting. This will soften the seed coat and hasten germination. Sweet peas usually are planted in trenches 5 to 7 inches deep and 10 inches wide. The bottom of this trench is well spaded and mixed with rotted barnyard manure. The soil should then be tramped. The seeds are planted in rows 4 to 5 inches apart in the bottom of the trench—about one seed to each inch.

The pit or ditch should be left open until the plants appear and should then be filled gradually as they grow. This will encourage large and vigorous root systems which are very advantageous as they aid in withstanding dry weather.

If the weather is cool when the plants appear the trench or pit may be filled with leaves, hay or straw. When the plants are all started and growing vigorously they should be thinned by removing every other one.

A well supported trellis of wire netting, 3 to 6 feet high, should be made for the vines. A sagging trellis, besides being unsightly, will cause injury to the plants by the alternating strain and slack on the stems or by the play allowed.

The growth of the plants should be stopped when they have reached a length of 6 to 7 feet. This may be accomplished by clipping the tips of the vines. Picking the flowers does not injure a plant as it promptly produces more blossoms.

**Potatoes that Never Fail**

There lives in Northwest Kansas a man who raises, as a side issue, a big potato crop every year, regardless of weather conditions. Some people say this is not a "potato country"; others that "this was a poor year for potatoes," yet every fall Joe Kinser harvests a big crop.

On Good Friday, if the frost is well out of the ground—if not, later—but always in the dark of the moon, Mr. Kinser plows his potato patch as deeply as possible without turning up the subsoil. On the same day he plants his potatoes, dropping them by hand and covering them to a depth of 4 inches. He selects large, well-formed potatoes for seed, using one-half of a tuber for each seed piece. He insists that this method is preferable to using either the whole potato or small cuttings.

After planting, Mr. Kinser harrows his potato patch every fifth day until the plants begin to come up. Then he hauls straw, preferably from an old stack and covers his patch with it to a depth of about 6 inches. The hardy vines soon push their way thru this, but the weeds do not, so that no hoeing or cultivation is necessary. If, occasionally, a few vigorous weeds find their way to the top of the straw they are pulled up by hand.

Altho this section of the country suffers from drouths, there are always the spring rains of more or less abundance. The straw retains every particle of moisture from these early rains and with that alone is able to grow a large yield. Mr. Kinser never permits a fresh application of barnyard manure to be placed on his potato land. Only ground which has been mulched a year or longer is used. No commercial fertilizer of any kind is used in this country, the soil being very rich and able to retain to a remarkable degree, any moisture it receives.

A rich, sandy loam, well supplied with organic matter, and well drained makes an ideal potato patch in any country. I just want to add that if the potato patch can be "strawed" just after a good rain, the results are more satisfactory.

Pearl Chenoweth,  
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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas, R. 6.  
 TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCK EGGS. Prices very reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Missouri.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. One dollar per fifteen. R. R. Wilson, 2521 Grand Ave., Parsons, Kansas.

S. C. REDS. EXCELLENT WINTER LAYERS. Eggs prepaid, 100-\$5.00, 50-\$3.00. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kansas.

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. L. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Have bred Red exclusively for past ten years. J. W. Luthy, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS—\$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Fine laying strain. Oliver Spencer, Hesston, Kansas.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE Combed Reds and Speckled Sussex. Mating list free. S. W. Wheeland, Holton, Kansas.

QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$2, \$3 per 15; \$6 per 50. Range \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkbeard, Wetmore, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB REDS—SPLENDID OWEN Farm cockerel—Ricksecker pullets. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Lee Light, Manhattan, Kansas.

VIBERT TRAPNESTED ROSE COMB REDS, heavy laying, big boned, brilliant, bred from broodiness. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$1.50. H. L. Popenoe, Emporia, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WINTER layers, eggs from selected birds. \$2.00 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Prepaid. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kansas.

DARK RED RHODE ISLAND S. C. CHICKS, in season 10 cents each, orders booked; cash with order. Extra layers. Guaranteed alive. Mrs. Charley Weide, Jr., Yates Center, Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS for sale \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks \$12.50 per hundred, farm flock. Won many prizes at Kansas State show. Cedar Grove Farms, Lansing, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS. STATE SHOW WINNERS for years. Eggs, choice yards, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Extra good farm range \$5.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from beautiful dark color, \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Baby chicks \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS; LAYING STRAIN from Missouri Experiment Station. First pen State Show three years straight. Fertility guaranteed. Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kansas.

S. C. REDS BRED-TO-LAY EGGS FROM thoroughbred rich red large hardy hens hatched free range and heaviest winter layers, guaranteed. Setting \$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality both combs Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding, mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, exclusively. (Bean strain.) Range flock, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Special matings, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kansas.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM WHICH is raising Rose C. Reds exclusively will book your orders for spring delivery of eggs from pen No. 1, \$10.00 15. Pen No. 2 \$5-15. Pen No. 3 \$6 per 100, or \$1 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Roy Davison, Sabetha, Kan.

OVERWEIGHT ROSE COMB REDS. Brilliant color, heavy bone, long back. Splendid layers. Exceptional pen values. Ten pound males. Choice range flock eggs, 100, \$6.00. Strong fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. First twelve orders prepaid. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$2.50. 30 eggs \$4.00. 50 eggs \$6.00. Fine pure bred range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA AND Golden Wyandotte cockerels. Good ones. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. MAMMOTH PEKIN duck eggs. Frisco winners. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

FOR SALE. "WHITE CHINESE GEESE," "Fawn White Runner ducks," "Pearl guineas." Mrs. P. Thompson, Agenda, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75-15; \$3.50-100. Pure White Runner duck eggs, \$1.00-15; \$4.50-100. Mrs. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE and Houdan cockerels. Prize winners. \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kansas.

SHEPARD'S STRAIN, THE EGG CASE kind, single comb, non-setters, 100 eggs \$5.00. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. White Rock eggs. Pure Bourbon Red turkeys. Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

AFRICAN AND TOULOUSE GEESE, FAWN and Rouens drakes, Buff Orpington and Bourbon Red turkey eggs. Mrs. Herman Fairchild, Endicott, Nebraska.

2,949 COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS, 49 varieties chickens, geese and ducks. Eggs in season. Seeds and trees. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5. Free book.

S. C. BROWN LEHORNS: DAY OLD chicks \$10.00 hundred. Setting \$4.00 hundred. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1.00 setting. W. L. White, Altamont, Kan.

## INCUBATORS.

CHAS. CYPHERS INCUBATORS CHEAP. 360 egg capacity. Exchanged for Mammoth. Some set once. Remainder twice. \$22. Order from this advertisement. Perfect. Ralph Reeds, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City.

## TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00. MRS. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kansas.

FOR SALE. GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, big bone, splendid markings. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM. LET US book your order for eggs from large boned, pure White Holland turkeys; \$2.50 per 11 eggs. Mrs. Ray Davison, Sabetha, Kansas.

MEYERS BOURBON REDS EXCEL IN size, color and markings. Three choice matings. Eggs \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. H. Dierking, Bremen, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. ALSO FOX TERRIER ratter pups. Ginetto & Ginetto, Florence, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PRIZE WINNERS, eggs, baby chicks. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwald, R. R. No. 4, Blackwell, Okla.

CHEAP. FINE BREEDING PEN BUFFALO Wyandottes. Also fine pen White Wyandottes. F. J. Cline, Mullinville, Kansas.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES, MALE and female are sold on a money back guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS ALL scored \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kansas.

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF SILVER Wyandotte per 100-\$5.00, setting \$1.50. Henry L. Brunner, Rt. No. 5, Newton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. BLUE RIBBON winners. Bred to lay. Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.00 per 15. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kansas.

WHITE'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, or utility eggs \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Ewing L. White, St. Francis, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. PURE bred, large, pure white, first prize winners. \$3 to \$10 each. Hens and pullets. Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. Cockerels and hens. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Show quality and heavy winter layers, 15 eggs \$1.25; 30-\$2.00; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kansas.

## POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED 100 YOUNG HENS. LEHORNS or Reds. Laura Purdy, Herington, Kan.

EGG CASES AND POULTRY COOPS loaned free to our shippers. Paying prices published daily in Topeka Capital. Paying next week No. 1 fowls: Turkeys 24c. Capons 22c. Hens 17c. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—ALL LEADING VARIETIES thoroughbred poultry—especially Campines, Polish, Minorcas, Black Orpingtons, Buff Cochins. Describe what you have. Name lowest price; I buy entire flocks. Now is time to change breeds. Paul Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

## PET STOCK.

FEMALE ESQUIMO DOGS AND BEES wanted. L. E. Becker, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE. CANARY SINGERS, FEMALES, mated pairs. Higgs, 200 The Drive, Topeka.

BELGIAN HARES, WHITE AFRICAN rabbits. \$1.00 pair. Rena Thomas, Canton, Kansas.

TRAINED RUSSIAN WOLF AND STAG hound for sale. Amos Veverka, Dorrance, Kansas.

ONE PAIR EXPERIENCED WOLF DOGS, satisfaction guaranteed. Frank White, Delphos, Kansas.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, (RUFUS Reds) from 2 months to a year old, utility and pedigreed stock. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK.

PRICED RIGHT, LARGE YOUNG BLACK jack. J. S. Smalldon, Fairbury, Neb.

PRICED RIGHT, ONE GOOD BIG JACK, 15½ hands high. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kansas.

FOR SALE. TWO HIGH GRADE YEARLING Holstein bulls. E. F. Dean, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, IMPORTED Percheron stallion. O. E. Madinger, Wathena, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED RED POLL bulls. Serviceable age. Wm. Kettle, Tucumcari, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN calves. Both sexes. No grades. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

RECLEANED SUDAN GRASS SEED, 40c per pound, 50 pounds or more 35c. Fred C. Hiebsch, Zenda, Kansas.

FOR SALE: ONE REGISTERED JERSEY cow, 3 years old, fresh in March. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kansas.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON some fine registered Jersey bulls. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas.

A FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service, good butter records. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 GREY PERCHERON stallion, 1 black jack. Cheap. Robert Ritchie, Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR SALE: ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion coming three, weight 1800. Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kansas.

SEVEN THIRTY PURE BRED DUROC Jersey 60 lbs. sow pigs, \$10.00 each, pedigree furnished. J. A. Martin, Mound City, Kansas.

4 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS AND heifers for sale. Golden Lad and St. Lambert breeding. Priced to sell. W. F. Pyke, Marion, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK.

THREE MAMMOTH JACKS; ONE 4 YEARS, 18 hands, weight 1100 lbs., extra heavy bone. These Jacks are all right in every respect. J. H. Mann, Quinter, Kansas.

ONE GUERNSEY BULL, YEAR OLD JAN. 7-16. Registered, pedigreed and bred by C. F. Holmes, Overland Park, Kansas. First check for \$80.00 gets him. E. J. Dearing, Bavaria, Kan.

I HAVE MOVED FROM THE FARM AND left a good young Percheron stallion at Clements, Kan., which I must sell at once. Write me for a real bargain. J. A. Stephenson, 2922 N. 10th, Kansas City, Kan.

PLAINVIEW POLANDS. BIG TYPE, immune. Bred sows and gilts. No culls. Also choice lot of fall pigs, either sex, prices reasonable. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box 8.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED TROTting stallion; one registered saddle stallion; two big black Jacks; one Shetland stallion; one big two year old Percheron stallion; priced to sell. H. R. Cowdery, Lyons, Kansas.

## FENCE POSTS.

FOR SALE. HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CAR LOTS. Ed. N. Sweet, Hutchinson, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS: SALE CARLOAD GOOD hedge posts. B. C. Day, Sibley, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE Hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

PURE SEED CORN; ALFALFA SEED. J. J. McCray, Manhattan, Kansas.

BROOMCORN DWARF. \$2.50 PER BUSH- el. L. S. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

CHOICE SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kansas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—\$2 PER 1000. 5000 \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR SEED \$1.75 per bu. R. J. Kirkwood, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN AND JERSEY bulls. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, BALE TIES at wholesale prices. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1.00. BERRIES and ornamentals. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELD- ing varieties. Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED FROM GROWER. \$7.50 per bu. Sacks extra. G. J. C. Feizien, St. Francis, Kan.

FOR SALE ALFALFA SEED 1916 CROP. For prices and samples, write G. A. Badger, Eureka, Kansas.

FOR SALE: PURE BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn at \$1.75 per bu. David Baumgartner, Halstead, Kansas.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL BUSHELS BLACK walnuts and poplars. Write for price list. S. W. Blinnic, Coats, Kan.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER AND AMERICAN Beauty seed corn. Shelled \$2.00 or \$2.50 in ear. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kansas.

FETERITA. LIMITED SUPPLY. NEW, recleaned seed \$2.25 bushel, 5 cents pound. J. L. Poundstone, Anthony, Kansas.

KAFFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED \$2.00 A bu. Can furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

FINE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN. Reference Agricultural College, \$2.50 bu. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kansas.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. BOONE COUNTY White, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel, shelled. J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees postpaid \$1.00. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

STANDARD BLACK HULLED WHITE Kaffir. Grown from hand picked seed. \$1.75 bu. sacked. W. L. Heiser, Anthony, Kan.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS cheap. Progressive or Superb; satisfaction or money back. J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kansas.

WHITE, BLACK HULLED, DWARF Kaffir, and dwarf, yellow Milo Maize, sacked. F. O. B. Hugoton, Kansas, \$1.65 bu. Monroe Traver.

SEED CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. \$2.50 bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN: BOONE CO. WHITE, commercial, Kansas Sunflower. Tested, graded, guaranteed. \$2 per bushel. J. M. McCray, Zenda, Kan.

TEPARY BEANS. VERY REMARKABLE drought resistors. Better get interested. Twelve cents pound. Postpaid .18. Geo. Walker, Granada, Colo.

SUDAN SEED: FINE RIPE SEED, 1915 crop; 50c pound, 100 pounds lots 40c. Samples on request. Butler Seed & Produce Company, Butler, Okla.

FANCY ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE: \$8.50 per bushel, F. J. B., Halstead, Kan., 1 bushel or more. New sacks 25c each. Frizzell & Smith, Halstead, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn selected. Graded \$2 per. Alfalfa seed \$7.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

WRITE KIMBRO & PARKS GRAIN CO., Lubbock, Texas, for prices on choice select recleaned red top, orange, feterita, kaffir, maize and sudan seed.

