

# The FARMERS MAIL

## AND BREEZE



### How About Ducks?

By E. E. Heidt



**M**ORE FAILURES are made by persons who try to raise ducks than by breeders of any other fowl. There are two things that are important if you would have success with

ducks: You must have sufficient time to care for them properly while they are young, and you must keep them separate from chickens. It is much easier to raise them on a large scale than to raise only a few. If you have a large number to care for, proper quarters and proper mixtures of food will be provided, and sufficient time given to their care to assure every attention necessary.

The rearing of ducklings requires more exact and particular care in regard to heat and water than chicks. They must have warm, dry quarters as they chill very easily. They must not have cold water. This is more important than anything else. As sure as they drink cold water while they are very small they will have cramps, rock back on their feet, tumble over backward and in a short time be dead.

Again I say that on a large scale ducks will be grown more successfully, because all these points are guarded against and provided for. With a small flock you may slight them because you are busy with other things. Despite all your previous care a few minutes neglect at the wrong time will spoil all your work.

There are but two breeds of ducks that meet with general success and approval. These are the Mammoth Pekin and the Indian Runners.

Three of the Penciled Runner ducks shown in the group at the top of the page won prizes for me at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, one of which was the champion female Penciled Runner. In the top left hand corner of the page is a Fawn and White Runner, at the right is a White Runner, and at the bottom of the page is a picture of Pekins.

The Pekins are profitable only as meat producers. The eggs should be used for hatching, and the ducklings sold at from 10 to 11 weeks old, when they will weigh from 5 to 7 pounds. The farmer who hatches his ducks in April or May, and sells them on the Thanksgiving market for 90 cents, has lost about 70 cents on every duck. The feed cost is about 25 cents a month after the duck is 10 weeks old, and but little weight is gained.

The Indian Runners are as profitable for broilers as the Pekins, but the big money is in egg production. Ducks that run to streams and eat crawfish, fish, and such food, and also have the run of the barnyard, lay strong eggs. When yarded and properly fed they lay eggs that are as mild in flavor as hen eggs.

There are three varieties of the Indian Runners: the White, the English Penciled, and the Fawn and White. The White Runners are preferred by many breeders because pin feathers will not show when they are sold as broilers.

The English Penciled are preferred to the Fawn and White, as they breed more true to markings, and the contrast between their dark, rich, golden brown colors with their clear white markings makes them beautiful fowls. The English Penciled is the original Indian Runner duck, from which all other varieties have been derived.

The Indian Runners have to their credit records of from 200 to 320 eggs a year. One flock in the Australian government contest



made an average of more than 200 eggs each for three consecutive years. Another flock holds a farm record of 240 eggs each for one year.

White shelled Runner duck eggs bring from 5 cents to 15 cents more a dozen on the Chicago, New York and Pacific coast markets than hen eggs. Their eggs are larger, averaging 3 ounces each. Two of these eggs will equal three average hen eggs. They have a very palatable and delicate flavor, when properly fed, and are used extensively in hospitals because of their superior food value.

The Runner ducklings mature rapidly and will weigh 4 pounds at 10 weeks at a feed cost of 30 cents to 35 cents. Where there is a market for them they should bring at least 20 cents a pound, which leaves a good profit.

The longer you keep them after this age the greater the feed cost a month, and the profit soon runs into loss. It will not do to feed only whole grain. It requires a wet mash with meat scraps and green food to get the best results and a big egg yield. If you have to buy all your feed the cost a year when prices are normal for Pekins will be about \$3 each and for Indian Runners \$1.50 to \$1.75.

These figures are made by a breeder who raises 10,000 broilers a year, to say nothing of his breeding stock and stock for sale.

You cannot make any profit by raising breeding stock to maturity and after paying for advertising sell them at a dollar each, as some breeders are doing.

They cannot be raised with chickens as many poultrymen have found out to their disgust, and thru no fault of the duck. It is a duck's nature to dabble in water, and they

soon spoil all the water placed for your chickens.

Despite the many good points in favor of duck raising the public of the Central West has not yet learned their full worth and until they do it will pay you to go slow. On the Pacific coast ducks receive their due recognition and proper prices are paid for their meat as broilers, which is very choice, and for their eggs which are far more strengthening than hen eggs.

Some day Kansas hospitals, sanitariums and hotels will create a demand for the ducks and their produce and when that time comes duck raising will come into its own. Until then it pays to raise them only for home use and for exhibition stock.

To feed ducklings after 24 hours old take equal parts corn meal, bran and flour, with some sand and mix with water until crumbly. Keep feed before them the first two days all the time, and they must have lukewarm water deep enough to cover their bills. After the second day feed four times a day. A flat board 5 by 30 inches with lath nailed around the edge makes a good feeding trough for 50 ducklings. Remove water after feeding or they will carry water in their bills, and wet down their quarters.

Always see that they have plenty of dry litter. At the end of two weeks give the following growing food four times daily, by measure: Three parts bran, 1 part coarse corn meal, 1 part cheap flour or middlings, 1/2 part meat scraps, 1/2 part sand and 2 parts green feed.

For laying food the following, fed twice daily, will give the best results: Two parts bran, 2 parts coarse corn meal, 1 part cheap flour or middlings, 1/2 part meat scraps, 1/3 part sand and 2 parts scalded clover or alfalfa. Mix with water until crumbly. At noon feed about 1 quart of grain to each 40 Runners or to 30 Pekins.

When feeding for the market they should be fattened for broilers to be sold at ten weeks. When they are from four to five weeks old select those that look promising as possible breeders and the balance feed three times a day the same as the laying mash.

Rats, rain and cold water are the duckling's worst enemies. Keep all ducklings in rat proof buildings until 6 weeks of age. Drive them in out of rain storms until the same age and do not allow them to drink cold water.

In the cold season mate one drake to five or six ducks and in hot weather increase to eight or nine ducks. If you do not reduce the number of drakes in the summer they will fight and kill each other.

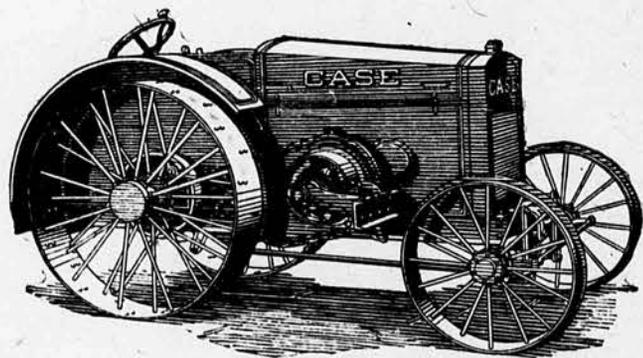
When setting duck eggs remember it requires 28 days to hatch them. Eggs should be lightly sprinkled with luke warm water about twice a week.

A spoiled duck egg soon throws off a very offensive odor and should be removed from the nest or incubator.

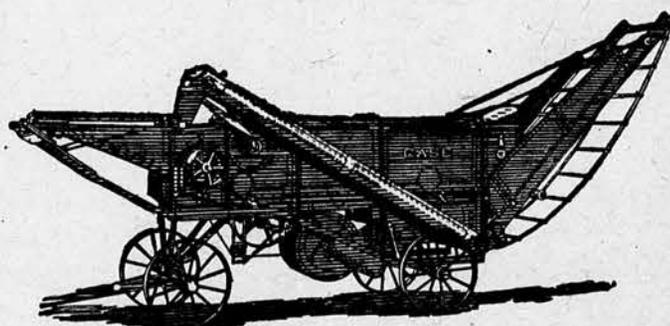


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20x28 Thresher



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Above we picture a Case 9-18 all-'round farm tractor and the new Case 20x28-inch thresher. Here is a combination which can't be beat. It brings to every farmer a new independence and greater economy. We are the first in the field to satisfy the growing demand for such a *handy team* of machines as this.

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# How the Members Work

## Only Six Bills Passed Out of 861 Offered—Watch Good Roads Measures

Legislative Record.	
Total bills introduced.....	861
Bills passed both houses.....	6
Killed in committees.....	137
Killed on floor.....	5
Withdrawn or substituted.....	4
On second reading.....	87
On general orders.....	77
On third reading.....	36
In committees.....	469
Senate.	
Total bills introduced.....	370
Senate bills passed.....	30
House bills passed.....	30
Killed in committees.....	53
Killed on floor.....	1
Withdrawn or substituted.....	1
On second reading.....	36
On general orders.....	35
On third reading.....	8
In committees.....	206
House.	
Total bills introduced.....	491
House bills passed.....	36
Senate bills passed.....	1
Killed in committees.....	84
Killed on floor.....	4
Withdrawn or substituted.....	3
On second reading.....	31
On general orders.....	42
On third reading.....	28
In committees.....	263

**I**N THREE weeks the members of the Kansas legislature have introduced 861 bills. Six of these have passed both houses. The house has passed 36 bills originating in the house, and one senate bill. The senate has passed 30 senate measures and five house bills. Committees in both houses have reported out 392 bills, and have 469 measures still to consider.

House committees have reported out 228 bills of which 84 were killed. Senate committees have reported out 174 bills of which 53 were reported unfavorably. These bills have been passed by both houses:

- Senate bill 32, by ways and means committee, appropriates \$80,000 for legislative expenses.
- House bill 4, by Bardwell, appropriates \$5,000 for county road work. Now in supreme court to test its constitutionality.
- House bill 51, by Travis, requires the state librarian to supply copies of supreme court reports to state department of labor.
- House bill 239, ways and means committee, appropriates \$10,000 deficiency for Winfield Home for Feeble-Minded.
- House bill 240, ways and means committee, makes a deficiency appropriation of \$8,850 for the tuberculosis sanatorium at Norton.
- House bill 241, ways and means committee, makes a deficiency appropriation of \$20,000 to board of control for coal for its institutions.

### Passed by the House.

These bills, of interest outside the cities, have been passed by the house, and will now go to the senate:

- House bill 2, by Wilmoth, prohibits city officials from holding job of county commissioner.
- House bill 6, by Bray, makes it a misdemeanor to allow waste of irrigation waters.
- House bill 9, by Moore, abolishes the tax rebate.
- House bill 22, by Brooks, classifies the property exempted the widow against claims of creditors, by occupation of deceased husbands, and adds automobiles to the list of exempted property.
- House bill 28, by Wilson, reduces the lawful rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent.
- House bill 36, by Mayhew, allows parents in rural school districts to send children to most convenient school, home district to pay tuition if they are sent to school in an adjoining district.
- House bill 40, by Paul, allows all counties to issue bonds to pay off present floating indebtedness.
- House bill 44, by Wells, provides for jury summons by mail. Optional with person desiring witness whether subpoena is served by mail or by personal service.
- House bill 52, by Samson, makes it a misdemeanor to cause a prairie fire, whether by malice or negligence.
- House bill 64, by Harley, removing limitation of nine-tenths mills levy for county high schools in counties having an assessed valuation of more than 35 million dollars.
- House bill 70, by Sellards, to abolish the Weir City school of mines.
- House bill 72, by Hughbanks, providing that a one-tenth solution of silver nitrate be dropped in the eyes of every new-born infant in Kansas to prevent blindness.
- House bill 76, by Heath, a local measure to restore to Wichita county land donated to the state for an irrigation experiment station.
- House bill 105, by Harvey, relating to negotiable instruments, allowing the sale of a mortgage before due, if the property depreciates in value, if such a provision is inserted in the mortgage.
- House bill 134, by Layton, to allow a bond issue for the construction of a high school in Osborne county.
- House bill 153, by Gilman, forfeiting the office of attorney general or county or city attorney, if the holder becomes attorney for a private corporation in a suit in which the state has an interest.
- House bill 172, by Mayhew, allowing the state school fund to be invested in farm mortgages, such mortgages to be limited to 60 per cent of the assessed value of the land and to bear 5 per cent interest. The 60 per cent provision is intended to render the act as nearly inoperative as possible.

House bill 192, by Paul, extending the closed season on quail and pheasants another five years.

### Thru the Senate.

Bills of interest outside the cities, passed by the senate, and now before the house:

- Senate bill 3, by Schoch, to allow estates to be settled in probate court in one year.
- Senate bill 5, by Montes, prisoners in county jails may be put to work on highways or public buildings to work out unpaid fines and costs, at \$1 a day.
- Senate bill 32, by Coleman, allows summons on jurors by United States mail.
- Senate bill 36, by Paulen, extending power of counties to pay one-half of premiums at approved county fairs.
- Senate bill 160, by Nighswonger, to compel clerk of the district courts to turn moneys in to the county treasurer, and to have all county moneys handled thru county treasurer's office.
- Senate bill 52, by Kimball, gives the garage man the same protection the hotel man has against persons who try to "beat" their bills.
- Senate bill 39, by Doerr, itinerant vendors' license from counties, exempting medicine wagons, educational projects and nursery stock.
- Senate bill 40, by Carroll, to make the drawing of a worthless check for more than \$20 a felony; intended to make effective a similar law passed in 1915.
- Senate bill 121, by Coleman, gives smaller counties and cities power to vote bonds for county fairs, and to purchase fair grounds.
- Senate bill 125, by Wilson, forbids the establishment of private banks.
- Senate bill 126, by Wilson, removes present limitation on banks accepting deposits amounting to more than 10 times its paid up capital and surplus.

Legislative activities of the last week, of especial concern to the farmers, included the failure of the attempt by Brown of Douglas county to repeal the law imposing a tax on dogs. The house killed Brown's bill; last Saturday, by referring it to the judiciary committee where it probably will be forgotten. The effort to make the Mothers' Pension Law really operative failed in the house thru an oversupply of oratory commonly called filibustering. The senate may get up a bill of its own to bring about the desired result, and the house might be induced, in conference, to accept it. But there isn't much chance.

The house rejected, overwhelmingly, a resolution offered by Stone of Shawnee county, intended quite obviously to embarrass the governor by calling on him to provide, immediately, a budget showing the money needs of all state institutions. Stone is an attorney for the receivers in charge of the Kansas Natural Gas company. The budget plan has been proposed by the governor but with the understanding that appropriations suggested by future governors may be reduced but never increased by the legislature. Stone's proposal, if adopted, would have left the way open for the present legislature to "load" the administration appropriation bills to discredit the governor. The house saw thru the trick very promptly and killed it. The attempt by Stone shows how unfriendly the lawyers are toward the governor's demand that all receiverships be handled by the public Utilities Commission.

### Real Work Progresses.

The members seem eager to do the work for which the people sent them to Topeka, but a few of them are in danger of trailing off after strange gods where good roads laws are concerned. Farmers will do well to read the letter, printed elsewhere in this issue, from the legislative committee of the Grange, and having read it they should express their views to their representatives—and do it quickly. Kansas probably will have some very important road legislation this winter, and if it does not reflect the farmers' opinions and wishes the farmers themselves will be to blame. The Grange committee is watching the matter closely, but there may be slips.

An effort to wipe out a lot of boards and commissions, in accordance with Governor Capper's announced policy, is evidenced in the bill offered in the house Saturday last by Mack of Harvey county. This measure creates a commission of three members and gives it control of all institutions now managed by two boards. The three members of the board proposed are to be the state commissioner of charities, the state commissioner of corrections, and the state commissioner of finance. All are to be appointed by the governor and to hold office for four

years, except that one of the first three named is to have a short term of two years. Each commissioner is to draw a salary of \$3,000 a year.

### Sterilization is Proposed.

Sterilization of the criminal or insane in state institutions is provided in house bill 484, introduced Saturday by Bird of Shawnee. The law would apply to inmates of the penitentiary, the boys' reformatory at Hutchinson, the state hospitals at Topeka and Osawatimie, the state hospital for epileptics at Parsons and the home for the feeble minded at Winfield. The chief medical officer of the institution, the governing board of the institution, and the secretary of the state board of health would be a board of examiners to determine when the operation should be performed.

### Other Laws Proposed.

Jewell of Crawford county, has introduced a bill in the house prohibiting the issuing of teachers' certificates to persons who smoke, chew tobacco, use snuff, or indulge in intoxicating liquors in any form. And he has added a stinger by making it a misdemeanor for the board of administration or any board of education, to employ a teacher who uses tobacco or liquor, punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100. And if a member of the board votes to keep such a teacher, he shall be ousted from office.

Carlton of Jewell, introduced a bill designed to catch the holders of mortgages and make them pay taxes. It provides that mortgages shall be taxed against the property mortgaged in the county where the land is situated.

Teachers' pensions are provided in house bill No. 489, by White of Saline. His measure provides for a fund thru the payment of 1 per cent of the annual salaries by teachers wishing to take advantage of the act. Twenty-five years' active service as a teacher, at least 20 of these in Kansas schools, is required before any teacher can receive a pension. The pensions are to amount to \$15 a year for every year of active service. Teachers may take advantage of the act at 55 years if they have taught the required number of years and paid into the fund as required. The state board of education is empowered to act as a board of trustees to administer the pension fund.

An appropriation of \$89,862 for the Smith-Lever fund to carry on agricultural extension work is asked by house bill 461, by Bardwell of Riley. The measure appropriates \$38,816 for 1918, and \$50,946 for 1919.

### To Protect Children.

For the protection of Kansas children a more stringent child labor law was introduced in the legislature last week. The new measure, drawn by Miss Linna Bresette, secretary of the state industrial welfare commission, will raise the age of employment in industrial occupations from 14 to 16 years. Age certificates will be required of all minors engaged in any occupation between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

Issuance of these work permits to children between 14 and 18 will be made by the state labor commissioner's department only upon a showing that the child has completed the eighth grade in school, is physically fit, and on proof from the prospective employer that the child has a job as soon as the permit is issued.

### Control of Funds.

No more will jolly Kansas sheriffs get a rakeoff on feeding prisoners in the county jails. No more will the clerks of the district courts hold money collected in judgments and other court money themselves, or deposit these sums on interest and pocket the interest. No more will clerks of district courts be allowed quietly to forget all about turning over to their successors certain claims that have been outlawed. These days are about over in Kansas, if the

legislature sees fit to enact into law the bill introduced in the house by Sowers of Sedgwick.

Sowers, in his measure, does away with the present practice of having seven officers in the county empowered to collect and pay out money. All the county's finances, and the receipts and disbursements of the courts in the county, must be handled thru the county treasurer's office.

The Sowers measure also provides that "all moneys, trust funds, judgments, county revenues, collected by any county officer, shall be deposited with the county treasurer at the close of business every day." Officers other than the county treasurer are allowed to keep \$20 for change, and that is all. The rest must be turned into the county treasury.

Then it also provides that the county treasurer must deposit all money in his office at the close of business each day, in a county depository, reserving only \$50 for change. Daily balance sheets must be kept by the county treasurer, and these audited regularly.

The legislature seems determined, this year, to break all records. Not only has it shown an earnest and commendable ambition to conduct the public's business in a thoroly businesslike way, but it has actually supported the administration's plans with a cheerfulness quite unprecedented. It is getting along with fewer employes, frowning on freak bills, and getting down to hard work with less fireworks than any session in years.

### For the Women.

A new women's reformatory measure was introduced by A. M. Keene, of Bourbon. The bill provides for a "State Industrial farm" to care for all women now confined in the penitentiary or jails. It is a revision of the Coolidge women's detention home measure, which was rewritten as a result of an agreement among the women lobbyists. The new measure will be backed by the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs.

The Keene bill provides for the purchase of a farm of 160 acres, the erecting of buildings, and the maintaining of the institution for the next two years. The cottage plan is to be put in practice in the institution. Not more than 25 inmates are to be housed in any one cottage, and at least four cottages, enough to accommodate 100 inmates, are to be built. An appropriation of \$50,000 is provided for the purchase of the site and the buildings and an additional \$50,000 for maintenance and salaries for two years. The board of corrections is to have control of the institution, and power to supervise the building and select the site, provided that it must be at least 100 miles west of the Kansas-Missouri line, and not in connection with any existing state institution.

A system of grading of inmates is to be worked out for the institution. Women sent to the farm are to be given indeterminate sentences and paroled when they earn a certain number of credits, to be given for good behavior and diligence in their work. Dairying and gardening and manufacturing are to be provided for the inmates. One section of the bill provides that if the mother of a child less than 2 years old is confined in the institution, the child shall be kept there also until it is 2 years old.

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

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**The Farmers Mail and Breeze**

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

**The Same Everywhere**

We are talking a great deal these days about a lasting world peace. It is a glorious idea, a consummation devoutly to be wished, but mark this: a worldwide and permanent peace can be secured only by the triumph of real democracy. Democracy is pacifist; aristocracy is militarist. The aristocratic class the world over believes in great armies and navies. The aristocracy everywhere believes in universal, compulsory military training.

In this position the aristocracy is consistent and logical. The aristocrat, everywhere, no matter what his nationality, no matter what language he speaks, believes in the right of the few to rule and the duty of the mass to obey without question. But the aristocrat realizes that in order to maintain the power of the few to rule they must be sustained by well organized, well disciplined and well armed force, amply sufficient to control the disorganized and unarmed mass.

The aristocrat realizes also that the mass always has the power in the aggregate to overthrow the ruling class, provided that power could be organized and properly directed. He knows that in order to preserve the power of his small and select class it is necessary not only to have a well-organized and well-disciplined army, but it is necessary also to suppress as far as possible the natural longing for liberty and opportunity found to a greater or lesser degree in the heart of human beings of every nationality, of every race, of every color.

Under a system of universal compulsory military service the aristocrat expects that the officers will all or nearly all be selected from among the members of his own class, and he also knows that the very essence of military training is unquestioning obedience by the rank and file to the commands of their officers. The young men of the nation are taken at the most impressionable time of their lives, and for two or three years they are compelled to submit to this sort of discipline. They are educated to believe that it is their duty and their first duty to obey the commands of their superiors: "Their's not to reason why."

When the period of active training is over the young men are not released, they are still obliged to be ready for service whenever called upon by this governing class. It is easy to understand why aristocrats everywhere are in favor of compulsory military training.

In the present war it is true that aristocrats are fighting against aristocrats, but in their hearts they all subscribe to the same doctrine. In the United States the sentiment in favor of democracy is so overwhelming and the people have had such freedom to think for themselves, that the aristocratic class does not dare to come out boldly and proclaim its belief in the rule of the few; but you will find this class always opposed to the spread of popular rule and increase of popular power.

You will find that these aristocrats are without exception in favor of compulsory military training, and that if they dared to say so would declare themselves for the rule of the few. The doctrine of the divine right of kings, openly proclaimed by the German emperor and by the late emperor of Austria, is nothing more than the belief of aristocracy carried to its final and logical conclusion.

King George of Great Britain, subscribes to exactly the same doctrine, but in his case the democracy of Britain has shorn him of his absolute power and left him only the shadow. Note his proclamations, however, and you will see that they are clothed in the language of absolutism and breathe the doctrine of the divine right of kings. He, like Emperor William, talks about "my people" and "my kingdom."

Remember this also, the aristocrat probably is entirely honest in his belief that the right to govern should be left to the very few, and these few the aristocratic class. He honestly believes that all this talk about popular rule is moonshine; the vagary of disordered brains. He believes that it is vastly better for the masses themselves that their lives should be ordered for them by the few who have been especially gifted with the ability to govern. That was the view of the slave holder of the South, and it is the view of his aristocratic descendant today. The aristocrat honestly believes that the masses do not know what is best for them, and that if permitted to have control of the government they would make a bad mess of the whole busi-

ness which would result in wholesale destruction of property, and finally in anarchy. To prove his contention he points to Mexico and France at the time of the French Revolution. He, of course, does not see the perfectly obvious fact that in both of these countries the conditions that brought about revolution were the result of the misrule, the cruel selfishness, corruption and tyranny of the aristocratic, ruling class.

Some time in the not very distant future the war in Europe will end, and then will come the arrangements for peace. The aristocrats, the kings and their advisers of the various nations, will haggle and argue over questions of boundaries, questions of indemnities and the like, but on one thing they will be in unison and that will be the determination to preserve the rule of the few. That is why disarmament will be bitterly opposed and, if possible, prevented, for disarmament means the overthrow of aristocracy, the downfall of kings and the triumph of democracy. The doctrine of the divine right of kings and of the rule of the aristocratic few cannot live without organized military force behind it. Neither can this doctrine long survive unless the minds of the masses have been systematically subjected to military discipline and military despotism.

After this war is over will come the struggle between aristocracy and democracy. The outcome of that struggle will determine the course of civilization for half a century. If the forces of aristocracy triumph the world will continue to be an armed camp, but the purpose of the rulers will not be so much to war with each other as to preserve power for the aristocracy. Wars will come if universal armament and universal military training continue, but not because the aristocracy will wish for wars. They will dread wars because they now understand that great wars threaten the stability of the aristocratic order, but they must have the military power in order to sustain themselves in their several governments.

War, however, may become in the opinion of the aristocratic rulers, a necessity, not for the purpose of subduing a rival nation but for the purpose of diverting the minds of people from their own rights within their own nation.

**Free Text Books**

I hope this legislature will pass a workable free text-book law. Our common school system is based on the theory that education of the masses is necessary to the general wellbeing of the state and of the republic. Acting on this theory we have built and furnished schoolhouses at public expense. We have also provided the teacher at public expense, and then have taken the next logical step which is that the children of the state must be educated whether they really want to be or not. Acting on that theory we pass compulsory attendance laws and appoint men whose business it is to round up delinquents and see that they go to school. The parents also are subject to punishment if they fail to send their children to school. So far we have been consistent with the theory on which our school system is founded; but we fail to take the next logical step, which is free text-books. We provide the house and the teacher free but have so far refused to provide free the tools with which the children must work.

Objections are urged to free text books: That it is unjust to tax part of the people to buy books for the children of all the people. Of course that argument has no weight so long as we do tax part of the people to provide teachers and schoolhouses for all the children of the state.

That the children not owning their books would not take the same care of them as if they did own them. The law should and doubtless will provide that in case a pupil willfully or carelessly loses or destroys a book he or his parents must purchase another to take its place. That will make the inducement as strong to care for the publicly-owned books as for the privately-owned books. Furthermore, under the free text-book system the teacher becomes the custodian, and in a way is responsible for the care of the books. Undoubtedly they will be better cared for as a rule than they are now.

With free text-books it is urged that the children will be forced to study from old and soiled books instead of having the stimulus of new, fresh books at the beginning of the term or school year. There may be some weight to that objection. There is

no doubt that the average child does appreciate a new, clean book. Of course their parents will be permitted to buy books for their children if they so desire, altho there is some objection to having the children of the well-to-do using privately-owned books while the children of the poor use the old and worn publicly-owned books. This objection, however, is more than offset by the fact that the poor parents who usually are blessed with large families, will be relieved of the burden of buying school-books for their children and that expense, which amounts to nothing to persons of means, really is of a great deal of importance to the poor people of the state.

Free text-books also will cheapen considerably the price of books to the districts. As the books will be sold direct to the districts, the commission to dealers will be saved and also very considerable of the cost of carriage. At present a large per cent of the books sent to dealers are sent by parcel post, and very often a book at a time. With free text-books the books will be sent out in large quantities and the freight rate will be only a small fraction of the present cost of transportation. As an illustration of what free text-books will mean in the way of reduced cost, a geometry which now costs the pupil 70 cents can be provided to the district by the state at 60 cents or perhaps less.

**May Democracy Triumph**

In the coming contest between democracy and aristocracy I cherish a strong hope that democracy will triumph. If you ask me on what I base that hope I may have some difficulty in answering you. Perhaps it is my belief that the masses of the people are coming to realize more and more that they are fools to fight, and kill one another in order that the power of the ruling class may be perpetuated. War is an educator in a way. The masses of the men who do the fighting for autocratic governments come to realize that they get nothing out of the struggle but death, wounds, terrible suffering and heavy burdens of taxation. They know that the rank and file of the armies that fight with them and against them are used simply as pawns by those in command. Their wishes and their interests are not consulted. They know also that if they, the masses, should refuse to fight one another wars must end, for the aristocratic groups of every country would not go out and fight. The average aristocrat does not lack physical bravery but he does not want to get out and do the necessary dirty work in a battle. He wants to have the common soldier to order about and kick around, and when the fight is won by the bravery of these same common soldiers of the rank and file the aristocrats monopolize all the profit if there is any, and the glory.

The masses of the people of all countries have not had much opportunity to learn what either their rights or wrongs are, and as a consequence they have learned slowly. And where they have in a vague sort of way, realized that they were getting the worst of it they have not known how they could remedy the wrong. War does in a way educate them, and also teaches them something of the value of team action, and that is what they need, team action for themselves instead of team action for the ruling class.

**What About Mexico?**

I listened Friday night, last week, to an intensely interesting talk on Mexico by Charles F. Scott, former member of Congress from the second congressional district. Mr. Scott decided a few weeks ago to make a trip thru Mexico or at least a part of Mexico, to see for himself what conditions actually are in that most unhappy country. While I must admire the nerve displayed in making the trip I can scarcely commend the judgment displayed, for the citizen of the United States who at this time undertakes a journey alone thru Mexico, literally takes his life in his hands. He is beyond the reach of any power to protect him. The fact that he is a citizen of the United States affords him no protection now in Mexico and so far as the warring factions down there are concerned, except when he happens to be with the forces of one faction it has no power even if there was a desire to protect him, and there is no evidence of any desire on the part

of the leaders of any faction at this time to protect a citizen of this country.

Mr. Scott was lucky enough to get away from Mexico without suffering any harm to his person and without being robbed by the bandits, but it was simply good luck. I cannot say that I gathered any really new impressions from this most interesting talk concerning conditions in Mexico, but it did tend to confirm and strengthen impressions which have been forming in my mind for some time.

Mexico and the Mexican people have suffered for hundreds of years from cruelty and injustice such as have been suffered by few peoples in the world.