SEED CORN—3 STANDARD VARIETIES, none better. Kherson oats and clover seed. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box 8.

RECLEANED ALFALFA, WHITE, PINK and black dwarf kaffir. Prices and samples cheerfully submitted on application. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED FROM HIGH PRODUCING fields. 370 bu. threshed from 40 acres. Quick to recover after each cutting. 95% germination, 99 purity test made by County Agt. Schnacke. Won 1st at our fair. Price \$8.00 per bu. New sacks 25c. Stockwell Farms, Larned, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

GOOD NURSERY STOCK AT MONEY SAY- ing prices. Sweet potato and frost proof cabbage plants. Write for particulars. Ozark Nursery Co., Tahlequah, Okla.

TOMATO PLANTS READY NOW. CAB- bage, Celery, Sweet Potato, Garden and Field Seeds. Write for list. Southwestern Seed Co., Dept. C, Fayetteville, Ark.

SEEDS—COMPLETE STOCK GARDEN, field and flower, catalogue free. In mar- ket for grass seed. Wyandotte Seed Co., Kansas City, Kan., 435 Minnesota Ave.

BLAIR WHITE SEED CORN. ADAPTED to Kansas and Oklahoma. Heavy yielder, early and a drought resister. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb. Seed corn center of the world.

SEED CORN. REID'S YELLOW DENT extra choice Bottom Raised \$2.25 per bushel, \$2.00 in 10 bushel lots. Alfalfa seed \$7.50 per bu. W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kansas.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed direct from grower. Hulled \$15.00. Scarified \$16.00 per hundred pounds. Circulars and samples free. Willis Conable, Axtell, Kansas.

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR. Drought resister. Under 100 lbs. 5 cts. 100 to 500 4 cts. Over 500 lbs. 3½ cts. per lb. Graded and sacked F. O. B. Tyrone, Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

TREES—SHRUBS—PLANTS—VINES— seeds—Everything at lowest prices direct to you. All tree peddler's commissions cut out. Free book. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 100 Schull Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

RED TEXAS RUST PROOF SEED OATS, recleaned and carefully graded. You buy nothing but oats. Grown here one year. They are fine. Let me send you a sample and prices. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS FIRST CROP from seed direct from Texas. Recleaned and sacked .75 bu. Can save you money on seed corn, clover, timothy and alfalfa seed. Brown County Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan.

CLOVER—SWEET, WHITE BLOOM, FOR sale; my own raising; recleaned, fresh and fine; a limited amount. Get it now. While it lasts, \$10 per bushel, 60 pounds, f. o. b. cars. Wichita. J. O. Rea, R. 3, Wichita, Kan.

SEED CORN. PURE BRED REID'S YEL- low Dent, and Boone County White. Alske, Mammoth and medium Red clover. Kherson and Iowa 103 oats, new crop timothy seed. Folder and prices free. F. M. Riebel & Son, Arbela, Mo.

1915 GROWN WHITE CORN CARRIED over 1916 in the ear. Large variety. Has been selected for planting several seasons. Will remove tips and butts before shelling. You will find none more vigorous. \$2.50 bu. 5 bu. or more \$2.25 bu. M. V. Hess, Ensign, Kan.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, bred for high yield in ear-to-row method, under supervision of the Agronomy Department of the State Agricultural College. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

FETERITA, SUMAC, GOLDEN AND OR- ange Cane, Dwarf and Standard Kaffir, Cream and red dwarf maize, all \$5.00. Dwarf and Standard Broom Corn \$6.00. All per 100 pounds prepaid in Kansas, Okla- homa, Texas and New Mexico. The Clay- comb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

KAFFIR SEED. WE HAVE TWO CARS fine white kaffir seed that tests over 90% germination which we will sell while it lasts in 2 bu. sacks or over at \$1.85 per bu., sacks free. It will be hard to find good kaffir seed like this. If you need any better order quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas.

ANCY HOME GROWN RECLEANED NON- irrigated alfalfa seed. High germinating power. Guaranteed free from frosted seed. Price \$4.40 bushel, f. o. b. Florence. Sacks free. Ship either freight or express. No order accepted for less than sixty pounds. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kansas.

## SEEDS WANTED.

WANTED, FROM 600 TO 1000 LBS. OF Sudan grass seed. Address E. B. Siman- ton, Payson, Arizona, with price.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SIX BOTTOM fourteen inch case engine plow. Marvin Mowry, Luray, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange write us. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE 20 H. P. TRACTOR. Emerson plows and Ell hay press in good shape. Woodmas Bros., Melvern, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE STORE building, four room house, garage, oil house and about 30 a. of land. I also have a few quarters of land for sale cheap. T. J. White, Manning, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 HORSE POWER GAS- oil engine on steel truck. Good as new. Also double seated, rubber tired carriage for sale or trade. Make me an offer. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 8.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A FORD touring car and make \$50.00 a week while getting it. Costs nothing to try. Write to- day giving three business references. Agency Manager, 426 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

RUMELY SEPARATOR SIZE 28-44. Ad- vance "16" horse power steam engine, and lumber saw. All in good condition and for sale. Reasonable. Would consider part cash and part livestock. H. J. Maize, Rt. No. 4, Alma, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. TO SETTLE partnership. One 45 H. P. Ohio Kerosene Tractor, one 36x56 Aultman Taylor Sepa- rator, Langdon feeder, Hart weigher, Gear- less blower. All complete, nearly new, one six disc LaCross Engine Plow. Robt. Bal- latyne, Pearl, Kansas.

## SITUATION WANTED.

MARR



## LANDS.

GRIDLEY, KANSAS, FARM, PASTURE, hay lands. C. M. Phillips Land Co.

160, SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED. 115 wheat, 10 alfalfa. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kan.

IMPROVED 80 IN WEBSTER CO., MISSOURI for sale or trade. D. B. Wommack, Mayfield, Kansas.

SUBURBAN TRACTS NEAR HUTCHINSON, Kansas. Easy terms. Sweet-Coe Impt. Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOUR ACRES, FIVE ROOM HOUSE, IN good shape, near high school. William Carey, Burlingame, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, IMP. WALLACE Co. \$1600, \$500 down, bal. at 6%. Ben Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

FINE ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE, yields 250 tons alfalfa yearly. Write Kysar Realty Company, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 120 ACRES, coming under irrigation. 20 acres alfalfa, balance cultivated. H. L. Swank, Lamar, Colo.

80 ACRES IMPROVED, 10 ACRES TIMBER, 15 cultivated, balance prairie, fenced, mile 3 room school, 6 miles Loneoke. Arkansas. Carl Edington.

40 A. FARM IN ARKANSAS, 8 ROOM bungalow, horses, cow, pigs, chickens, implements. \$500.00 down. Ned Jenner, 4736 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA 640-ACRE HOMESTEADS—New towns, business opportunities. Send 25c for maps and information. Address U. S. Commissioner, Outlook, Mont.

155 ACRES, THREE MILES WEST PLAINS, Missouri, 70 cultivation, abundance water, good large house and barn. \$30 acre, terms easy. Minnie Holt, Wilmet, Kansas.

WANTED TO TRADE A GOOD RESIDENCE in Stockton, Kan., on 1/4 section of good wheat land. Will pay the difference. Address J. B. Hubble, Stockton, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND. 300,000 acres in Arkansas open for homesteading. Send 50c for revised Township map of State and copy Homesteaders Guide. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

WILL EXCHANGE: IF YOU HAVE FARMS, merchandise, buildings, automobiles, horses, in fact any property that you will exchange for land, write Kysar Realty Company, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR RENT—80 ACRES 6 MI. SOUTH OF Topeka, cash offer. What have you to trade for 12 acres mostly fruit? Water and soil fine, bumper crop every year. Potatoes made \$300 per acre 1916. Taylor Cooley, Grand Valley, Colo.

HO, REAL ESTATE MEN! I HAVE A list of the names of owners of Gove county land, giving descriptions of lands and addresses of owners. Printed in handy book form and selling fast. Write for price to A. K. Trimmer, Gove City, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER: 200 ACRES rich land, well improved, well located, 5 room house, large barn, cattle shed, granary, other buildings. Fine water. Very healthy country. Corn, wheat, oats, clover, blue grass. Low price, easy terms. M. R. Bigler, Neosho, Mo.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 12 page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1917 Diagrams and Tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., (Dept. 92) St. Paul, Minn.

FARM FOR SALE. 160 ACRES—WELL improved, adjoining townsite Hazelton. Half bottom land. All cultivated. 35 acres wheat, two registered jacks, one registered stallion goes with farm. Good breeding barns and an extensive business. No competition. Hugh Wible, owner, Hazelton, Kansas.

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## It Soon Will Be Time to Sow Oats

It does seem as if it were only yesterday that winter began, but it is a fact that spring soon will be here. Folks are getting ready to seed oats, the mail is full of seed catalogs, and a few early birds are showing themselves.

Thomas County—There has been no moisture for six weeks. Wheat is injured about 20 to 25 per cent. That in stubble is in good condition. Lots of barley will be sown. Barley 90c to 95c; wheat \$1.70.—C. C. Cole, Feb. 17.

Miami County—We have had a very fine winter with a few cold, snappy days at a time. There has been no rain or snow to speak of. Wheat looks very well but needs moisture. This has been a fine winter for stock. There is plenty of feed yet. Some are talking of sowing oats soon.—L. T. Spellman, Feb. 17.

Bourbon County—The weather continues dry with moderate temperature. Stock water is scarce. Feed is holding out well. Cattle are wintering better than usual. Few hogs or cattle are on feed for market. Wheat reported to be in fair condition.—Jay Judah, Feb. 10.

Greenwood County—There has been very little moisture since November. There is plenty of rough feed and stock is doing well. Stock water is getting scarce. The acreage of wheat is not large. Some fields are showing the effects of the cold, dry winter. Everything is very high. Corn \$1; kafir \$1 to \$1.25.—John H. Fox, Feb. 17.

Wilson County—We have had an exceptionally fine winter as far as traveling is concerned. It is too dry for wheat and tame grass. We had a few days of wet weather. Stock of all kinds has wintered well. There are many sales and stock is high priced. Feed grain is very high. Country is drained of stock cattle and hogs.—S. Canty, Feb. 15.

Decatur County—We have had an open winter so far. There has not been much snow. Wheat is needing moisture badly. Some ground is blowing. Stock came thru the winter in good condition. Very little corn or feed will have to be shipped in. Public sales are increasing in number. Good prices are realized for everything.—G. A. Jorn, Feb. 17.

Allen County—This is the finest winter we have had for many years. Feeds of all kinds go a good ways. Stock is doing fine. Wheat looks dry. Grain of all kinds is high. Fat hogs are scarce. Horses and mules bring good prices. A few sales are being held and prices are high. Corn \$1; oats 65c; hay \$8; flax seed \$2.50; potatoes \$3.20.—Geo. O. Johnson, Feb. 16.

Lane County—We have been having nice weather for this time of year. Stock is doing well. There is plenty of feed to last except grain it is very scarce and high. No farming has been done yet. Moisture is needed. There have been several sales and prices are high. Wheat \$1.75; corn \$1.08; barley 87c; cream 34c; eggs 32c; hens 14c; hogs \$11.50.—F. W. Ferrigo, Feb. 17.

Chautauqua County—We are having some windy weather. There has been practically no rain since Christmas. There has been more winter plowing than usual. Farmers are getting ready to sow oats. Wheat is not doing well. It is too dry. Corn chop \$2.30; hay \$10; eggs 30c; butter 35c; onions 10c a pound; cabbage 15c a pound; potatoes \$2.50; seed oats 70c; hens 16c.—H. B. Fairley, Feb. 17.

Barton County—We are having fine weather. Several windy days last week did not benefit the wheat any. There has been no moisture to speak of all winter, and the prospects for a wheat crop look bad. Stock is doing well. Cattle are high and a great

many are changing hands. Not much wheat is being hauled to market. Wheat \$1.63; corn \$1.08; oats 65c; butter 30c.—J. A. Johnson, Feb. 17.

Stevens County—We had a 2 inch wet snow February 14, melting as it came. It was a benefit to wheat as many think late wheat is about gone. Many sales are being held and everything is bringing good prices, especially cattle. Stock is doing well as they could get grass almost all the time. Roads have been good all winter. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; hogs 10c; seed kafir \$1.50; milo \$1.50 a bushel.—Monroe Traver, Feb. 16.

Pratt County—We are having a dry winter. We have had some hard wind storms and some hard freezes which have damaged the wheat considerably. The open winter has been favorable to livestock, especially on account of the scarcity of feed. There isn't any wheat pasture and a great deal of the straw has been fed. Hogs are scarce and high priced. Some ground is being prepared for oats.—J. L. Phelps, Feb. 16.

Cloud County—High winds and lack of moisture the first of the month was hard on wheat, especially on stubble ground where the soil drifted badly. Dry open winter weather has helped lengthen out the feed but it will be scarce before grass comes. The price of corn is still advancing and there are not many fat hogs or cattle in the country. Eggs are more plentiful and prices still are high.—W. H. Plumly, Feb. 16.

Osage County—Late sown wheat needs moisture and is injured by freezing and thawing. Early sown looks well. Fat hogs are gone. There is no disease in this locality. Cattle are in good condition and much baled hay is being shipped out. There is complaint that other rough feed is scarce. Some flocks of hens are laying well, others have not begun yet. Eggs 34c; cream 34c; corn \$1.05 shipped in wholesale.—H. L. Ferris, Feb. 16.

Marion County—We have had nice weather most of the time in the new year. Automobiles have been used all winter. Wheat has made little growth on top but the plants are all right yet. Some wheat fields have blown badly in places. The surface is dry but there is plenty of moisture below. Stock is doing fairly well. Some cattle have been shipped in to be fed on roughage until spring and then be put on pasture. Farmers are busy getting up supplies of wood. Wheat \$1.75; corn \$1.—Jac. H. Dyck, Feb. 19.

Meade County—It is very dry; we have only had two little snows this winter. Feed is scarce. Some wheat is reported dead, roots and all. Moisture would soon revive it to a certain extent. In sandy soil the wheat is badly blown out and covered up. Stock is doing well. This is ideal weather for feeding. We had a good institute February 14 and 15. Sales are being held. Seed kafir and other sorghums will be scarce. A large acreage of wheat was so in last fall. Wheat \$1.65; eggs 30c.—W. A. Harvey, Feb. 16.