There always has been an aristocratic, utterly selfish, rapacious and heartless, ruling class which has robbed, enslaved and in every way most cruelly treated the masses of the Mexican people. When Diaz became dictator of Mexico and using his arbitrary power to the limit, granted concessions to foreign capitalists, he was lauded by most of the press of this country as a wise and progressive ruler who was doing a great work in establishing order and prosperity, and stable government in Mexico. It is only fair to say that the editors who wrote these fulsome encomiums on that most brutal tyrant did not know the truth about him and his government. The Diaz government systematically and skillfully concealed the facts and presented to the visiting editors a picture that was false in every particular. I recall an excursion of American editors, several of them Kansas men. The expenses of this excursion were paid by the Diaz government. The editors were carried in Pullman cars thru the heart of Mexico to the ancient capital of the Montezumas. They were dined, and I presume wine to their hearts' content. They were treated everywhere with distinction and with that politeness in which the Latin race is proficient. Nowhere were they permitted to see the ugly, sordid, oppressive side of Mexican life and Mexican government. They came away filled with admiration for the strong man who had brought order and peace and business prosperity to Mexico. They were honest in expressing these opinions, but they did not know the facts. It was not intended at all that they should know the facts.

It was left for a Socialist newspaper writer, by the name of George Kibbe Turner to tear the mask from the face of the Diaz government and expose its horrible tyranny. No more cruel despot ever lived than Diaz. When, finally he was overthrown by Madero he was succeeded by a man who probably was a real patriot, a dreamer, an altruist, but too weak to control the situation or to control those who were called about him as his advisers. His overthrow and murder were one of the basest pieces of treachery ever perpetrated. It was planned by Huerta while still the pretended friend and supporter of Madero, and in command of his army. Whatever mistakes President Wilson may have made in his dealings with Mexico, his refusal to recognize the despicable murderer and drunken ruffian, Huerta, was not one of them. To have recognized him would have been a lasting disgrace to this government.

Since Huerta's overthrow, there has been a constant struggle between leaders, none of them worthy to govern Mexico and none of them capable of establishing an orderly government even if they so desired. As a result there is in Mexico no responsible government. The people are being robbed first by one band of armed ruffians and then by another. The land is laid waste and the people are starving.

Villa, with his bandit following, controls the states in Northern Mexico. Zapata controls a considerable amount of territory in Southern Mexico, and Felix Diaz seems to have control of some territory. Carranza apparently is holding on by very uncertain tenure, and the prospect for peace, order and justice is very remote if there can be said to be any prospect at all.

What should our government do? That is one of the most difficult questions to answer that ever was put to a government. Do the masses of the Mexican people desire that the United States shall intervene?

Mr. Scott says that he interviewed a good many Americans who are still in Mexico, and without exception they expressed the opinion that nine-tenths of the masses, not included in the armed bands following after the various factional leaders, would welcome intervention. He says that he also talked with at least one intelligent Mexican in Mexico City who told him that in his opinion 80 per cent of the masses of the people would welcome intervention.

Of course these few opinions do not establish whether the masses of the people really desire intervention. The probability is that these masses would be satisfied with a government which would give them peace and justice, and an opportunity to go about their humble business and get enough to eat no matter where the government comes from. But there is no way of learning for certain what they really do think about it.

Mr. Scott comes back from his journey fully satisfied that intervention is bound to come. He believes that there is no leadership in Mexico that is willing or capable of establishing a just and stable government. I fear that is true. I have feared that for a good while, and as the months go on I become more and more of that opinion.

That puts up to this government a most serious question. Suppose we do intervene and establish a government in Mexico, what kind of government will it be? Will it be a government which will recognize the claims of the great property interests thru which the people of Mexico were robbed and

oppressed? If so then we would better let anarchy continue, rather than be a party to such injustice. Now, it is certain that in case of intervention every one of these interests and individuals who with the assistance of the Diaz government were permitted to rob the Mexican people, will insist that their holdings be recognized. They have been the most insistent for intervention. They favored the Diaz government and bitterly criticized the President because he did not recognize the monster, Huerta. They will be at the front in case of intervention clamoring to get their's.

If intervention means the restoration of stolen property and that is what most of these concessions amounted to, to those who stole it, then I am opposed to intervention with all my might. I am willing to see sacrifices made for purely humanitarian purposes, to restore to the poor peons of Mexico as far as possible the rights and privileges and property of which they have been robbed. I would be willing to see intervention if it could be understood clearly that the sole purpose was to establish justice in that country and give to the poverty stricken masses the opportunities of which they have always been deprived.

What I fear is that in case we do intervene and establish a government in Mexico the selfish property interests will decide what kind of government it will be.

## Opposed to a Convention

The indications are that Kansas is to have another spasm; this time it is a constitutional convention. Now it will hardly enter into the imagination of the average Kansan that a new constitution will in the slightest degree be of benefit to the farmers, laboring men, or to that class of persons who are busy in other directions than "farming the people." No demand has been made for a constitutional convention other than that which comes from a questionable class of business men and the politicians.

If new constitutions are as easily disposed of as has been the fate of the old, what benefit would come in subjecting the state to the expense of a constitutional convention, when as a matter of fact the citizens could never be confident of its meeting until such time as the courts have passed upon it section by section? After a lapse of 56 years we would by that time know fully as much concerning the new document as we do at the present about the old; provided, of course, the judiciary is just as industrious.

To give a general idea concerning the difficulties under which the state is laboring, I will ask the reader to take the school history of Kansas, and turn to Article 13 of the state constitution on "banks and currency." There are nine sections to this article; five of which are specific and four would appear to be general in their application. The four that apparently are general are Sections 1, 5, 8 and 9. But according to my understanding the supreme court has held that Section 8, which reads "no banking law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state at some general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election," is held by this court as dealing with banks of issue only.

Reasoning the remaining sections according to the same argument, it would appear there is no constitutional law in Kansas relating to banks. As there are now no banks of issue other than those chartered under the Federal banking law, and as Section 5 apparently would be subject to the same logic as that of Section 8, it would seem possible for Kansas to engage in the banking business.

There are two distinct ways of viewing a constitution; the correct one and that practiced by the great majority of the people is to consider it as the basis of our civil and religious liberty; while the other is to be interested in a purely speculative manner. Unfortunately the keeping of our constitutions is left almost exclusively to the latter class.

Kansas has a great need; it is a new understanding with its judiciary. Until that desirable condition is had no one would be in the least degree wiser concerning the new than are the people at present regarding the old.

If we are to have a new constitution, it should be passed upon section by section, before presenting it to the electors of the state. It is the destiny of Kansas to blaze the way and not to permit her lot to be hampered by precedent, nor her conquest of the stars to fail in the wilderness of legal procedure. Our system of courts is a creature of the constitution, and its work should be constructive rather than destructive. This system should labor in perfect harmony with the state legislature, to perfect our statutes rather than bring our popular administration of law into disrepute by a system of procedure that constantly charges representative government with incompetence and ignorance.

While it is not of so much importance to the American people regarding the manner in which other nations view our judicial system, as is the satisfaction that it is giving at home; yet as now administered we cannot with any degree of enthusiasm defend our civil procedure from constant attacks either at home or abroad.

Wichita, Kan. C. W. SWALLOW.

## Rural Leadership

When the first settlers of the Western states came out on the prairies, they soon found that their castiron plows were almost useless, because they would not scour. When young John Deere made a caststeel plow that would scour, farmers went 40 miles just to see one; but when they all had one of the greatest improvements of modern times they found that they were but little better off, for with the old plows they could put in all they could harvest with the cradle.

It was the plow that created the demand for the reaper, and then they were but little better off because with the old tools, they could produce all that they could thresh with the flail. It was the plow and the reaper that produced the demand for the threshing machine; and then they were up against it, for with the old tools they were producing all they could haul away thru the Western sloughs.

It was the plow, the reaper and the threshing machine that created the demand for the railroads; and it was the wealth created by all these modern improvements that enabled the American farmer for the first time in history to establish a rural free public school system—building schoolhouses out in the country. It required money, and lots of it, to build and furnish schoolhouses, pay teachers, buy fuel, books and furniture. In the old days

farmers could not do these things because of their poverty. And, as every result is a beginning, so we had a nation of readers; and when you teach people to read they begin to think, and it is thought, brain power, that rules the world. The great events of the world take place first in the intellect.

Up to that time only a few, a very few, of the boys were educated, but with the advent of the free public schools, parents soon discovered that the girls were just as bright as boys, and could be more easily spared; and, for the first time, reading, thinking, intelligent mothers thruout the nation became a fact. Up to that time the mothers of the human race had been the ignorant half of mankind. Humanity drew in folly and superstition with their mother's milk. And the way was prepared for women's suffrage, and it is only the rural states that have that. It was a rural state that first elected a woman member of Congress.

It was widespread general intelligence, founded on all kinds of modern invention and opportunities, including free trade in land, that brought on the doom of slavery. The American farmer, with all the powers of his body and soul, brains and pocket-book, supported that struggle.

It was the widespread general intelligence and morality of the rural states that was the real strength of the prohibition movement. Maine and Kansas, both strictly rural, were the leaders and the other rural states have followed; and tho the great metropolitan states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois have not adopted it, National prohibition is now in sight.

It was the natural result of all these inventions and improvements that the American farmers should become the most astounding combination of laborer and capitalist that the world has ever seen. A vast nation of temperate, intelligent, reading, wealthy laborers was never before dreamed of.

As every step in advance simply makes room for another step, it was only natural that they should adopt the most advanced, up-to-the-minute business system, of the co-operative corporations organized on the Rochdale plan, as they are now doing.

Again the farmers of Kansas are, just as they were in the prohibition cause, in the van of this great economic movement. It is inevitable that prohibition and co-operation shall support each other. The rural states are leading and the entire nation will follow. National prohibition will provide the capital for the common working man in the cities to finance co-operation to almost any extent. Within 50 years the dollars that were formerly spent for booze will be spent for things worth while.

That the rural population is making steady growth in the things worth while can be known by all men who care to look out of their eyes. Here is one sample of the facts they will find: The board of control of the prisons and reformatories of Iowa was asked, "Where do all your criminals come from?" It did not know, and made an official investigation, and found these facts.

In the state penitentiary they found that 93 per cent came from the towns and cities, and 7 per cent from the country. Of the juvenile offenders, 99 per cent came from the towns and cities, and 1 per cent came from the country. It is a natural inference that Iowa is a fairly typical state.

The evolution of the prohibition movement illustrates and proves the foregoing facts. For decades after the adoption of prohibition in Kansas, the editors, doctors, lawyers, politicians, all the practical men of affairs, and the "smart alecks" of the county seat towns of Kansas, were opposed to the new idea. They would confidentially inform the country brother: "You can't legislate morals into a people." They were only repeating, like parrots, the opinion of their class, in the adjoining states, the United States and the world. The country people alone seemed to realize that a new law had been given to man: "Thou shalt abstain from alcohol." Believing in this law, it was self-evident to the country people that a moral people should pass moral laws and, they did. And now the world follows after.

It is ever thus. Mankind builds better than it knows. It advances in the execution of a plan but it does not comprehend it until a later period. It is the silent, determined striving of vigorous men, in deadly earnest, that carries the world forward. Progress is the word of today. Perfection will be the word of tomorrow.

Here, then, despite Solomon, is something "new under the sun." All these great pieces of constructive statesmanship in modern times are strictly rural movements. These will make a new world. The changes that shall come to pass thru these new powers are beyond comparison. It is one of the natural laws of the universe that every result shall be a beginning. These movements, founded upon morality, intelligence and justice, alive with hope, courage and energy, and endowed with vast wealth, backed by public opinion, are so revolutionary that the most stupendous results are sure to follow. Here is one hint of the drift of things: The United States, with one-sixteenth of the world's population, has one-half of the world's Sunday schools.

Millions of farmers who never heard of Long-fellow have,

"With a heart for any fate,  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learned to labor, and to wait."

The American farmers are the most progressive men on earth to-day. Not knowing or caring about the scientific theory of evolution, they are all evolutionists; the real practical thing.

The American farmers in successfully organizing the six great modern principles of the conquests of nature, thru machinery, universal education, educated motherhood, woman suffrage, prohibition, and business co-operation have set in operation six great new forces, for the regeneration of not merely the nation, but the world. These six are part of the great, permanent forces that are steadily carrying mankind forward, in the march toward perfection.

The natural result of the operation of these six forces will be the creation of a seventh power—that of universal wealth. Wealth gained thru thrift, self-denial, intelligence, temperance of the whole people, and used for noble needs, will become an unmixed blessing. Roman wealth, ancient wealth, was the result of National plunder. Modern wealth is the result of new powers, of the creation of new wealth.

The final result will be the creation of another new force: the invisible American empire of good will toward men. Real Democracy, the new Democracy, the wise, reflective, selective Democracy, has arrived.

Beloit, Kan.

I gladly give space to this thoughtful and able discussion of social and economic development. It is possible that Mr. Ramsay is too optimistic concerning the future. As to that, time alone will tell. I agree with practically every statement he makes and hope that his predictions concerning the future may be fulfilled, altho I am not quite so confident as he seems to be.

W. F. RAMSAY.

# Details of a Henhouse

Submit This List of Materials to Your Lumber Dealer—He Will Tell You the Building Cost

J. G. HALPIN and L. M. SCHINDLER

A FARM poultry house which is both convenient and permanent can be built at low cost. The farm flock needs a dry, well lighted and well ventilated house if it is to be healthy and profitable.

It is profitable to construct a two pen house. The pullets need to be kept away from the hens in the fall and the breeding flock from the general flock in the spring.

A farm poultry house which has many of these advantages, and which meets the requirements of the average farm is described and shown here. This house is 16 by 32 feet and should accommodate 125 hens and pullets. It will cost about \$90 to purchase the lumber needed. It is possible to reduce the cost by the use of second hand windows or other materials. The cost of labor will vary much with local conditions.

The interior fixtures of a farm poultry house, the roosts, dropping boards and nests, should be simple, convenient, and readily removed to make cleaning easy. It is best to allow 4 square feet of floor space for every hen, and 6 inches of roost space for the small hens and 10 inches for the hens of the larger breeds.

The windows should be built so that they can be opened and closed, according to weather conditions. The poultry house can be constructed so as to allow the entrance of plenty of fresh air without a draft and so as to avoid sudden changes of temperature. Lath ventilators—see the drawing—can easily be constructed and provide good air circulation.

To give plenty of light and air allow 1 square foot of glass to every 14 to 18 square feet of floor space and 1 square foot of ventilation space to every 20 to

30 square feet of floor space. Have the perches higher than the tops of the nests or make tops slanting so that the floor inside of the house should be 10 inches above the ground.

The brood coop has a slat bottom with a dropping board below. This makes it self cleaning. The level of the floor inside of the house should be 10 inches above the ground. Cement or concrete are very valuable

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

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

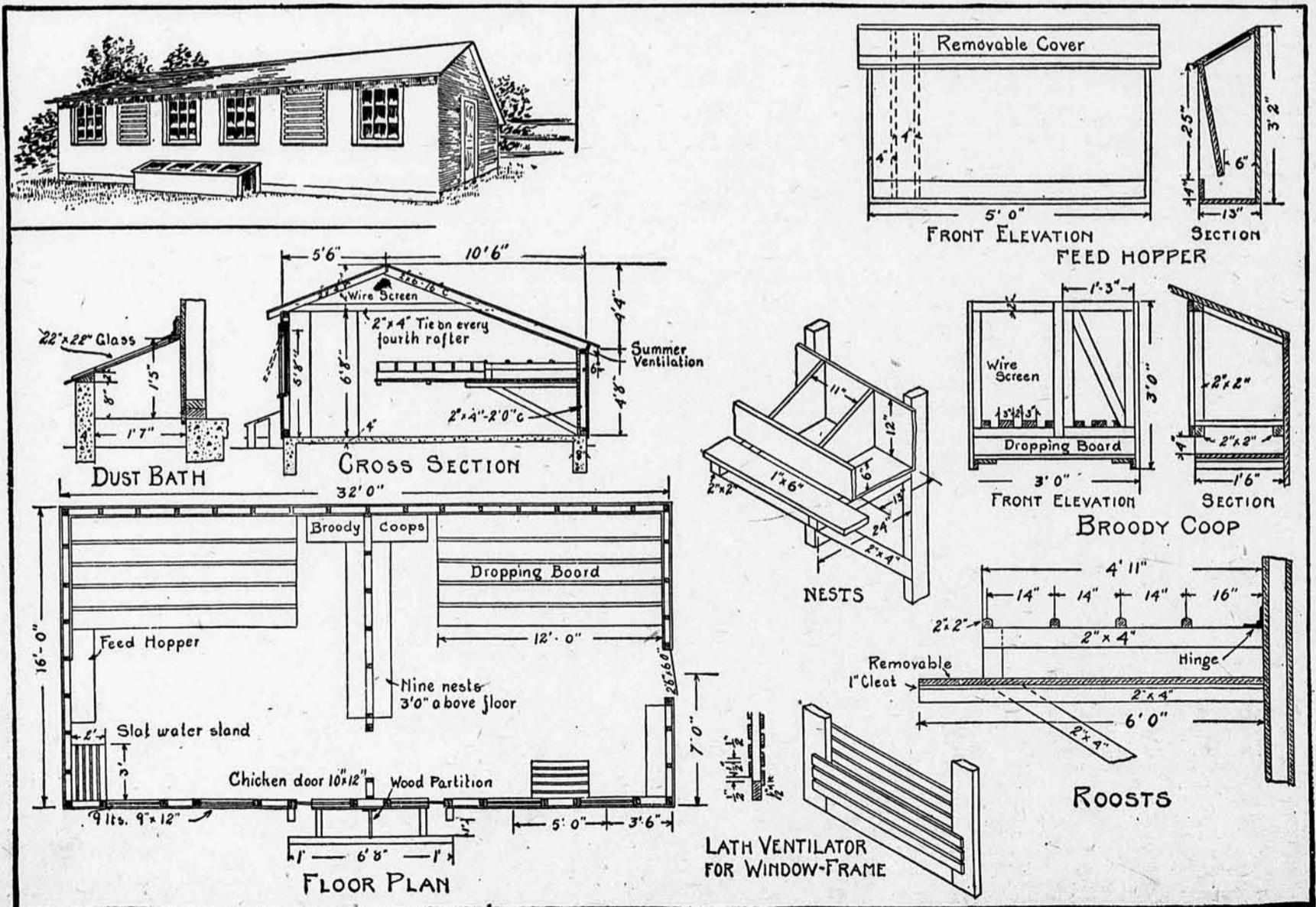
In case a cement floor is used it should be made reasonably smooth, and level with the top of the foundation so as to make cleaning easy. A cement floor never should be left bare but always should be covered with at least 3 inches of sand and from 6 to 10 inches of straw. Because of the small amount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

TWO INCH STUFF				
	No. of pieces	Dimensions	Length	Board feet
Rafters.....	26	2" x 6"	12'	312
Studs and miscellaneous..	30	2" x 4"	10'	200
Roost, ties, headers.....	19	2" x 4"	12'	152
Rafter and studs.....	19	2" x 4"	14'	177
Studs and plate.....	25	2" x 4"	16'	267
Miscellaneous.....	6	2" x 2"	12'	24
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>1,132</b>

ONE INCH STUFF				
Roof sheathing.....			3/8-12'	700
Shiplap-dropping boards and inside wall.....			12'	660
Nests.....	6	1" x 12"	10'	60
Nests.....	4	1" x 6"	10'	20
Broody coop.....	3	1" x 6"	12'	18
Drop siding.....			12' & 16'	640
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>2,098</b>

FINISHING LUMBER				
Corner boards.....	2	1" x 4"	12'	8
Corner boards.....	2	1" x 4"	14'	10
Verge boards.....	2	1" x 6"	12'	12
Verge boards.....	1	1" x 6"	14'	7
Lath ventilator frame.....	1	1" x 4"	14'	5
Feed hopper.....	6	1" x 12"	10'	60
Miscellaneous.....	7	1" x 2"	12'	14
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>116</b>

Six window frames for 9 light 9" x 12" windows  
 Four windows, 9 light, 9" x 12"  
 Four windows with 22" x 22" glass  
 One bundle lath



# Purebreds of Today

Poultry Seen at Shows Now is Much Superior to 30 Years Ago



**P**OULTRY shows of today in comparison with the shows of 25 or 30 years ago emphasize the great change that has taken place in the breeds of poultry and the places the different varieties hold with the poultry fraternity.

Thirty years ago I owned my first purebred chickens, and they were Barred Plymouth Rocks. Altho they were fine specimens of the breed at that time, they would not look very good to the Barred Plymouth Rock breeder of today.

It was nearly 30 years ago that I made my first visit to a real poultry show. Not many Plymouth Rocks were on exhibition. The largest classes were composed of Light and Dark Brahmans and Buff and Partridge Cochins, inferior in quality to the present fashion for these varieties, but nevertheless magnificent specimens of their time, and popular with all classes of poultry raisers.

Altho the Cochins and Brahmans have been improved wonderfully in color of plumage, and in the markings of the feathers, and have been bred to a type far more pleasing to the eye than the birds of 30 years ago, yet they gradually have lost in favor until it is not an uncommon thing to visit a poultry show now where not one Cochin or Brahma is exhibited. Commercialism in poultry breeding has brought about the change.

**Few Buff Cochins are Kept Now.**

At the twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association at Wichita last month, where the choicest of Kansas poultry was brought together, there were only eight Buff Cochins and five Light Brahmans. The mention of these small exhibits is not any reflection on the merits of these old time and once very popular varieties, but simply goes to show how they have been crowded back by those varieties which come so much nearer meeting the requirements of the modern poultryman. There is still a number of people, known as poultry fanciers, who breed Cochins and Brahmans in a small way, but it is a rare thing to see a farm flock of one of these breeds. And because not many farmers raise them, they are not found in large numbers in the poultry shows.

The Langshan, altho considered one of the old breeds now, is a newer member of the Asiatic family, to which the Cochins and Brahmans belong. Because it is a feather-legged fowl it has lost favor, notwithstanding that the breed has excellent utility qualities and well bred specimens are very "showy" in appearance. White Langshans never attracted much attention, but only a few years ago Black Langshans were very numerous in Kansas. It was not uncommon to see a class of from 50 to 100 of this variety at the state show. For both beauty and utility the Black Langshans are better today than they ever were, but I could only count 22 at Wichita last month.

While the varieties so far mentioned, with the exception of the Barred Plymouth Rocks, have lost in popularity, the same cannot be said of the Single Comb White Leghorn, which also is an oldtimer. This variety becomes more popular every year, both among poultry fanciers and farmers, and has been improved until it would seem that perfec-



Written by

G.D. McClaskey

tion has at last been reached. In the last 10 years White Leghorns have been bred so carefully for standard requirements and heavy egg production that about the only problem the breeders of this variety now have is to keep them on the high plane to which they have been elevated. There were 91 Single Comb White Leghorns at the state show last month, and this is not a large class of this variety. I have seen larger classes at Kansas state shows. Rose Comb White Leghorns never have been and never will be as popular as the single comb variety. This variety was not represented at the state show this year.

In earlier times Single Comb Brown Leghorns were to be seen in larger numbers than the White variety, but in later years poultry raisers seemed to lose interest in them, and for a time only a few, if any at all, were to be seen at poultry exhibitions. But it looks as if they are "coming back." I have seen some very nice classes of Single Comb Brown Leghorns at the shows during the last two or three years, and counted 52 in the class at the state show this year.

It appears that not many people are interested in Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Only four of this variety were to be seen at the state show, neither are the Buff Leghorns as popular as the White and Brown varieties. The class consisted of 13 birds.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks are Popular.**

A few years ago I began to think that my old favorites, the Barred Plymouth Rocks, were going to be crowded back by that newer and very productive breed, the Rhode Island Red, but the Plymouth Rocks are holding their own. In fact, in the show rooms it is a race as to which will make up the largest class. There are two varieties of Rhode Island Reds, one variety having rose combs and the other single combs. Otherwise the two varieties should be identical. Sometimes the two varieties of Rhode Island Reds when taken together will outnumber the Barred Plymouth Rocks in the shows, but I do not recall any show I have visited where one variety of Rhode Island Reds has outnumbered the Barred Rocks. At the state show there were 167 Barred Plymouth Rocks—the largest class in the show—evidence of the place this old time favorite holds among all classes of poultry growers. Many of the birds shown were exceptionally good.

There are two other varieties of the Plymouth Rock family that are very popular. Farmers like them, they find

favor with the buyers of market poultry, they are profitable in the hands of poultry breeders, and are greatly admired by poultry fanciers. I refer to the Buff Plymouth Rocks and the White Plymouth Rocks. The latter variety is raised in greater numbers but it so happened that at this year's show the Buffs outnumbered the Whites, there being 64 of the former and 56 of the latter. These were two of the best classes in the show and contained some very fine specimens.

**The Reds are Good Utility Fowls.**

Rhode Island Reds are always very much in evidence at the state show, there being 150 at this year's exhibition, 73 of the Rose Comb variety and 77 of the Single Comb variety. While it is doubtful if any breed will ever be produced that will drive the Barred Plymouth Rocks off of the farms of Kansas, yet the Rhode Island Reds have found much favor among farmers. The reason is that Reds are very thrifty, great hustlers, good egg producers, and good market poultry. And there is not another breed that requires more skill in mating to produce exhibition specimens.

I sometimes think there are too many varieties of Wyandottes. Here is the way they were lined up at the state show: Sixty White Wyandottes, 20 of the Silver Laced variety, 19 Columbians, 12 Golden, eight Buffs, seven of the Partridge variety and four of the Silver Penciled—seven varieties of one breed, and yet there are several more varieties that were not represented at the show. While the Silver Laced variety was the original Wyandotte, the Whites are now far more popular and are considered one of the best for utility purposes. Silver Wyandottes are far more difficult to breed to standard color and in order to have them appear to the best advantage in the show room one must be experienced in conditioning them for exhibition. The best Silvers at the show were remarkable specimens, having previously won first honors at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco and last December at the big show in Chicago.

Buff Orpingtons have come to be recognized as one of the best all purpose fowls. They are popular with all classes of poultry raisers and are always one of the largest classes in every show. The class of this variety at the state show was made up of 81 birds. It was a fine display and a credit to the breeders. There is no dispute among the breeders and poultry judges as to what the shape of the genuine Orpington should be, but there is a great dif-

ference of opinion as to what is the correct shade of buff for the plumage. Opinion is divided more on what is the proper shade of buff on Buff Orpingtons than it is with any of the other buff colored varieties. I don't know why it is, but many breeders and judges favor a darker shade of buff for this variety than they do for any of the others having buff plumage. My opinion is that they all should be the same. I don't consider that the buff color is right if there is any tinge of red in the plumage. This question was threshed out again among the exhibitors at the state show but it isn't settled yet.

The White Orpingtons still are experiencing some of the reaction of the Kellerstrass boom of a few years ago, but the birds shown now are better specimens than were those shown during the boom days. The fact that 40 were exhibited at the state show is evidence that this variety is eligible in the popular class. This last season Black Orpingtons have not been in evidence at many of the Kansas shows.

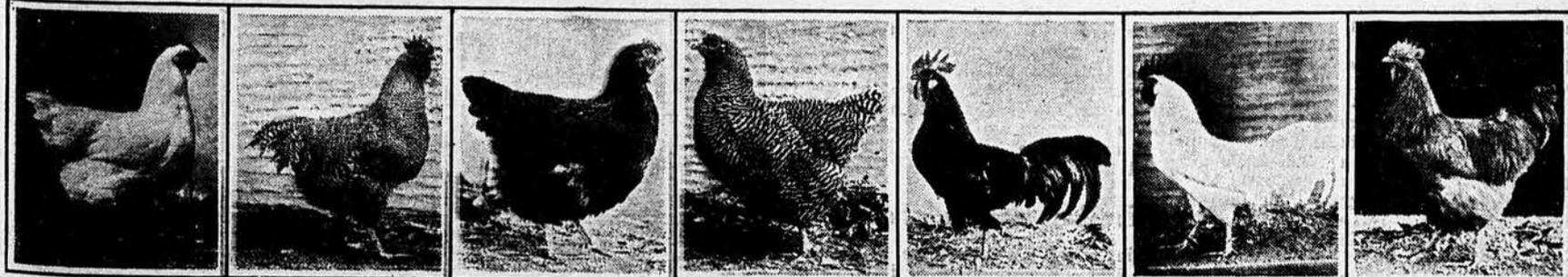
Rose Comb Minorcas rarely are seen in Kansas, but the single comb varieties have a number of admirers. At the show there were 21 Single Comb Black Minorcas, six of the White variety, and 11 Buffs. All were good specimens. The Buffs are the latest addition to the Minorca family. I was surprised to find them so good in all Minorca characteristics and so sound in color. This is one of the newest of all varieties of poultry.

**Many Cornish Fowls are Shown.**

Cornish fowls always are seen in numbers at the show, and this year there were 29 Dark Cornish and 23 White Cornish. It is a rare thing to find a flock of this breed on a farm, so it must be that the fanciers are responsible for the nice classes that are brought out. Cornish never have demonstrated any marked ability along egg producing lines, but no other fowl excels them in market poultry qualities. When I was 14 years old I first heard about the Cornish, then known as Indian Games. The name was changed several years ago. They are different in type from all other breeds, and being such an excellent table fowl, if some one could breed them so they would produce eggs in competition with our other heavy egg producing breeds, they would indeed be profitable on the farm.

There are a number of ways by which profitable poultry production can be taught, but I believe a big state poultry show is as good an educational institution along poultry lines as we can have. While it is largely due to the efforts of city fanciers that the shows are held, yet the farmers who are the real poultry producers do not overlook the opportunity to visit the shows. During the week of the State show at Wichita last month hundreds of farmers visited the show every day to see the exhibits and hear the lectures. The state show with its institute in connection is worthy of encouragement. It means more and better poultry on the farms of Kansas and that means more wealth in the state.

The higher the valuation of the land the more important it is to devote it to the purpose of livestock, dairy, or other specialized farming.



# Hatch Without Hens

## Incubators Make It Possible to Have Early Pullets That Lay in the Fall

By Mrs. A. L. Barriger

I SHOULD like to tell you of my success with an incubator last season. I always had lived in town, had cared nothing whatever about chickens and knew nothing about raising them. A year ago last September when I married a farmer boy I made up my mind

to raise chickens. I did, and it paid me, too. I was careful not to feed them too much at a time but I fed them five times a day for the first two weeks. After feeding the rolled oats for eight or 10



days I gave them the chick feed, mixed grains. None of my first chickens were troubled with bowel trouble. The only trouble was with crows and hawks. I never saw chickens grow so rapidly.