Hamilton County—We had a nice wet snow this week. It is all gone and the air smells fresh. Stock is doing nicely. Hens are beginning to cackle and lay eggs. Land is changing hands rapidly at advanced prices. We have room for lots of good people. There is no good government land in this county any more. Lots of fencing will be done this spring. Pasture for stock is in good demand. Cows \$75 to \$100; corn \$2 a hundred; bran \$1.60; shorts \$1.90; butter 30c; eggs 30c; fat hens 12c; hay \$10 to \$16.—W. H. Brown, Feb. 17.

Sherman County—An unusual amount of land is being sold lately to new settlers at advancing prices. Autos have run all winter and the salesmen are behind with new orders. It seems impossible to keep the elevators empty enough for general delivery of grain. Some large cribs of corn have been shelled lately. Spring seeding has begun. It is too early yet to tell how winter wheat has withstood the dry cold winter. Corn \$1; winter wheat and Macaroni \$1.61; white spring wheat \$1.50; barley 81c; eggs 32c; old hens 14c.—J. B. Moore, Feb. 17.

## Sell the Stories You Write

The third edition of "Dillon's Desk Book," a handy little reference book for writers, soon will be sold out, if the present demand continues. Orders have been received by Mr. Dillon from every state in the Union, in the last few weeks. This little book is used in 19 state universities, and in the Canadian Agricultural college.

Dillon's Desk Book deals with such topics as writing for publication, technical names in the printing business, preparation of copy, a dozen or so pages of "Don'ts," spelling and capitalization rules, something about copyright and libel laws and other laws relating to published matter. What to write and how to appeal to the editor is an interesting and instructive section. There are numerous short, pithy helps of various kinds, the little desk volume winding up with a list of 50 words which the author says 45 college professors say are most often misspelled in the written work of students, and a final page of "expressions to avoid." A very handy, useful work tool to all writers. The price is 50 cents, and the book may be ordered from Charles Dillon, Capper Farm Papers, Topeka, Kan.

The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has eaten too much watermelon." "Oh, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich t'ing as too much watahmillion. Dat niggah jus' ain't got 'nough stomach."—Ladies Home Journal.

A pig is as easily and fatally stunted by overfeeding as by starvation, and is as likely to recover to a valuable animal from one condition as the other.



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**3600 ACRE RANCH,** Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

**CREEK BOTTOM FARM.** 200 acres, 40 in alfalfa, 4 miles town; near school and church; good buildings, good road to town. \$55 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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**320 ACRES,** 2 1/2 miles town; improved. 210 acres in wheat, 1/4 goes. \$50 an acre. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

**40 SECTIONS** of ranch land in S. E. Okla. Good grass and worlds of water, sell all or part. Price \$3.50 per acre. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

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**WE OWN 100 FARMS** in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

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**160 ACRES** located 2 miles of good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. All nice smooth tillable land; 120 acres in blue grass pasture, and timothy and clover meadows; good 7 room house; good barn; close to school and church. Price \$75 per acre. Extra good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

**FORCED SALE:** 1120 acre ranch only 10 miles to railroad shipping point. Fair ranch improvements, part fenced, plenty outside range, abundance of sheet water, about one-fourth of the place rolling, balance all smooth farm land and on daily motor mail route. Price \$10.00 per acre. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

**640 ACRES** located in Kiowa Co., Kan., which I have lately "fallen heir" to and is too far from my home farm to look after. I consider it the best general purpose farm I ever saw. 200 a. in cult.; about 50 a. very choicest alfalfa ground. 180 a. of wheat, bal. the best buffalo grass you ever saw. All fenced good and everything in improvements to be desired on a farm, with the very best of water. \$800,000 on deposit in the two towns 11 miles from farm. If you want to locate in a community where every farmer has a car and more money than he knows what to do with, here's your chance; and especially so if you want to keep about 100 head of cattle which is the ambition of most farmers, if they had the grass. All wheat thrown in and possession at once if you act quick. \$30 per acre and good terms. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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**NESS COUNTY** Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

**Lane County** Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

**ROOKS CO. FARM** 200 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Stockton, with a good 5 roomed house, good barn, room for hay mow, granary room for 1800 bushels, cow stable and sheds, 100 acres in cult. 100 rough pasture, 2 wells and 2 wind mills, three-fourths of a mile to school. Price \$40 per acre. A. L. Graham, Real Estate, Stockton, Kansas.

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**REAL BARGAINS** 131 a. Osage Co.; near good town. \$4500. 80 acres, hog farm; nicely improved. Mostly alfalfa land; 1 mile from good town in Greenwood County. \$6500. Easy terms. 160 a. Edwards Co. Imp. \$2000; terms. 262 acres all bottom land, adjoining Medicine Lodge; highly improved. Fine alfalfa land. Write for particulars. 160 acres Lyon County, near good Catholic school and church; mostly bottom land; well improved. \$65 per acre. Easy terms. Box 43, Emporia, Kansas.

**FINE 400 ACRE FARM** — STEVENS COUNTY AT A BARGAIN PRICE. I have one of the best 400 acre farms in S. W. Kansas, improved, for sale at a sacrifice price. Situated 11 miles north of Tyrone, Okla., and 13 1/2 miles from Liberal. Write for full description and price if you want a snap. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kan.

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140 acres choice Kaw Valley land, improved, 4 1/2 mi. Lawrence. Close high school and shipping town. 60 a. wheat. Has grown 45 bushels of wheat and 90 bushels corn per acre. Price \$115 per a. Adjoining farms same quality held at \$150. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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**FOR ARKANSAS** farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

**500 ACRES, 1 1/2 MI. TOWN;** level. 100 open. \$20 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

**70 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult.** \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

**226 ACRES,** upland stock ranch. Imp. 90 in cult., balance timber. 9 miles Charleston, \$3000; terms half. Goodbar, Charleston, Ark.

**80 A., 25 CULT.;** \$15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. \$20 an acre. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

**FOR SALE, 15,000 ACRES** good unimproved agricultural lands. No hills, swamps nor overflows, close to good market town of 25,000; healthy, good schools; land can be put in cultivation cheap. The rent you are paying will pay for a farm. \$15 per acre, \$3 per acre down, bal. 10 years 6%. Frank Kendall Lumber Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

**COME TO CLEBURNE** county, Arkansas. Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

**160 ACRES,** good improvements. 135 cult., bal. timber. \$40 an a. Well watered. J. F. Stevenson, Dardanelle, Ark.

**IF YOU WANT** good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

**200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station;** 60 acres in cult. Small imp. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

**80 ACRES,** 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 1 mi. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$ a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

**132 ACRES,** improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

**40 A., 4 room house,** good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

**560 ACRES, 360 ACRES RIVER BOTTOM.** 200 a. good timber; well improved. Two large springs, cane brakes on the river. Price \$35.00 per acre. J. C. Hart, Waldron, Arkansas.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM** at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**100,000 ACRES FOR SALE.** Farms and ranches any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

**DAIRY FARM MUST BE SACRIFICED.** 70 a. adjoining city; 6 room house; barn 36x40, 22 grade and registered cows, bull and heifers; farm tools, dairy equipment; feeds, silo 10x20 full. Only delivery in town. Sales \$200 a month. B. H. Atkinson & Co., Berryville, Ark.

## ILLINOIS

**FOR BARGAINS IN ILLINOIS FARMS.** Address S. H. Merton & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## OREGON.

**OREGON** and opportunity. Cheap wheat lands, irrigated lands, stock ranches, good climate. Edmund M. Chilcote, Klamath Falls, Ore.

## MICHIGAN

**WRITE J. D. S. HANSON,** Hart, Mich, for list farms in Co. where biggest crops grow. Fruit, grain, alfalfa, dairying.

## COLORADO

**480 ACRES IMPROVED** land 18 miles east of Colorado Springs. For further information write S. Kranz, Colorado City, Colo.

**FOR SALE:** Land in the rain belt in Elbert County. \$1 per acre down, \$1 per a, per year. Beans pay twice the price in one year. Send for literature. H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colorado.

**TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND** at unheard of prices. Relinquishments and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices. Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

**CHEAPEST** choice half section RELINQUISHMENTS in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Write for bargain list. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

## COLORADO

**2,200 acres** fine equipped stock ranch. Stock, implements, etc. Lots of open range. Price \$80,000. M. Riedesel, 200 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

**Farms and Ranches** I have the best farms and ranches in three best counties of East Colorado; climate, soil, water, crops, schools, opportunities. Write for facts. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

**Your Opportunity** To buy a COLORADO IRRIGATED FARM will never be better than now. Our irrigated farms are located in the famous Ordway-Sugar City District, near Pueblo, Colorado, from one to 4 miles from main line of the Missouri Pacific, under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's System. Good, sandy loam, dependable water rights, climate healthful, country prosperous; good schools, churches and markets. Prices \$135 to \$150 per acre. Terms, \$10 to \$20 per a. cash, balance in ten equal annual payments, 6%.

We have several thousand acres of cheap land within 5 miles of the city of Pueblo, at from \$15 to \$30 per a. There are several artesian wells on this cheap land. Write for our free book. Homeseekers excursions first and third Tuesdays of each month. Reference any bank in Pueblo. B. H. TALLMADGE, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 25, 1917. We consider B. H. Tallmadge reliable and responsible. We can also strongly recommend the land under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's system, which he has charge of. It is one of the oldest irrigation systems in eastern Colorado. THE BANK OF PUEBLO, W. B. Cook, Cashier, D. A. Randall, Vice President.

**MISSOURI** FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

**120 ACRES,** 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

**160 A. DOUGLAS CO.,** 1 mi. Ava. Well imp. \$3200. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

**90 ACRES,** 1 mile out, good improved; 50 acres cultivation. \$40 acre. Terms, \$600 cash. R. E. Moore, Collins, Mo.

**STOP! LISTEN!** 40 a. valley farm \$950. Well improved. 10 a. timber land \$250. Good terms; free list. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

**SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE HIGH** WILL BE HIGHER Send for description and price of 500 acre ranch. One-fourth cash, balance three years 5%. Missouri Land Co., Box 3, Aurora, Mo.

**OKLAHOMA** EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Blanck Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

**70 ACRES,** improved, bottom land; spring. 4 room house; barn. 2 miles of Westville, Oklahoma. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

**HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS** here 9 years—can serve you should you wish to buy land in Eastern Oklahoma. Write us. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**FOR SALE.** Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

**FINE 160 A. FARM,** 2 mi. out; 80 broke, level, rich corn and wheat land. Good 3 room house, new barn, fruit, nice timber; spring creek, well, R. E. D. and phone. Only \$2800; time on \$1650. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

**NEW YORK** OLD MAN unable to work must sell 69 acres, 8 room house, basement barn. Nearly level farm. Who wants it? Only \$1200, part cash. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

**NEBRASKA** 1760 A. IMPROVED stock farm, all level, close to R. R.; 12 ft. to good water. No waste land. Alfalfa grows on farm. \$12.50 per acre. \$4000 cash, bal. easy terms. B. D. Drullner, Benkelman, Neb.



## MONTANA.

640 ACRE Montana homesteads. New law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

**MONTANA The Judith Basin** offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewiston, Montana.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**IN SOUTH DAKOTA**—Good farm land adjoining state land which can be grazed for a few cents per acre makes the best proposition open for cattle, sheep and hogs. Cheap production of high priced meat makes big profit. For official information write, Dept of Immigration, Capital E-3, Pierre, S. D.

## ALABAMA

**LOCATE** on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.

**THE GREATEST** stock farm and hog raising proposition in the United States, 2500 acre farm at Montgomery, Alabama, alfalfa and corn land, well improved, railroad station, fronting 6 miles on hard road. \$25 an acre. Half cash, balance ten years, 5%. F. M. Kohn & Son, Montgomery, Ala.

## WISCONSIN

**30,000 ACRES** our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. 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 about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines, 1207 1st National Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**ANYTHING** in real estate. Sales or exchanges. J. W. Brown, Dealer, Springfield, Mo.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

**240 A. KAW VALLEY LAND, IMPROVED.** J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kansas.

**WHATEVER** you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

**OZARKS OF MO.,** farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

**1000 ACRES** exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

**REAL ESTATE BARGAINS**—Good farms for sale and exchange. See us quick. Walton Land Investment Co., Springfield, Mo.

**THREE RANCHES** in Elk Co. to exchange for wheat land, city property or small farm. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

**\$10,000 GENERAL MERCHANDISE** well located, trade for land; would trade part. Investigate. J. T. Giesy, Hilltop, Kansas.

**HAVE STORE BUILDING** 30x80 feet, with residence, in back, situated in Yocemento, Kan. Priced at \$2000. Will trade for Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

**TRADES** Farms, property, stocks. Write Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

**FOR EXCHANGE: 3000 ACRES.** Near Houston, Tex. Clear. Price \$60,000. Want income, or merchandise. W. H. Beach, 315 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**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.

## FARM LOANS

**FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES** a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**MONEY TO LOAN** on improved farms or ranches. Stocks, and bonds bought and sold. Wiltse Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

## "The Nestorian Girl"



A story of real life in Persia. It is a story of a love romance between a high Nestorian (a Christian) maiden and a Mohammedan prince. The extreme religious prejudices of Persia forbid them to marry. Trouble for the young people begins. The story is interspersed with bandit raids. Ashley, the Nestorian maiden, is taken away into captivity by the bandits. There remains to this day the old fountain known as Ashley's Fountain and the trees under which Ashley is said to have sat. It is the most interesting novel of the day and you should surely read it. **SPECIAL OFFER:** This dramatic story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. N.G. 4, Topeka, Kan.

## For More Sheep

(Continued from Page 1.)

they are coarse and sell for less than straight ewe and wether lambs. There is only slight danger in docking and castrating a young lamb. By this operation you make yourself more independent at marketing time.

There is practically no demand for native lambs as feeders, unless sold to an inexperienced buyer or speculator, as there is too much danger of a heavy death loss on account of the stomach worm. Even if you fatten a bunch of native lambs for the fall market, they generally are more or less undesirable as compared with Western lambs. Utah and Idaho feeders are lambing more ewes under sheds every year and marketing their product in July and August, consequently it behooves a native breeder to have his lambs finished before the Westerns are offered in large numbers. Packers prefer Western lambs on account of their higher dressing qualities. When the Western lambs are offered freely, they usually sell from 50 to 75 cents a hundred higher than native offerings. Another advantage in marketing native lambs early is that it enables the ewes you sell to fatten quickly. It also gives your breeding stock a chance to develop good flesh during the summer.

The shrink varies according to the condition of the animal. A ewe or lamb, if soft and in good flesh will shrink from 8 to 10 per cent, while a hard, fat lamb or ewe will shrink only 5 to 6 per cent. It is almost impossible to fill a bunch of sheep to any advantage at a stockyards market in a few hours, as they are most particular about drinking. Besides, it does not pay to feed hay to sheep that have been on cars only 12 to 16 hours unless you can get them to drink. Spring lambs usually fill better than any other class.

Buyers always have in mind the dead cost and the percentage of meat they will have when they get their purchases on the hooks in the coolers. Fifty-three to 55 per cent is considered a very good dressing lamb; 50 to 52 per cent is about an average; 48 to 50 per cent is fair, but the purchase of lambs which dress below 48 per cent causes the buyer no little loss. One per cent in the dressing is equal to 25 cents a hundred on foot. In other words, a lamb which buyers think will dress 52 per cent—and they usually are accurate in their estimates—is worth \$1 a hundred more than a lamb of the same quality which would dress 48 per cent. A good ewe will dress 50 to 52 per cent.

## Fruit for the Homes

(Continued from Page 8.)

ready, they may, of course, be set at once. Frequently, however, several days or even weeks may intervene between arrival and setting. Unless they are set at once, they should be unpacked, the bundles cut, and the trees "heeled in." Care should be taken to keep the varieties separated and to avoid mixing the labels. A shallow trench should be dug and the trees laid in it close together in a slanting position. Damp soil should then be packed, not simply thrown, about the roots thoroly firmed above them. After this is done a few more spadefuls may be thrown over loosely to help check evaporation. Many growers prefer to point the top to the south to prevent the rays of the sun striking so directly on the exposed trunks. Heeled in this way, the young trees may await planting for a considerable time without injury.

Wherever the character of the land will permit, thoro and deep working should be given before the trees are set. The surface should be made fine and friable. Sometimes it may be necessary to set trees in sod because of the steepness of the land. If this is done, they should be thoroly mulched as soon after setting as possible.

Don't set the trees too close. They should not in any case be closer than 32 feet; 36 feet is better, and 40 feet apart is, for most soils, better still. A sketch should be drawn off on paper showing the plan of the orchard and a list of the varieties it contains, with their location. Much inconvenience may often be avoided later if such a plan is made, and in any case it is always a source of satisfaction to be able to identify all the varieties with certainty as they come into bearing.

## 12 Flowering Shrubs



The Largest and Most Magnificent Collection ever Offered. One year size, they will bloom the same year planted and every year after, surrounding your home with a fragrant sea of ever-changing fragrant bloom. This beautiful collection is

## The Farmers Mail and Breeze's Gift to You

The shrubs we send you are about a foot high, the best size to plant. They grow rapidly, increasing in beauty from year to year, attaining in a short time the following size:

**Golden Bell.** Very tall and beautiful. 12 to 16 ft.  
**Barberry.** Neat, dense and spherical. 4 to 6 ft.  
**Deutzia.** Profuse, showy double bloomers. 6 to 8 ft.

**Sweet Shrub.** Quick growers, spicily fragrant. 4 to 5 ft.  
**Snowball.** Stately and imposing. 6 to 8 ft.  
**Rose of Sharon.** Heavy variegated bloom. 10 to 12 ft.

## Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in Every Year

Your home will be surrounded by the year, except for a few months in the winter. Very early in the year, even before the snow is gone, the **Golden Bells** are covered with rich golden flowers. Shortly afterward the **Barberry** blazes out in a mass of canary, quickly followed by the delicate yet massive rose blooms of the **Deutzias**. Midsummer brings the rich chocolate red flowers of the **Sweet Shrubs**, which bloom at intervals until snow. Then the **Snowballs**, with their stately white flowers and finally the luxuriant bloom of the **Rose of Sharon** is added to the scene. Even when winter's icy touch banishes the flowers, the brilliant red and yellow, brown and gold of the foliage, and the red berries of the **Barberry** (which remain through the winter) remind us that in but a few short months the flowers will return in greater beauty.

## Our "12 Shrub" Offer

We will send this collection of Twelve Hardy Shrubs, Postpaid, as a Premium with a One-Year Subscription to **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE** at \$1.00 and 30 cents additional, or \$1.30 in all. This covers all charges, for both the magazine and the Shrubs. **CUT THIS AD OUT,** write your name and address below, and send with \$1.30 to

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Shrub Dept. Topeka, Kan.**

Gentlemen:—I enclose \$1.30 for **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE** One Year and the 12 **SHRUBS** as listed in this ad, all charges paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Please Check whether a NEW ( ) or a RENEWAL ( ) subscription.

## Our 12 Shrub Collection

This big collection consists of these hardy one-year shrubs.

**2 Golden Bell (Forsythia)**  
**2 Thunberg's Barberry**  
**2 Deutzias**  
**2 Sweet Shrub (Cal'thus)**  
**2 Snowball Hydrangeas**  
**2 Rose of Sharon**

They are securely packed, and sent to you Postpaid, with full instructions for planting.



## A Real Gun for A Real Boy

Join Our Rifle Club and Get a Rifle Free

## 22-Calibre Hamilton Rifle

The Hamilton Rifle has stood the test of time. The Hamilton Rifle is safe, reliable and accurate to a hair. It makes an ideal light arm for camping excursions. It is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun. Length over all, 30 inches. Barrel, tapered, 16 inches. Sights, rear open and adjustable and front knife sights. Chambered for 22-calibre short and long R. F. Cartridges. Flat stock and forearm. Each rifle packed and shipped in individual carton. For small game and target practice this Hamilton is unexcelled.

**Send No Money—Just Your Name** We have 5,000 of these new model blooded boys. We pay all express charges so it doesn't cost you a penny. Fill in your name and address in coupon below and mail to us and you will receive full information how to secure this dandy rifle free.

**Sign This Coupon—Letter Not Necessary**  
**CAPPER RIFLE CLUB, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kansas**

Gentlemen:—Below you will find my name and address. Please send me full information how to secure the Hamilton Rifle free.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Route..... Box..... State.....



## Solid Gold Tie Pin

**FREE** One of this year's patterns of assorted colored stones. A very neat design and an attractive piece of jewelry. Every well dressed man should have one of these pins.

**Special Offer:** We will send this solid gold tie pin for only 3 yearly subscriptions to the Household, a big high grade story paper and family magazine, at 25 cents each, 75 cents in all. Address **The Household, Dept. T-P-7, Topeka, Kansas**

## Lady's Strap Hand Bag Free

This bag is made of cross grain grey leather, has two pockets for bills or other articles; coin pocket with nickel clasp; finger strap on back, size 8 1/2 x 6 in. The highest type of pocketbook-maker's art; latest style—beauty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Special Free Offer** To all who send us 6 yearly subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 50c each, \$1.50 in all, we will send one of these beautiful hand bags free and postpaid. **The Household, Dept. H.B.S., Topeka, Kan.**



## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

## Combination Sales.

Feb. 26 to Mar. 3—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

## Draft Horses.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

## Jacks and Jennets.

Mar. 13—Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Mar. 15—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Sale at Missouri State Fair grounds, Sedalia.

March 16—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

## Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 3—Combination sale, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

## Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle.

March 7—P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kan.

March 9—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.

April 7—Consignment Sale, Newton, Kan. W. H. Mott, Salesmanager, Herington, Kan.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

March 13—Blank Brothers & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

March 14—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

March 14—Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.

Mar. 21—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

March 28—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.

Mar. 30—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.

## Polled Durham Cattle.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 29—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.

## Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 27—Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 28—John Nalman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Mar. 26—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 14—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

## Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

## Chester White Hogs.

Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A rare opportunity to buy World's grand champion Jack blood will be given our readers March 13 when H. T. Hineman & Sons will sell 50 prize winning jacks and jennets, at Fairview Stock Farm, Dighton, Kan. They will also sell 10 good Percheron stallions, mares and colts. The rugged, heavy boned kind. The offering includes 25 jacks from weanlings to tried jacks, 14 1/2 to 16 hands standard. The 25 choice jennets to be sold are bred to the World's grand champion jack, Kansas Chief 9194, most all of them showing heavy in foal. A number with Kansas Chief colts by side. The jacks and jennets are first prize winners of Kansas and Missouri State Fairs and should interest anyone in the market for the best in jack stock. The sale will be held in new sale pavilion on farm regardless of the weather. For further particulars address H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze who are interested in high class Saddle horses should look up the card announcement in this issue of John O. Evans of Asherville, Kan. Mr. Evans is offering some American bred Saddle horses, ranging in age from 2 to 4 years. If interested in these high class horses write Mr. Evans at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. J. Wempe, Frankfort Kan., (Marshall county), a Percheron breeder, is advertising stock for sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up his advertisement. He offers nothing for sale that is not right in every way and his Percherons will be found of superior size and quality. Write him for descriptions and prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

The well known Howard W. Wright farm of 920 acres near Barnard, Kan., (Lincoln county) has been consigned to the Middle West Land Auction company of Salina, Kan., and is to be divided into several smaller farms and sold at auction Friday, March 16. This should be of general interest to anyone desiring a small farm. Such parties should write to the Middle West Land Auction company, Salina, for further information. This company is doing an ex-

tensive business in sub-dividing large farms and tracts of land and selling them at auction. They have acquired a reputation for square, clean methods and anyone desiring further information about their terms, etc., should write them at Salina. Mr. Wright, who is selling his farm on March 16, is returning to Texas, where he formerly lived.—Advertisement.

C. E. Hale of Wathena, Kan., will make a close price on an outstanding jack if taken at once. Mr. Hale has owned this jack for several years and will guarantee him in every respect. There are a lot of high class mules in the neighborhood ranging in age from last spring colts to coming 4-year-olds that demonstrate the breeding worth of this jack. If you are interested in this good jack write to Mr. Hale and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle of the highest quality and of the most popular blood lines. He is one of the best cattlemen in the West and his 15 bulls offered in his advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are chuck full of quality, have been well grown and are an exceptionally choice lot. The prices are very reasonable indeed for the kind of bulls he is offering. He invites anyone looking for a real herd bull prospect to visit his herd as soon as convenient. Write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

## Holstein Sale at Chapman.

J. A. Engler of Chapman, Kan., will sell 57 head of Holsteins Wednesday, March 7. The offering is composed of 2 and 3-year-old heifers, all high grades and all springing to calve to the service of registered bulls. These cattle are tuberculin tested and are the making of first class dairy cows. Mr. Engler bought these heifers in Green county, Wisconsin, where dairying has been the principal business of the farmers for 55 years. If you want some good, young, useful Holsteins, arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

## Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Kansas Hereford Breeders' second annual sale which will be held in the pavilion at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., next Saturday, March 3. Fifty-one bulls and 19 females go in this sale and the entire offering has been drawn from over 20 well known Kansas herds and have been personally inspected by competent men before it was cataloged in this sale. W. A. Cochel, who is at the head of the Animal Husbandry Department, will be pleased to answer any questions regarding the sale. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Howell Brothers' Good Sale.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., drew a fine day for their big Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at the farm near Marietta and Herkimer last Wednesday. A big crowd of farmers and the largest attendance of breeders of recent years were out and the sale was snappy and spirited from the start. The sale was conducted by Col. J. L. Brady and Col. Frank Wempe. No big average was expected as much of the offering was young gilts. The general average of \$65 on 40 head was entirely satisfactory. The top was \$86 for a fine gilt. She went to J. E. Frazier, Concordia, Kan. Only three sold under \$50. Among the prominent breeders who attended and bought were Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.; J. M. Williams & Son, Home, Kan.; R. D. Jones, Concordia; Samuelson Brothers, Cleburne,



## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**Jones Sells on Approval**  
High Quality Duroc-Jerseys. White Wyandottes, eggs for sale now. W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

## QUALITY AND SIZE

Big type Poland Chinas, either sex, \$12 to \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed and a pedigree with each pig. E. CASS, COLLYER, Trego Co., KANSAS

## Quality Durocs

Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

## Private Sale, Boars and Gilts

A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Also one of my herd boars. Priced to sell. Address A. E. SISCO, R.R. 2, Topeka, Kansas

**Duroc-Jerseys**  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

## TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immuned. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

## Choice Duroc Gilts, Bred

30 spring gilts, bred to Illustrators II Jr., for March and April farrow. These are sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder or G. M.'s Defender. The best lot I have ever raised. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

**Bonnie View Stock Farm**  
Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins  
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

## DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ON APPROVAL

15 spring and fall yearlings ready for hard service. \$30 to \$40. Shipped to you before you pay. Fully guaranteed. I've got one for you. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**HIRSCHLER'S DUROCS** Best of breeding. Spring boars ready for service. Gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Write today. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

**Bancroft's Durocs**  
Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

**Duroc-Jersey** gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow, to a good son of Critic B, and a grandson of Perfect Col.; May boars. Fall pigs either sex. R. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

## DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superbe, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

## Immune Duroc Boars

Herd headed to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. C. B. Woodruff, Winfield, Mo.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS** Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs**, all ages, sired by champion males. Hereford Cattle. Catalog free. C. M. Thompson, Latis, Ind.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**BIG TYPE POLANDS** Fall boars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. JULIUS RAHE, Winkler, Kan.

**Fashionable Stock Place** Big Type Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

## Albright's Private Sale

of more quality, big type Poland China bred gilts and Sep. pigs, either sex, is now on. You can't beat them. Write today for prices. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

## FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

## Outstanding Poland Chinas

A few wonderful fall boars and gilts. Great herd stock or great to fit for next fall shows. They are the best big type breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address JOE YOUNG, Richards, Mo. JOE SHEEHY.

## Poland Chinas Big Type

Spring and summer pigs. Sired by Jupiter, Champion of three states. ENGLEMAN STOCK FARM, Fredonia, Kan.

## Early Fall Boars and Gilts

Bred gilts all sold. One spring boar. Extra good. All immune. Ask today. W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

**Private Sale**  
A few bred gilts, some fine June and July boars and one extra good February boar by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

## ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

Home of more prize winners than any herd in the West, headed by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.; large, roomy, prolific sows. Am pricing the grand champion boar Robidoux; also special prices on fall and spring boars. A number of herd headers among them priced for quick sale. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

## As Good As Grows

Comparison with other herds most earnestly invited. Smooth, Extra Smooth Price and Extra Smooth Price 2nd, herd boars at the top. History makers. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas

## Immune Bred Sows and Gilts

30 extra choice ones, mostly bred to the great young boar, NEBRASKA WONDER KING, grandson of the 1100 lb. King of Wonders. I am making very attractive prices and will ship on approval. Also 125 fall pigs at low figure, can furnish pairs not related.