My second hatch did not do quite so well. After losing a good many of them with bowel trouble a woman told me to mix flour and water together in a thick paste and give them. I did. They ate it as if they thought it good and it stopped the bowel trouble in a short time. My third hatch did no

more than pay for the eggs. They hatched just as well as the other two but it was the last of May and the heat and the rains were hard on them. I had to keep them shut up so much of the time in such a small place and then when I could turn them out they had no shade from the sun and they did not seem to grow and feather out as they should. When cold weather came last fall they died.

As to what I made I cannot say exactly as I did not keep an exact record, but remember I had all the chickens from the 150 egg incubator and half from the 110 egg incubator and I sold 25 baby chickens and sold over \$30 worth of fries. We ate chicken, sometimes every day in the week. We have had no other meat since last August, so you see it took lots of them, and our health is better than when we ate so much pork. I have more than 60 pullets and I feel proud when I carry my basket of nice white eggs to the store and get 35 cents a dozen for them. I am planning to set the incubators earlier this year. The money is made in the early chickens. They are the ones ready for market when the price is good, and they are the ones that begin laying before cold weather comes on. When the chickens hatch I shall put them in a building that is rat proof. This room will have my brooder in it where the chickens can run in to get warm and I will set an oil stove in the room to take the chill off the entire room. Off this building is a lot fenced chicken tight. When the weather permits, after the chickens are old enough, they can run in this lot. I do not intend to set the incubators later than April 1.

I set the incubators the first time March 21, and put them in a room that had no fire in it. When the chicks began to hatch I took them out of the incubators, put them in baskets lined with cloth, placed the baskets by the stove and the chicks dried much faster and did better than if I left them in the incubators to dry. After they were dry I put them in the brooder that I already had heated. I gave them no feed until they were 36 hours old. They got very hungry and nearly ate one another up before I fed them. I then gave them some water and a mash made of dry bread rolled fine mixed with the yolk of hard boiled eggs. I also scattered some fine oyster shell in the brooder for them to pick at. The second day I gave them rolled oats fed dry. I also gave them sour milk. I

find about poultry, and in December bought a 160-egg incubator and set it in the basement. After letting it run 10 hours, the eggs were put in and I regulated it almost perfectly until the second week of the hatch when a heavy rain set in and water came in the basement from all sides; so much water was present that I had to walk on boards to get to the incubator. The third week came and the basement was in the same condition. On the nineteenth day I could see that a few eggs had pipped. The total hatch amounted to about 17 chicks from 160 eggs.

Deciding that the basement was too damp and that many of the eggs were not fertile—I had not tested them—I moved the machine to the house and placed it in a hall upstairs near a chimney. The hall contained an outside door. This door I covered with building paper, being very careful to make it airtight. I bought my eggs from an experienced poultry woman who had been breeding Rhode Island Reds for nine years, paying a fancy price for them.

The eggs were put in the machine January 1. It regulated very well, but



every time I came out of the hall I had a severe headache. A neighbor came over to look at the machine and upon seeing the room closed so tightly, he said he was afraid that the eggs did not get enough fresh air. I assured him that they did. When the twenty-first day arrived and no eggs had pipped, the woman who sold the eggs advised me to run the machine at least four weeks. On the twenty-sixth day one chick hatched. It was so weak it hardly could get out of the shell and died within a few days. I continued to run the machine until the thirtieth day, when I examined the eggs and found that nearly every one contained a chick that still was alive and would cheep and kick when the shell was broken. I wrote to the company I bought the machine from and told them about it. They assured me that it was no fault of the machine but if I was not satisfied with it I could return it and they would promptly refund my money.

I keep the chicks warm, and quiet for about 24 hours, and after they become strong I feed them hard boiled egg for the first feed and give them fresh water but do not let them get wet, as that will start trouble with the little chicks.

While airing, I laid the eggs on the bed in the same room and left them until they felt cool against the cheek. Sometimes it would take nearly 40 minutes depending upon the temperature of the room. That was the last two weeks of the hatch; the first week I aired them only about five or seven minutes. I stopped turning them on the nineteenth day and on the morning of the twentieth I could hear the chicks cheep. By evening there were many out and by the morning of the twenty-first day it looked as if the incubator were alive with the fluffy fellows. I moved them the next day to the brooder and found I had 138 chicks from 145 eggs. This pleased me very much for I had bought these eggs from my mother at market price. She had a nice flock of Buff Orpingtons.

### Breaking into Chick Raising

Chicken fever attacked me in November, 1913. I read every article I could

I thought perhaps the farmer was right about them not having enough fresh air, and they might not have had enough moisture or been turned enough. I turned them but once daily.

The machine was immediately reset, this time in a bedroom upstairs away from the chimney. It was zero weather and the glass was out of one of the windows of the room. To keep the heat up to 103 I placed a small lamp under the incubator and over the lamp was put a five gallon tin bucket with holes in the bottom thru which the lamp could get air. By this method I regulated the heat very well, altho several nights it dropped to 98 degrees. This I supposed would ruin my hatch, but as the twenty-first day drew near the heat became easier to control. After the seventh day I turned the eggs at morning and again at night and tested them on the tenth day. Before turning them I would carefully wash my hands and see that they were moist. From the twelfth day I sprinkled the eggs every other day until the eighteenth day when I placed a damp towel over them for eight or 10 minutes.

Last spring I ran from three to five machines from February until May, marketing about 2,000 chicks, and from my experience in three hatching seasons I have decided that experience, tho sometimes expensive, is the best teacher. Common sense and the following of the instruction book that comes with the incubator seldom will fail to bring you a good hatch.

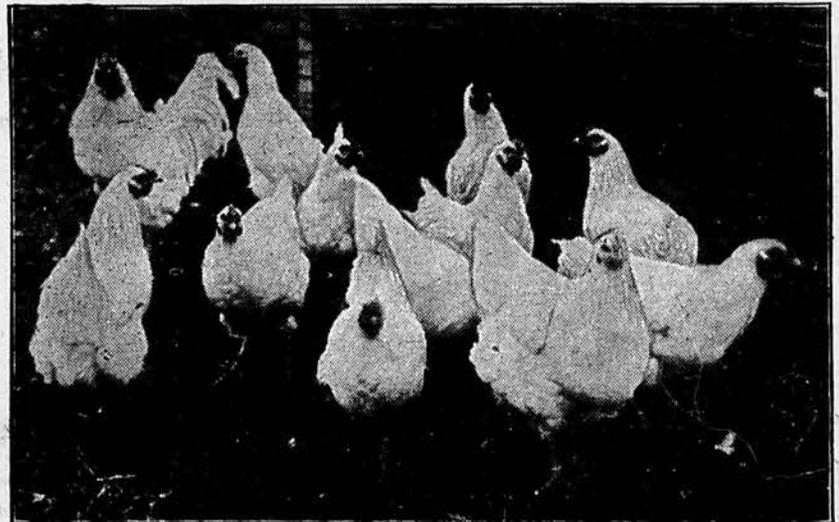
Carl Danner.  
Mt. Washington, Mo.

### Wet Chicks Cause Trouble

Mrs. S. E. Kahnt.  
Langdon, Kan.

Aunt—"Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty-show at the altar."

Nephew—"You don't, eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaid she has selected."—Nashville Tennessean.



# Keeping Books

This Record Sent by Mary E. Wells Wins the \$5 Prize Offered Last Year

THE poultry records submitted in competition for the \$5 prize offered by the Farmers Mail and Breeze a year ago are the most interesting documents, to a poultry enthusiast, that you ever saw. The one that won the first prize is shown on this page. If only there were room for them we should like to print all eight of the prize-winning reports.

Aside from the question of prizes, it pays to keep records. Five minutes a day is enough time to keep a record of this sort. At the end of the year you know exactly what you have done with your poultry for the year.

Feed has been high during all of the last year. Some persons have sold their flocks very short, saying that hens could not be kept at a profit with feed prices so high. Some other persons heard talk of this sort, believed it, and sold some of their hens. If they had been keeping books on their chicken business they would have kept every hen that showed any prospect of being productive. The persons in our poultry record contest were in a position to know exactly how much profit they were getting from their hens. All of them increased their flock. Mrs. Wells's flock is small, but her inventories show that she has 85 hens and pullets now, and only had 64 a year ago.

The records kept in this contest are complete, but not at all difficult to understand. An inventory is taken at the beginning of the year, and another one at the end of it. A daily egg record is kept. A sheet is made out every month showing how much money was spent and what it was spent for and also what was sold and how much was received for it. At the end of the year a summary sheet is made out, showing the total receipts and expenditures. These totals, and the inventory totals are entered on a balance sheet.

The eight prize winners are: Mrs. Mary

E. Wells, Florence, Kan.; Mrs. Mabel Vermilya, Attica, Kan.; Mrs. Hattie Delmont, Long Island, Kan.; E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.; Clara B. Nicholson, Havana, Kan.; Mrs. P. F. Snyder, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; Mrs. Roy L. Green, Abbyville, Kan.; Mrs. J. B. McKnight, Hallis, Okla.

"My balance is the smallest I have had since I began keeping poultry," said Mrs. Wells. "Several things conspired to bring that about. Raising chickens is my avocation, and keeping the domestic machinery of a household of seven running smoothly does not leave me as much time and thought for it as I could wish. I have the interested co-operation of my husband and little daughters, however.

"Within six weeks of the time I took possession of the flock last year, three of the nicest hens died from causes unknown.

"My hatching record was not as satisfactory as usual. The eggs averaged 98 per cent in fertility, but only 50 and 60 per cent hatched, owing to too much moisture in the incubator. I never had used this make of incubator before. In the middle of the hatching season I was called away from home for three weeks by the illness of my father. I had 200 very promising chicks, and planned to dispose of some of them on the Fourth of July market. Thieves got 50 of them that averaged 2 pounds apiece, one night.

"The grain ration of my flock always has been supplemented largely by the kitchen, dairy, garden and butchering waste. My flock has the range of the farm except in bad weather. On account of the

high price of grain we did not think it wise to hold our young cockerels and advertise them, so we sacrificed them on the local market."

The coyotes roam over the same territory that Mrs. Vermilya's chickens use for range, and that cut her profits for the year lower than she had hoped they would be.

"We also keep an account for other departments of our farm," she says. "There is one for stock, grain, groceries and feed. We began in September, 1914, when we were married. Keeping books was a little difficult at first, as we knew nothing about it except what we had acquired in our high school courses, and we were rusty on that. It is easier for us now, and we are finding it worth while."

"I lost more than half of my flock from cholera," said Mrs. P. F. Snyder. "I was very much discouraged, but your letter in the summer revived interest, and I kept on with my records. There is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing just what my expenditures and receipts have been."

Mrs. Snyder made a remarkable record with her poultry, considering the hard luck she had in losing half of her flock of old hens. She started with only 80 hens, and at the end of the year she showed a profit of more than \$31, a fact she would have doubted without records.

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.45			.45	3.64				3.64
oats	.20			.20					
hops	.40			.40					
	1.05			1.05	3.64				3.64

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90	.15	3.75	4.80	10.54	3.75			2.50
oats	.40			.40					
hops	.80			.80					
corn	.15			.15					
	2.25	.15	5.00	7.40	10.54	3.75			2.50

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90	.15	2.04	3.09	7.56	2.04			3.00
oats	.40			.40					
hops	.80			.80					
corn	.30			.30					
oats	.80			.80					
	3.20	.15	2.04	5.39	7.56	2.04			3.00

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90			.90	7.78				7.78
oats	.40			.40					
hops	.80			.80					
corn	.50			.50					
oats	.40			.40					
corn	.15			.15					
	3.15			3.15	7.78				7.78

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90			.90	9.26				9.26
oats	.40			.40					
hops	.50			.50					
corn	.40			.40					
hops	.80			.80					
	3.00			3.00	9.26				9.26

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90			.90	4.48	1.75			6.23
oats	.40			.40					
hops	.50			.50					
hops	.40			.40					
oats	.50			.50					
	2.70			2.70	4.48	1.75			6.23

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	.90			.90	5.01	2.00			7.01
oats	.60			.60					
hops	.60			.60					
oats	.50			.50					
corn	.40			.40					
	3.00			3.00	5.01	2.00			7.01

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	1.00			1.00	6.02	5.50			11.52
oats	.30			.30					
hops	3.15			3.15					
	4.45			4.45	6.02	5.50			11.52

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	1.00			1.00	3.04	2.71			30.45
hops	3.15			3.15					
oats	.50			.50					
	4.65			4.65	3.04	2.71			30.45

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	1.40	.25	1.65	3.30	2.63	4.43			7.06
hops	3.15			3.15					
oats	.50			.50					
hops	1.00			1.00					
	6.05	.25	1.65	8.00	2.63	4.43			7.06

Feed	Value	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Total
bran	1.50	4.70		6.20	3.88	1.00			4.88
hops	3.15			3.15					
hops	1.75			1.75					
corn	.50			.50					
	6.90	4.70		11.60	3.88	1.00			4.88

Balance Sheet	Dr.	Cr.	Bal.
Value of Inventory, Feb. 19, 1916	171.55		
Interest @ 6 per cent on investment	10.29		
Expenditures in 1916	52.69		
Value of Inventory Jan. 1, 1917		180.62	
Receipts in 1916		117.22	
Total	234.53	297.84	
Balance			63.31

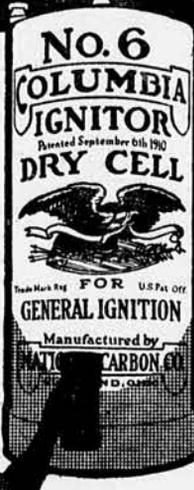
1 hen house, 12 by 45 ft. and yards	100.00
1 incubator, 130-egg	3.00
1 brooder	1.30
Miscellaneous - hoppers, pails, pans, sawdust, wire, coops	10.00
64 White Orpington hens and pullets	48.00
3 " " cockerels	1.50
2 " " pullets	3.75
13 Cornish Hops	4.00
	171.55

1 hen house, 12 by 45 ft. and yards, repaired, no deterioration	100.00
1 incubator, 130-egg 10 per cent deterioration	2.70
1 brooder	1.17
Miscellaneous - hoppers, pails, pans, coops etc	10.00
61 White Orpington hens	45.75
24 " " pullets	18.00
4 " " cockerels	3.00
	180.62

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total	
February																																	
March	39	42	37	38	43	38	35	36	37	37	33	38	37	35	43	32	43	40	36	34	37	37	37	41	34	35	41	33	35	32	33	1143	
April	27	24	22	28	24	24	23	22	21	24	25	23	20	24	24	24	23	19	28	23	23	19	19	22	19	27	19	16	17		677		
May	16	17	20	17	18	17	16	16	9	22	12	18	12	27	18	14	21	14	27	15	15	25	37	37	17	12	7	12	15	12	549		
June	15	17	16	15	18	20	22	30	27	38	24	30	30	32	26	28	29	23	25	19	19	25	20	29	17	10	13	13	12	11	652		
July	8	9	9	9	9	7	12	5	15	12	9	9	9	7	8	5	8	10	9	9	9	11	12	15	12	12	15	17	12	11	316		
August	14	5	10	11	14	15	13	11	16	12	10	11	12	12	11	9	9	11	11	9	10	12	9	11	12	18	14	11	11	353			
September	11	11	13	7	7	7	7	10	6	9	9	9	10	8	8	10	8	8	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	11	12	11	8	289		
October	9	5	6	3	6	5	8	3	6	5	3	3	6	3	6	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	146		
November	3	5	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	6	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	5	0	3	3	2	4	4	2	2		90		
December	3	3	3	3	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	3	4	4	7	3	7	6	3	5	6	2	4	6	6	6	6	3	5	5	133		
																																	4639

Dr.	1916	Feed	Equipment	Misc.	Total	Market Eggs	Hatching Eggs	Market Stock	Brooding Stock	Cr.
February	1.05				1.05	3.64				3.64
March	2.25	.15		5.00	7.40	10.54	3.75			16.79
April	3.20	.15		2.04	5.39	7.56	2.04			12.60
May	3.15				3.15	7.78				7.78
June	3.00				3.00	9.26				9.26
July	2.70				2.70	4.48				6.23
August	3.00				3.00	5.01				7.01
September	4.45				4.45	6.02				11.52
October	4.65				4.65	3.04				30.45
November	6.05			25	6.30	2.63				

## Columbia Batteries



**No. 6 COLUMBIA IGNITOR DRY CELL**  
Patented September 6th 1910  
FOR GENERAL IGNITION  
Manufactured by NATIONAL CARBON CO.

When you want a battery to light a lantern or run an engine, here's the name to remember—**"Columbia."**

National Carbon Co. Cleveland, Ohio  
Flashlight spring-clip blind—Reg. posts, no extra charge.



# Good Profits in Reno

## A Farm Survey Showed that the Size of the Average Farm is 300 Acres

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A FARM survey of Reno county was completed recently by L. C. Christie of the Reno County High school of Nickerson. This was based on 90 representative farms. It showed that the average farm has 300 acres, of which 214 acres is used for crops. The average capital is \$26,307, of which \$4,060 is working capital. As to the results of this investigation, Mr. Christie says:

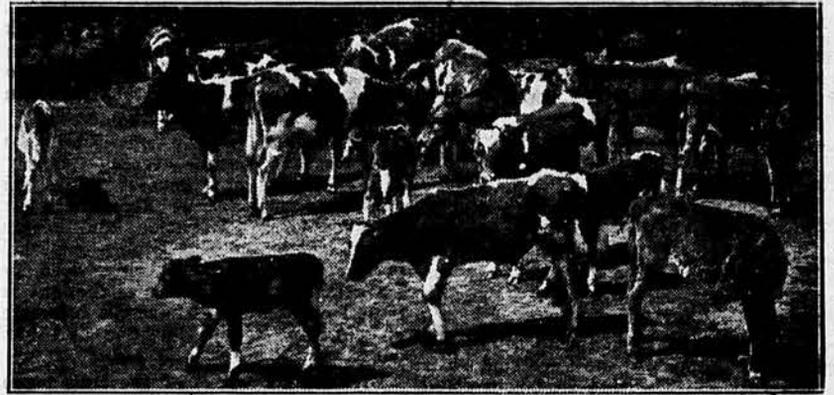
"I find that the size of the average farm, 300 acres, is generally considered large enough for efficient operation. This is a large area, and judging from the records there is a need for more livestock. This increase in livestock must be of a high quality, as too much livestock of a poor quality will always bring a loss. There is a need for more sources of income. Farmers who have grown one or two cash crops and then have had several livestock enterprises have made the most profit as a rule."

The average income from these farms in 1915, as shown by this report, was \$3,344.40, and the average expense was \$1,466.59. After deducting the interest on the investment at 5 per cent the average labor income was \$567.51. There was a big difference in this income, it ranged from a labor income of \$9,956, made by a dairy farmer near Hutchinson, to a loss of \$5,411, by a cattle feeder who usually is successful but who got on the wrong side of the market for once. Based on the matter of education, the 57 farmers in the survey who had common school educations made an average income of \$290. The 21 men having high school training produced an average income of \$414. The 12 men having college training had an average labor income of \$2,128.08.

A large income was obtained from the farms which had the most livestock. To get this difference exactly a "livestock unit" was established on a basis of the feed required. A unit consists of one mature horse, cow, mule, five hogs, seven sheep, 100 poultry or twice that many young animals. It was found that 21 farms had 10 units or less, and the labor income on these farms was \$48 less than nothing; there was a loss for the year. The income on the 26 farms where from 10 to 20 units were kept was \$568. On the farms where from 20 to 40 units were maintained the income was \$674. The income on the farms where 40 or more units were kept was \$1,172.

It was found that the average number of livestock units was 28 to the farm. The 29 farms which had more than the average number of livestock made an average labor income of \$1,367, while the 61 farms which had less than the average number of livestock had a labor income of \$187. This makes an excellent showing for livestock. The dairy farms included in the survey naturally helped to bring up the average, but this merely indicates the profits that can be obtained from dairy farming under the conditions in Reno county.

"In many cases it is possible to stock a farm more heavily than at present," said Mr. Christie. "The question has to be decided by the feed raised and pasture available. The 21 farms which had less than 10 livestock units a farm had



The Survey Showed that Farming in Reno County should be Based on Farm Animals; Livestock Men had the High Labor Incomes.

24.4 acres of crops for every livestock unit and 32 acres of pasture for approximately three cattle. The group of 26 farms with from 10 to 20 livestock units a farm had 12.5 acres of crops for every livestock unit and 38 acres of pasture for 10 cattle. The third group which had 20 to 40 livestock units to the farm had 8 crop acres for every livestock unit and 64 acres of pasture for 20 cattle, while the last group had but 3.9 acres of crops for a livestock unit and 170 acres of pasture for 64 cattle. This shows that the better paying farms had much more livestock for both the number of acres of crops and of pasture than the average."

There was a great variation in the quality of the work done. This determines to a large extent the profits which may be obtained. It was found that the average return from a unit of livestock was \$47. The receipts from both crops and livestock on 31 farms were found to be below the average, and on these farms the labor income showed a loss of \$121. On the 35 farms where one was above the average the labor income was \$437, and on the 24 farms where both were above the average the labor income was \$1,647.

A good showing was made for diversified farming. The survey shows that the farmers in Reno county who have a good diversified system are making the best profit. Most of the soil in this county produces good crops of wheat, and there has been a temptation to do too much one-crop farming. It was found that the farms which had but two enterprises which showed a gain of \$200 or more, and there were 32 of them, produced a labor income of \$17 below the starting point. The 26 farms which had three or more of such enterprises gave a labor income of \$426. The 32 farms that had four or more such enterprises showed a labor income of \$1,281. Can you think of a better argument for diversified farming?

"In order to be well balanced a farm should have a sufficient acreage of the various crops to keep the teams busy," said Mr. Christie. "There should also be several livestock enterprises to utilize the crops not marketed and to give profitable employment to the operator thru the year. If one wishes a good income the crop yields must be maintained

above the average and the quality of the livestock must be good."

This was well brought out in the survey. Where the number of livestock units, the receipts from these units and the number of farm enterprises were all above the average, and they were on eight farms, the labor income was \$3,003. Two were above the average on 18 farms, and on these places the income was \$615. One was above the average on 38 farms, and on these places the income was \$398. None was above the average on 26 farms, and the labor income was \$5 for the year.

To get definite data on the relation of the profitable farms to the ones which returned but little profit, a group in each was selected and data was obtained in regard to the work. This table indicates the average difference:

	27 Better Paying Farms	34 Poorer Paying Farms
<b>Size</b>		
Total acreage	341	298
Livestock units	38.8	24.2
Crop receipts	\$2,542	\$1,139
Livestock receipts	\$2,286	\$ 921.
<b>Quality</b>		
Receipts a livestock unit	\$ 61.54	\$ 38.05
Number of farms having better crop yields than average	26	6
Enterprises returning more than \$200	4.1	2.6
Labor income	\$2,197	-\$ 636

"This chart shows that it is important to have good paying livestock," said Mr. Christie. "There were 14 of the 27 better paying farms with livestock returns of more than the average, or \$47 a livestock unit, while nine of the 34 poorer paying farms had livestock of equal quality. Twenty-six of the better paying farms also had better crop yields than the average, while but six of the poorer paying farms had crops with yields equal to the average."

"Every farm operator should keep a few simple accounts to show definitely how his farm as a business pays. These accounts need not be elaborate but in addition to cash expenses and receipts of the farm, they should include an inventory at the beginning of the year. With these records it will be easy to determine the net profit."

The survey showed the condition of farming in Reno county. It indicated the need for diversification, for more livestock, for better yields—in general it showed the importance of getting a prosperous and satisfactory agriculture. It also indicated that the educated men are making the most money in farming, and it might be remarked in passing that the work in agriculture which is being done by the Reno County High school is not exceeded by that done elsewhere. Reno county is leading in the effort to solve the farming problems of Kansas, and this survey will help to show the weak places.

### Looking Backward.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—Christian Register.

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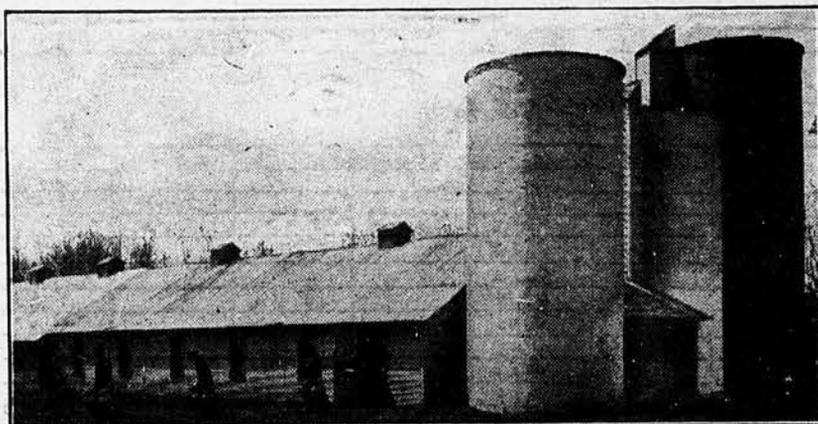
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A Dairy Barn and Silo on the Farm of William Newlin of Hutchinson, who had a Big Labor Income.

# Why Not Win a Prize?

## Cash, Trophies and Registered Pigs Will Keep Capper Club Boys Hustling

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

PRIZES put pep into competitive work. No matter whether it be a race for school honors, competition in athletics, or a pig feeding contest, the knowledge that worth while rewards await the boys who do their best proves a stimulus thru all the months. And if the more prizes the more pep this 1917 pig club contest is going to be a hummer. Take a look at these awards that will be won by Kansas boys:

Cash prizes totaling \$177.50, divided this way: Special county prize for the five boys in one county who make the highest total grade, \$50. Regular cash prizes for the best records in the contest made by individuals, \$127.50. These prizes range from \$25 to \$5 and will be won by 15 boys. Arthur Capper provides the cash. Six registered prize gilts valued at \$25 each, put up by Kansas breeders, the gilt won by contestant who takes first prize in the club to be worth \$35. That makes \$160 for prize pigs. Two trophy cups valued at \$25 each, \$50. Now figure it up and find the total. It makes \$387.50. Isn't that worth working for during the coming year? In addition more than \$100 in cash and special prizes has been offered privately by breeders who wish to encourage boys who buy sows from their herds. It's going to be a real contest in 1917.

I'm pleased to announce the offer of a Berkshire gilt valued at \$25 as special prize for the best record made by a Berkshire breeder this year. W. C. Arthur of Hartford put up the prize and in justice to Mr. Arthur I should explain that weeks ago he told me the prize would be given but thought it best for some breeder not directly interested in the contest to make the offer. Mr. Arthur is Gilbert Arthur's father. I'm glad the Berkshire boosters have a special prize for it means increased interest in the contest. Probably the lack of enterprise shown by Berkshire breeders in Kansas accounts for the few Berkshires found on Kansas farms. "It seems as if Berkshire breeders are not very much interested in their boys in the contest," wrote Robert Osborn of Kingman county, "so I am suggesting that all the boys in the club chip in and pay for a Berkshire gilt to be put up for the prize. I am a Duroc booster but it is not fair to have prize pigs for all the other breed clubs and leave the Berkshire boys out. I am willing to pay my share." That's the proper spirit. Doesn't seem to be very much jealousy in our club.

W. W. Jones of Clay Center gave the Duroc gilt, B. E. McAllister of Lyons the Poland, A. S. Alexander of Burlington the Spotted Poland, F. C. Gookin of Russell the O. I. C. and Chester White prize, and Walter Shaw of Wichita the Hampshire. Quality breeders and quality pigs.

Believe me, fellows, the offer of that trophy cup to county leaders has started something. In many counties one boy, without waiting to find out if the appointment would come his way, started out to round up the boys in his county and organize for team work. That's the spirit! Atchison county boys were entertained at the home of Billy Brun, all but one member of the club being present, and they had a bully good time. Clark Jenkins is organizing his partners in Miami, Ray Jones is lining them up in Reno; from dozens of counties comes the announcement, "Watch the Old Reliable Win That Prize!" Some pep fellows, some pep! Team work will tell where that \$50 goes. And it will not be surprising if the pep trophy goes to the same county where the county prize is won.

Election of breed club officers will be held the first week in April. So faithfully has every officer elected last year performed his duties that I want every officer who stayed with the club for 1917 to be kept on the job. But a number have dropped out and some have changed breeds so it will be a big election after all. Every breed club must have a new president, the Duroc, O. I. C.

and Chester White clubs, will need new secretaries, and every club is to have a board of three directors. Boys will be placed in nomination for these important offices and you will vote by mail. The 25-cent membership fee need not be paid until May 1 when it can be sent direct to the secretary-treasurer whose name will be printed before that time. I'm getting a line on boys who will best serve their clubs. I'm sure you won't be disappointed when nominations are made.

And now let's visit with Wallace Corder of Lawrence, Douglas county who won third prize of \$15 with a Hampshire gilt:

"Father has taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze a number of years," says Wallace, "and since I have been old enough to read I have been interested in this paper. On November 6, 1915, I saw at the top of page 7, in big letters, 'Get into the Capper Pig Club.' I became very much interested right away, and after talking the matter over with father we both thought it a wise investment. I sent in my name to be representative of Douglas county and was accepted.

"I was very enthusiastic over my good luck and got busy right away to invest in a purebred sow. I decided on a Hampshire gilt which I purchased from Mr. Paulson, of Nebraska. Her name is Paulson Queen. On December 10 she weighed 190 pounds. She was 9 months old and well belted. I fixed a pen for her north of the barn and made it so she could go inside a shed we had used for hogs once before but were not using then.