**Plainview Hog and Seed Farm**  
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box 11, Humboldt, Neb.

## TAYLOR'S World DUROCS

Booking orders for pigs, from 4 of the largest brood sows in Missouri, to be delivered at 3 months old. Express charges prepaid and pigs registered. If you want the best going, here is your herd. James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

## SHEEP.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

## CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS** Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

**For Sale, O. I. Cs.** A few service boars, July gilts and fall pigs, priced for quick sale. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

**EXTRA GOOD O. I. C. BOARS** 100 to 150 lbs. each—best of breeding. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

**Summer Boars** and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

**Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites** Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Bon 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURE, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**FEHNER'S O. I. C.** Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

## SILVER LEAF O. I. C's.

Am sold out of everything but August boars. They are fine, of the best of breeding and priced cheap for quick sale. Will ship them on approval. Write for description. C. A. Cary, Route 1, Mead Valley, Kan.

## Herd of CHESTER WHITES

All bred stuff sold to Copper Pig Club Boys. Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D.

I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the difference between Chester Whites and O. I. Cs. My herd boar a prize winner, for sale. Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

**BREED THE BEST**

There can be but **One Best** Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our Famous **O. I. C. HOGS** weighed 2806 lbs. Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments **U. S. Gov't Inspected** We have bred O. I. C. Hogs for 53 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease. Write today for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale" also True History of the Origin of the O. I. C. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.** 666 Heights Temple Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

## For Sale or Trade

One black Mammoth jack, black with mealy points; 15 hands high, weight 900 lbs. Will sell cheap. Address L. R. TRANER, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

## 7 JACKS, 10 JENNETS

Two to 7 years old, 14 to 15 1/2 hands high, heavy bone. Priced to sell. For further information write A. ALTMAN, ALMENA, KAN.

## REGISTERED JACK

Black with white points. Six years old, height 14 1/2 hands. Extra well built, sound in every respect, prompt performer. Colts, from last spring foals to coming 4-year-olds, to show. On account of my age I cannot care for this Jack and look after my farms. He will command the best patronage in any community and I will sell him at a great bargain if taken at once. C. E. Hale, Wathena, Kan.

## 15 JACKS 20 JENNETS

3 to 6 years old. 15 to 15 1/2 hands high. Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today.

**Philip Walker**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

## JACKS FOR SALE

Seven head, blacks with white points, except one which is dark gray. Ages as follows: Two that are two years old, two, three years old. Two coming eight and one coming ten. All broke to mares and prompt performers. Colts to show from matured jacks. Mares in foal from past season. Also Standard bred stallion. Would consider ton draft stallion on some of this stock. All jacks eligible to reg.

**Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.**



**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

**A Jack and Stallion** for sale or trade. H. W. Morris, Altamont, Kan.

**For Sale or Exchange** 3 Mammoth jacks and 2 jack colts. A. B. C. DUBACH, TROY, KANSAS

**FOR SALE—4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS** The jacks are 4 and 5 years old, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands, standard measure. They are all grandsons of Limestone Mammoth. F. W. POOS, POTTER, KANSAS

**Two Jacks** One 3 years, 14 hands. One 2 years, heavy bone. Also 2 jennets, for sale. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

**HORSES.**

**For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions** \$250 to \$400, except two. Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA

**ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** and one jack for sale. J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, ABILENE, KANSAS

**80 Head** Percheron, Belgian, shire and Clydesdale stallions. Illinois and Iowa colts, from \$250 to \$350. Big Bams in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.

**For Sale or Trade for Land** **MULES OR CATTLE.** 2 three-year-old and 6 two-year-old Percheron stallions; one high school registered Saddle stallion. 2 registered jacks, 15 and 16 hands standard. Four good Percheron mares, heavy with foal. Will sell one or all. GEO. H. WEEKS, BELVUE, KANSAS

**Stock For Sale!**

3 head of Standard bred colts; one brown filley 4 years old, stands 16 hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, has been tracked a little and shows lots of speed. Sire Pactolus Ellwood 50245, he by old Pactolus 9102; dam, Bessie Miller, by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black stud, 3 years old, has been tracked a little and is clever and very speedy. Stands 15.3 and weighs now 1,135. Drives single and double. He is a full brother to the above mare. One black filley, 3 years old, same sire. Dam, Estan Solotta, by Symboler 2:09. All these colts are sound and highly bred. We have 6 high grade white face bulls for sale, 2 years old, past. They are in fine condition. I have 5 head of high grade Holstein heifers for sale. They are from 14 months to 3 years old; 3 giving milk and one springer. All are bred to my Holstein male. One Holstein male, coming 2 years old in April. This is an extra big male, greater part white in color. I want to sell all 8 head together. A few registered Jersey cows for sale.

O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas

**40 PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS**

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way. Imported Spanish jack, weight 1200 pounds at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable. J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Kansas

**PERCHERON AND BELGIAN** **Over 60 Head of Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts**

To close up a partnership the mares and colts must be sold by March 1st. I mean business. Come and see them. J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS

**Graner Stock Farm** **Percherons**

Bryan 54682  
Special prices for 60 days on Stallions and a few spans of matched mares. W. H. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS (12 Mi. from Atchison) (Good R. R. Connections)

**Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.** **Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires** We offer for sale all of our champions and prize winners in the recent Denver show and the Nebraska State Fair. They are of the highest class, extra weights, bone, quality and action. We have 70 stallions coming 2 and 3 years old and older—outstanding good ones—imported and home-bred of the three breeds, sound, clean draft in the breeding studs. Come and make your selection. We invite inspection and we offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you. A. P. COON, Manager

Kan.; Guy Zimmerman, Washington; Andrew Kruse, Bremen, Kan.; and a number of farmers from over Marshall county. W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., bought two choice gilts on a mail order as did Dan Casement of Manhattan. This was Howell Brothers' regular annual sale and the offering was presented in good form and was one of real merit. Col. Jesse Howell and Mrs. Howell are always the real hosts and the splendid warm dinner served to everyone who attended the sale was very much appreciated. The Howell Brothers are keeping a number of choice sows.—Advertisement.

**Choice Shorthorn Bulls.**

Warren Watts, proprietor of Crescent Acre Farms, Clay Center, Kan., breeds registered Shorthorn cattle of good quality and breeding and is starting his advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze with this issue. He offers six yearling bulls sired by The Cardinal, a pure Scotch bull, and they are out of dams from the well known Fred Gifford herd. Mr. Watts lives on his farm joining Clay Center and will be pleased to answer all inquiries promptly concerning these yearling bulls and will be glad to show them to anyone who will stop off and phone him. His prices will be found very reasonable considering quality and breed of. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once for prices.—Advertisement.

**Consignment Holstein Sale.**

On Saturday, April 7, one of the best lots of registered Holsteins ever offered in Kansas will go thru the sale ring at Dr. J. T. Axtell's farm, Newton, Kan. The offering will include 50 head consigned by Dr. J. T. Axtell, Dr. Schuyler Nichols and Dr. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan. These men are all breeders and they are drawing from their good herds to make this sale an attraction. Every animal will be sold with a positive guarantee. All cattle will be tuberculin tested. The cows and heifers will either be fresh or close springers. There will be included a number of bulls ready for service. For further information concerning the offering write either of the consignors. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

**Moser's Duroc Jersey Sale.**

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., held his regular annual bred sow sale at Sabetha, Kan., as advertised, February 7. The sale was well attended by breeders and farmers from all over Northeastern Kansas. Mr. Moser was well pleased with the average of \$46, as much of the offering was quite young. Mr. Moser has bought liberally during the past year and his herd is today one of the strong herds in breeding and individual merit. His boar sales in the fall and his bred sow sales in February at Sabetha are fixed events. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch who did the selling on the block and Roy Kistner in the ring. The sale was held in very comfortable quarters and the comfort of everybody attending the sale was looked after carefully by Mr. Moser. He is offering some choice fall boars and gilts at reasonable prices as he desires to make room for spring litters.—Advertisement.

**Holstein Dispersion Sale.**

P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kan., have recently decided to disperse their Holstein dairy herd. At the present time they are selling cream to the Belle Springs Creamery company and their check is better than \$75 a month. However their big farm operations and the scarcity of farm help has decided them to disperse the dairy herd. Twenty-four 2-year-old high grade Holstein heifers go in the sale. These were carefully selected by this firm and are now freshening or heavy springers. They are big, well marked heifers with every indication of being great milk producers. They are bred to a registered bull. The Jersey heifers are the same age and are all fresh and while none of them can be registered at least one of them is a purebred. The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Junction City, where the best of railroad facilities prevail. Ask your railroad agent for information. Write P. H. Gfeller & Son for further information. Address them at Junction City, Kan.—Advertisement.

**The Boyds' Duroc Sale.**

J. C. Boyd & Son, and Ira Boyd, held a very successful sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows at the farm near Virginia, Neb., February 16. The offering was an exceptionally high class one. An immense crowd was in attendance and good prices were received. The entire offering, most of which were spring gilts, sold for an average of \$60.50. The demand was especially strong for gilts bred to Crimson Model. O. Boyd topped the sale, buying a spring gilt sired by Royal Col. for \$144. She was one of the best gilts that has gone thru a sale ring this year. An outstanding spring gilt went to W. W. Zink of Turon, Kan., for \$94. Ed Dole of Beatrice secured a bargain, one of the same litter, at \$101. One of the best buys of the sale was made by E. M. Stille. He bought the tried sow Madaline, sired by Crimson Col. and bred to Ideal Model, for the low price of \$71. J. R. Mitchem and T. P. Gluck, both of Summerfield, Kan., were good buyers. Other buyers at \$75 or more were W. S. Bush, Lewiston, Neb.; I. H. Molton, Lewiston, Neb. A lot of other good breeders and farmers made purchases at prices ranging from \$50 to \$65. Col. W. M. Putman did the selling, displaying his usual high class ability.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

This is the last call for the big Hampshire hog circuit beginning with A. H. Lindgren of Jansen, Neb., selling at Fairbury, Neb., February 26, and the following day at Carl Schroeder's at Avoca, Neb. Both sales can be attended with little expense. If you want the best in Hampshire don't overlook these sales.—Advertisement.

**The Von Forell Poland Sale.**

One of the very best offerings of the season will be sold in the Von Forell Brothers' sale to be held at farm near Chester, Neb., Tuesday, February 27. They are selling an unusually choice lot of big tried sows. Try and attend this sale and go along to the John Nalman Sale at Fairbury the following day.—Advertisement.

**Last Call Nalman's Poland Sale.** Remember John Nalman's big Poland China bred sow sale to be held in Smith's

**HORSES.**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** Also 3 jacks and 4 jennets for sale. Close prices for quick sale. C. T. BERRY, Route 2, PARSONS, KAN.

**STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS**

Registered Percheron stallions, yearling, two, three and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Brilliant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind. Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of big, registered mares showing colts. 30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that breed the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard measure. Jennets in foal. All stock guaranteed. References, the Banks of Lawrence. 40 mi. west of Kansas City. AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



**Percherons — Belgians — Shires**

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, tom and heavier, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and noted prize winning imported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices. Near Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IA.

**Redline Stock Farm Percherons**

ILLICO 81462, Imported by Watson, Woods Bros. and Kelly is a beautiful black stallion with all the proof you will want that he is a great foal getter. BONAPARTE 101896 was foaled in 1913 and was the second prize winner in class that fall at the Iowa state fair. He is now a beautiful black weighing about 2000. KANGOROU STAR 122197 was foaled in April 1914. He is a beautiful black stallion and was sired by C. W. Lamer's great prize winning Kangorou. The above Stallions are for sale and any man wanting Percheron stallions that are right in every particular should visit Glasco and investigate these stallions and what they have done for this vicinity. Write for further information. I also offer a big boned Mammoth Jack. Address, GEO. W. NOWELS, Glasco, Kan.



**German Coach Stallions and Mares**

The Farmers General Purpose Horse

23 stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, gentle but powerful young stallions, 1300 to 1600 pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

BERGNER BROS., Route 4, PRATT, KANSAS  
WALDOCK LAKE RANCH

**Bishop Bros. Percherons**

Our stallions are all young, a life of usefulness before them. They are the big, strong boned, massive kind, with quality and finish to suit the most critical buyer. If you want a stallion it will pay you to come see ours. You can find what you want and at the right price. We invite your inspection and solicit your inquiry. Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.

**Solomon Valley** **Stock Farm** **Asherville, Kansas**

We are now offering some high grade American bred Saddle stallions, 2, 3, and 4 year olds. Correspondence solicited.

Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.

**Big Missouri Jack Sale**

Savannah, Missouri

March 16th, 1917

20 Big Registered Black Jacks, 20

all good ages, from 14-2 to 15-3 standard measure. A few good jennets and 3 Percheron Stallions. This is one of the best lots of jacks selling this year. Write for big illustrated catalog.

G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo., SALE AT SAVANNAH, MO.



**Registered Kentucky** **JACKS**

I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years old, height from 14 1/2 hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Anyone wanting a good jack call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe depot, 1 block from Interurban depot. Come and see me.

E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas  
Successor to Sanders and Maggard





## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS** from tried each. The best blood lines. R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.



**Shaw's Hampshires**  
150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Service sows and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

**W. H. Fisher, White City, Kan.** Pure bred stock sales. Write, wire or phone. Address as above.

**Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.** LIVESTOCK Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

## Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons. **W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**MORRISON'S RED POLLS** Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** 20 Red Polled heifers and young bulls for sale; can furnish herds not related. Also Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. **Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.**

## Red Polled Bulls

Six yearling bulls and one that is three years old. Also cows and heifers. By L. S. Cremo by the champion Cremo. One coming three-year-old PERCHERON STUD out of the grand champion mare Gollotte. Address: **Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.**

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

## GALLOWAY CATTLE

at Public Auction, 4 miles N. W. of Amoret, Mo., and 4 miles east of Boicourt, Kan., March 6th. 20 Head of Registered Galloway Cattle; 6 cows, 2 with calf at foot; 3 two-year-old heifers; 3 one-year-old heifers; 2 heifer calves; one herd bull; 2 two-year-old bulls; 3 bull calves. **J. W. PRIESTLEY, BOICOURT, KAN.**

## Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

## Smoky Hill Ranch

**E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.**

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**ANGUS CATTLE** 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. **Berkshire Hogs** **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.**



**Aberdeen Angus Cattle** Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 15024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

## FOR QUICK SALE

43 high grade cows, 4 to 8 years old. 1 high grade bull coming 4. All cows will bring calves. Some with calves at foot now. **FRANK A. VOPAT, LUCAS, KANSAS.**

## 17 Angus Bulls

In ages from six to 12 months old. Can ship over Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Will sell some cows and heifers. Address: **H. L. Knisley & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)**

## 15 Registered ANGUS BULLS

Ages 8 to 12 months, also my four year old herd bull, Embree, No. 167382. Also recleaned Sudan grass seed for sale. **W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.**

sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., Wednesday, February 23. This is one of the good sales of the season and about the last chance to buy bred sows. Von Forell Brothers sell at Chester, Neb., the day before. Kansas breeders and farmers should plan to attend both sales.—Advertisement.

## Good Place to Buy Shorthorns.

Blank Brothers & Kleen, the big Shorthorn breeders of Franklin, Neb., announce, in this issue, their annual reduction sale to be held at Hastings, Neb., March 13. This means that a few tops are being drawn from each of five good herds to make up the offering of 50. The 35 females will all be bred and a fourth of them have calves at foot by the herd bulls owned by this firm. One of these, Imp. Strowan Star, is well known in Shorthorn circles for his ability as a sire of uniform, smooth type females. A few of his daughters are listed in the sale. Missie's Sultan is a massive fellow and very thick fleshed. His get prove his greatness as a sire. The other two bulls are of equal merit as sires and all have first class Scotch pedigrees. Half or more of the offering is pure Scotch and the remainder is Scotch topped. The catalog gives all information. Everything will sell in good breeding form, tuberculin tested, and insured for 90 days. There will be no better place to buy good, well bred, useful Shorthorns, worth the money. Write now for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Big Ox Polands Sell Well.

A draft from the Big Ox Poland China herd at Steele City, Neb., went thru the sale ring on February 12. The demand was strong, as it always is for the kind W. E. Willey breeds. The day was cold and raw but the crowd was fairly good sized. The entire offering of 58 bred sows and gilts sold for an average of \$89. A. H. Johnson of Gibbon, Neb., topped the sale at \$210 buying a March gilt sired by Big Bone's Son and bred to Smooth Ox. Fred Dralle of Mission Hill, S. D., was a heavy buyer, paying as high as \$205 for the tried sow Annie Price 39th. This sow sold bred for an early litter to Superb, the great son of Superba. J. H. Brown of Selden, Kan., was a good buyer, paying \$130 for a spring yearling by Big Bone's Son. Henshaw Brothers of Medill, Okla., bought a good one at \$100. E. E. Hargrave of Steele City took one at \$100. A. O. Handley also of Steele City was a good buyer at prices of \$100 and better. Among the other prominent buyers were J. D. Sawyer, Morrowville, Kan.; J. W. Liggett, Almena, Kan.; T. J. Murphy, Pawnee City, Neb.; F. W. Hanson, Stella, Neb.; John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; F. G. Dobbs, Greenfield, Ind.; H. D. Brown, Stella; M. H. Haglerod, Arapahoe, Neb., and others. Col. H. S. Duncan did the selling in his highly efficient way.—Advertisement.

## Nelson's Dispersion Sale.

The S. A. Nelson & Sons dispersion sale of Poland Chinas February 17, was an event of great importance to Poland China breeders. The grandest lot of big tried sows that has been sold this year went thru the ring and fairly good prices were realized. Nelson & Sons express themselves as well satisfied. The entire offering of 61 head, consisting of four herd boars, late spring gilts, etc., sold for \$4,187, an average of \$68.96. The top of the sale went to Fraser Brothers of Waco for \$220. This was the tried sow daughter of Big Timm. C. J. Hanson of Belvidere bought her full sister, a year younger, for \$90. L. A. Pohe of Hampton bought a tried sow for \$135 and Otto A. Glee of Martell, Neb., secured one at \$117.50. C. L. Mayhal of Plattsmouth bought one for \$130. Frank Hess of Surprise was a good bidder and bought several, among them the King of Wonders sow at \$127.50. Jake Etman of Roca, Neb., bought a daughter of Nebraska Wonder, paying \$142.50. Other buyers at prices around \$100 were Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.; Wint Kyle, Mankato, Kan.; Levi Hendrickson, Hampton, Neb.; Dr. A. F. Brown of Malta Bend, Mo.; bought Nelson's Blue Valley at \$249, and W. Kyle of Mankato, Kan., secured Timm 3d for the bargain counter price of \$70. Col. J. C. Price did the selling.—Advertisement.

## Cavett Made Good Sale.

T. W. Cavett, one of Nebraska's best known Poland China breeders, held his annual bred sow sale on February 15. Mr. Cavett, following his past custom, presented the offering without any fitting whatever and relied upon the past record of his sales to recommend the sows. Parties who had bought from him in the past were his best buyers at this sale. The offering averaged \$72 with a top price of only \$127, which was paid by O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Only one other animal reached the \$100 mark, but none sold very low, which indicates the uniformity of the offering. A. F. Blinde of Johnson, Neb., secured a bargain in a tried sow sired by the \$1,000 Big Price and bred to Cavett's Black Cloverdale. J. R. Matticks & Sons of Bladen, Neb., were good buyers; among other purchases they secured the sow Smooth Giantsess for the low price of \$88. C. J. Harper bought a Big Price fall gilt for \$81. H. H. Barnard, Nelson, Neb., bought several good ones, among them being a tried sow sired by Long Wonder. Other good buyers were Fred Klute, Hampton, Neb.; A. P. Anderson, Marquette, Neb.; J. W. Gregory, Ord, Neb.; Ed Moore, Phillips, Neb.; J. P. Stickland, Kenesaw, Neb.; A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., and others. J. C. Price was the auctioneer and secured every dollar possible for the offering.—Advertisement.

## Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

The annual sale of registered Shorthorn cattle to be made by the Highline Shorthorn Breeders' association of Farnam, Neb., will be held March 14 and 15. This is one of the really important Shorthorn sale events of the season for Nebraska. This year's offering, consisting of about 100 head, is consigned by about 20 members of the association and every animal selling has been passed upon by an authorized inspector, selected by the association. There are now about 600 head of Shorthorns owned by the members of the association, making it possible for each consignor to put in a few really good ones and the whole making up an outstanding offering. The cattle are grown under the most healthful conditions possible, wintered in open sheds and fed only such feeds as are grown on the farms. The Nebraska School of Agriculture, Curtis, Neb., is consigning three real herd bulls; A. Zollars & Sons consign 10 bulls, sired by a son of Whitehall Sultan; Godfrey & Godfrey have some good ones sired by Village Mascott, a son of Augustine; E. W. Crossgrove & Sons have quite a large consignment, largely sired by Nonpareil Victor 2d, Imp. Strowan Star and

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

## FISHER'S POLLED DURHAMS

For Sale: A splendid bull, year old in Nov. Roan and eligible in the Polled Durham book. Also bull year old in April. Address **E. E. FISHER, STOCKTON, KANSAS**

## Polled Durham &amp; Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered  
**Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride** 1st at Kansas, Neb., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

## Willson's Polled Durhams

For Sale: One 2-year-old herd bull, and three bulls, 8 and 11 months old. Also a few cows and heifers. Strong in Polled Durham breeding. Also a few choice Poland sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. **T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kansas**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bases) and Rose of Sharon families. Offer: 3 year old **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.**

## ELMENDALE SHORTHORNS

100 big, rugged bulls, suitable for herd headers, or farm and range use. 50 females of different ages. These cattle are especially good and the prices attractive. Address **Elmendale Farms, Fairbury, Neb.**

## OUR HERD BULL

Abbottford Lad 2, 395341, a pure Scotch bull, three years old, deep red, good disposition and a good breeder. We are keeping every heifer he has sired. Priced to sell quick. Also bull calves six to 10 months. **Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas**

## Scotch Topped Shorthorn Bulls for sale

9 to 14 months old; from milking dams. Young Mary's and Orange cows of good size and conformation. **E. C. SMITH & SON, PLEASANTON, KAN.** Frisco and Mo. P. Railroads.

## Salter's Shorthorns

12 young bulls 6 to 12 months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. These young bulls are by such sires as Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Silver Hampton and Master of the Dale; also cows and heifers, Scotch, Scotch topped and plain bred in calf to our great herd bulls, but priced so both farmer and breeder can afford to buy. Visitors always welcome. Phone Market 3705. Address: **Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas**

## \$50,000 IN SHORTHORN PRIZES

This association has appropriated for 1917 approximately \$50,000 for prizes at state fairs, interstate fairs, livestock shows, state and interstate association shows and sales from New England to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to the Gulf. Pick your show thing now and begin preparation for these contests, that you may claim a share of the prize money. **American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

## Registered Shorthorn Bulls

Large, rugged fellows; ages from 12 to 30 months. Nine head; five roans and four reds. Sire, Baron Pride 371007 a 2000 pound bull. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. W. ESTES, SITKA, Clark Co., KAN.**

## SHORTHORNS Private Sale

Seven bulls from eight to fourteen months old. Also cows and heifers. Shipping point Wamego. Oldest herd in Potawatomi county. Address **W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.**

## SHORTHORNS Scotch and Scotch Topped

Six bulls from six to 13 months old. Reds and Roans. Sired by Scotch Pride, wt. 2200. Prices reasonable considering breeding and individual merit. **E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS (Dickinson County)**

## Norton County Breeders Association

**SAMUEL TEAFORD, President** **CARL BEHRENT, Secretary**  
**Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917** **H. A. JOHNSON, President** **FRED STROMWELL, Secretary**

**For Quick Sale** 12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

**25 BRED SOWS** and gilts bred for spring farrow 6 spring boars and fall boar pigs. Everything on approval. **J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.**

**Poland China Pigs.** Three boars of September farrow weigh about 130 or 140 pounds each. **GEO. W. GOODMAN, LENORA, KANSAS.**

**POLAND CHINA** Last fall Gilts for sale. Write for prices. **PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.**

**Shorthorns** The home of the great bull, Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Nothing for sale at present. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almema, Kansas.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Cedarlawn Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale: The two year old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight. A valuable tried bull sold guaranteed in every way. Young bulls from six to ten months old. Address **S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**ACRES**  
**Crescent Acre Farms**  
Registered Shorthorn Cattle.  
For Sale: Six yearling bulls, sired by The Cardinal and out big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address: **Warren Watts, Kansas**  
**Clay Center**  
3,000 bushels Red Texas Seed oats. Recleaned and graded. Write for prices.

## Fifteen Bulls

I offer 15 Shorthorn Bulls eight months old to yearlings. They are reds and roans and have size and quality. You will buy a bull if you visit my herd. Address: **K. G. Gilstad, Lancaster, Kan. (12 miles from Atchison.) Good R.R. Facilities.**

## Salt Creek Valley Private Sale

25 Shorthorn bulls from six to 12 months old. Also a good three year old bull. All sired by Barmpton Model 338998, by Barmpton Knight. Also a few cows and heifers. Good breeding and plenty of quality. Inspection invited. Write for further information. Address **E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)**

## SHORTHORN BULLS

Yearling bulls, reds and roans got by Scotchman and Master Butterfly 5th, our pure Scotch herd bulls, weighing better than a ton each. Inspection invited. We price bulls to sell them. Address **W. F. Bleam & Sons, Osborne Co., Bloomington, Kan.**

**Symphony's Last 395198**  
  
Is now for sale, 4 yrs. old. Keeping all of his heifers. Write for price. **H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kansas**

## Scotch and Scotch Tops

A choice lot of young bulls from 8 to 10 months old for sale. Sired by **Valiant 346102** and **Maringo Pearl 391962**. A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further information address: **C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.**



## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Registered Hereford Bulls**

One 2-year-old, weight 1800 pounds; one extra good May calf, weight 600 pounds, and several other bull calves; also some good Farnham stud yearlings.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

**Registered Hereford Bulls**

1 herd bull, by Laredo Boy, one 2-year-old, 2 senior yearlings, one calf. Good breeding.

J. A. TOMBAUGH & SON,

Athol, (Smith County), Kansas.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**FOR SALE** 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

**MAPLE GROVE GUERNSEYS**

REG. BULLS AND FEMALES—All ages for sale at all times, rich in high testing, heavy producing and A. R. blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. J. GREINER Box 206-B Billings, Missouri

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Registered Jersey Bulls** Excellent Breeding, Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**JERSEYS FOR SALE**

25 head of cows and heifers, some bull calves. Would sell entire herd at bargain if taken soon. C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.

**Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf**

Sire Pogue of Brondale 106006; dam, Marion's Boneta, 302680. Priced right. ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas outs; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Full-Blood, Registered Jersey Herd Sale**

Will sell at Public Sale on Cloverdale Stock Farm, one mile north and one mile west of Colony, Kan., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, starting at 2:30 o'clock.

Silver Grill 3rd, No. 261347, 6 years. Dam, Silver Grill No. 183778. Sire, Joe Gans No. 86638.

Frances Brownie 301972, 4 years. Dam, Lily Vivian of Kansas 278752. Sire, Mirror's Golden Lad 103099.

Leona May of Kansas 278751, 6 years old. Dam, Leon P. Landseer 2nd, Sire, Silver Chancellor 63950.

Lily Vivian of Kansas 278752, 6 years. Dam, Lily Combine 145140. Sire, Mirror's Golden Lad 103099.

Miss Virginia Best 301973, 4 years old. Dam, Emma Eloff 261583. Sire, Pontaine's Silent Eminent 88921.

Madam Eloff 2nd 260500, 6 years old. Dam, Madame Eloff 153200. Sire, Silver Chancellor 63950.

Sorrowful Sisy, No. 264067, 7 years old. Dam, Sorrowful Sisy No. 113399. Sire, Silver Chancellor No. 63950.

Cloverdale Virginia, 3 years old. Dam, Miss Virginia Best 301973. Sire, Jack Johnson 121550.