"December 15 was the first day of the contest so I began keeping account



Wallace Corder; Taken Last Summer.

of her feed then. I also got a 2-gallon pail which I used to mix my shorts and water in to feed her. Every time I purchased feed of any kind I put it in the bins and then came to the house and put the kind and amount down in my record book. I kept the pen well bedded with clean straw so she would be warm. Early on the morning of March 9 my sow brought me seven of the finest pigs in Kansas. It was a cold, snowy night and father sat up and watched and cared for the sow all night, but in spite of the good care, one little fellow got chilled and died. I had the mother in the shed where no draft could reach her. I did not feed her until the next day. I gave her about a gallon of water with about a pint of shorts mixed in. I slightly increased her feed from day to day until two weeks were up, then I put her on full feed, which was a quart of shorts to 2 1/2 gallons of water. The pigs were surely lively little fellows and were well belted and evenly proportioned and not a runt in the bunch. There was not a prouder boy in the United States than I was of those thrifty pigs.

"The first six weeks the pigs ran at large over the place and Queen was in a pen where they could run in and out when they pleased. I sowed rape and oats, and along in May I turned the contest litter on the pasture and let them stay until the middle of September. I fed slop night and morning along with the pasture.

"From September 12 to 14 I attended the state fair at Topeka, which I greatly enjoyed. There were 25 Capper Pig Club boys there from different parts of

the state, and they were guests of Mr. Capper and Mr. Case. I cannot express myself in words to show how I enjoyed the good time they gave me.

"On the following week, September 19-22, I took my sow and six pigs to the Douglas County Fair at Lawrence (my home town 5 miles south of me) and received \$18 in prizes, including \$3 on my contest sow which Mr. Capper duplicated. While I had my pigs at Lawrence I went back and forth to care for them, on my bicycle. It is always best for the exhibitor to stay with his stock, so I would remain there until evening, when I would feed them and then come home, going back early the next morning.

"When I brought my pigs home I had to keep them in a bare pen, as my rape pasture was gone, so of course my feed cost would increase. I weighed my contest sow when I brought her home from the fair simply to see how much she had gained since I purchased her. She weighed 240 pounds then and now weighs 342 pounds, so she has gained 100 pounds since September 23. I did not feed them any slop from the house at any time. I sold one of my male pigs about the middle of November for \$25 and have had several inquiries about the other two male hogs. The weight of the pigs and the gain in the weight of the sow amounts to 1,747 pounds.

"My feeding cost was \$53.42. Corn fed amounted to \$17.52, shorts \$24.90, bran \$6, pasture \$4.20 and oats 80 cents. These prices were charged according to the table of feed values provided club members at beginning of the contest in 1915."

The profit record made by Wallace was \$147.28. This record is especially encouraging to boys who enter gilts in the contest for it proves that a gilt and her litter can win. Notice the high charge for shorts. At present prices, even, I believe it will pay club members to feed shorts for almost every boy who made good feeding records last year fed this pork producer. Of course it is not expected that any 1917 contestant will make so low a feeding cost record as the winning records made last year for the 1917 table of values is vastly higher. But with higher prices for pork and a fine demand for breeding stock profit averages should be just as good.

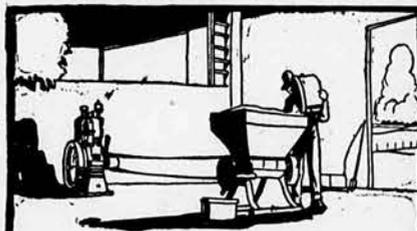
Every club member must enter his sow in the contest before March 1 and report the weight when record keeping begins. Don't wait until the last day to decide on your breed and buy a sow. Get busy and close up the deal. Here are the counties completing membership since last report:

Name and Address.	Age
<b>EDWARDS COUNTY:</b>	
Elmer White, Lewis	14
Donald Burden, Fellsburg	11
Raymond Dugger, Lewis	15
Clarence Trotter, Kinsley	15
John Flarity, Lewis	13
<b>FORD COUNTY:</b>	
David Skeen, Bloom	16
George Buell, Wright	11
Carl Thomas, Spearville	13
Arthur Marshall, Bucklin	13
George Cellus, Minneola	12
<b>MARION COUNTY:</b>	
Edward Blank, Marion	15
Edward Krause, Hillsboro	13
J. A. Helm, Marion	12
Burrill Fisher, Peabody	15
Julian Greer, Marion	11
<b>RILEY COUNTY:</b>	
Adolph Heller, Riley	14
Joseph Lumb, Manhattan	13
Stanley Brunberg, Manhattan	10
Elmer Ferguson, Ogden	15
Darlington Holtman, Randolph	13
<b>SEWARD COUNTY:</b>	
Boyd Howell, Plains	13
Loring Clark, Kismet	14
Alfred Shufelberger, Kismet	13
George Hickey, Plains	11
Alva Cain, Liberal	14
<b>SHERMAN COUNTY:</b>	
Fred Hartwell, Goodland	15
Arthur Quincy, Brewster	15
Lowell Hurd, Goodland	16
Howard Ingram, Ruliton	10
Marcell Fogal, Kanorado	12

Membership is complete in 74 counties. Still a chance to join in Barber, Barton, Brown, Comanche, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Geary, Graham, Grant, Greeley, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Meade, Morton, Ness, Rawlins, Rush, Scott, Sheridan, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Wichita and Wyandotte. Closing date for entry, February 15. Age limit 10 to 18. Send applications to John F. Case, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



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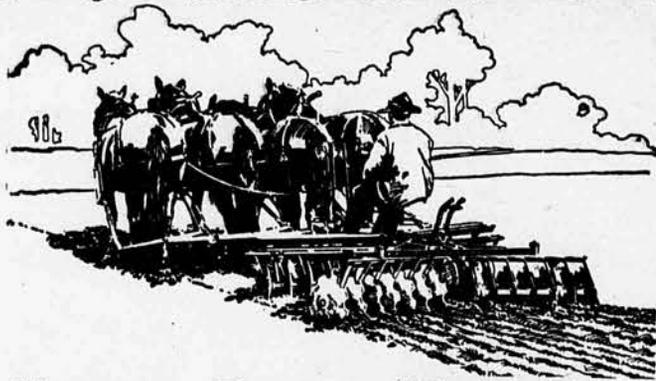
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## Against the Food Embargo

From an Address by Governor Capper January 23, Before the Interstate Association of Stockmen at Arkansas City

IT IS NOT a difficult matter to figure out a serious food shortage in this, or any other country—when the speculators do the figuring. Knowing this to be true, and having a fairly dependable knowledge of this nation's industrial history, I must confess that the recent talk of a food embargo does not find me a patient listener. Nor does such talk alarm me. I do not for a moment believe the present national administration would add another to its already formidable list of blunders, and legislation of that kind most certainly would come under precisely that head. It would create country-wide resentment which President Wilson, you may be sure, does not desire to stir up right now, or during his term of office.

When the United States Department of Agriculture sends out a statement signed by the Secretary—which it did send out January 12—that there is no present danger of a food shortage, I do not believe the farmers of America need fear any action in Washington inimical to their interests. The Department's message, which of course represented the national administration's views, said statistics covering 16 years showed a gain of 33 per cent in population, and a decline in per capita production of the foods that make up 75 per cent of the country's diet.

### A Smaller Supply.

Meat and dairy products, which supply about 37 per cent of the food that goes on American tables, fell from 248 pounds a person in 1899 to 219 pounds in 1915.

Cereals, which constitute 31 per cent of our food, declined from 43 bushels to 40 bushels in the same period. Potatoes remained unchanged in volume of production, and Sweet potatoes increased 50 per cent.

The production and consumption of fruit and vegetables increased rapidly, and these are becoming constantly more and more popular items in the permanent diet.

The really important part of the food situation, the part that ought to have the immediate and vigorous attention of the Department of Justice, is more in legislation looking to food control in the interest of the people—not in a supposed food shortage. One does not have to go beyond the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture itself to find the reason for the exorbitant prices demanded for the staples of life. The reason will not be found on the farms. It will not be apparent in the farmers' bank accounts, nor in the sales of motor cars or other conveniences the farmers are buying. It will be found in the store houses owned or controlled by several hundred firms of speculators whose holdings have lately been investigated by the Department. These reports are now public property.

### Food Speculators.

A report issued January 8 shows that 306 firms—speculators in the clearest meaning of the word—held in storage, January 1, more than 80 million pounds of lard; 102 firms had nearly 6 million pounds of frozen lamb and mutton; and 156 firms held more than 162 million pounds of frozen beef; 185 million pounds of dry salt pork, and 271 million pounds of sweet pickled pork.

These firms held many million pounds of all other meats in storage January 1, amounting, indeed, to nearly 705 million pounds! They held millions of eggs, and an unreported number of cases have been destroyed or turned into channels apart from food supplies in order to keep up prices. In one instance six cars of potatoes were thrown into the river at Peoria, within a month, rather than lower prices by putting them on the market where they belonged. The Market Division of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that January 1, 322 cold storage firms had more than 31 million pounds of American cheese in their possession.

A talk with your grocer will convince you that the commodities I mention are more expensive now than for years, especially eggs and cheese.

Obviously, in a country so large as this we must have cold storage plants. The people cannot be fed from day to day unless we have a supply upon which

to draw, but when men combine to withhold from the markets millions upon millions of pounds of the principal food products, as men have done and are doing this winter, quite frankly to influence the price of those products for their own benefit, then I believe a liberal application of the rule of food control for the people would be a mighty good thing for America.

It is not a food embargo we have most to fear. We have a worse menace in the country. Even if the national administration did not fear the disastrous result of an attempt to curtail shipments of food abroad, it must look with concern upon the centralizing of power in the hands of the meat trust. It must realize, eventually, that the health, the happiness, the prosperity of the American people is inextricably dependent upon the breaking up of this power. That such power exists is no longer doubted by thoughtful persons. We know that if farmers are to continue producing meat the packers must be made to admit the farmers' right to a fair and square market; that every man must be permitted to conduct his operations independently of the trust, and that, finally, the packers and the stockyard corporations be placed under direct control of the Interstate Commerce commission. The small, independent packer must have on his products the same government stamp of perfection which now operates as a monopoly for the big packers, often to the exclusion of the small ones.

### Packing Plants.

I believe we shall yet see in this country hundreds of co-operative packing plants. Wisconsin and Minnesota have them. Kansas can have them. Kansas has shown remarkable progress in this respect, and with intelligent management and loyal membership I see no reason why it may not show still greater growth. One thing is certain: If the farmers and stockmen do not soon take definite charge of their own business and run it, other men most emphatically will continue to do it for them. In which event the farmers will not be the only ones to suffer. The whole nation will feel the pinch.

I needn't tell you, possibly, that city and country alike are becoming increasingly and deeply concerned about the operations of the meat trust. We know, virtually, that the packers control stockyards and terminal facilities; even many banks and loan companies. We know they dominate every price-determining point in the business. We know that in various ways they discipline the producer who shows a little independence. We know the packers have repeatedly been fined for overstepping the laws intended to regulate big business—laws intended to keep big business from eating up little business. We know that many stock raisers have been ruined and that others are continually being forced out of the livestock business, but that no packer has failed in business. We know that the packers prosper, or seem to prosper, whatever the conditions.

To combat the recent threatened investigation, one of the "Big Four" packing companies declared it could show by its books that for 15 years it had made less than 25 cents a head on hogs and 75 cents on cattle. Yet it is on record that in the disastrous year of 1915, a year of great losses to stockmen, one of the Big Four cleared net profits of 14 million dollars, an increase of more than 4½ million over the preceding year, and that another reported profits of 37 per cent. Such facts show how little the cost of production operates as a price factor in an organized market.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the livestock markets are systematically controlled by the big packers. This condition is killing the livestock industry and making a rational system of agriculture impossible. This is the fact the farmers of Kansas must face. The \$1.25 drop in the price of hogs a year ago, the autumn slump of \$1 in the face of a new high point for provisions and the certainty of dollar corn for feeding purposes, was striking evidence of the team-work efficiency of that control. Farmers cannot continue to raise hogs under such uncertainties and the consumer cannot afford to have them quit.

(Continued on Page 18.)

# Oakland Sensible Six

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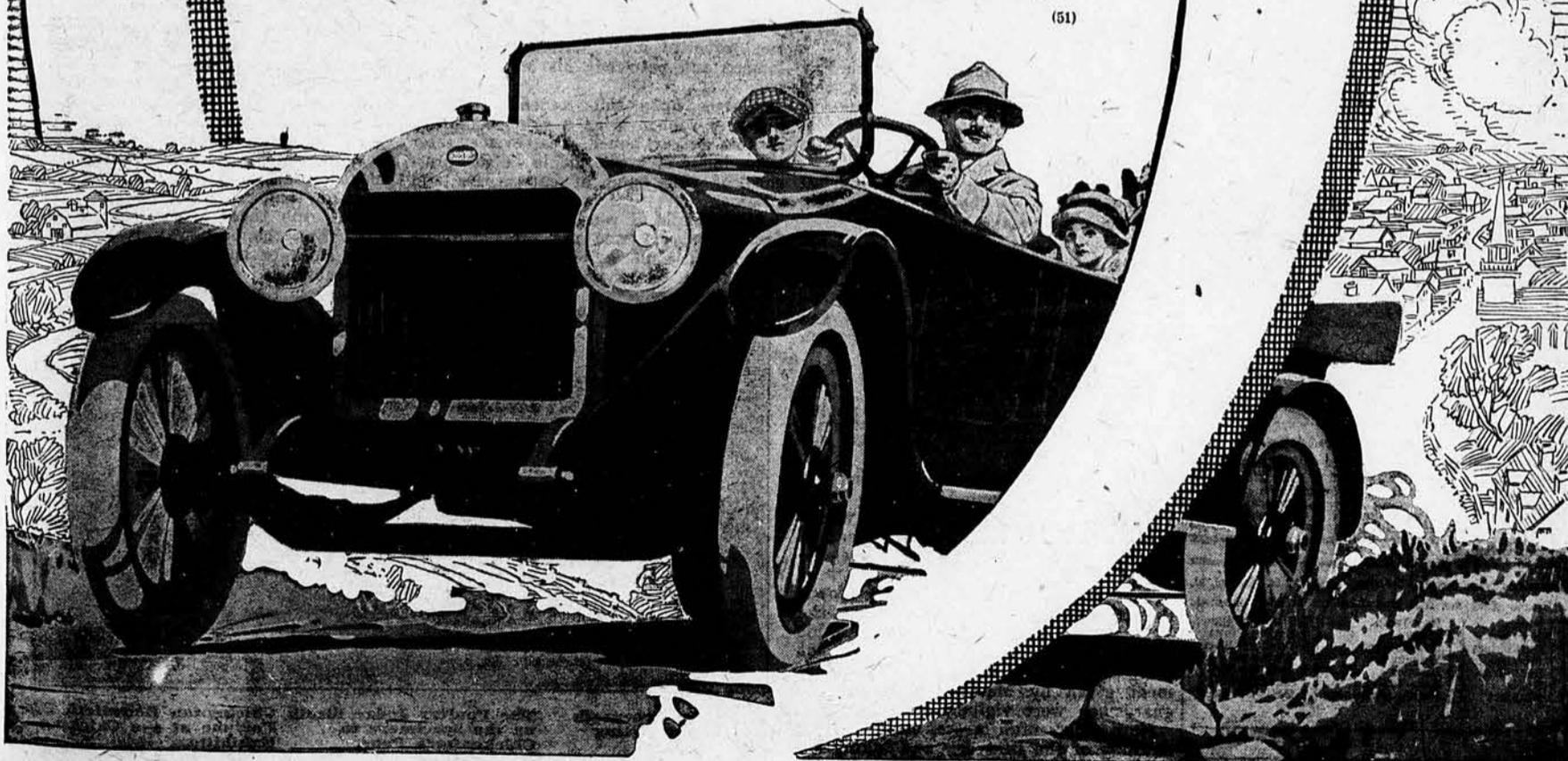
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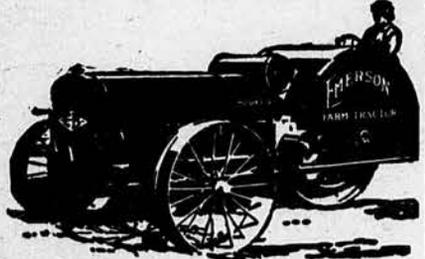
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# THE CHRONICLES OF A POOR CHICKENFAN

—BY H. E. GONDER

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**M**Y SON, behold the genuine sport. In the winter he is beseeched by a neighbor to visit the show where art displayed all the fowls of the barnyard, and he getteth a sore case of chicken fever.

He returneth to his abode and pondereth long because of his affliction. He planneth divers hen houses and figureth his profits.

On the first day of Spring he dispatcheth twenty-five bucks for a setting of eggs from the first pen at the show.

Likewise he purchaseth a broody hen that broodeth no more when her domicile is changed.

Then he visiteth the second hand merchant and buyeth a slightly used incubator with all the latest improvements.

He tenderly placeth each egg in the mechanical masterpiece and seeketh his couch for peaceful repose and joyous dreams.

But the electrical alarm worketh overtime and disturbeth his slumbers, yea, at all times of the night.

He ariseth in his pajamas in the chilling atmosphere and adjusteth the regulator, only to be awakened again in a short time.

He ejaculateth loud and fervently, but layeth not down upon the job and but seldom upon his bed.

In due time is his patience rewarded by four chicks and a hatful of putrid eggs, and he rejoiceth exceedingly.

He placeth the chicks in the brooder he hath prepared and loseth only half of them.

Yea, verily, doth his industry keep him busy from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and some of the time between.

To those who will listen he boasteth long and knowingly of the marvelous things that have been accomplished by his hand.

Verily, his is the picture of happiness and contentment, as he maketh ready to pull off a killing when the time doth come for the Annual Exhibition.

### CHAPTER II.

He calleth in a poultry judge and is sorely disappointed—While he yet mourneth a great light penetrateth his dome and he turns to rejoicing.

**N**OW it came to pass that Chickenfan visited his flock that he might select those most worthy to be exhibited at the Forum.

And as he beheld his birds he marveled because of their beauty and excellence, for there seemed none that was not as worthy as the other. Then in his perplexity he counseled with himself, saying:

"Verily, I will send for a poultry judge that he may assist me in this mighty task. Then will I be sure to win the blue."

And straightway he sent for the most learned judge in the land.

But when the judge had inspected all the fowls, even to the old broody hen, he opened his mouth, saying:

"Most gracious sir, these birds are more worthy for the kettle. At the show they could not attain even first base."

Then Chickenfan waxed nasty and would fain have laid rough hands upon the defenseless judge.

### CHAPTER III.

The fowls are entered at the Annual Exhibition—The uncertainty of earthly things—Chickenfan intervieweth the judge and gaineth much wisdom.

**N**OW WHEN was come the time for holding the Annual Chicking Exhibition in the Forum, there was a great pilgrimage from far and near of fanciers who brought thither the choicest of their flocks.

And the noise made by the fowls there assembled was so great that the Ethiopian passing that way pressed his fingers in his ears that he be not tempted to break the eighth commandment given by Moses, for behold the guardsmen were vigilant and slept not.

Now Chickenfan arose early in the morning of the first day and taking his

choice pen did enter them in the contest. And his heart melted with pity for the other exhibitors as he gazed upon his entries.

And it came to pass on the evening of the third day of the show that the judges ceased squinting at the birds and awarded each winner its prize according to the premium list.

Unto some were given the blue, unto others the red, and unto still others were given other colors, while the champions received silver cups, cash prizes and other decorations.

Then went Chickenfan with pounding heart to his coop that he might feast his eyes upon the decorations thereon; but behold it was not decorated save for the entry tag.

Then did Chickenfan's knees smite together violently and he grew weak and laid hold on the coop for support. And when his strength was returned he sought out the judge and desired to know from him the whichness of the wherefore.

And the judge, being a Good Scout, opened his mouth and taught him, saying:

"Behold, thou art but as a suckling in this game, else wouldst thou have shown greater wisdom. Therefore hearken unto me and I will lead you into the paths of ultimate success."

"Verily, thou hast here some goodly specimens, but they have not been conditioned for the show."

"The combs and wattles are of goodly shape, yet are they dirty and dull."

"And while the legs and toes are of standard color and symmetry, yet are they also dirty and covered with scales like unto the belly of a German carp."

Likewise is the plumage beautiful and shapely; yet thou hast failed to wash it and pluck out the broken feathers."

"Thou hast here the foundation for a flock that should be a humdinger; therefore take heed and be wise."

Now Chickenfan, being a genuine sport, forthwith resolved to follow the judge's advice, and began diligently to do as he was bid.

### CHAPTER IV.

Chickenfan seeketh more wisdom—The wall of Hardloser—The congratulations of Goodloser—Chickenfan learneth from the dame and other winners.

**A**S CHICKENFAN went forth in the poultry show to gain wisdom, he heard in a far corner the sound of much angry beefing and loud cussing.

Going thither he perceived Hardloser maddern a wet hen and storming around like unto a chicken with its head chopped off.

As Chickenfan approached, Hardloser ran forth to meet him, and began to lament and pour out his troubles, saying:

"Curses upon this rotten show! A highway robber is as a saint compared to this unholy bunch. Yea, even sweeter than sugar is a dill pickle in the presence of this band of cut-throats and villains."

"For behold, I was entitled unto the first prize, yet was my bird disqualified because of a bit of down that clung to his shank because of the dampness."

"Yet the bird that was chosen as first hath holes in his legs, from which the stubs have been plucked, that would cover a shoe peg."

"Woe is me! I have been worse than robbed and beaten and left to die by the wayside."

Then Chickenfan left Hardloser in his lamentations to seek out the dame whose bird had annexed the silver cup.

Then Chickenfan held converse with the dame and learned from her lips many things he knew not before.

And he continued talking and listening to other winners and near-winners, yea, even the losers, until he could spiel with the best of them in an intelligent manner.

And thus it came to pass that Chickenfan waxed more enthusiastic than ever, and he was like unto a vast multitude of others who were in the same canoe.

### CHAPTER V.

Being a discourse on the hen—An exhortation—Her habits described—Her virtues extolled.

**M**Y SON, as thou goest forth into the world, consider the faithful hen which produceth fresh eggs in abundance and an occasional platter of stewed chicken with plenty of giblets and dumplings.

She existeth upon the crumbs from the table and the tender herbs in the neighbor's garden.

She riseth with the sun and scratcheth for her daily bread and sundry bugs and worms.

She layeth an egg and advertiseth it to the world.

She visiteth the street and tryeth to stop an automobile by crossing in front of it, but succeedeth only in littering the street with feathers.

She hideth out her nest and putteth on a fierce demeanor, but in due time returneth with a large flock of chicks which she enticeth from the stork when he isn't looking.

She is not vain, neither is she puffed up, but attendeth strictly to her own business at all hours of the day or night.

To the toiler she provideth needed nourishment, and her fruitage is as a benediction to the weakened tummy of the idle rich.

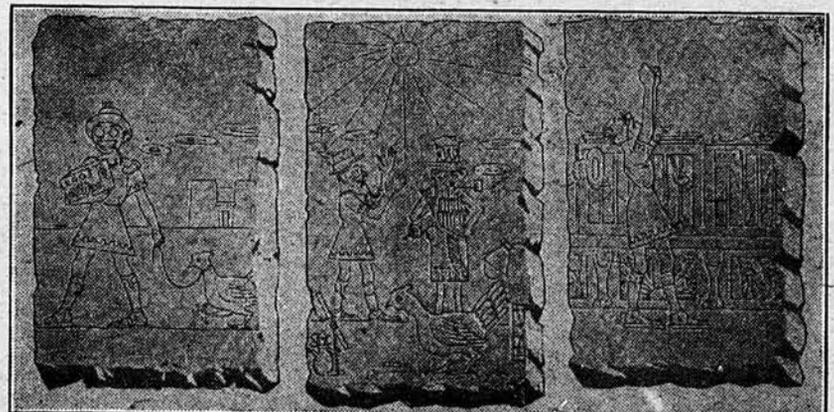
Verily, she hath good qualities too numerous to mention, and she will be a welcome sojourner in the land forever. Selah.

### Two Incubators Better Than One

We think we couldn't get along without our incubator, and two would be better. We have nothing but White Leghorn chickens, as we think there is more profit in eggs than in selling poultry. On most farms enough goes to waste to keep a flock of chickens. Of course, in stormy weather they have to be kept up and fed, and should have fresh water at all times and not have to eat ice or snow.

I think incubators are not as much trouble to set as hens. There is no danger of their leaving the nest. Get a good make of incubator. Be sure first that your eggs are fertile, then follow directions and you will have as many and as strong little chicks as if you had set the eggs under a hen. We make the mistake sometimes of trying to put in too many eggs. Do not crowd them, as eggs need room as well as chicks. I think more chickens die in the shell from too much moisture than from not enough. As a general rule there is moisture enough, but I find the best way is to keep a damp cloth or sponge in one corner of the incubator.

O. M. Smith.  
 Benedict, Kan.



Chickenfan Procureth Eggs and a Sitting Hen.

The Poultry Judge Sireth up the Specimens in Chickenfan's Pens.

Chickenfan Bewalleth His Fortune at the Chicking Exhibition.

# Farm Insurance at Cost

The Grange Solicitors Met Recently at Olathe

BY HARLEY HATCH

OUR Grange voted at the first January meeting to send its insurance solicitor to Olathe to the meeting of the directors of the Grange Insurance Company, and to pay his fare and expenses. He attended and reports there were 80 solicitors present from subordinate Kansas Granges. There was no friction at the meeting and all seem well satisfied with the management. A small increase in rates was made on two or three classes; just enough to cover what experience has shown to be the actual cost.

Old line companies in this part of the state place farm rates on barns and dwellings the same, \$3 a \$100 for a five-year term against all elements. The experience of the Grange has been that all barns should take a higher rate than houses because the loss is always greater. Our Grange rates on dwellings occupied by the owners is \$1.25 a \$100 for a five-year term against all elements which includes fire, lightning, windstorm and tornado. This rate was raised from \$1 and is now where it should pay out completely. The Grange has a large surplus on hand to meet unexpected calls such as a widespread tornado.

My inquiry as to what to do next spring at planting time with ground already single listed brought many answers. I would like to thank those who so kindly replied, and will here pass along the information given. The general sentiment appeared to be that if the spring was wet not much need be done before listing again; in fact, in this soil little could be done except split the ridges when they were dry enough. But if the spring is dry there are two plans which seemed to have the favor of the great majority. The first is to plank down the ridges just before splitting, the second, to level the ditches with disk cultivators setting the disks so they bring the dirt to the middle. The advocates of this plan said the cultivators would sweep about all the grass and weed seeds into the ditches where they would be covered deeply.

I am inclined to think this filling the ditches with disk cultivators would be a good way. Planking also leaves the ground in fine condition to turn under but it does not move much of the dirt and virtually none of the grass and weed seeds into the ditch. In favor of the planking method is the fact that it is quickly done, from four to five rows being taken at a time according to the length of the planks. A Plymouth, Kan., friend sent full directions for making a plank drag. His method is to take two 2 by 6 planks 16 feet long fastened together about 2 feet apart, the first plank to be slanted about 45 degrees and the last one about 35 degrees. The cross pieces should be sawed to fit the required slant, and there should be three of them. These cross pieces should be spaced to work over the ditches and should be made of heavy stuff, preferably 4-inch. This takes two teams, one at each end. The ends of this plank smoother should be weighted to make them take hold.

This gives us the choice of two methods both of which I am assured would be good. We have not yet concluded as to which one we will plan on using. Should it be wet we may not use either, in fact we cannot for if the ridges are wet planking them would be equal to dragging the road; it would make the ridge solid and so hard that a disk would scarcely take hold. This is one of the penalties we have to pay for having a heavy soil; it retains fertility well and never blows but it must be handled carefully in wet weather.

A Stafford, Kan., reader asks about Hindu cowpeas to be planted with corn, both to be hogged off. We have given this variety but little trial; it made a fine growth of vine for us last summer but set no seed. In a different season it probably would seed well especially in Central Kansas, for I judge this cowpea is well adapted to dry conditions. Of the different varieties of cowpeas we have tried New Era made

the most seed and Whippoorwill the heaviest growth of vines.

A Solomon, Kan., reader tells me that his farm returned him in cash \$20 an acre for the last crop season and asks if this is a fair return as compared with the average Kansas farm. My opinion is that it largely exceeds the average return on Kansas farms in the bad year of 1916. Our friend was fortunate in raising a fair crop of corn and at the prevailing price this year it did not take a large yield to make a return of \$20 an acre. If we take the whole acreage of a farm into consideration I am of the opinion that half the above return or \$10 an acre is more than the great majority of Kansas farmers received last year. By this I mean meadow, pasture and cultivated land.

Another Solomon reader asks about Sweet clover seed. He wishes to know how unhulled seed compares with the hulled in germinating qualities and how it is sold, whether by measure or weight. Hulled Sweet clover seed weighs the same as alfalfa seed or 60 pounds to the bushel. Unhulled seed will weigh almost anything from 30 pounds up to 50 depending on how closely it is hulled. In this connection I recall what a friend told me a year ago. He sent to a seed house for one bushel of unhulled Sweet clover seed attracted by a price not much higher than half that charged for the hulled seed. When it came it measured a bushel all right, but that bushel only weighed 30 pounds. He paid half price and got just half as much seed as he expected.

Unhulled Sweet clover seed is slow to start and for that reason the hulled seed is to be preferred. This seed is very hard and even the hulled seed often does not grow until the second year if the season is dry. On the other hand, if the spring is wet the seed sometimes comes up almost as quickly as alfalfa seed, Sweet clover seed usually will come the first year if it is sown on the snow some time the last of February or the first of March. It looks like slovenly business to sow seed in this way but I know it usually makes a good stand. The ground need not be plowed; just sow it on corn stalk ground and let it take care of itself.

Perhaps half the farms and half the town homes of Kansas change owners frequently. I know of 80-acre farms in this county which have changed hands no less than eight times in the 21 years we have lived here. Consider what an abstract of title to such a farm will look like in 50 years if the present system of recording titles is used. It was enough when an abstract merely had to record the name of the transfer such as "Warrantee Deed," but now when every word in the deed is copied into the abstract what will an abstract be when the deeds, mortgages and releases for 50 years appear in one? One will need to go to town with a spring wagon to bring home his abstract, and the cost of making a new one will give a man pause when he thinks of selling his farm. And as town property changes hands frequently the burden of abstract making will fall heavily on the owners of small property, for an abstract to a \$500 house will cost as much as one for a \$50,000 property if there have been as many changes of ownership. The present system is costly, cumbersome and unsafe.