**HERD BULL** Cloverdale Eminent 140651, 2 yrs. old. Dam, Sorrowful Sisy 264067. Sire, Jack Johnson of Kansas 121550.

**THOROUGHbred CALVES NOT YET REGISTERED** One Heifer calf, daughter of Leona May, dropped Feb. 23, 1916. One Heifer calf, daughter of Francis Brownie, born Dec. 20, 1916. One Bull calf, of Sorrowful Sisy No. 264067, Oct. 6, 1916.

One Bull calf of Silver Grill of Kan., Oct. 11, 1916. Also 64 head of grade cattle.

Hack will meet Santa Fe trains Nos. 201 and 202.

**The Smiths, Colony, Kan.**

**The All-Around Jersey**

is the farmer's cow. She's his friend and pride—the beautiful, gentle, ever-paying milk machine that lifts the mortgage, builds up the fertility of the farm, and puts the whole business on a sound, paying, permanent basis. She adapts herself to all climates and all feeds and does not need fancy care. She matures early and lives long. And she's so sleek, clean cut and handsome, as to be the family pet and pride. She produces well and sells well. Learn about her in our fine, free book, "About Jersey Cattle." Write for it now.

**THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**  
355 West 23d St., N.Y. City

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows, Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas**

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES**

10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$30 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

**Registered Bull Calves**

for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**

Price winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**Braeburn Holsteins**

A. R. O. bull calves from eight months down. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kansas

**FIFTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers**

and some registered yearling bulls for sale. Cows are heavy springers and good ones.

EAGER & FLORY, Route 8, Lawrence, Kansas

**Sunflower Herd Holsteins**

Nothing for sale at present. Am holding all my stock for my big two days' spring sale in which I will sell 150 head of the most popular A.R.O. breeding. Watch this paper for later announcements.

F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Look to the Future.  
**TREDICO BULLS, (Holsteins)**  
Kingman, Kansas.

others. F. B. Kerr's consignment is by the pure Scotch bull, May King. This is the seventh sale to be made by this association and the offering is sure to please. Start investigation at once by writing for the big free catalog. It tells about each individual consignment. Mention this paper when writing. Address E. W. Crossgrove, Sale Manager, Farnam, Neb.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY.

Prospective jack buyers will be glad to learn of the G. M. Scott sale to be held at Savannah, Mo., March 16. The good class of jacks and the square dealing policy of Mr. Scott have made his sales an event of great importance among the jack and mule breeders of the Missouri Valley. The offering March 16 will be in every way equal to the high standard maintained for years. There will be 20 jacks of serviceable ages, ranging from 14.2 to 15.3 hands high (standard measure). A few good jennets and three good Percheron stallions. Mr. Scott has a fine illustrated catalog which will be sent on application. Write for it at once and please don't forget to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Nice Holstein Calves.

No time in recent years has there been such a demand for Holstein dairy stock. It is beginning to be known the world over as the best, hardest and most productive dairy breed and the world record, 50.68 pounds of butter in seven days, recently made by a Holstein cow, makes the breed the undisputed favorite. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., O. Coburn, Mgr., is offering for sale choice Holstein calves, both sexes, 4 to 6 weeks old, at \$20 each, crated for shipment. These run  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{31}{32}$  pure. They can be easily and cheaply shipped by express. Shipments the past month were made to Florida, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, Montana and Colorado. They can supply a large demand for these youngsters, especially during the spring months. They are now booking orders for deliveries then, or for prompt shipments, if desired. It will pay you to write to them if you want Holstein calves.—Advertisement.

**Taylor's World Beater Durocs.**

James L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., is offering special inducements to persons wishing to buy Duroc Jersey fall pigs. Note his ad in this issue and if you like his proposition write to him at once. Mr. Taylor has been having exceptionally fine results from his advertising. Since October 1 he has sold 44 service boars, 20 bred gilts, 28 fall boar pigs and 17 fall sow pigs, and besides has returned a number of checks from men who wanted to buy boars. The Taylor herd is especially noted for its show-yard victories. Mr. Taylor has always shown at state fairs and the American Royal and always has been one of the big winners. The pigs he is offering at this time are out of his good show sows that were sired by a champion and out of a champion. The pigs offered are sired by Taylor's Orion, one of the very high class boars in Missouri. Everything is guaranteed to be as represented. If you want high class Duroc Jerseys write to James L. Taylor and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Albechar Holstein Auction.**

One of the largest, as well as the best individual, lots of registered Holsteins ever offered at public auction in Kansas, will be sold by Robinson & Shultz, owners of the Albechar Farm, at Independence, Kan., Friday, March 9. The offering will include 116 head. Eighty-six of these are registered cows, heifers, heifer calves and young bulls. A number of the cows have made A. R. O. records. In addition to the purebred cattle there will be 30 head of fresh and heavy springing cows offered. There will be daughters and granddaughters of King Hengerveld Model Fayne, brother to the world's champion cow, Segis Fayne Johanna, that produced 50.68 pounds of butter in seven days. There are also daughters and granddaughters of King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke and Sir Juliana Grace DeKol. Heifers will be included in this offering that are sired by a 29 pound bull and bred to a 35 pound bull. Catalogs, giving extended pedigrees of the individuals in this offering, are ready for distribution. If you are interested write Robinson & Shultz and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The high prices for grain have shown that more of an effort must be given to the hog pastures. Pork should be produced with less grain; the pasture must carry a larger share. Alfalfa is the best hog pasture. Rape deserves more attention in the Eastern half of the state. Encouraging results have been produced from Sudan grass in the Western half.

The liquid voidings of animals contain about 50 per cent of the fertilizing value, having two-thirds of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—The three issues of my ad in the Farmers Mail and Breeze sold all my bred gilts; besides I had to return \$500 in checks for orders that I could not fill. All sold out. Say, the Farmers Mail and Breeze is some paper, isn't it?—Respectfully yours, A. J. Swingle, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Leonardville, Kan., Feb. 6, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We have had inquiries by the dozens and have sold all our hogs but six and have many inquiries about them. The Farmers Mail and Breeze surely has a big circulation.—Yours very truly, Lant Brothers, Breeders of Duroc Jersey Swine, Dennis, Kan., Feb. 2, 1917.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Holstein Calves** Choice Bulls and Heifers.

15-16ths pure. Beautifully marked, \$30 each, crated. Write us. Fernwood Farm, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

**HOLSTEIN BULLS** Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. BURK OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS**

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member?

Write W. H. MOTT, SEC'Y., HERINGTON KANSAS

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**LILAC DAIRY FARM**

TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2

Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins

Bulls, from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

**Holsteins! Holsteins!**

100 head of young high grade Holstein cows and heifers. All heavy springers, large and in good flesh. Also registered cows and heifers. High grade heifer calves, \$25 each. Guernsey cows and calves.

BOCK'S DAIRY, ROUTE 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

**NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS**

Start the new year right. Get the best—the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls.

LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS, (MARSHALL COUNTY)

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

**265 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90-springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

**Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.**

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

**IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING**

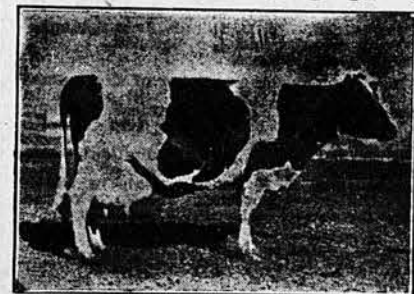
of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

**GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

**HOLSTEINS**

Choice cows and heifers showing in calf to pure bred bulls. Selected for size, color and milk production, from the best dairy herds of the east. You will find nowhere a better herd from which to select. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or wire.

J. C. ROBISON, BOX A, TOWANDA, KAN.

**Oak Wood Stock Farm**

A choice herd of Holstein and Jersey cows, from four to six years old, to freshen during the next thirty days.

Thirty head of high grade Jersey heifers to freshen in March and April. These cows and heifers were selected by an expert, from high producing strains.

Eight head of registered Holstein and Jersey bulls of the very best quality. Come and inspect them and we can satisfy you as to quality. Write, phone or wire for prices and description.

**M. E. PECK & SON,**  
SALINA, KANSAS

**Alpha Dell Farm Stock Sale**

Topeka Fair Grounds, March 8

20 reg. Jersey Cows in milk; also heifers. Richest blood lines.

28 registered O. I. Chester White sows and gilts; open, bred and with litters. 2 good boars.

5 Standard and Pro-standard horses.

SALE POSITIVE. SEND FOR CATALOG.

**F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas**



# World's Champion Blood

At Auction—Fairview Stock Farm  
Dighton, Kan., Tuesday, Mar. 13



"Pharaoh"  
Kansas  
Grand  
Champion

## 50 Head—Jacks and Jennets

25 Jacks from weanlings to tried jacks. From 14½ to 16 hands, standard. Heavy boned, rugged kind. Not fat, not pampered.

25 Choice Jennets, bred to the World's Grand Champion KANSAS CHIEF 9194. Most all of them showing heavy in foal. A number with Kansas Chief colts by side. Jacks and Jennets first prize winners of Kansas and Missouri State Fairs.

10 Good Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts. Rugged heavy boned, western raised horses. The most useful offering of breeding stock we ever sold. Sale will be held in new sale pavilion on farm regardless of weather.



Kansas Chief, 9194  
World's Grand Champion

**H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS**

Auctioneers—Cols. Bob Harriman, Jno. D. Snyder, Pete Powelson, Wiley Clouston.

Sale commences at 10  
A. M. sharp.

## The Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Sale

Will be held in Sale Pavilion at Farnam, Nebraska, March 14 and 15

100 HEAD, the natural accumulation of the herds that make up the High Line Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This association now has about 600 head of Shorthorns and this offering consists of very choice young cattle that have been inspected by competent judges before being admitted to the sale. They are for the most part splendid individuals with several good Scotch tops.

63 SELECTED BULLS, from ten months up to tried sires.

32 FEMALES, more than half of which will be choice young cows with calves at foot or close to calving. Everything of breeding age bred to high class bulls.

This sale will afford a most excellent opportunity for breeders and farmers that are in the market for good Nebraska bred Shorthorns. Just the sale for the man desiring to start a herd. For catalog that gives all information, mention this paper and write to

**E. W. Crossgrove, Sales Manager, Farnam, Nebraska**

### Principal Consignors

A. Zollars & Sons, Maywood.	E. W. Crossgrove & Sons, Farnam.
Jas. Wilson, Moorefield.	Wilfred I. Knight, Stockville.
William C. Reed, Stockville.	Godfrey & Godfrey, Cozad.
J. M. Souder, Moorefield.	A. O. & J. L. Hicks, Farnam.
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F. B. Kerr, Farnam.	E. K. Souder, Moorefield.
Roy Stille, Farnam.	W. W. Kibben, Curtis.

Nebraska School of Agriculture, Curtis, Nebraska.

Auctioneer: Col. H. S. Duncan.  
Fieldman: Jesse Johnson.

## The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Second Annual Sale

College Pavilion Manhattan, March 3, 1917

70 51 BULLS  
19 FEMALES 70

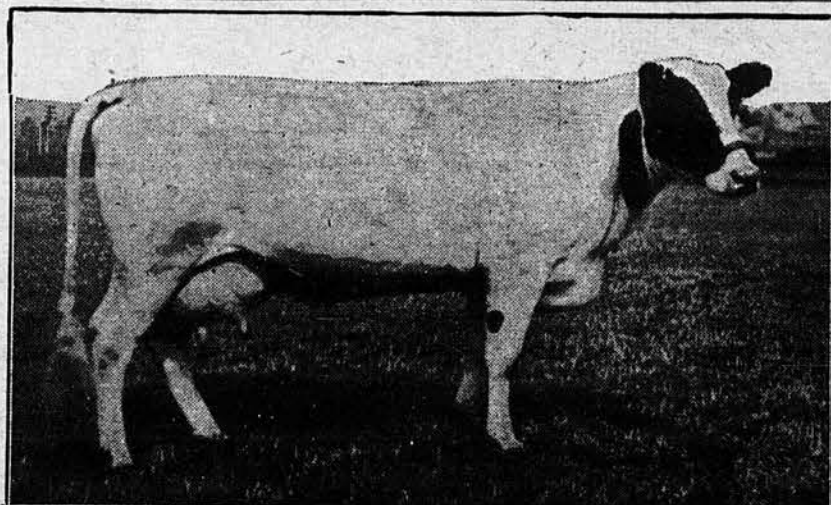
D. D. Casement, Manhattan. Klaus Bros., Bendena. J. M. Rodgers, Beloit.  
Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids. George Lungstrom, Lindsborg. Jos. F. Selacek, Blue Rapids.  
Samuel Drybread, Elk City. Carl Miller, Belvue. S. D. Seever, Smith Center.  
J. R. Goodman, White City. John J. Phillips, Goodland. J. O. Southard, Comiskey.  
Howell Bros., Herkimer. John Poole, Manhattan. C. G. Steele, Barnes.  
E. S. Jones, Emporia. W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan. J. B. Shields, Lost Springs.  
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. John Schmitt and J. G. Schmitt, Tipton, Kansas.

These cattle have all been personally inspected by some member of the Animal Husbandry Department. They represent the best blood lines and will appear in the sale ring in the most desirable condition to insure their usefulness to their new owners. Bulls are offered suitable to head pure bred herds and females which would improve the majority of herds by their presence. Practically all these cattle were bred by the consignors, a few individuals have been calved as the property of the consignor. This insures a high class of animals which have not passed through second hands. This is a breeders' sale in which an effort has been made to secure animals that represent the best efforts of the Hereford breeders of Kansas. For further information and catalog, address

**W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kansas**

## S BALDWIN S SHORTHORNS

Baby bulls, \$75, registered. Also a good young double standard, service bull for \$150. All bulls guaranteed. Nothing but dark reds. Good milkers and feeders. Bred from prize winners at state fairs. Also some first class baby Durc boars and gilts at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by paying express one way. **R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.**



## Holstein Auction Sale Chapman, Kan., March 7th

12 miles west of Junction City and 12 miles east of Abilene, Kan.  
57 Holstein Cows and Heifers, 57 All heavy springers to the service of registered bulls. All high grade cattle, tuberculin tested. These cattle came from Green County, Wisconsin, the center of the dairy business in the United States. **J. A. Engler, Chapman, Kan. Auctioneer: J. N. Burton**



## TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

## Extraordinary Poland China Sale

Lookabaugh Disperses Entire Big Boned Herd



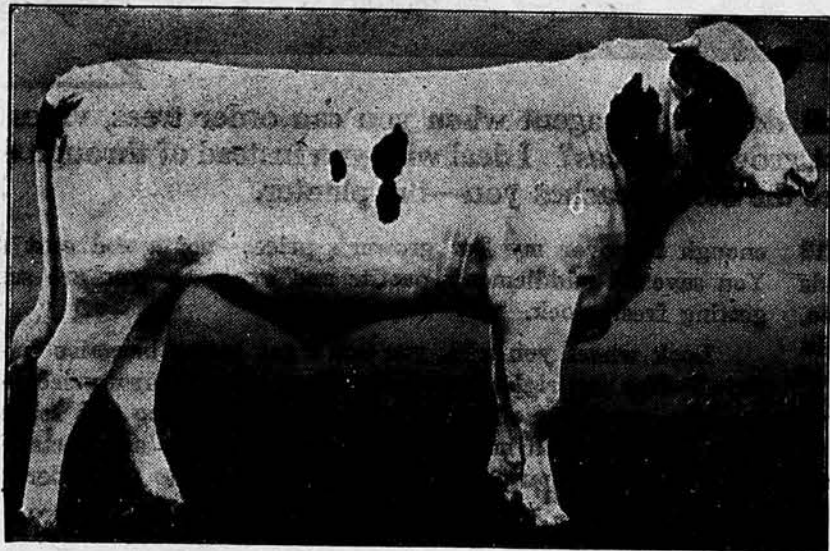
Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, Mar. 20

To Give Entire Time to Shorthorns.  
40 HEAD. All Immune. 35 large type sows. Every one a tried sow of proven worth. 3 spring gilts, extra size and quality.  
Wonder Monarch and Lookabaugh's Revenue, two great breeding and prize winning herd boars also sell. These sows have great size with quality and farrow and raise large litters. None of these sows would sell at any price were I not dispersing the herd. Write today for catalog, it gives full description of offering.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA**



# ALBECHAR FARM HOLSTEIN SALE



Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, the Sire at the Head of this Herd.

bred heifers and cows, some springing now, and a large number due to freshen in the spring and summer months. This offering consists largely of daughters and granddaughters of the famous sires of the breed, such as King Hengerveld Model Fayne, brother to the world's best cow, King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, and Sir Juliana Grace De Kol. This is a wonderfully good bunch both in individuality and breeding. For instance there are nine daughters of a twenty-nine pound bull, all bred to a thirty-five pound bull, to freshen soon.

Catalogs with extended pedigrees now ready for distribution. Send for this catalog, study the breeding of these animals, and then come to this sale, and look at the finest lot of individuals in Kansas.

For Catalog, Address

**Albechar Holstein Farm, Robinson & Shultz, Owners, Independence, Kan.**  
C. H. Hay, Fieldman

## High Grade Holstein Dairy Cows

Junction City, Kan., Wednesday, Mar. 7



Auction Under Cover  
in Junction City

24 high grade Holstein heifers with their first calf or heavy springers.

6 Jersey heifers with their first calf.

All by and bred to pure bred bulls.

The above offering of high grade Holstein and Jersey heifers is one of real merit. The 24 Holstein heifers were selected by this firm at considerable cost and time as the foundation of their dairy herd which the scarcity of farm help compels them to disperse. These heifers are well grown and well marked and show every indication of great milk production. They are freshening now and all are heavy springers. The six Jersey heifers are just fresh. P. H. Gfeller & Son are old residents of Geary county and their guarantee is as good as a government bond. If you are interested in the best in high grade Holstein or Jersey cows write them for further information. Address,

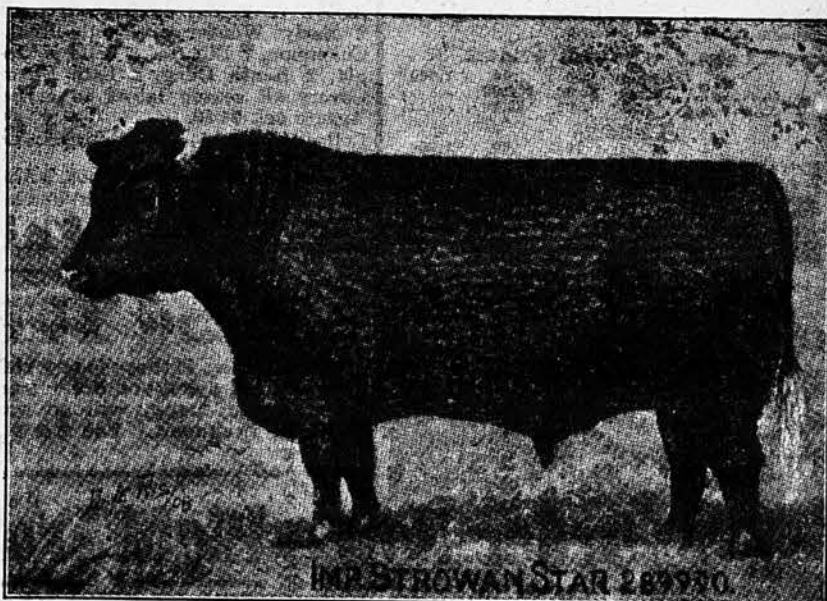
**P. H. Gfeller & Son, Junction City, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and others.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

## Blank Bros., and Kleen Shorthorn Sale

In Jordan's sale barn

Hastings, Nebr., Tuesday, March 13



50 HEAD—Selected from 5 good herds, Richly Bred, Properly Fed—50

15 choice bulls, ranging in age from nine to twenty months.  
8 cows, none over five years old, with calves at foot.  
24 two and three year old heifers all bred, and 3 open heifers.

The females of breeding age will have calves at foot by or bred to our herd bulls IMP. STROWAN STAR, BRIDE GROOM, MISSIE'S SULTAN and SCOTTISH STAMP, all straight Scotch bulls of great merit. Half of the offering have pure Scotch pedigrees and the others have a number of good Scotch crosses. The offering represents the natural accumulation of our herds and includes all the high class bulls we have raised during the past eighteen months.

Everything is TUBERCULIN tested before leaving farm and every animal sold will be guaranteed right in every way, and insured for 90 days. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.

**Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Nebraska**

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



# The Only Way to Buy Trees Direct From Grower to Planter

Why pay three or four profits to wholesaler, retail dealer, and agent when you can order trees, vines and plants DIRECT FROM MY BIG NURSERY at lowest grower's prices? I deal with you instead of through three or four other people who must have their share before the stock reaches you—the planter.

Just suppose you give an agent \$20.00 for trees. He turns \$12 over to the retailer who in turn counts off \$5 for himself and hands over \$7 to the wholesaler. The wholesaler has sticky fingers, too, so he hangs onto \$2 and passes on exactly \$5 to the grower. In other words—the grower gets \$5 to fill your \$20 order and you simply donate \$15 in hard cash to three strangers. That's the OLD way—the money wasting way of buying nursery stock.

Now, my way is entirely different. You simply order from this page or my complete 1917 Catalog and you send me just

enough to cover my low grower's prices—not a red cent more. You save all middlemen's profits and expenses—you are sure of getting fresh stock.

Look where you will, you can't get better bargains in trees than I offer you right here. Compare my 'way down prices—compare the quality I offer and absolutely guarantee and remember that I save you all middle profits and I'm sure and certain that you'll say "Dunbar has the right idea—he gets my orders from now on."

## Trees By the Million From Nursery to You—Saving All Middle Profits

APPLES				
Each	10	100	1,000	
2 yr. 5-6 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$17.00	\$160.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	.15	1.40	13.00	120.00
1 yr. 3-5 ft.	.16	1.40	13.00	110.00
1 yr. 2-3 ft.	.12	1.00	9.00	80.00

Yellow Transparent, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Winesap, Liveland Raspberry, Early Harvest, Cooper's Early White, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Gano, many others.

PEARS				
Each	10	100	1,000	
2 yr. 5-6 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.40	\$20.00	\$160.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	.24	2.00	17.00	140.00

PEARS—15 LEADING VARIETIES				
Each	10	100	1,000	
2 yr. 5-6 ft.	\$0.32	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$210.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	.25	2.25	20.00	170.00

CHERRY				
Each	10	100	1,000	
2 yr. 5-6 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.75	\$33.00	\$280.00
2 yr. 4-5 ft.	.35	3.25	27.00	228.00
Extra 1 yr 4-5 ft.	.36	3.50	28.00	230.00
Large 1 yr 3-5 ft.	.34	3.30	26.00	220.00
Med. 1 yr 2-3 ft.	.26	2.20	19.00	170.00

Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, Wragg, and other standard sorts.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM				
Each	10	100	1,000	
4-5 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.30	\$22.00	.....
3-4 ft.	.20	1.90	18.00	.....

PEACH				
Each	10	100	1,000	
1st class 4-5 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$15.00	\$140.00
1st class 3-4 ft.	.13	1.20	11.00	90.00
1st class 2-3 ft.	.10	.90	8.00	75.00

Mamie Ross, Alton, Elberta, Crawford's Late, Krummel's October, Red Bird Cling, Carman, Champion, Chinese Cling, Heath Cling, Belle of Georgia, Elberta Cling, Late Elberta, and many others.

EARLY WONDER PEACH				
Each	10	100	1,000	
3-4 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....

PLUMS				
Each	10	100	1,000	
Extra 5-6 ft.	\$0.32	\$3.00	\$24.00	\$200.00
Large 4-5 ft.	.27	2.50	20.00	170.00
Medium 3-4 ft.	.21	1.90	17.00	130.00
Stocky 2-3 ft.	.15	1.40	13.00	110.00

Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Wild Goose, German Prune, Lombard, Damson, Gold, and other standard sorts.

## Note These Wonderful Bargains

10 Select Apple Trees—2 yr. 5 to 6 ft. trees. 1 Delicious, 2 Stayman, 1 Black Ben, 2 King David, 1 Jonathan, 3 Winesap. Agents ask \$5.00. Collection No. 1. **\$1.50**

20 Select Apple Trees, extra size—2 year, 5 to 6 foot, Stayman, Black Ben, Winesap and other best varieties. Fine, big, extra heavy trees. Agents ask \$8.00. Collection No. 2. **\$2.50**

10 Select Peach Trees—4 to 5 foot trees. 5 Elberta, 1 Chinese Cling, 1 Belle of Georgia, 2 Champion, 1 Carman. Agents ask at least \$3.00. Collection No. 3. **\$1.25**

20 Select Peach Trees—3 to 4 foot. 10 Elberta, 3 Champion, 2 Mamie Ross, 5 Belle of Georgia, the cream of good varieties. Agents ask \$5.00. Collection No. 4. **\$2.00**

20 Peach Complete Family Orchard 2 to 3 foot stock, well rooted. 2 Early Wonder, 2 Mamie Ross, 2 Champion, 7 Elberta, 3 Belle of Georgia, 2 Heath Cling, 2 Late Elberta. Covers all season latest to earliest. Agents ask \$4.50. Collection No. 5. **\$1.60**

5 Apricot Trees—3 to 4 foot. 5 Moorpark or 5 Royal. Hardest and best. Agents ask \$2.50. Collection No. 6. **\$1.10**

10 Select Pear Trees—2 yr. 5 to 6 ft. 8 Keiffer, 2 Garber, biggest money-makers for middle west. Agts. ask \$5.00. Collection No. 7. **\$1.60**

10 Select Plum Trees—4 to 6 foot. Burbank, Abundance, Red June and Wickson, all fine, quick bearing varieties. Agents ask \$5.00. Collection No. 8. **\$2.00**

10 Select Cherry Trees—4 to 5 foot. 4 Montmorency, 4 Early Richmond, 1 English Morello, 1 Wragg. Agents ask \$6.50. Collection No. 9. **\$2.90**

10 Choice Grape Vines—2 year. 1 Catawba, red; 3 Concord, black; 2 Niagara, white; 1 Moore's Early, black; 3 Worden, black. Agents ask \$2.00. Collection No. 10. **\$ .75**

25 Concord Grape Big Vines—Most widely planted black grape. Easily cultivated. Agents ask \$2.50. Collection No. 11. **\$ .90**

100 Everbearing Strawberries—Best variety Progressive. Bear till snow flies. Hardy, vigorous. Agts. get \$5. Col. 12. **\$2.00**

300 Everbearing Strawberries—200 Progressive, 100 Superb. Bear till frost. A wonderful bargain. Agents ask \$15.00. Collection No. 13. **\$4.50**

RASPBERRIES				
Each	25	100	1,000	
Cumberland and Plum Farmer	\$0.07	\$0.80	\$2.50	\$18.00
Kansas and Cuthbert	.06	.70	2.10	15.00
St. Regis Everbearing	.10	1.00	3.00	20.00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS				
By mail postpaid.	collect. f.o.b. Ark.			
25	50	100	250	500
Excelsior	\$0.30	\$0.65	\$0.80	\$1.50
Klondyke	.30	.65	.80	1.50
Senator Dunlap	.35	.70	.85	1.80
Warfield	.30	.65	.80	1.50
Aroma	.30	.65	.80	1.50
Gandy	.30	.65	.80	1.50

3,000 to 5,000 plants 5% discount.  
5,000 to 10,000 plants 10% discount.  
10,000 to 25,000 plants 15% discount.  
25,000 to 50,000 plants 20% discount.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY				
Prices f.o.b. Kansas and Iowa. Agents collect.				
25	50	100	250	500
Progressive	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
Superb	1.00	1.50	2.50	4.00

GRAPES				
Each	20	100	1,000	
No. 1 Heavy Vines				
Concord	\$0.06	\$1.00	\$3.75	.....
Moore's Early, Worden, Niagara, Agawam and other good varieties	.08	1.50	5.50	.....

BLACKBERRY AND DEWBERRY				
Each	25	100	1,000	
Early Harvest, Eldorado and Dewberry	\$0.05	\$0.80	\$2.75	\$18.00
Mercereau	.06	1.00	3.00	20.00
Ward and Blower	.08	1.25	4.00	25.00

GOOSEBERRIES				
Each	10	100	1,000	
One year	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
Two year	.25	1.75	11.50	90.00

Houghton Pearl Downing Oregon Champion

Big blocks of shade trees, all varieties, ornamental shrubs, roses, vines, peonies. Send for prices.

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Remember, if there is any risk I take it, NOT YOU. If you don't find any and all stock you order from me just as described and exactly as I claim—your money will be waiting for you. I'll refund every penny without argument. You can't lose when you deal with The Planters Nursery Co.

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