The man who sells his farm in Kansas now is unwise. Because of two years of not very good crops there is less demand for land than two years ago, and while the price is not notably lower if a man sells he must take less than his land is really worth. Now is the time to buy land here, not to sell. One good crop will add \$10 to \$15 to the value of every acre in this part of Kansas. And there may be oil under this territory, too. I am not banking any on it but it might be worth while for a man to keep his farm for a year longer just on the strength of the oil. By that time we will have raised such a good crop that no one will wish to sell.

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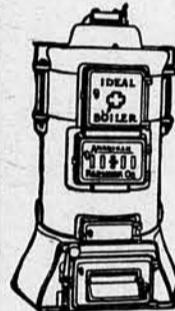
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## Wintering a Poultry Flock

Experiences of a Chicken Man Who Has Succeeded

BY FRANK R. HUNSTOCK

I FIND that the winter quarters for my layers must be looked over carefully if I am to expect any eggs thru the winter months. I find it necessary to have the poultry house warm and dry, well lighted and ventilated, without drafts. At this season of the year there are no green feeds, bugs, grasshoppers, and worms, so I try to make the flock's winter surroundings as nearly like those of spring and summer months, as is possible.

The eggs so they are not left in the nests to freeze over night. Another reason for doing this is that the fowls are likely to get the egg-eating habit if there are any broken eggs.

I have learned that if the pullets are not from a good laying strain, one cannot expect a good egg yield, no matter how good the flock is being taken care of. We must have the laying qualities in the pullets, before we can get the required results. I believe those principles which apply to production in dairy and beef breeds of cattle apply in many respects to hens. I have discovered that one cannot get eggs out of a hen that puts all her feed onto her back, breast and legs, neither can we get quantity and high tests from the cow that puts all her feed into beef. I always discard all lazy, inactive birds—those that keep the roosts warm.

I never neglect the quarters in which my birds are housed. I clean and disinfect often, never allowing the droppings to accumulate, and change the bedding on the floor and material in the nests frequently.

I manage to go among my birds quietly, never scaring them by any quick movements. This alone, I believe, has a great deal to do with egg production. The interest I take in their welfare more than pays for my trouble.

If your fowls are provided with such attention and management your egg basket will be filled thru the winter and your fowls will be healthy if your stock was vigorous in the first place.

### Good Feed for Layers

To make a success with poultry, one must take an interest in the work. We get eggs right along in the winter. I try to feed a balanced ration of wheat and corn in equal parts in a deep litter of straw. I feed 1 pint and 1 quart in the evening to every 10 hens. In cold weather they get a little more than half corn at night. A mash that is open to them at all times is made of 20 pounds oats, 20 pounds bran, 20 pounds beef scraps, 40 pounds shorts, 20 pounds cornmeal, 1/2 pound salt, and 2 pounds of charcoal. If they have plenty of sour milk this will take the place of beef scraps. They have fresh, warm water at all times, also oyster shell in a box.

### Hens Work for What They Get.

I make my hens work for all they get to eat, keeping them moving about most of the day by throwing their feed in 6 inches of straw litter. I give them as much of a variety of grain as I can. Wheat, oats, cracked corn, barley and buckwheat are all good, but must be mixed together when fed.

I feed green cut bone with a reasonable amount of flesh on it, and find it one of the best kinds of feeds that can be had for winter layers. It is an animal food and the nearest of any of the meat foods to the natural feed the hen picks up in the form of bugs and worms in summer. During the winter when animal food cannot be had the hen must wait days and sometimes weeks to accumulate from the insufficient food supplied her, not in quantity but in egg-making elements, enough material to make the egg. But when she receives a regular allowance of green cut bone, say 1/2 to 1 ounce to a fowl once a day, or every other day, the hen no longer has to wait. Every organ receives its necessary nourishment, the egg is formed quickly, and the hen lays it. One must be sure that the bone and meat is fresh. Stale pieces will not answer, and if the flock is not accustomed to eating it, feed lightly at the start, for overfeeding will cause trouble.

A poultry house must be well ventilated and should not be over crowded. Then if you will feed a balanced ration, your hens should lay in the winter time. My favorites are the Barded Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. They have good size, but are not so large that they cannot get around easily. They make a fine table fowl and are excellent layers, which make them ideal birds for the farm. I raise from 300 to 400 chickens a year.

### Poultry is a Paying Crop

Poultry raising certainly pays. Last year I kept a record, counting feed, eggs for hatching, and everything used, and when I balanced my book January 1, 1917, I had just \$26.20 clear, after paying for \$72 worth of lumber for a chicken house and a new \$12 incubator. My feed cost from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel. I had 115 hens to begin with and now I have about 140, an increase of 25. I hatched about 1,100 chicks, of which 1,000 were incubator chicks and 100 from hens. The first hatch came off about February 15 and sold about the first of April for 35 cents a pound.

### Grows Some Green Feed.

For green feed, I find the second cutting of clover one of the best. I also feed cabbage, carrots, and mangel wurzels to good advantage. Sprouted oats also are fed and with green cut bone makes an excellent egg producer. With all this material we never fail to get winter eggs. A mash consisting of equal parts of bran, cornmeal and middlings is fed to the fowls at noon. Skimmilk or warm water is used in moistening this mash.

Use only the best incubators. Run the machine according to the directions and not as everybody tells you. Fill the lamp in the evening so there will be no danger of its running out of oil in the night.

Another important thing in egg production, I find, is sunlight. One should have the windows hung so that they swing upward in supplying light and air. Have wire netting put over the front of these. To keep sparrows out a 1-inch mesh wire is best.

When the pullets begin to lay I make it as comfortable as possible, gathering

Dairy farming is developing rapidly in Kansas. It is producing good profits on the farms where the cows are handled properly. The conditions here are favorable for the developing of a high type of dairy farming.

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\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make. Yours under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free. **FREE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 111 Aladdin Building, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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**THE GRACCHUSSARY**

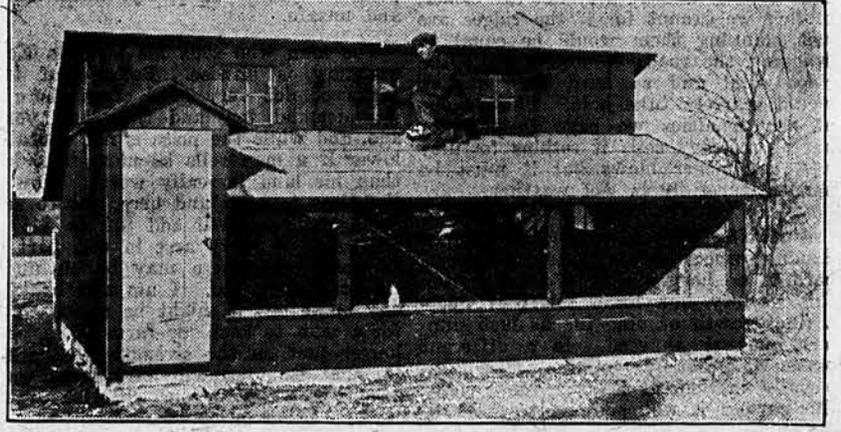
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The object of the Gracchussary Rhyme Book is to teach children the simple truths about farming in a way they can't forget. It will give to children a growing interest in the science of farming—a glimpse of its fundamental truth and an ambition to excel at making things grow. The Gracchussary is not necessarily a juvenile book, because the old as well as the young appreciate it. In fact, the older people will read it thru from cover to cover without putting it down. One of these books should be in the hands of every Corn Club Boy, every student and in every farm home. The size of the book is about 8x 10 1/2 inches, has attractive cover in colors, beautifully illustrated and has 32 pages of interesting and instructive farm rhymes.

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**CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. G. 4., TOPEKA, KANSAS**



A Poultry House of Approved Type—Plenty of Sunlight and Ventilation from the South—Other Sides are Tight.

# Are You Living on the Chickens?

By H. H. Johnson



H. H. Johnson  
"The Incubator Man"

**A**n odd confession came to light the other day. One of our nearby customers came into the office and among other things said, "Do you know it just dawned on me that during the five years we lived in Texas the wife kept me and the children? She raised chickens and always seemed to have money. The children were never without good clothes, and grocery and meat bills were always paid. I cannot recall of having taken care of these things, and I really believe that her poultry kept us while I kept myself busy farming."

I wouldn't doubt this. I have received many letters from farmers who admitted that their wives made more dollars from poultry than they made dime farming. This is no reflection on grain and stock raising but it shows what poultry can do when put to the test.

Of late years, more farmers are taking to poultry raising. Instead of leaving it all to the women folks and cussing every time the hens roost on the buggy or farm machinery, they are providing for poultry houses and giving the chickens a place to stay. They find that it pays. Maybe the chickens require a little grain. But so do the hogs. And what farmer couldn't raise a few hundred chickens for the time and expense put in on raising half a dozen hogs?

The old order of things is changing. The poultry farmer has found it profitable to look at his chickens in the same light that the dairy farmer looks at his



You Can Live Well on Poultry Profits

cows. That is so far as the money-making possibilities are concerned. But instead of having to buy feed for his poultry, the chickens can be fed the scraps from the table, and the waste from the feed bins and feeding that cattle and hogs tramp into the mud.

No one is too poor to raise poultry profitably. And it takes less expense, less work, and less management to make farm poultry pay than any other kind of poultry. By farm poultry I do not necessarily mean mongrels. I am of the opinion that most poultry is now pure or cross breeds of two pure varieties which should not be classed as mongrels.

There is not much capital needed for starting. Some unused shed can do for the chicken house, hence no expense in that direction. About the only equipment needed is a good incubator, a brooder and the eggs. If the incubator is built right, no special room or cave is needed for it. It supplies its own protection from the weather. The same can be said for the brooder, although it is always well to set the brooder in a big box, such as a piano box, so that the little chicks can run around with comfort.

The best farm incubator is the one that runs itself and that can be depended upon to hold the heat even in cold weather. Lots of times argument is made on one or two special advantages. Usually these are real advantages but they are played up to make the reader overlook defects in some vital point which cannot be corrected because others hold exclusive patents, as for example our Old Trusty heating system. We have exclusive patents on this system.

This year as eggs and poultry are high, there is a tendency on the part of small town folks to get into the business. We make an Old Trusty in 100 to 120 size with a California red-wood case that is adaptable for such folks. Also it's less expensive. With 120 eggs and this little Old Trusty "Special" you can start in the poultry business and in seven months



Table Scraps Make Good Feed

time have a good sized flock of layers. The cost would be about \$16 to \$17 for pure bred eggs and the incubator.

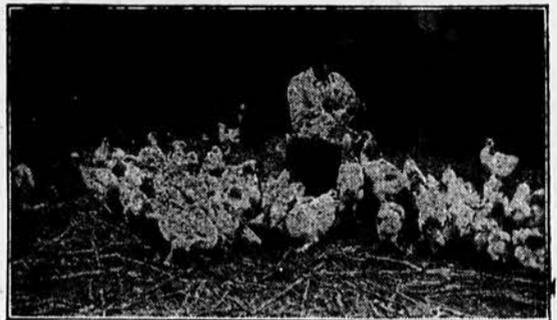
A flock of only 50 laying pullets this fall should be worth \$50.00 at \$1.00 each, or if kept for layers should bring twice the amount in income. In most families, some member makes the incubator their special care and it does not interfere with the work. The spring fries are welcome to the family table or bring big market prices.

It has been our experience that an investment of a few dollars to start early hatching means 200 to 400% profit. On a bigger scale it wouldn't do it, of course. In fact the money in poultry is in carrying it on in a small way. I am not, you see, offering you a proposition that means a fortune or bankruptcy, but just a plain business proposition and it makes me less than \$1.00 and you from \$40.00 up according to the attention you want to give it.

At this writing we have a little over 700,000 customers. We have dealt with more poultry raisers and sold three or four times as many incubators as any other concern that I know of. I believe this success is due, first to our practical common sense incubators and brooders; second to our knowledge of poultry raising as 95 per cent of the people have to raise it; third to our plan of facing the proposition fairly, striking the average without playing head lines of sensational and unusual successes, of which we have our share; and fourth to our settling down to business here in Clay Center, Neb., among the people who bought our first machines.

We built from the ground up, and have grown year by year. We stuck hard and fast to making incubators and brooders, built with a construction that was right in the first place and that did not call for changes every year, or new faddish frills to help them sell.

We have always tried to give a well-rounded value, a proposition with meat on the bone, so to speak. Yet we do not sell anything for less than it costs. Our profit is a fair one, about seven per cent, so that it is not necessary to ask two profits to make up losses somewhere else.



Are You Selling Eggs or Buying Them?

Now, Reader, it would not be good business for me to urge you to take up something that you could not make money on. So whether you decide to do business with us or not, let me give you this one point. There's good money to be made in poultry raising. This year is a year of opportunity—meat prices are high and it looks as though they will be higher. With the increasing cost of living everywhere, poultry could prove more than handy to help square off the table expenses.

Our new annual catalog deals with profitable poultry raising and we are always glad to send a copy free. Also we like to write letters. If you have any poultry troubles, tell us and maybe we can offer a suggestion or two that would fit. Write for our book anyway and let's get acquainted.



1917

Conveniences  
Make Big Hatches Easier Than Ever  
Old Trusty

No incubator is better than its heating system, H. H. Johnson, "the Incubator Man."

Big oil drawer can be removed instantly but does not require removing to be filled. Holds 5 to 6 quarts.

**EASIER** hatches, but not bigger hatches, because no feature could improve Old Trusty's present record for higher average hatches year in and out, even in coldest winter weather. I call these new conveniences work savers. And they are big work savers, too.

Note the big oil drawer. It slides away in under the case—big enough to hold five or six quarts. Saves filling the lamp bowl every day.

Next, note the handy thermometer holder on the door. I don't want to be accused of saying this would make bigger hatches, but if easier watching means better watching and correct temperature then this device helps for bigger hatches. Open the door and the thermometer comes out. Instantly in view. No fumbling over the eggs—saves stooping and delay.



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**Old Trusty**  
Incubator  
and Brooder  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE M. M. JOHNSON CO.**  
CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Write for Catalog

Of course these new work savers are not the big things to look at in Old Trusty. No one part of Old Trusty is any more important than another. We make each part of Old Trusty as though your entire hatch depended on that one part.

For example, note the heating system, the part I am holding in my hand. I won't attempt to describe it, except to say that it's all copper and lock jointed and built on a plan that puts even heat all over the eggs. Note the shape of the discharge pipe in center and return pipes on the outside. Allows no cold corners nor hot centers.

\$9<sup>60</sup>

Only  
Buys this red-wood cover  
Old Trusty  
—freight paid  
east of Rocky  
Mountains—a  
trifle more farther west.

Quick shipment from factory at Clay Center or warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo., or Seattle, Wash.

Here's the money-saving sensation of 1917. It's Old Trusty through and through—same as we sold in 1908, which machines are still in good service. This is 120 egg size.

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Have fat broilers to sell at high prices in June and July and laying pullets in October and November. It's easy—thousands are doing it—let me show you how. Write today for our book if convenient, and tell us your poultry troubles.

Yours truly, H. H. Johnson.

The M. M. Johnson Company  
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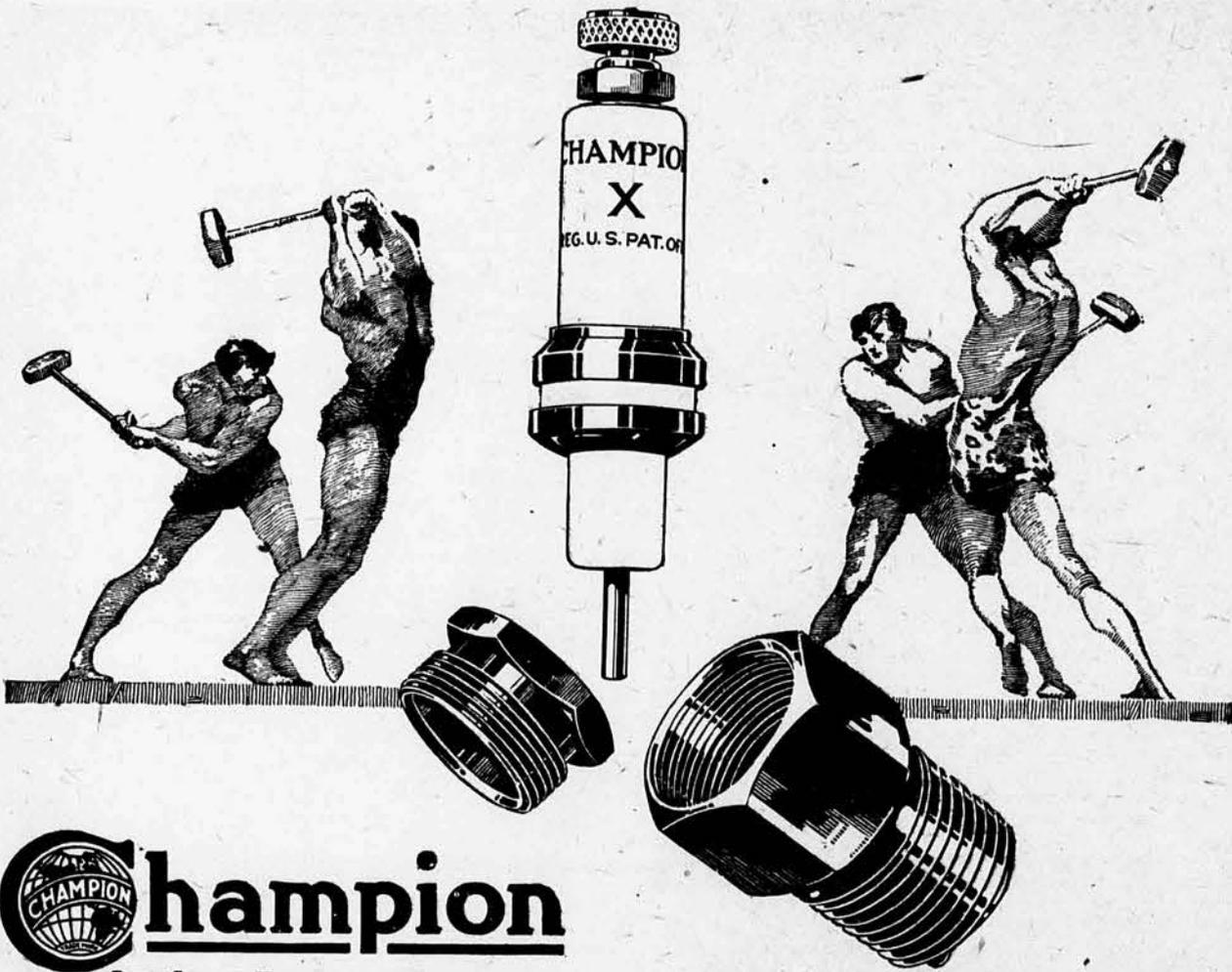
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There is a Champion Plug specially designed and built for every type of automobile motor, tractor and stationary engine.

Look on the porcelain for the name "Champion."

**Champion Spark Plug Company  
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**Says Tax Law is Absurd**

The most important question to come before the present legislature is the taxation of notes and bonds. Whether the taxation of slips of paper is right or wrong any candid person must admit that our present tax laws are a jumble of absurdities. No one can give any good reason why a note given by one farmer to another should be taxed and a city bond be exempt. No one who believes that a mortgage on a farm is a proper subject for taxation can consistently favor allowing the Federal Loan Banks to borrow untaxed money and be exempt from taxation on the mortgage they take. Admitting that the tax on a note or bond is paid by the lender, has the man who lends to a city any more right to get favors from the state than the one who lends to the farmer or to a carpenter? If taxation of notes raises the rate of interest and really is paid by the borrower such taxation is robbery. In that case the man who has a farm worth \$10,000 and owes \$5,000 on it pays taxes of \$10,000 on the farm and taxes of \$5,000 on the borrowed capital. That he really does so can easily be proved. Even small cities are able to borrow money at 5 per cent on their untaxed bonds while farmers with equally good security are compelled to pay 6 per cent. Now suppose this law should be reversed and city bonds be taxed and mortgages be exempt: Does any sane person suppose cities could still borrow cheaper than farmers?

This week's Farmers Mail and Breeze makes the statement that the real estate mortgage of Kansas farmers is 180 million dollars, and the personal indebtedness probably exceeds that amount. If taxation raises the rate of interest 1 per cent the borrowers of Kansas are losing \$3,600,000 in increased interest rates. As the law permits most of the lenders to escape taxation by sending in money from another state or by forming incorporated stock companies the state gets precious little out of the tax. The borrower really pays the expense of dodging the tax. Whatever laws we have on taxation or any other subject should serve all alike. If a tax on notes or bonds is right every one should be compelled to pay whether individual, or city, or corporation, and if the principle is not correct let every one be exempt.

Pomona, Kan. H. J. Ottaway.

**Against the Food Embargo**

(Continued from Page 12.)

The state of Kansas will assist in every possible way to get at the bottom of this conspiracy. But the stockmen should not leave it solely to the state and Federal government. They themselves have a remedy in organization and co-operation. Why shouldn't there be a considerable development in this country of co-operative packing plants? We are making rapid progress in Kansas in co-operative effort; the grain elevators, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and many other forms of co-operation are showing surprisingly successful growth. The people of the state are getting used to co-operation—they are seeing that it is profitable and right, that it is doing a great deal to develop our greatest industry and that, as we all know, is farming and stockraising. I believe we have learned to work together well enough in Kansas and in the West so we can take up other forms of co-operative effort.

If, after a careful study this is not considered feasible, perhaps municipally owned packing plants enabling the producers to market their stuff dressed might afford the necessary competition to insure right prices. Public abattoirs and cold storage plants might well be made almost as common as postoffices.

As an important step toward remedying market conditions, the executive committee of the American National Livestock association is recommending the cure I am advocating for graft receiverships. It is urging that packers and stockyards be placed under the regulation of the interstate commerce commission. This is along the right line.

Furthermore, I think if the Federal officials will enforce the laws we have, the sale of livestock thru ordinary channels will be made much more steady and profitable to the producers. If the market is being controlled, as it obviously is, there are laws which will reach it. If the packers are again found in the wrong, there can be no more trifling. The time has come for them to mend their ways or go to prison.

THE GOOD JUDGE FINDS THE OFFICERS KNOW QUALITY TOBACCO.

YOU MARK MY WORDS—ANY MAN TAKING A BIGGER CHEW OF W-B CUT TOBACCO THAN THAT, IS A TOBACCO GLUTTON AND WE DON'T WANT GLUTTONS ON THE FORCE.

YOU'RE RIGHT SIR! SEVERAL OF OUR MEN USE W-B BECAUSE IT'S RICH TOBACCO AND A SMALL CHEW SATISFIES.

LEAVE IT TO THE POLICE OFFICERS TO FIND OUT ABOUT QUALITY TOBACCO.

**YOU** notice a fine regard for appearance among the officers from Roundsmen to Captain—that's one reason they are so keen for W-B CUT Chewing. The pass-word among these gentlemanly fellows is "If you won't take a little chew don't take any." No need to disfigure the face, when a nibble of rich tobacco gives more satisfaction than a wad of ordinary stuff—also less grinding and spitting. Take a tip from the officer on W-B.

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Increase your profits by using our potato planter. Opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, covers, marks for next row—all automatically. Puts on fertilizer if desired. One man operates and sees seed drop. Made of steel and malleable iron, assuring long service and few repairs.

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**TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS**

A husband and wife buy property, paying equal amounts by check on different banks. The deed is made to the wife who dies leaving no children and by will gives the husband one-half the real estate and personal property, the residue after the debts are paid to be divided equally among brothers and sisters of lawful age. Is the husband entitled to three-fourths of the real estate, Kansas law to govern? W. W.

Yes.

1. A rented a farm from B and agreed to pay privilege rent on pasture, giving his note for it. His wife did not sign the note. Can B get a judgment on this note?  
2. How much stock and feed could A hold that would be free from the judgment if obtained? W. F. E.

1. B can get judgment on the note against A. As A's wife did not sign the note the judgment would not run against her.

2. Two cows, 10 hogs, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or in lieu of the yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, a span of horses or mules; 20 sheep and the wool from the same and the necessary feed to support the stock for one year, either provided or growing, or both. In addition to the stock and feed mentioned, he would be allowed a wagon, two plows, one drag, and other farming implements including harness and tackle for teams, not exceeding \$300 in value. He also would have exempt all the grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions necessary for the support of his family for one year.

**Pipe Lines and Wills.**

Have the county commissioners the right to allow a pipe line to run in the public road and cut hedges and fences and leave the road in bad condition without paying the owners of the land for damages? If a woman owns real estate and other property, marries and then dies without any children can she will any or all of her property away from her husband? If an oil and gas lease reads that this lease is void unless rental is paid on or before date on which it falls due and rental is not paid until one day after due, is the lease void? Is a lease valid if obtained by misrepresentation and fraud? S. A. C.

If the laying of the pipe line in the public highway damages the abutting property the owner is entitled to collect damages from the owners of the pipe line, not from the county commissioners. The woman could will one-half of her property as she pleased. If the lessor accepted the rental the day after due that would cure the lapse. He has the right to refuse the rental unless paid on the day stipulated in the contract, and in that case the lease becomes void. Certainly not.

**The Old, Old Problem.**

I am a man more than 65 years old. I have reasonably good health altho I cannot stand hard work. I have spent the most of my life on a farm. I have no trade altho I am handy with tools. I have less than \$400. Now what would you advise me to do? I have two work mares, one cow and a few hogs and chickens and a very few farming implements. My wife and I have worked hard and tried to lay up something but fortune has not favored us. In years past we owned our own home, but poor crops and other things have made us lose this, so that now when we need a home we have none. Our children are all in homes of their own but we do not want to depend on them for a home. M. W. A.

If you could get hold of a small tract, say 20 acres near town, where you could raise chickens, and eggs, keep a few cows and sell butter and milk to town customers, I think it would be about the best thing you can do. If you cannot find such a place perhaps you could get a few lots at the outskirts of the town where you could keep one cow, to supply yourselves with butter and milk, and keep some hens. You might also do some market gardening.

**Can They Get the Lot Back?**

A girl's parents made a deed to her of a vacant lot. Money was to be borrowed on this lot to buy a team. The daughter and her husband were to pay to the parents the value of the lot in payments. As the husband could not get the loan the horse deal failed. The son-in-law, not being able to make the payments on the lot, it was understood that the parents still had the title to the lot. They kept up the taxes and the lot was recorded as in their name. Now, without the parents' knowledge the son-in-law and daughter have mortgaged the lot for much less than its real value to an agent for an automobile. Of course the parents were at fault in not getting back the deed to the property but as it was made to the daughter alone I suppose they thought they could get it any time. The lot was free from incumbrance. It is known that the girl's husband made her turn this deed over to him against her wishes. Is there anything the parents can do to reclaim the lot? READER.

In an action to set aside the mortgage if it could be proved to the court that

the wife signed the mortgage under duress, that she was compelled by her husband to sign it, it would be sufficient to justify the court in ordering the mortgage cancelled and the money or other consideration returned to the mortgagee. I have serious doubts, however, of your ability to make that showing. Or, if it can be proved that the parents never in fact parted with the title; in other words if it can be proved that the deed was not to become effective until certain conditions were complied with which were not complied with I think they may bring an action to set aside the deed and have the property returned to their possession. They could not, however, wipe out the lien of the mortgage, who, so far as your statement of the facts shows, was not a party to any fraud and who had a right to assume that the title was really in the daughter and her husband. In any event before taking any steps you would better lay all the facts before some reputable attorney, and get his advice.

**Mother Shipton's Prophecy.**

Please tell me when Mother Shipton's prophecy was written and where I can get a copy. E. J. GLENDENING.

Utopia, Kan.

Mother Shipton is supposed to have lived in Wales at the time of Henry VIII, in the first half of the Sixteenth Century. The prophecy appeared first about a hundred years later. Nothing definite can be learned of Mother Shipton, and it is probable that no such character existed. The prophecy, especially the closing lines which say the world shall end in 1881, is thought to have been gotten up as a hoax, altho many parts of it have since come true. The prophecy follows:

Carriages without horses shall go  
And accidents fill the world with woe.  
Primrose Hill in London shall be  
And in the center a Bishop's see;  
Around the world thoughts shall fly  
In the twinkling of an eye.  
Thru the hills men shall ride,  
And no ass or horse be at their side.  
A great man shall come and go,  
Iron in the water shall float  
As easy as a wooden boat.  
Gold shall be found, and found  
In land that is not now known.  
Fire and water shall more wonder do,  
England shall at last admit a Jew.  
The Jew that was held in scorn  
Shall of a Christian be born and born.  
A house of glass shall come to pass  
In England—but alas,  
War will follow with the work  
In the land of Pagan and Turk.  
And State and State in fierce strife  
Will seek each other's life.  
But when the North shall divide the South  
An Eagle shall build in the Lion's mouth.  
Taxes for blood and war  
Will come to every door.  
Three times three shall lovely France  
Be led to play a bloody dance.  
Before her people shall be free  
Three tyrant rulers shall she see.  
The British Olive next shall climb  
In marriage with the German Vine.  
All England's sons that plow the land  
Shall be seen back in hand.  
Learning shall so ebb and flow  
The poor shall most wisdom know.  
The world then to an end shall come  
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

**Concerning Wills.**

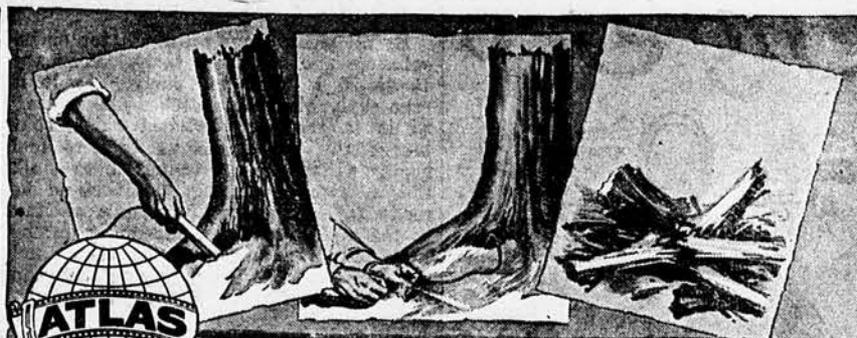
1. Has any person who is a citizen and voter the right to go to the probate judge's office and look over all the wills left on record there?  
2. A man records his will leaving his farm to his son. The son makes and records his own will while the father is still living. Will the son's will be executed when the father dies, in case the son dies first?  
3. Is the maker of a will supposed to pay the witnesses anything? Does he have to pay the probate judge for recording the will, and if so, how much?  
4. Must a will be witnessed by two persons before it can be recorded and executed? J. L.

1. No, if you mean by your question, has any citizen the right to go and examine the contents of the wills. The statute requires that when a will is filed for record it shall be inclosed in a sealed wrapper with the name of the testator on it. The probate judge records the day when and by whom it was delivered and the name of any person to whom it is to be delivered after the death of the testator and it shall not be opened or read until delivered to a person entitled to receive it.

2. Whether the son's will shall be executed in case he dies before his father depends on what his father does. If the father does not change his will then the son's will can be executed just as if he had survived his father, but the father might decide to change his will, in which case of course the son's will, so far as it concerned the property that was to have been left him, becomes inoperative.

3. It is optional with the maker of a will whether he pays the witnesses or not. The probate judge is entitled to a fee of \$1 for recording the will.

4. The law requires that a will shall be signed by two or more competent witnesses.



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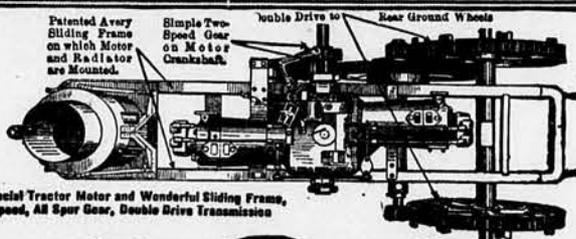
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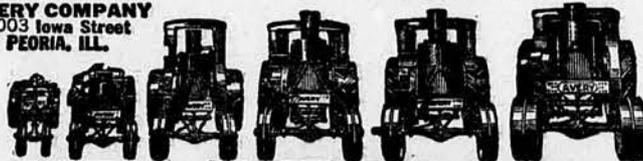
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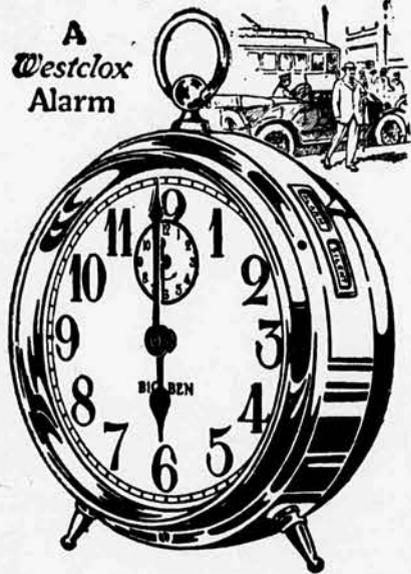
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## Chicks for the May Market

By all means have an incubator or incubators and set them early. February 15 to 20 is none too early. As it is "the early bird that catches the worm," so it is the early-hatched chick that brings the top prices as broilers and begins filling the egg-basket in the fall. Chicks hatched at this time should be ready for market by the middle of May to the middle of June, depending on the care and management given them, and the pullets will begin laying between the last of August and the first of October.

My records show my first incubator hatch in 1907 to be my poorest—60 chicks from a 100-egg machine. I had put the machine together according to instructions and thoroly studied the rules for operating which come with every new machine. I had little trouble in regulating it in any way, but when chicks begin hatching they often hang over the edge of the tray, and for fear they would injure themselves I opened the door to put them in the lower tray and also to see the thermometer. But I learned a dearly-bought lesson: Keep the inner door shut while the eggs are hatching. Every current of colder air gives the chick a shock in the shell and retards hatching, thus giving a weak chick.

I set my incubator five times that spring and my last hatch was 110 chicks. I usually put 120 eggs in a 100-egg machine. Should the tray not be full, a paper or cardboard must be placed so as to hold the eggs together, as scattered eggs never hatch well.

In order to see my thermometer at all times, I tie a string around the heater pipe in the middle of the machine and hang the thermometer on it the last time I turn the eggs. As the inner door is glass, I can readily see how the temperature stands without opening the door.

Another thing I have learned is that nearly all rules are for hatching the larger brood of fowls. They require the heat so given, while the Mediterranean breeds require a lower temperature. My first hatches came off two or three days too early—I have the Single Comb Brown Leghorns. I found that 101 degrees the first week, 102 the second and 103 the third, gave best results.

I do not open my machine until the third day, when I take out the tray and turn the eggs over. The fourth day I leave them out to cool 10 or 15 minutes after turning. Also, I test the eggs for the first time. All white-shelled eggs are easily tested at this time, when a spider-like formation can be seen by holding the egg to a good light. I then test again on the tenth and seventeenth day. Testing is very important as an infertile egg or dead germ is a degree or more cooler than a fertile one, depending upon the state of incubation. On the tenth day I place a blotter, wet in hot water, in the bottom of the machine. If in 12 hours this is dry, more moisture is needed, so repeat every 12 or 24 hours. If it is not dry, leave out until the seventeenth day and then continue until the hatch is finished.

When the hatch is about half to two-thirds, off I take out the egg tray and remove all shells that have slipped over any unhatched eggs, as this is often the case, and a smothered chick is the result. This must be done as quickly as possible and the tray replaced. When the temperature is right, again take out the chick tray and remove half or more to a warm-lined box by the stove until hatch is complete, when all may be taken to the brooder.

When the hatch is over, I take my machines outdoors for a sun bath and disinfect thoroly with dip. I remove the chick tray cloth and wash or put a new one on, and my machines are ready for operation again.

When setting the eggs I disinfect each one by wiping with a small cloth dipped in wood alcohol. This is claimed to prevent white diarrhea, and I have never had a case of it since beginning this practice seven years ago, and I had lost two hatches before.

In 1909 I purchased a 150-egg incubator and my experience is that the 100-egg machines are most satisfactory, even if the first cost is more to get the same egg capacity. I get better hatches and the trays are easier to handle. I place one on top of the other, making a "double-decker." My incubators have hatched each spring since I got them from 560 to 990 chicks and have never cost me a cent for repairs. I am using

the same wafer and thermometer that came with them and the pipes have never leaked yet.

To the novice let me say, keep records of how, when and where you set your machines; also make notes of different methods used in operating your machine, and you will be surprised at the information gained.

Truly the incubator is the poultry man's best friend.

Mrs. May E. McCulley.  
Linn, Kan.

## Brown and White Eggs Differ

I run six incubators handling 800 eggs and usually calculate on getting 700 chicks, which is a good hatch and better than you could get from hens. I gather my eggs twice a day and put them in cases and turn the case over once a day. Three breeds are on our farm—Barred Rocks, Buff Minorcas, and Brown Leghorns. The white shelled eggs chill easier than the brown.

It is better to put the white shells in one machine and the brown ones in another. If I have to mix them, I never put the two kinds on the same tray because the brown shells require more moisture, and it takes longer to cool them. The proper temperature for incubation is 103 degrees the first week, but a little variation either way will do no harm. I have better results when I keep the temperature between 103 and 104 degrees after the first week than between 101 and 103 degrees. More hatches are spoiled by too low temperature than by too high, for the reason that a temperature between 100 and 102 is nearer the spoiling point, which is 95 to 100 degrees. Any temperature over 110 degrees is injurious if continued long, but such a temperature for two hours will not kill the hatch. If at any time the heat should rise too near this point, take out the tray and give the eggs a good sprinkling with water as hot as your hand can bear, then replace

According to Secretary McAdoo, in the last two decades Congress has appropriated 180 million dollars for public buildings, mostly where neither public business nor the convenience of the people justified them. A new public building is being built every four days. More than 1,000 are now being maintained at a constantly increasing expense. At the same time the cities which have outgrown their old structures, make it necessary for the government to spend 3 million dollars a year in rentals. "Pork" and poor management which squanders public funds in this fashion, is what makes it cost 4 1/2 million dollars a day to run this government, or \$4.50 a day for every man, woman and child in the country.

the tray, leaving the door open for awhile. Low temperatures will not kill but will prolong the hatch and make weak chickens. Do not put the machine in a draft, in sunlight, near a stove, or in an illy ventilated room. Do not operate a machine with a short wick. The cellar is a proper place to keep the machine. After 36 hours I test all eggs to find the infertile ones which look like fresh eggs. If you place the thermometer on an infertile egg, the temperature will be much lower than on a fertile one. In 10 days test again, taking out all spoiled eggs, such as dead or weak germs. After 15 days of incubation if the germ does not move freely in the shell of a warm egg you may know that it is too weak to be saved and never will live to hatch. Bad eggs left in an incubator will throw off a poisonous gas destroying and weakening the good eggs. There often are half-developed chicks which die in the shell and if the eggs are not tested, a single egg will spoil an entire hatch. To detect a dead chick look for red veins running from the germ to the different parts of the egg. If you do not see them but only see a black block without red blood veins, you may be sure it is a dead chick. If unhatchable eggs were tested carefully and the temperature is kept between 103 and 104, very few chicks will die in the shell.

After the eighteenth day moisten and soften the skin inside of the shell of the egg to enable the chick to emerge more

readily. Pull out the trays and sprinkle with a whiskbroom dipped in warm water. Keep the atmosphere moist in the egg chamber until the pipping is over; when the oldest chicks are dry and begin to gasp for breath open the door and remove the dry chicks to the chick chamber. Sprinkle the eggs and repeat the airing several times until all are hatched. The great percentage of embryos that die in the shell at pipping time are killed by poisonous air in the closed chambers. A setting hen exposes the partly hatched eggs by standing in her nest.

When leaving the chicks in the incubators 48 hours insure ventilation by closing the door on a match.

Mrs. C. B. Tatum.

Devol, Okla.

## Can't Breed Up Mongrels

I see in late issues of several farm papers we take, that poultry keepers are being advised to breed up mixed or grade flocks by using purebred males. This same advice has been in the papers for years. I am one of the unfortunates who read and heeded. Of course, at the end of three or four generations—and I admit six—of mating to a purebred male, my flock looks much better if you view it from such a distance that you do not distinguish the barred feathers of my Plymouth Rock hens, the black feet of my Black Spanish Reds, the feathered legs of my Buff Cochins Reds or the little bodies and big combs of my Single Comb White Leghorn reds. Perhaps they lay a little better because of the pure blood that flows in their veins, but they are still mongrels, just mongrels and nothing else, and I have to sell my eggs and chickens at market price for it is the real purebred products that command the extra price.

The last two years I have been following what seems to me to be a better plan of improving my grade flock, that of buying purebred eggs from an advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze instead of the purebred males. Both years the proceeds from surplus cockerels have more than paid for the eggs bought, and besides that I have a nice little bunch of purebred pullets and males to mate to my scrub flock which produces fries for the table.

These purebred pullets and hens I pen with as expensive males as I can afford and set all their eggs. I've had all kinds of luck with my purebred chickens as you know it is always the hen with the purebred chicks that stays out in a shower, and risks her babies' lives in the hog lot or under the feet of the horses and cattle. And the little purebred chick is the favorite prey of the rat and every other danger that menaces the life of a chicken. But still I'm winning out and probably in a few years from now you will see by my ad, not that I have some "near" purebred chickens for sale but real purebred R. C. R. L. Reds.

I hope that all who wish to own a purebred flock and cannot purchase it outright will try this little plan of mine which ought to produce a big flock of early hatched pullets in at least three years. In the meantime dispose of the scrubs, and give up this idea of grading up mongrels. Fatten and sell them, for they have no place in the poultry yard of any modern farm woman.

Mrs. H. L. Adams.

Lost Springs, Kan.

## One Hundred Hens Made \$169

I have just figured up my 1916 poultry accounts. I began January 1 with 100 Rhode Island Single Combs.

Total poultry sold.....	\$ 80.27
Poultry used on table.....	15.35
Total eggs sold.....	94.68
Eggs used at home.....	20.00

Total feed.....	\$211.30
Profit.....	41.60

Total profit.....\$169.70

I bought the hens at 50 cents apiece which was an outlay of \$50 to begin with. I still have on hand 110 hens. Of course there are many chores in taking care of poultry but I don't know of anything that will bring in so great a return on the farm.

R. McGee.

Kildare, Okla.

More attention is needed in getting the creek beds in better condition. This is true especially in Eastern Kansas. Drifts should be removed, and in many cases it will pay to cut the channel across a bend.

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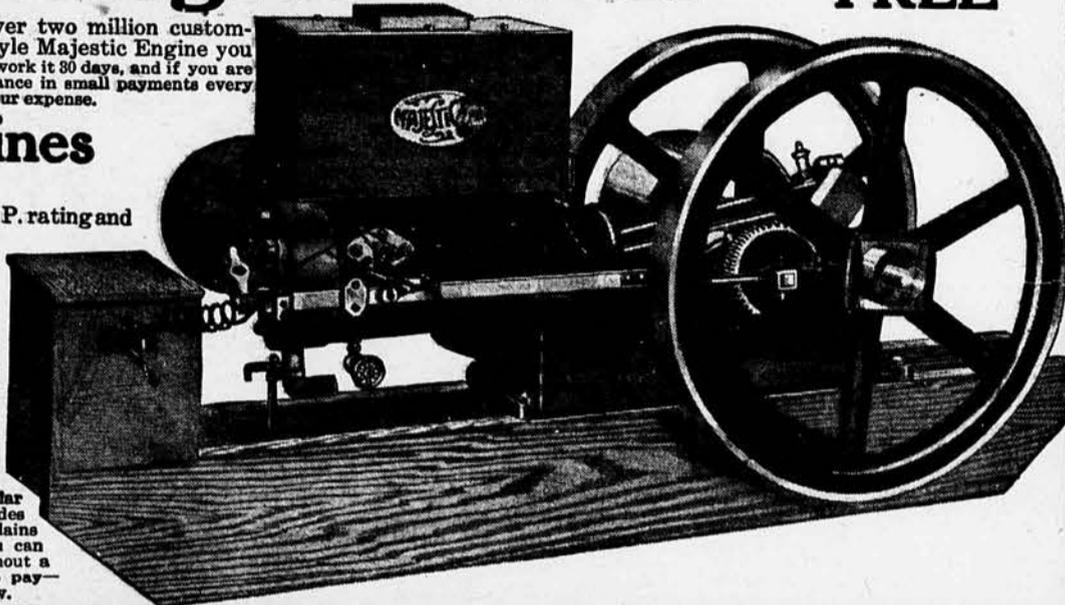
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Test it on warm or cold milk and find out by actual results how the "Majestic" skims down to the last drop—note fine condition of the cream—how much quicker and easier it skims than any other you have ever seen. You will find it just the separator you want. Our free trial without money or security offer proves it.

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## Does Your Meat Spoil?

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

Probably more meat is put to cure on farms during January and February than in all the rest of the year. Just what per cent is well cured and what per cent is thrown out unfit for use is unknown, of course. We believe, however, that for many families the system of buying cured meat for farm use would be much more economical. We have friends who lost several hundred pounds of meat last year. The only point in curing that they seem to have neglected was the rubbing of the meat with salt before the dry cure was applied. This sounded like a foolish suggestion to them. The salt, however, extracts a bloody serum and so leaves the meat in a condition to absorb the cure. When this step was neglected, the serum was extracted by the cure and much of the sugar-salt preparation was washed away. The meat lacked enough to cure it thoroughly and was unfit for use.

Another neighbor's experience might prove a helpful warning. This neighbor butchered nine hogs. He thought he would not use so much salt as the Waters rule required. Packers' meat is none too salt as a rule while home cured meat usually is, he argued, so he lessened the dose, and most of the meat of the nine hogs was spoiled before the smoking process was complete.

Another time, the meat was properly cured but was left hanging in the smoke house. This smoke house built of masonry was a good one but was not absolutely fly proof. When the hot summer days came, the meat was found to contain maggots.

It seems difficult in Kansas to keep brine in good condition thru the long hot summers. We have found that we fare best after we have cured the meat in brine to remove it and let it drain dry before we smoke it. We hang every piece by means of twine, rather than place the meat on the rusty hooks. After the meat has been sufficiently smoked, we rub every piece with powdered borax or black pepper. All except shoulders, are wrapped in clean muslin. There is said to be nothing better for the purpose than an unwashed flour sack dipped in strong brine. The muslin is sewed in place and an extra wrapping of paper is placed over the whole.

Meat kept in the cellar is likely to mould and a cool, dry place is most to be desired. We think the shoulders contain so much bone that it is little desirable to try to keep them long. They are best if used fresh or as soon after curing as possible.

We hope those who are now getting so many spare ribs, back bones and the like from their fresh meat will not neglect the good suggestions for using bones in soup for canning found in the Girls' Canning Club bulletins printed by the government. Most farm cellars contain the vegetables suggested in the directions, the bones would provide much of the meat stock, and soup for the future could well be made with no expense other than time.

There are many, doubtless, who would question our economy in the disposal of liver, brains, and cracklings. We substitute them for meat scraps in the chickens' rations. We like them better when converted into eggs than in the original form, and are saved the labor of preparing them in an appetizing way.

We have made a diligent search for a factory-made combination suit for small boys such as are now so commonly used by car drivers as a suit protection when some overhauling is necessary. The overall and jacket in one piece minus the tangling suspenders would be a fine garment for a little lad to play in. No dealer in our neighborhood could find such a suit for boys listed in his catalogs, so we decided to buy material and make some. The oldtime blue denim has advanced in price to 20 cents a yard. Good khaki material is about the same price. A romper suit made by a Chinese tailor has furnished the pattern. The waist and long trousers are fastened together at the waist line in front. They button down the back of the waist. Across the waist at the back the belt of the overalls is buttoned. The actual cost of each suit for the 3-year old boy is about 30 cents.

For the 6-year old boy, we have made a number of shirts to wear with play overalls. These have buttons around the

waist line so they may be worn with short trousers. The shirts were cut with the sport collar. When warm weather comes we shall cut off the lower half of the sleeves, leave open the collar, and so have a good summer waist.

## Patterns You May Need

A practical and stylish suit for boys is 8133, which is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Girls' dress 8119 is made with a gathered skirt and a separate bolero. It is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Dress 8108 is cut in sizes 34 to 42



inches bust measure. It is cut in one piece and has a rolled collar. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each

## Something Good for Dinner

Hungarian goulash sounds like fancy cooking but is really a meat stew that is easily prepared. Cut 1 pound each of lean beef and lean veal or pork into inch squares. Put 1 tablespoon of fat into a frying pan and when it is smoking hot, slice into it a medium sized onion and let it brown. Pour the meat into the hot fat and sear it quickly, stirring so that all sides will be browned, then add 1 cup of canned tomatoes forced thru a sieve, 2 teaspoons of salt and 1 teaspoon of paprika and cook slowly until tender. Keep the frying pan covered during the cooking. A cup of diced potatoes should be added half an hour before serving.

Creamed salmon in potato ring is an attractive way to serve this popular fish. It saves work also for there is only one serving dish to be washed afterward instead of two. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a saucepan and stir into it a tablespoon of flour, blending it smooth. Pour in 1 cup of hot milk and stir until the sauce thickens, add 2 cups of salmon freed from bones and flaked, and season to taste with salt and pepper. Make a ring of mashed potatoes on the serving platter, place the hot creamed salmon inside, and put a few dots of butter over the potatoes just before serving. Slices of lemon or sprigs of parsley make a pretty garnish.

Short pieces of tape sewed across the bottom of children's long drawers and slipped under the heel will hold them down and prevent the unsightly bunches on the legs when the stockings are pulled up.

To keep on using an old stubby worn-out broom, is the very poorest kind of economy. Not only does it wear the carpets out, but it takes double the time and strength to do the sweeping.

Wash silk waists and ribbons in lukewarm water to which a little salt has been added, then iron while damp with a cool iron.

Eggs will not sink to the bottom of the pan and stick while being poached if the pan is well greased before pouring in the water.

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# Plan a Step Saving Kitchen

All Housewives Should Have a Conveniently Arranged Workshop

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

A FARMER once said to a neighbor, "So the story goes, 'Jim, they tell me your wife has lost her mind. Is that true?' 'Yes,' came the answer, 'it's true, and we none of us can see how in the world she did it for she hadn't been out of her own kitchen for 20 years.'"

We cry out at the blindness of the husband in this little story, and yet when you come to think about it soberly, the lack of vision may not have been all on his side. Women used to take it as a matter of course that they must spend most of their waking hours in their kitchens. They even planned a chair or a couch in the kitchen so that they could entertain a neighborly caller there or lie down to rest when they had a few minutes between jobs. The wonder of it is that the monotony and drudgery didn't drive many more housewives into the insane asylum. It is a mighty fine thing for the women themselves and for their families as well that housewives these days are more and more realizing that being a good wife and mother means something more than cooking and cleaning, and that if life is to have its full share of interest and beauty for themselves and their families they must plan to spend less time in their kitchens and more time in the living rooms or in God's wonderful out of doors.

### No More Kitchen "Shut-ins."

The kitchens we are planning these days are not meant to stay in but to get out of. A certain amount of cooking and cleaning and other work has to be done every day just as always, but if the equipment is properly planned, the time and energy required for these processes may be cut almost in half and the hours left to spend in the living room almost doubled. The first requisite for this newfashioned kitchen is to have it small. Kitchens now are made 12 feet square or even smaller where 20 years ago if a woman's kitchen was less than 16 by 18 feet, the neighbors would remark contemptuously that you "couldn't swing a cat in it." "Swinging cats" seems to have gone out of style these days, and along with it much of the backache and weariness of foot and body and mind the large kitchens caused.

In old-fashioned houses where the kitchens are still large, convenient grouping of furniture cuts down many steps. The dinner route, or the path traveled regularly three times a day at meal times should be shortened by making it as straight and direct as possible. The two kitchens illustrated here show clearly how this works out. Notice how much farther every day the cook who uses the large poorly arranged kitchen must walk than the one who is the fortunate possessor of the smaller. Two distinct processes are involved in every meal—preparing the food and serving it, then washing dishes and putting away food left over. In the small kitchen the perishable supplies are taken from the ice-chest or iceless refrigerator and carried a step to the kitchen cabinet which is used as a work table. Sugar, flour, spices, baking powder and groceries used in small quantities as rice, coffee, coconut and chocolate are kept in the cabinet, as are mixing bowls, spoons, paring knives and cooking utensils so that the housewife can sit on her stool and prepare most of her meal without taking a

step. Next to the cabinet is the cook stove, then the kerosene stove and in the center of the room is a table on rollers which can be pushed close to the stove when food is to be dish up.

There is no lost motion in the second process either, for soiled dishes are carried directly to the sink, piled on the lefthand drainboard, washed in the sink, drained on the righthand board and put away in the china closet next the dining room ready for the next meal. Left-over food is carried to the sink, put into smaller, clean dishes then carried a little farther to the icebox with no retracing of steps. If the roller table is small enough to pass thru the dining room door, all the dishes may be cleared off the dining table and wheeled into the kitchen at one trip. The table may be used also to carry clean dishes and cooked food into the dining room.

### What Rights Has a Wife?

Hasn't a farmer's wife a right to raise poultry if she wishes to? I have always believed she has, and that she has a right to the money she makes from them also, but it seems not everyone thinks so. A neighbor of mine during the nine years of her married life has raised many chickens, geese, ducks and other fowls. Until the last year or two, her husband took a pride in her flocks and helped her thru the winter with them, keeping her henhouse clean for her and spread with clean straw. Now that she has several children and less time than ever for her poultry, he refuses to turn his hand to help her and says it is nothing to him how the chickens are cared for thru the winter, grumbles and scolds when his wife gives a quart of feed a day to her hundred fowls and says he is going to sell every one of them because they don't pay for themselves.

Every farm woman knows that chickens have not paid for themselves in the last month or two, but this man never thinks how many eggs have been used in the family and how many groceries have been bought with the money from eggs and surplus chickens. Why, in such a poor egg time as September, October and the first week in November, his wife sold 8 dozen eggs a week from her hundred hens and got 35 cents for them. She has paid his interest money and insurance besides the grocery bills. If I were in her place I would tell him to pay the family bills out of the crops and sit down and play with the children instead of wearing myself out taking care of poultry. My idea of a woman's rights on the farm is that she is entitled to any kind of poultry she wishes to grow and that she can do as she pleases with the money. When a woman works as hard as a man, why should she have to ask him for every cent she spends? I'd like to hear other women's opinions.

Constant Subscriber. Reno Co., Kansas.

The smell of fresh paint may be removed by placing a handful of hay in a pail of water and letting it stand in the room.

Place accidentally broken eggs in a cup and pour cold water over them to prevent drying out and the eggs will be fresh and good when used.



## Won't Mamma be S'prised?

This isn't a fancy picture. Mamma has gone down town shopping. Nan, Betty and Bobbie are afraid she will not be back in time to make the promised Jell-O dessert for dinner, so they are making it themselves.

As has already been explained in these columns, Jell-O is so easily made up that a child can do it.

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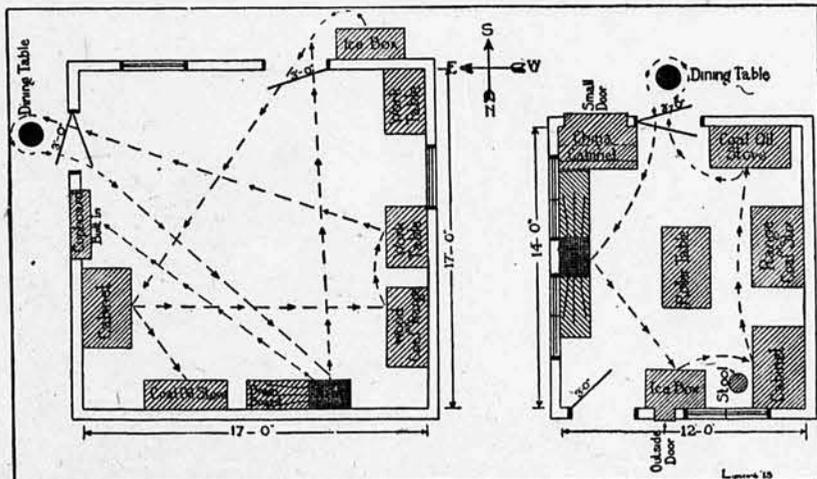
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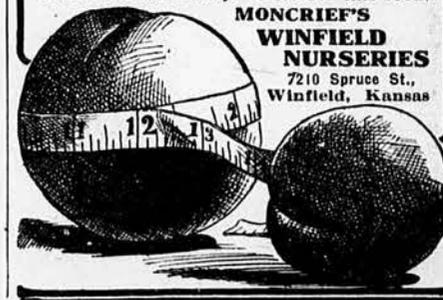
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## The Care of Milk on the Farm

A Most Healthful and Nutritious Human Food if Pure and Clean

BY E. H. FARRINGTON

THERE are at least five important factors which must be considered in the production of clean milk and cream. The stable, the cows, the milker, the utensils, and the cooler must receive the careful attention of the dairyman if the best milk is to be produced.

Milk when pure and clean is one of the most healthful and nutritious of human foods. Contrary to a more or less common belief, it does not require expensive equipment, high priced cows, or much extra work to produce clean milk.

With a healthy herd and a stable and yard which can be kept clean with but little labor, careful attention to details is all that is required to produce milk which is highly nutritious and exceedingly wholesome.

### Dairy Barns Must Be Clean.

The protection of milk from dirt and disease germs is an easy or a hard matter, according to the conditions under which it is produced. If cows are milked in a dark stable where the floor is saturated with manure, and the ceilings decorated with hay and straw, it is almost impossible to produce milk fit for human consumption or suitable for making good butter or cheese.

The same material may be used in building a clean cow stable as in constructing a dirty one. By giving the matter a little study it will be found that the arrangements and conveniences needed for keeping cows healthy and the milk clean are not expensive luxuries; they are common, everyday necessities that far exceed in satisfaction the cost of installing them.

Some of the conveniences and arrangements of a stable which will aid in keeping the milk clean are included in these suggestions:

The stable should be used for cattle only, as the odor from horse stalls and pens for pigs and other stock is very objectionable.

About 500 cubic feet of space should be provided for every animal.

Sufficient light is needed to supply at least 4 square feet of window glass for every cow stall, and the windows should be so constructed as to open and close easily. The light should be well distributed.

Ventilation should be obtained by an arrangement designed for taking in the outside air and passing it thru the stable to the roof.

The floor should be watertight, easily drained, and built of some non-absorbent material. A cement floor is easily kept clean.

The walls and ceiling should be smooth, with the fewest possible ledges and corners for catching dust, cobwebs and rubbish. The floor gutters may be sprinkled with plaster after cleaning, and the walls whitewashed at least twice a year.

The manure gutters should be 6 to 8 inches deep, and the manure should be removed from the stable at least once a day, and stored at a distance from the stable or taken at once to the field.

The stanchions should be comfortable and adjusted to make the cows stand where the manure will drop into the gutter instead of on the floor under the cows.

Nothing but clean, dry, odorless, and absorbent bedding should be used, such as clean straw, sawdust or shavings.

Much of the milk delivered to creameries and cheese factories will not keep sweet in warm weather for more than one day. This is not the fault of the cows, for their owners and milkers are responsible for much of the dirt found in the milk.

In many places a higher price is received now for clean than for dirty milk. When a factory receives clean milk, the butter, the cheese, or the cream it sells will be so improved in quality that a higher price can be demanded for the products. The reputation of many a farm and factory is based on the purity of its products, and everyone connected with the enterprise is interested in maintaining high standards.

Here are a few rules followed by careful dairymen in building up and caring for their herds:

When buying cows, insist on getting a certificate of good health and a record showing that the animals are free from tuberculosis.

Dairy cows must be kept quiet and never hurried nor worried. Rough treatment, loud talking, and chasing by dogs will diminish both the flow of milk and its richness.

Milk should not be used until five days after calving. As careful dairymen plan to give their cows from four to six weeks' rest before calving, it is needless to recommend that milk should not be used for a certain period of time previous to freshening.

Provide a place for keeping sick cows separate from the herd.

Waste feed, especially silage, should be removed from the mangers and not thrown under the cows for bedding. If waste silage is left in the stable, the air becomes contaminated with a silage odor, and this is absorbed by the milk after it is drawn from the cows. No silage odor will be noticed in the milk if the barn is clean and well ventilated and the silage fed after milking. The same may be said of other feeds which give a characteristic flavor to milk, like turnips or cabbage. These should be fed after milking, and not in too large quantities at first.

The flanks and udder of the cow should be brushed just before milking and before the milk pails and other utensils are brought to the stable. The cow's udder should be washed with a clean, damp sponge and then wiped dry. A daily brushing of the cows during the winter months will be found profitable.

Cows not in healthy condition should be removed from the herd and their milk kept separate until the animals are restored to normal health. Milk from diseased cows should not be used for human food. Serious udder trouble, causing garget or bloody milk, must be cured before the milk is usable.

A herd should be tuberculin tested as often as is necessary to keep this disease from getting established. Whenever conditions seem to require it, a qualified veterinarian should be called.

The cows should be supplied with pure water and should not have access to

stagnant pools because of the insanitary condition of such a water supply. Watering troughs must be cleaned regularly and kept in good repair and fresh water supplied daily.

A dry barnyard and the removal of the manure some distance from the stable will aid greatly in reducing the number of flies which annoy the cows and the milkers.

Milk every cow dry at every milking. If the cows are not milked dry it not only dries up the cows, but it is found that a loss of milk from such a practice may amount to one-half a pound or more at every milking. By stripping a herd of 10 cows after the regular milkers, the owner may often obtain 5 pounds of milk at a single milking.

### The Care of the Cream.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained. If this cream is cooled at once to near 50 degrees, and provision is made for keeping it cold until delivery to the buyer, an excellent quality of butter or ice cream can be made from it.

In some cases, however, butter made from farm skimmed cream does not sell for the top market price because the separator is not taken apart and thoroughly cleaned after each skimming, or a suitable price for cooling and for holding the cream at the farm has not been provided. In some cases, this tainted and defective cream is mixed with that of a better grade, which is hardly fair to the producer of first-grade cream. At the present time, there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves. This tendency makes it more and more difficult to sell the butter from a poor quality of farm separated cream. The butter maker at the creamery always prefers a sweet cream because he then is able to control the ripening process.

### The Way to Feed Dairy Calves

Proper care should be given dairy calves during the winter to insure normal development, says J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

For the first six months the calves may be fed skim 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 skim 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.

### Oregon Presents a Record Jersey

Goldie Nehalem Beauty, a 3-year-old Jersey, owned by C. F. Reid of Portland, Ore., has made a claim for fame by acquiring the title of "Junior Champion 3-year-old Jersey."

In a 365-day test, conducted under register of merit rules, and supervised by the Oregon agricultural college, she produced 12,367.7 pounds of milk and 750.51 pounds of butterfat.

The new record exceeds that of Lass 74th of Hood Farm, the former titleholder, by 4 pounds of butterfat.



### Here's Where it Tells-

It isn't a question of sentiment whether or not your cows are in the pink of condition—but it does make a big difference in your bank account. Since you are keeping cows for milk instead of for meat, better see to it that their milk-producing organs are kept working normally.

At the first sign of decreasing milk-flow, look for the cause. Ten to one it is due to some trouble with the digestive or genital organs, and such disorders are best set right by the use of Kow-Kure, a cow medicine backed by twenty years of success. Try Kow-Kure on your poor milkers and watch results. Hundreds of doubting cow owners have been convinced that this old remedy has no equal for the prevention and cure of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, Scouring, Bunches, etc. Buy Kow-Kure from your feed dealer or druggist; 50c. and \$1.00.

Write for our free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor"

Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

**KOW-KURE**



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Capper's Weekly, Club Dept. 106, Topeka, Kan.

### The Farm Liniment

Winter is the critical period for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, in fact all the living assets of the farm.

The vitality required to resist cold and exposure draws on their reserve strength and long inactivity increases the danger from disease.

Because thousands of farmers have found many uses for Sloan's Liniment when emergency treatment was imperative, it has been aptly called the farmer's "veterinary" and has served him in this capacity for more than 30 years.

Your dealer has it in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. There is six times the quantity of the 25c. size in the dollar bottle. Full directions for its use with every package.

**Sloans Liniment**  
PENETRATES WITHOUT RUBBING



Finderne Mutual Fayne Valdessa; a 10-Months-Old Holstein Bull Calf, Bought by J. G. Von Herberg, Kent, Wash., for \$21,500.

# THE NEW DE LAVAL

## A Bigger and Better Cream Separator for the Same Money



**T**HE FARMER who buys a De Laval this year will get bigger and better value for his money than ever before.

Not only will he get a better machine, a simpler machine, a machine that will skim even closer than any previous De Laval, but he will get a machine of larger capacity.

And the price has not been increased one cent.

Just think what that means to cow owners in the face of rising prices on almost everything else the farmer has to buy, including other cream separators.

Only the tremendous volume of De Laval sales makes it possible to give the farmer more for his money when others are giving less.

The NEW De Laval is the culmination of nearly forty years of experience and development by the largest and oldest cream separator concern in the world. It represents

### The greatest improvement in separator construction in the last thirty years

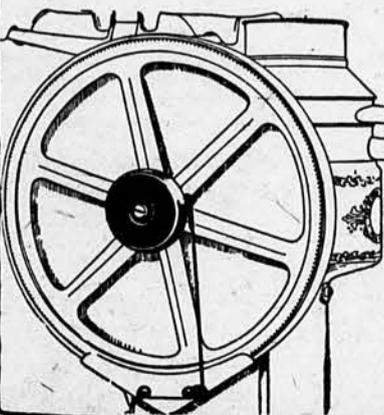
If you are trying to get along without a cream separator, or with a half-worn-out or unreliable machine, why not get a NEW De Laval NOW and stop your cream waste? You don't need to count the cost, because the De Laval will soon pay for itself.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you try it for yourself.

If you haven't the spare cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your having the use of a NEW De Laval the rest of the winter. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several installments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

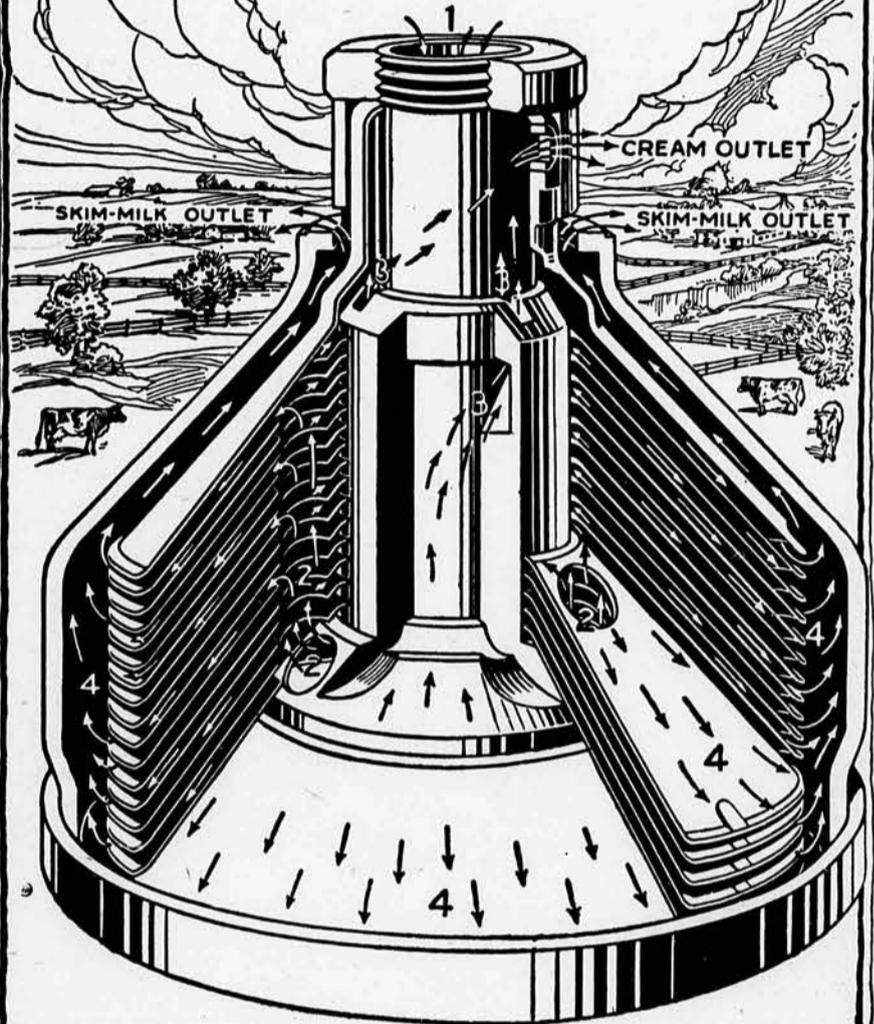
### Every NEW DE LAVAL is now equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator



#### The "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream

Because nine people out of ten turn the separator handle too slowly and because this always means loss of cream and cream of uneven thickness, every cream separator should be equipped with a reliable speed indicator.

Every NEW De Laval is now so equipped. The De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator is simple. It is accurate. It is reliable. There is nothing to wear out or get out of order. No matter who runs your De Laval, the "warning signal" will tell you when the speed is not right. You hear it and do not need to see it.



THE NEW SELF-CENTERING DE LAVAL BOWL

### Some of the points of superiority of the NEW DE LAVAL

The new De Laval bowl design and the new method of delivering the milk into the discs give increased capacity without increasing the weight or size of the bowl or increasing its speed. The incoming whole milk is delivered beyond the cream wall, and this, in conjunction with the improved design of the bowl, makes possible closer skimming than ever before, especially under the more difficult conditions of separation, such as skimming a very heavy cream or separating milk below usual temperature.

The much lower speed of the De Laval than other cream separators (in most cases from one-half to one-third less) insures minimum wear of gears and much longer life of the machine.

The New De Laval concave-bottom, self-centering bowl is so designed and so supported by the detached spindle that it will run true and do perfect work even after long wear, the great importance of which every separator user will appreciate.

There are fewer discs in the New De Laval bowl, and all discs are unnumbered and are interchangeable.

By reason of its simpler construction and the fewer number of discs, the New De Laval bowl is more easily washed and cleansed.

All New De Laval are automatically oiled, every moving part of the machine being bathed in a constant film of oil. There are no oil holes anywhere on the machine, and the sight feed oil cup on the top of the frame provides for a constant supply of fresh oil.

The gears, pinions and other moving parts of the De Laval are exceedingly simple in arrangement, substantial in dimensions and always interchangeable.

The De Laval tinware is sturdy and heavily tinned, well suited for long and hard wear, and easy to clean.

The low speed of the De Laval bowl, in combination with greater capacity for a given size and weight of bowl than is found in other separators and the automatic De Laval oiling system, make the De Laval the easiest cream separator to turn.

New Catalog will be mailed upon request

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## Watch this "Roads" Bill

The Kansas Good Roads association has presented to the roads and bridges committee of the Kansas legislature a bill which is called "The Administration Good Roads Bill." The title is misleading. We fail to find that the administration has expressed itself either for or against the measure. The bill covers 75 typewritten pages. It is divided into three parts. The first part creates a state, county and township commission with power to appoint a state and county engineer. To these engineers is delegated power to make all purchases and standardize all work; 2, concerning the bridges, culverts, supervision and construction; 3, the building of hard surfaced roads.

The part of the bill relative to organization of highway commission has fallen into our hands. The other two parts are still carefully guarded. The state highway commission shall be the governor, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and dean of the engineering department of the agricultural college.

One elective office and two entirely separated from the people. This commission selects the highway engineer. This separates the highway engineer from the people so far that he could not be reached at an election. The county commissioners select a county engineer, who can be fired by the state engineer when necessary.

Section three reads in part as follows: "The county commissioners shall levy on all taxable property in said county a tax sufficient to raise the amount so certified (by the state highway commission who inspect repairs and maintenance of government-aid roads) and in case the board of county commissioners shall fail to make such levy, then the state highway commission shall make a suitable levy."

The salary of the state engineer and his assistant stenographers shall be fixed by the state highway commission. The state commission is to serve without pay. County engineers range from \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year according to population. They can hire assistants, and the entire expense of traveling is charged to the county.

The county engineer can establish all county roads, which should in his judgment follow regularly traveled roads. The county commissioners and township board have right to divide the work on roads running along lines of counties or townships. If the state engineer is not satisfied with the road plans of the county engineer, he can change the whole program and re-route roads, but it still leaves the means of providing payments for such "maintenance and repairs" to the county commissioners and township board, with the provision that if they don't wish to pay the state engineer will do it for them. The state highway engineer is "to determine the correct lines to be followed by the county road."

Should he disapprove any part of the county road system as shown on maps (of county engineer) he shall give his reason therefor, and suggest such changes as he deems necessary and advisable. The board of county commissioners shall direct the county engineers to relocate such county roads to conform to such recommendations and correct the road map in accordance therewith. The board of county commissioners shall by resolution declare such system to be the county road system, and shall spread such resolution in full upon the journal of proceedings.

If the county fails, the state highway commission shall have power to do so. The county engineer shall look over the roads, bridges, culverts and drainage, without asking the state engineer, but he cannot fix any of them without his chief's permission.

The county commissioners are to have the privilege of raising a two-mill tax for county roads, but none of this is to go to the bridges and culverts, and an additional tax as stated may be provided by the state commission at such limits as the commission feels that the taxpayers may be generous enough to pay. The township board must not spend more than \$200 without asking the consent of the county engineer and it will be a crime punishable by fine if they buy a shovel, scraper or road plow. All the purchases of machinery are left to the county engineer who must consult the state engineer. If we were manufacturing road machinery it would pay to be a good friend to the state engineer.

The county engineer can hire road bosses and patrols for county and township at \$3 a day. He can determine what township and county roads shall be dragged and who shall drag the township roads. A little loop hole is left for political preference in county dragging since the county commissioners can appoint county draggers and pay them for it.

The patrol men have to walk the road just right and make reports or they may be fined from \$5 to \$50 and costs.

The real object and intent of this law seems to be to build thoroughfares. The real road boosters say that the primary object for good roads is transportation of produce from the producer to market. The thoroughfares are incidental, and should not be built at the expense of the market roads. The program of the "good roads" boosters is along the thoroughfare lines and will discourage the needed legislation for the man who has to haul his grain to town. It will tax the life out of the road proposition before a road is started. If the other two features of this bill are as extravagant as this, God pity the farmer who has to pay for it.

The Grange has worked for 25 years for the government appropriation, we now have, and wants to see it used for the benefit of the small markets, and post roads, as intended. The Good Roads association, some of whose members laughed at the Grange in advocacy of this proposition, now wants to take advantage of it to build thoroughfares. The Grange, the Farmers' Union and the County Commissioners association want good roads but the good roads men are on the "rule or ruin" plane and if they don't get this bill thru they are seeing to it that no one else shall. The Grange, Union and County Commissioners' association are working harmoniously to beat this bill and stand for a state engineer as advisory only.

GRANGE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.  
E. McClure, Secretary.  
Topeka, Kan.

## Combine for Roads

I see by the paper that Senator W. F. Schoch of Shawnee has introduced a bill to appoint a highway commissioner at \$3,500 a year. Why not let some of the state officials now in office look after this matter instead of taxing the people to death creating new offices? Consider the county roads: The road running out

of Iola is built of yellow shale rock which pulverizes easily. It has to be repaired constantly. Then, further, there will be two parallel roads running a mile apart for 2 miles, then going on a gumbo bottom where the base is almost impassable. Over in Bourbon county from Bronson to Uniontown, 7 miles, the county commissioners laid out the county road having several steep, rocky hills and three railroad crossings. If they had gone 3 miles north from Uniontown they would have had a sharp, short hill and upland prairie roads to Bronson with no grades or railroad crossings. Who is to blame for this?

Let us hear from others about changing the text book system also.  
Iola, Kan. A Reader.

## Away With the Rabbits

BY W. H. COLE  
Cowley County

A rabbit hunt was held by the men folks of this immediate neighborhood recently. At a meeting held at the schoolhouse the night before, sides were chosen and with 12 men to the side the hunt began bright and early the following morning. The cottontail rabbits were each to count 1 point and the jacks 2 points. There were not many of the latter kind killed, however, so the cottontails supplied most of the points by which the contest was decided. A 2-inch snow made the day an ideal one for rabbit hunting, and the contest was enjoyable from a sport standpoint and profitable from the fact that so many of the injurious pests were exterminated. The final count disclosed the fact that more than 850 of the pests had been killed during the day. The contest was brought to a close a night or two later when the winning side was treated to an oyster banquet by the losing side. Such contests are enjoyable as well as profitable, and when an oyster banquet enters into the final details it affords a community the enjoyment of a pleasant social affair without much expense to any one.

There is more wood being cut here this winter than for several seasons past. This is accounted for by the high price at which coal is selling. The creeks are well timbered with elm, hickory and oak which may be bought for a small sum, and indeed in many cases it is freely given to any one who will cut it out clean and burn the brush. Two men who are willing workers with the axe and crosscut saw can, in a few days, pile up a great quantity of it, and with the aid of the power saw, after it is in the pile, fuel for the winter and coming summer may be provided rapidly.

One frequently hears it said that an "ornery" mule is the meanest thing, but until recently we put but little stock in such a statement. However, we are almost compelled to believe the whole of it. A few years ago we bought a team of young mules, and the more we worked them the more attached to them we became. But during the past few months the better one developed a destructive trait of restlessness. When confined in a lot he would paw the gate down to gain his liberty. After several gates had been thus destroyed we tired of his antics and thought to stop his destructiveness by tying him in the barn, and he retaliated by demolishing both sides of his stall. And as much as we disliked to part with him we thought it better to do so than to have so much property destroyed, and when a buyer offered a fair price we made a sale. For an all purpose team there is nothing better than a span of medium weight mules.

## Stand by the Governor

Governor Capper's second inaugural address was a great state paper. It set forth the Kansas ideals splendidly and with force and eloquence. No man who talks as Governor Capper talks is going to let it go at mere talking. The pull-back crowd in Kansas may as well realize that there is a fighting man in the governor's chair, and that he will back up his words by deeds. Governor Capper is growing every day. He is destined to become a great national figure. And at a time when the leadership of his party nationally is so nearly bankrupt, the appearance of a man of ideals and courage, will be a welcome sight in this country. Kansas should stand by her governor with the enthusiasm of the Kansas blood.—W. A. White in the Emporia Gazette.

# BUILT FOR SERVICE!

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is as good in the parts you cannot see as in the ones you can see. Built like the "one hoss shay"—good in every part. Built for service—not merely to sell. You do not actually buy it until after you try it. If you find it is not as good as we say it is, send it back after trying it for 90 days—180 milkings! Get the last cent of profit out of your feed by skimming with a New Galloway Sanitary! Be one of that big army of farmers and dairymen who have found this separator the best definition of real dairy economy and profit.

**SEPARATOR PERFECTION AT LAST!**  
That's it exactly—at least! The New Galloway Sanitary Separator was not built in a day—nor a year! Expert designers and engineers worked on it for three years after we've e sure it was right, and they are still at it. If any part can be simplified they'll find a way to do it. If the manufacturing cost can be reduced our efficiency experts will reduce it and you'll get the benefit not only in high quality, but in good service and low price. This machine has stood every imaginable test and never flinched. It combines in the simplest, most practical and most effective way the best of the old and the best of the new ideas in separator building.

**LOOK AT THIS BOWL!**  
Nothing freakish about it, just the plainest kind of cream separator common sense. All parts as nearly smooth as they can be made. No sharp corners or raw edges to break up the globules of butter fat. Separating discs entirely separate from each other. Every drop of milk subjected to the full skimming force of the bowl. Milk so distributed in this bowl that every disc gets its share to skim, no more, no less. No flooding. No t of the bowl, no conflicting currents in the bottom. That is the big reason why so few discs skim so much milk. Skimming capacity not guessed at, but guaranteed, and not overrated to make the price seem lower! Its low skimming speed is only one of its many valuable and exclusive features. These and many other equally important features make the New Galloway Sanitary Separator the choice of wise and discriminating farmers and dairymen, who want the best and will be satisfied with nothing less.

**GET THIS BOOK NOW!**  
It is chock full of dairy wisdom. A meaty, exact, concise, truthful book about cream separators, and how they are built. It tells why by selling direct I can make a machine, as good or better than many high priced separators sold through other systems, for less money saving you from a third to a half of the prices usually paid. It tells the whole story. It tells the truth. It tells the facts. That's why I want you to get it. Ask for it today and we'll send it to you by return mail without any obligation on your part. A postal gets it. Please mention separators when writing.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.  
43 Galloway Sta. Cream Separator Mfg. Specialists Waterloo, Iowa

# ALFALFA SEED

For spring sowing. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Also white or yellow blossom sweet clover seed at lowest prices. Write us for our price list and free samples. Address **McBeth Seed House, Garden City, Kan.**

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Write for FREE Samples and Seed Corn Annual

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# Milk 15 Cows with a Machine

Government Tests Show that It is Economical to Use a Power Milker for Large Herds

MILKING by machinery, compared with hand milking, is less expensive in herds of more than 15 cows, and more expensive in smaller herds. This fact is indicated in recent studies made by farm management specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One of the important conditions affecting the economy of milking large herds with machines was found to be the elimination of unnecessary labor. Herds that normally required three men for milking by hand, only two of whom were needed to feed and care for the animals, required only two men to milk by machine. The available labor and the labor requirements are therefore better balanced in the latter case. The same two men may milk and otherwise care for the herd. This tendency toward economy when machines are used cannot result in actual economies in all cases when a small number of cows is milked, since depreciation, fuel consumption, repairs, interest on investment, and other items are responsible for considerable costs which must be charged to the milking expense.

The studies were made in typical intensive dairying regions in Delaware, Chenango and Chautauqua counties, New York, and among mixed dairying and farming enterprises in Lenawee county, Michigan, Fulton county, Ohio, and McHenry county, Illinois. It was found that in herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand was a fraction over 7 minutes, and by machine a fraction under 5 minutes. In herds of over 50 cows, however, the time required to milk by hand was a fraction under 7 minutes and by machine 4.15 minutes. In milking by hand, the average cost a cow in herds of 15 cows or less was \$10.91 a year as against \$10.45 in herds of 50 or more. When machines were used the cost was \$11.77 a year in the smaller herds and \$7.34 in herds of 50 or more.

The value of the labor replaced by the milking machines was found to vary from \$2.63 a cow in herds of 15 cows or less to \$8.33 a cow in herds of more than 50 cows. The addition to the time available for field work due to use of the machines was found to vary from 1.5 to 5.1 hours, according to the size of the herds.

Attention is called to the fact that milking machines must be operated by competent operators and that stripping by hand after the machine is essential if satisfactory results are to be obtained. The majority of the farmers visited during the studies believe that the milking machine has no effect one way or the other on the general welfare of the herd.

Studies of the comparative efficiency of various combinations of milking units and operators indicate that the greatest speed is made when one man operates and strips after two units, each of which milks two cows.

## Half a Ton of Butter from Sophie

Who wouldn't like to own a 1,000-pound butter cow like Sophie's Adora 299594? She went on test at one day

more than 4 years old, and in the following 365 days produced 15,852.2 pounds of milk containing 888 pounds of butterfat, which amounts to 1,044.7 pounds of butter, figured on the 85 per cent basis.

This record makes her World's Champion 4-year-old Jersey, and champion of all Channel Island breeds of that age, as she surpassed the records of Successful Queen (Jersey) and of Azucena's Pride (Guernsey).

She is a daughter of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, a son of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm; her dam is Lass 59th of Hood Farm, a daughter of Hood Farm Torono. She is three-quarter sister to Sophie's Bertha, who was sold in a recent auction for \$5,000.

Sophie's Adora is owned and was bred by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., and it seems as if bigger things are to be expected from her in future tests, for her previous record under register of merit test was 10,271.6 pounds of milk and 587.8 pounds of butterfat.

## A Milk Room is a Necessity

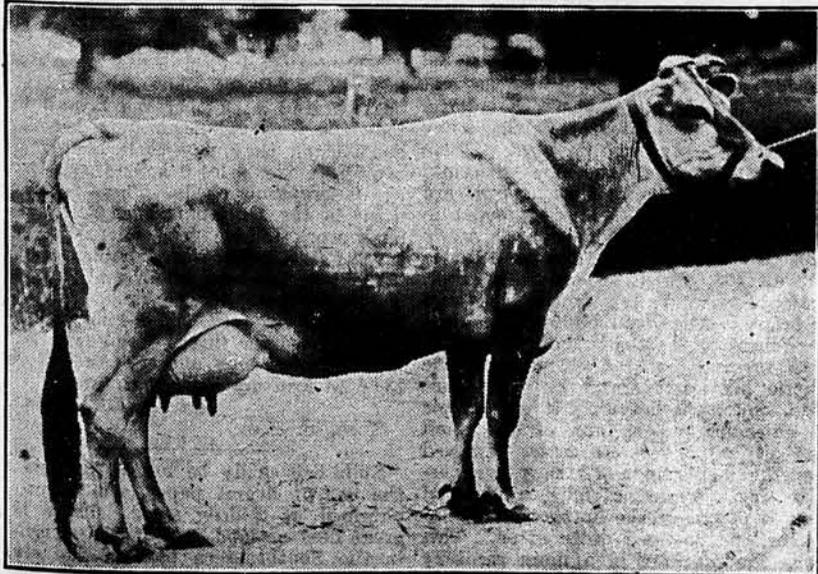
A milk room is as necessary as a cow stable on a dairy farm. Many plans have been suggested. All are designed for the same purpose—to provide a convenient place to which the milk may be taken immediately after milking and there cooled and kept cool until delivered to the buyer. The milk room should be high and dry and well away from the barnyard, pig-pen, or other sources of bad odors. The milk room needs to be well lighted and ventilated and the windows and doors built so that they can easily be screened against flies.

Any milk room needs an abundant supply of clean, cold water. If a partition is placed near one end of the water tank and a cover made, this cool corner of the water tank makes a good house refrigerator in case ice is not available on the farm.

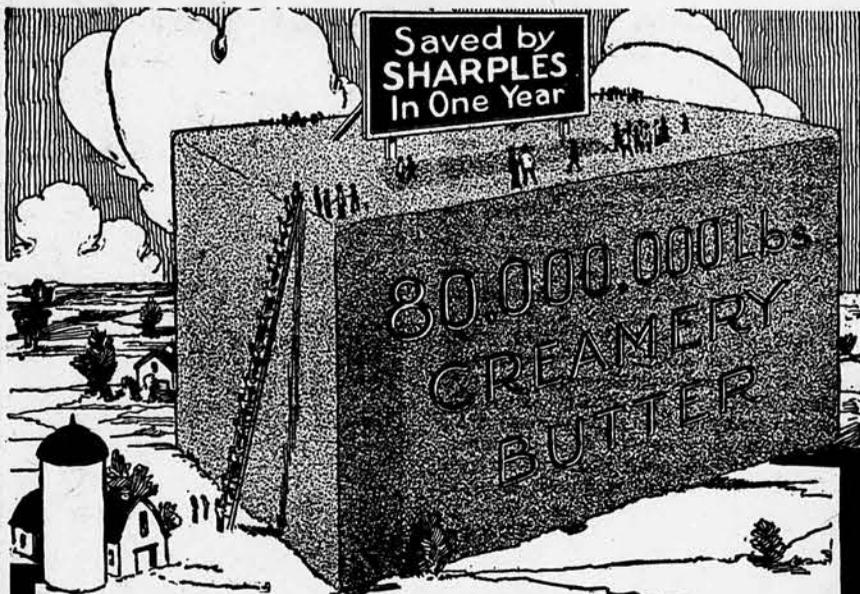
## Stands for High Ideals

Kansas has never had a chief executive who took greater pride in and had more solicitude for the moral and intellectual welfare of the state than Governor Capper has exhibited, and during his two years in office the state has made more progress toward a higher and a better citizenship than ever before in the same time. And it is but fair to believe that much of this progress has been due to the splendid teachings and example of Governor Capper. For, upon every occasion he has urged the people to live better, busier and more useful lives, and to miss no opportunity for the betterment of themselves and the state. The high ideals of Governor Copper have been recognized by his state that has been quick to adopt them, and as a result Kansas is better as well as greater and more prosperous today than ever before. —Lawrence Gazette.

"If you wish to live to be eighty," says Chauncey Depew, "don't change your occupation at seventy."



Sophie's Adora 299594, World's Champion 4-Year-Old Jersey, and Champion of all Channel Breeds of that Age.



The height of this print of 80,000,000 lbs. of butter is 90 feet—its length 180 feet. An average loss of 10 lbs. of butter per cow by all separators except Sharples causes this appalling yearly cream loss in the United States alone. If all separators were Sharples this immense pile would be saved annually. For this reason: Sharples is the only separator that skims clean regardless of speed. Look back over your past experience with separators. Many a day you determined to turn at top speed and not lose cream. But unconsciously, little by little, you slackened and lost cream. That separator was not a

# SHARPLES

## SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

If it were you could have slowed down and still gotten every particle of cream. Sharples is the only separator that "meets the moods"—almost human in its adaptability to every day conditions. It's the separator that not only can do unequalled work, but will do it, regardless of unfavorable circumstances. Sharples is

- the only separator that skims clean at widely varying speeds.
- the only separator that delivers cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds.
- the only separator you can turn faster and finish skimming quicker.
- the only separator with just one piece in the bowl—no discs, easiest to clean.
- the only separator with knee-low supply tank and a once-a-month oiling system.

Over a million users! Made and strongly guaranteed by the oldest and greatest separator factory in America. Many a Sharples has been in constant use for 25 years at trifling repair cost. Send for free Catalog to Dept. 15.



Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

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**2 LACE CURTAINS FREE**  
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Sell 6 boxes Rosebud Salve at 25c per box (the great healing salve), return to us \$1.50 and we will send you 1 pair beautiful Nottingham lace curtains, nearly 3 yds. long and a fine pair of pillow shams FREE. Our salve is an easy seller. Write for it today. We trust you.

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**BEE SUPPLIES LOWEST PRICES.**  
Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1917 catalog.  
CLEMONSBEE SUPPLY CO., 127 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Keeps Incubator in the House

I always have run my incubator in the living room of our house, as I like to have it handy and it saves so many steps not to have to run up stairs or down cellar to attend to it. I never have had any of the trouble some persons have had who run them in the cellar or cave, for want of more fresh air or because the lamp was dirty or sooty. Wherever you operate an incubator, have the room well ventilated but keep it out of a draft. Level up the machine, fill the tank with warm water (if it is a hot water type), and don't forget to add a little water about twice a week, as it evaporates. Put a newspaper over the egg trays and a thermometer in the center, close the doors and adjust the regulator so that the damper rests lightly over the lamp. Run the machine until the temperature registers 100 degrees—it would register 102 on top of the eggs.

When you are sure you have it regulated, put the eggs on the paper and place the thermometer so that the bulb rests upon an egg. Watch the heat until it reaches 102 degrees, and keep it as near this as possible the first week. Test the eggs on the seventh or eighth day, take out all infertile eggs and keep them to boil for the chicks. Take the paper off now unless it is very cold, when you should leave it on until the hatch is finished. Keep heat at 103 the second week, 104 or 105 the third week. You will not need to change the regulator as the increased heat in the chick's body will raise the heat in the egg chamber. Air the eggs the first three days but do not turn them. Continue to air and turn eggs twice daily up to the eighteenth day, then air the last three days or until eggs begin to pip. I usually have the hatch all off and the incubator cleaned out by the evening of the twenty-first day. Early hatches require more moisture than summer hatches. To learn whether eggs are needing moisture after the fifth day place a wet piece of blotting paper about 4 by 5 inches square under the tray. If it remains wet for 24 hours, it indicates that the eggs have enough moisture and should be removed and returned again in a few days. I sprinkle the eggs about three or four times with warm water, after the first week. Usually I get a good hatch, and never have to stay at home to watch the machine or get up at night to look at it. We think the incubator quite a successful machine. Whatever kind you have, pay close attention to the instruction book that comes with the incubator—it will be the best guide.

Mrs. William Burk.

Scranton, Kan.

### Once Any Old Chicken Would Do

I remember very distinctly that long years ago when John and I began keeping poultry everything went with us then. Our flock certainly was a motley crew, Red Game, Shawlneck, black, gray, yellow, streaked, and calico. Some had clean legs and others had feathers on them for ornament. We were young then, knew but little about poultry, and I believe now, that we cared less; we cared for ourselves principally and we let the poultry roost in the trees and rustle their own living. I know now that there wasn't any mutual understanding between our poultry and us; we didn't keep them and I am real sure that they didn't keep us. During later years we began to take note of things; we read farm journals and poultry magazines, and I noticed the pretty purebred flocks in our neighbors' yards. We began to think, and thoughts are the basic cause of a change of tactics. We changed everything, the mongrels went and were replaced with purebreds. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds were our selection and we have them yet and are not disappointed. With warm-houses, clean yards, and a large range, we exert ourselves to supply them with an abundance of food, varying it the best we can in order to balance the ration for egg production. We find wheat, oats, kafir, and corn chop thrown in the straw makes them both scratch and sing. And scratching and singing backed up with pure water, fresh meat, rabbit, green wheat or alfalfa on the side, certainly incalculates a disposition in the average hen to lay eggs all the year around. I raised 600 beautiful Reds last season.

Mrs. Maggie Clemmons.

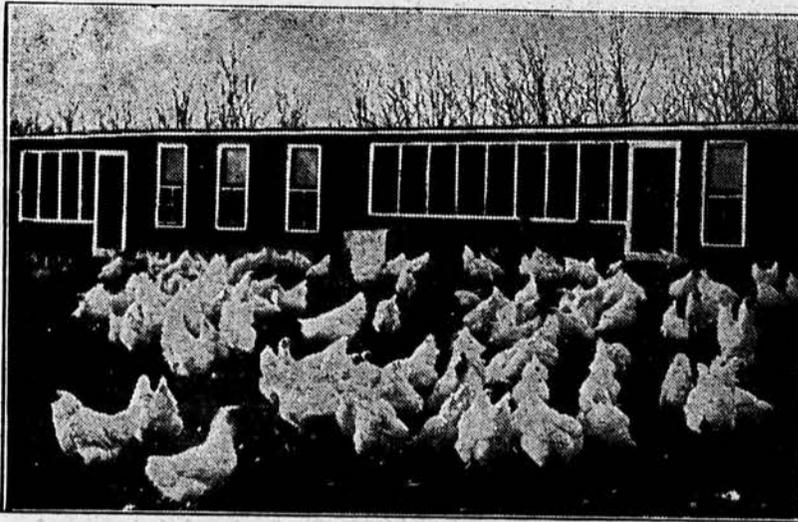
Verden, Oklahoma.

The more common a man is the more uncommon he is.

## What the Poultry Show Does

### The Egg Laying Strains are Due to the Work of Fanciers

BY THOMAS OWEN  
State Poultry Breeders' Association



**T**WENTY-EIGHT years is a long time, and many have been the changes in the poultry industry during that period.

The first Kansas State Poultry Show under the present organization was held in Wichita in December, 1889. The writer attended that show and has been present and taken part in every state show since. The first president of the association was John C. Snyder of Constant, and the first secretary, Harry Swift of Marion. Theodore Hewes was the judge at the first show, and is still judging fowls. He now is editor of the Inland Poultry Journal at Indianapolis, Ind.

In the early shows the large breeds of fowls, such as the Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, and Buff and Partridge Cochins, were more prominent than any other variety, with the possible exception of Barred Rocks. Now the Asiatics are in the minority at the state shows, and the medium-sized breeds, the American class, in the ascendancy. Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns are now the leading varieties.

#### Hold Show at Topeka and Wichita.

Most of the state shows have been held in Topeka, and not until we had obtained a state appropriation of \$1,000 annually was there any great effort to take it to other towns. Inasmuch as the appropriation was made by the whole state, for the good of the whole state, it was decided by the directors to pass the show around, and Manhattan, Newton, and Wichita have been fortunate in getting it. The show is not a success in the smaller towns, because there are not enough persons in these towns to patronize it. It seems desirable to hold it either at Wichita or Topeka, and it is now the intention of the management to alternate the show, one year at Wichita and one year at Topeka.

D. A. Wise of Topeka did yeoman service for the association as secretary. C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, was secretary in 1893 and 1894.

#### The East Began to Take Notice.

George H. Gillies of Topeka succeeded him and did great work, but the best of all secretaries was Col. J. W. F. Hughes, who placed the state show on such a high plane that the people of the East began to take notice and to realize that in Kansas there was a poultry show second to none in the country. After Colonel Hughes came Thomas Owen, who was secretary for a longer period than any other man. The greatest and most popular show ever held in the West was under his administration in 1908, when there were over 2,300 birds and over 800 pigeons in the Topeka auditorium.

The Kansas State Poultry association was incorporated in 1897 and is no longer an irresponsible body, but has a standing in courts and can sue and be sued. In February, 1903, it was legalized as a state institution and an annual appropriation of \$1,000 provided for it. It got this for four years, then the legislators forgot its existence and failed to provide for it. In 1915 the legislature gave it \$500 for two years, which will now terminate unless the present legislature makes further provision for the association.

What have you fanciers done to benefit the industry?" some may ask. "You meet at your poultry shows and have a good time and that is the end of it." That is not the end of it, but just the beginning of it. It is conceded by scientists and zoologists that all the various breeds of poultry originally descended from the jungle fowl of India, that laid a dozen or so eggs in a year. All the improvements in poultry and egg-production have been the results of the work of poultry fanciers, who have been "everlastingly at it" to get more eggs and better flesh. If the fanciers were to discontinue their work, all the present fine breeds of poultry would revert back to the old jungle fowl type.

#### The Hens Lay More Eggs Now.

Twenty-five years ago the average hen on the farm laid about 50 eggs a year. Now it reaches over 70 eggs a year, owing to the persistent efforts of poultrymen to increase the egg-production of their fowls, and to educating the farmer to use purebred males of a high producing egg-production family on their farmyard hens. Twenty years ago the 200-egg a year hen was a scarcity. Now we have them by the hundreds, and lately had a well-authenticated case of a White Leghorn hen, the Lady Eglantine, laying 313 eggs in 365 days, or an egg for every working day in the year.

Poultry shows are not money-making schemes. They pay out all they make to help to increase the interest in purebred poultry. We meet together to compare one another's birds, so as to help to keep them up to standard requirements, for as sure as we neglect them, they will deteriorate and become scrubs.

#### Don't Feed Expensive Grain

In all my experience in poultry raising I have found that using an incubator gives the best results. I keep Wyandotte chickens. In selecting eggs for setting I always choose the long ones, never setting round eggs as they do not hatch so well. The eggs are kept in a basket in an even temperature, as a chilled egg is valueless for setting. The eggs are never moved if it can be avoided as it injures them in hatching. Before I put the eggs in the incubator it is sunned for a day as it kills the bad odor and disease germs that accumulate. Then I put the incubator in the cellar and get it ready for the eggs. These eggs are marked on one side with ink. You should make sure that no eggs are standing on end. A piece of carpet is placed on top of the incubator as it keeps it warmer. The temperature is kept at 103, which seems to be best. Plenty of water is kept in the pipes and the lamp is filled and trimmed regularly. When it is about time to hatch, I quit turning the eggs. If you sprinkle a little lukewarm water on them just before and while hatching, it will enable the chickens to get out of the shell more easily. They are never removed from the incubator until they are perfectly dry. While hatching, a piece of paper is placed in the bottom of the incubator and changed quite often. This leaves the machine in a more sanitary condition. When the chicks are ready to be removed from the incubator I put

them in a basket, wrap in a cloth, and keep them in a warm place until they are ready to be placed with a hen. A young chicken shouldn't be fed for 24 hours after hatching, and 36 hours delay would not injure them. The first feed for the chickens should be bread crumbs soaked in milk. Sweet milk alone is good for the chicks. The chicken dishes should be kept clean and never allowed to sour. If a person doesn't happen to have many bread crumbs cornmeal and milk are a good feed.

My chicken coops are well ventilated and quite roomy, as chickens never should be overcrowded. It is wise to fumigate the henhouses and coops with sulphur at least once a month. It is a good practice also to whitewash the insides. I put crude oil on the perches to prevent lice and mites on young chickens, and melted lard is smeared on the wings of the old hens that I have with my chicks. In good weather the chickens are turned out every morning and shut up again in the evening. In the fall I look over the chickens and decide which I wish to keep, and sell all of the rest of them. With the present prices for poultry, it is a profitable business. It is best to buy new roosters every year, but get the same breed.

In the winter I don't open the henhouse door until after feeding the hens in the morning. They get warm mashes from the table scraps. When we butcher I always give the scraps to the chickens. Rabbits that have been skinned are good chicken food. At the present cost of grain I wouldn't advise feeding it very extensively as the flock can get along very well without it. Bones broken up will encourage the hens to lay more eggs.

Esbon, Kan.

Lottia Hiatt.

6 FEB 17

#### Has Used Incubators 12 Years

It has been 12 years since I decided to try an incubator. I followed the instructions and had a fine hatch. I would not think of raising chickens without one now. I have five incubators and hatch hundreds of chickens every year. I start my machines, usually, about February 8. Eggs are selected from the healthy flock. Taking out all ill shaped or rough shelled ones, I start my incubator, and when the heat gets to 100, the eggs are put in. They are watched closely to see that they do not get too hot. Usually it takes from 10 to 15 hours to get the heat to 102 after the eggs are put in. The eggs are marked with a cross on one side, so I always know when I have turned them. In turning them twice daily, I take out two rows and roll the eggs gently. Then this is repeated at the other end. The heat is kept at 102 and 103 for the first two weeks, but in the third week I keep it at 103 and 104. The infertile eggs are removed on the tenth day, and a saucer of water is placed under the tray. I have had a lot of experience with an incubator and I always want to keep up the heat as chickens can stand a great deal of heat—but very little cold. My hatches are always good. We had no white diarrhea among our chickens. I never feed until the chicks are 48 hours old; then they get very little at a time. I keep bran before them all the time after they are a week old. When my chicks are 8 or 9 weeks old I sell the cockerels as broilers, getting from 25 to 30 cents a pound, and they weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. The pullets become my winter layers. I have a flock of 82 pullets that were hatched last March, and am getting from 4½ to 5 dozen eggs every day. I confine my pullets the middle of September, and they begin laying in October and lay all winter. Old hens are never kept because I don't think they pay their board. My hens have two 6 by 9 houses and two 8 by 16 scratching sheds. There is a deep litter in the scratching shed so the hen must work for her food. I feed a mixture of corn, kafir, wheat, oats, and milo. Fresh water, oyster shell, and bran are before the hens all the time. We have to buy all our feed, and I know what it costs to feed the flock. I sell from \$8 to \$9 worth of eggs a week and it cost \$3.56 to feed my hens that time.

Mrs. M. L. Thomas.

Toronto, Kan.

Soils can easily be tested for acid by the use of litmus paper, which can be obtained at a drug store. There is a great deal of land in Kansas, especially in the Southeastern part of the state, that is in this condition. It needs applications of lime.

# Ironclad Wins

## IN THE TWO BIGGEST HATCHING CONTESTS EVER HELD

### 150 EGG INCUBATOR

### 150

### CHICK BROODER

## Both for

# \$11.00

## Freight Paid

Completely Covered with Galvanized Iron Copper Tanks and Boilers

Built for Service and Lasting Qualities

THE Hatching Contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal were the two Biggest Hatching Contests ever held in the world. The IRONCLAD Incubator for two years in succession won in these Big Contests. The last contest was won by Mrs. F. C. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, with her Ironclad Incubator. If you are going to buy an incubator this year, it will save you time and money to order an Ironclad first. We prove its merits—tell you how they're made and what they're made of right at the start. Read Mrs. Merrick's sworn and witnessed statement:

## WE GIVE YOU 30 DAYS TRIAL

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Racine, Wis.  
Gentlemen:—I am writing to let you know that I won in the Big Hatching Contest held by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal. I placed 148 eggs in my Ironclad incubator and hatched 148 strong chicks. I also took off two more perfect hatches during the season and I wish you could see my chicks; they are doing splendid. My success has been perfect. I have examined quite a few incubators and I like none so well as the Ironclad. Respectfully yours,  
MRS. C. F. MERRICK, Lockney, Texas

## 10 YEAR Ironclad GUARANTEE

You have nothing to risk when you buy an Ironclad Incubator. We will send you machines—let you use them 30 days—urge you to compare them with others in quality of material, hatching ability, workmanship and price. Some manufacturers don't tell you how their incubators are made. WE DO. We want you to know. We are proud of the quality and if you don't find them satisfactory send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. We have to do as we advertise, and we tell you exactly what to expect.

This makes you absolutely safe, as the publishers of this paper would not print our advertisement if we did not give you exactly what we claim. Ironclad Incubators are made of Genuine California Redwood; on top of the redwood we place a lining of fire-proof asbestos. The outside covering is galvanized iron; the inside is lined with insulated board. When an incubator is constructed of material of this kind, it gives you the strongest and most durable incubator that can be made—a machine that will not warp or shrink or open up at the seams, as every joint is lapped over with our galvanized iron covering, giving you an incubator that will last a lifetime.

### Don't Class This Big All-Galvanized-Covered Dependable Hatcher with Cheaply Constructed Machines

**How IRONCLADS Are Made**  
These walls are made of thick California Redwood covered with fire-proof Asbestos, lined with Insulated Board and covered with Galvanized Iron. They won't absorb dampness—won't dry out with heat—warp or shrink or open at the seams.

Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted, like some do, to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are made to last, and they are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. **Don't buy an incubator until you know what it is made of.** Note these Ironclad specifications—making Ironclads the highest quality machines ever sold at the price we quote. Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler. Tycos Thermometer, glass in door. Complete instructions are sent with each incubator, and every Ironclad is guaranteed for 10 years. All of these advantages and others fully explained in our free catalog. Write for it today or order DIRECT from this advertisement and SAVE TIME.

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It tells how Ironclads are made and why they win in the Big Hatching Contests.



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**Says the GRANDPA HOG:**

"I've just about worn my snout off trying to open this Peerless Gate. Gee, but wouldn't I like to get into that turnip patch across the way! Funny to me how easy those people make it raise."

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WITHOUT A RIVAL

raise and swing at the touch of man or child, but the hog can't figure out how it is done—nor can any other animal.

Hogs can't lift or spring this gate and the big heavy frames and close spaced all No. 9 wire filling stands the crowding of larger animals.

Handier than other gates, as it springs up when unlatched and swings over snow, grass, stones and rubbish. No shoveling or digging away from Peerless gates in the winter time. Every part heavily electro-galvanized to prevent rust.

Ask for your copy of our Free Catalogue showing this gate and a hundred styles of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

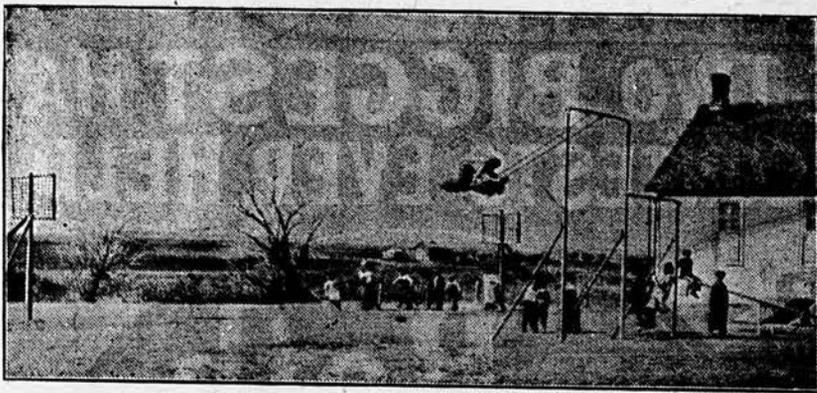


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# Recess Fun Helps Lessons

## Children Study Better When They Have Wholesome Amusement

BY HERSCHEL THORNBURG  
District 36, Jewell County



It Is Wonderful How a Few Swings and Teeter Boards Will Improve the Study Period.

ONE of the great defects in our rural schools is the lack of proper employment for the children during intermissions. This sometimes applies also to the study period.

Now that people are beginning to see this fault, it seems the duty of every teacher, board of education, and patron of the district to provide some means for wholesome amusement. Children if left alone on the playground without anything with which to amuse themselves are sure to direct their play to games which cause quarrels and roughness, and lead to unwomanliness and unmanliness. The last two are things which must not be overlooked in children of school age.

Children should be taught how to play as well as how to study. Boys and girls should play together games which will teach self control and respect for each other. Such games may be found in the "Plays and Games number" published by the Kansas State Normal school, December, 1910, or in any good "game and play" book.

Children soon tire of games in which there is much running, especially the smaller ones, so something else is needed. It is wonderful what a few swings and teeter boards will do to enliven the children for the study period after intermissions. A good playground equipment need not be expensive, but should be made strong.

### Play Equipment Needed.

The following should be on every rural school playground, of average size: Two swings, one teeter, a turning bar, two jumping racks, and basket ball goals. A brief outline of material is given here, to aid teacher or school board in selecting material and computing the cost.

For two swings there will be needed two 16-foot gas pipe or steel tubing, two 5-foot gas pipe or steel tubing, one 12-foot gas pipe or steel tubing, three 2-inch elbows, one 2-inch tie joint. The gas pipe used should be 2 inches in diameter.

For one teeter: Two 6-foot lengths of 2-inch steel tubing, one 2-foot length of 2-inch steel tubing, one 12-foot fir plank 2 by 10 inches, two irons for holding board in place.

For turning bar: two 4 by 4-inch

posts, one 6-foot steel tubing 1 inch in diameter.

Jumping racks may be made of lumber. Any one can make good ones.

Basket ball goals: Make basket top of heavy rod iron or other solid material, and brace the posts well. A pattern may be found on any town or city school ground.

To the members of rural school boards, who read this: You will be doing a great thing for your school if you buy the material and get some one to put in the apparatus. Or should you have a man teacher, give the school a half holiday. The children will be only too glad to help dig the holes, mix the cement, and set up the apparatus.

### Boys Enjoy Making Things.

Although playground equipment appeals to all children, there is another thing which appeals still more to the older pupils, especially the boys, and that is manual training work. With so few men teachers manual training is not practicable in all rural schools; but where there is a teacher capable of overseeing the work many things may be made of interest and value.

Manual training not only furnishes employment during the stormy noons and recesses, but is beneficial in two ways: It requires careful use of tools and neatness in all work, and it brings out "the inventive mind of youth"; all of which will be heeded every day on the farm by the future up-to-date successful farmer.

The equipment need not be elaborate. Material can be found around the school building, or at the homes of the children, such as old benches, desks, and other out of date school furniture. We made our work bench from a teacher's desk that had been discarded by the school. We made several small but useful book cases for home and school from old desks. The sides of the cases were made from the slats in the seats, and shelves were made from the desk tops. Many other things, such as bird houses, may be made from the thinner boards of the desks, or from packing boxes or from window crating, which will be found at the lumber yard. Many toys may be made by the smaller pupils, as described

(Continued on Page 38.)

# Farmers Mail and Breeze Magazine Bargains



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This is a splendid opportunity to order your favorite magazines and to renew your subscription to this publication. Best of all we have arranged so you can send us your order for all the publications you want in one order at greatly reduced prices. If you do not find your favorite club in this list, make up your own combination and write us for special price.

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Boys' Magazine.....	1.00	You save \$1.25	
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### Bargain Offer No. 4

People's Popular Monthly.....	\$.25	All One Year for only	
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Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	1.00	You save 70c	
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50		

### Special Club No. 50

Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	All One Year for only	
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Household Magazine.....	.25	You save 50c	

### Bargain Offer No. 5

Household.....	\$.25	All One Year for only	
Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	1.00		\$1.50
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### Bargain Offer No. 6

Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	All One Year for only	
People's Home Journal.....	.50		\$1.45
Woman's World.....	.35	You save \$1.40	
Every Week.....	1.00		

### Bargain Offer No. 7

Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	All One Year for only	
Boys' Magazine.....	1.00		\$1.95
Modern Priscilla.....	1.00	You save \$1.80	
Home Needlework.....	.75		

### Bargain Offer No. 8

Household.....	\$.25	All One Year for only	
Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	1.00		\$1.30
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50	You save \$1.20	
Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50		
Home Life.....	.25		

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Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	All One Year for only	
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Finest illustrated duck book published. Tells how to hatch and care for greatest egg producing fowl on earth. How to get a start. Quotes low prices on stock and eggs of finest strains. Sent for 5 cents postage. Berry's Farm, Box 159, Clarinda, Iowa

**We Will Send You FREE A Pair of Gloves**

These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile Tops and Trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and

**They Are Water Proof**

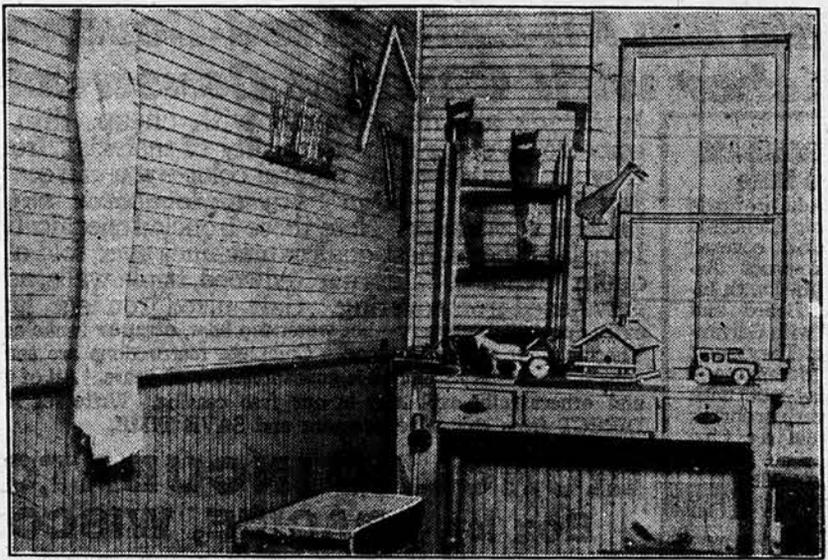
These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable.

**Get Yours Today**

We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers and we want you to write for your pair today.

**Free Offer**—We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.15 for one yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, or free for one three-year subscription at \$2. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. G, Topeka, Kan.



The Work Shop in a Jewell County Rural School, Showing the Work Bench and Tools and Some of the Things Made.

# These Girls and Boys Won

Contestants in the Tomato Club of 1916 Made Good Records.  
Enroll now for 1917 and Get an Early Start

**K**ANSAS girls and boys know how to grow tomatoes, judging by the records of those who took part in the tomato contest conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1916. The first prize winner was Hattie McKinley of Lyon county. Her yield on a little less than one-tenth acre was 3,080 pounds of tomatoes. She sold several bushels early in the season and canned about 100 quarts and her net profit was \$87.65, a larger profit than was made by any of the corn, sorghum, or poultry contestants, and even larger than any of the contestants made in the pig feeding contest. This same girl won the state championship in the sewing contest for 1915, too. Isn't that a good record?

A girl won the second prize in the contest, also. Lottie Fitch of Leavenworth county grew 1,680 pounds of tomatoes and made a net profit of \$54.80. Lottie made a hotbed early in March and planted her seeds. Then she transplanted her plants and by the time all danger of frost was over she had large, stocky plants almost ready to bloom. Her tomatoes were ready to use long before the main crop was on the market and she sold a large basket each day, getting the advantage of the high prices.

Albert Fink won the third prize. He lives in Leavenworth county, also. Albert's plot was not quite so large as Lottie's but he grew 1,550 pounds of tomatoes and made a net profit of \$9. Albert used most of his crop at home, selling only 200 pounds.

Two girls, Lucile Hurley of Dickinson county and Katie Ehart of Leavenworth county, tied for fourth honors, and Mildred Ullery of Osage county won fifth place. Mildred had a very good story and a neat set of records. There was no sixth prize offered but Mott Robinson of Leavenworth county lacked only a small fraction of tying for fifth place and his records were so good that he was given \$1 as a reward for his excellent work.

There were nearly 200 contestants in the tomato contest in 1916 and the Kansas State Agricultural college hopes to double that number in 1917. If you are a boy or a girl between 10 and 18 years old get into the contest this year and try for one of the prizes. Write to the State Club Leader, the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., and ask him to tell you all about the contest and he will send you an enrollment blank which you are to fill out and return to him. Do this right away for if you wish to have early tomatoes you'll have to begin work pretty soon now.

## What About the Birds?

Are you feeding the birds this cold weather? If you are not you are missing a big opportunity. Every bird you



Protect the Birds from Kitty.

keep from starving when cold weather, snow and ice shut off its natural food supply, will repay you by destroying hundreds of caterpillars, grubs, borers, beetles, and insects that would prey on your flowers, vegetables, fruit, foliage, or field crops. It is better to feed birds a little now than to grow crops for insects later.

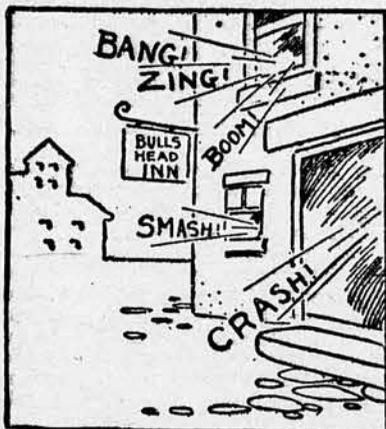
Provide feeding shelters where the birds can find food and eat comfortably during sleet and snow storms and protect these feeding stations against cats which will kill or frighten the birds. Suet or

other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, cut-up apples, birdseeds, buckwheat, crackers, crumbs, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits or other bread, hemp seed, millet, whole or rolled oats, peppers, popcorn, raw or boiled rice, sunflower seeds, pumpkin or squash seeds, and wheat, any of these things are relished by the birds.

Every teacher should urge her pupils to care for the birds in winter and every school should have the information as to feeding and attracting birds and providing nest boxes, houses, and shelters for them which the U. S. Department of Agriculture furnishes free on receipt of a postal card. Get this information for your school today by addressing a postal card to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## Guess This Puzzle

What race of people does this puzzle represent? A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address your answers to the Puzzle Edi-



tor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by February 14.

The answer to the puzzle in the January 13 issue is: "a horse chestnut." Prize winners are Peter Dinkel, Thelma McCune, Caroline Seitz, Alice R. Anderson, and Victor Stenzel.

## Were You Born in February?

According to old astrologers, if you were born in February between the first and the 18th of the month, the stars governing your life are Saturn and Uranus. The sign of the period is Aquarius, the water bearer. The strongest and the weakest persons are born under this star. Your strength or your power lies in your own hands. You desire wealth but are too timid to acquire it. You learn easily and have a good memory, and are naturally pleasing and agreeable. You may even be a natural healer. Lucky gems to wear are the sapphire and the turquoise.

If your birthday falls between February 19 and February 28, your stars are Jupiter and Neptune, and the sign that governs you is Pisces, the fish. You have a deep love for nature and are honest, noble and generous. You are often deceived in friendships and will age prematurely from bearing the troubles of others. Your eyes are dreamy and you love beauty. It may be that you can become a poet, artist, writer or a musician. In later life you are likely to change and become stubborn and illogical. You may ruin your health and happiness by foolish, generous impulse, but if you learn to control your nature, you will attract to yourself great magnetic forces. The lucky gems for you to wear are chrysolite and moonstone.

## A Wise Youth

I've been to school at least a hundred days Or maybe more; My brother he just stays at home and plays— He's only four. I'm old. I know that gnomes and elves and such

Are just a fraud. There's no one 'cept my daddy knows so much, And, maybe, God.

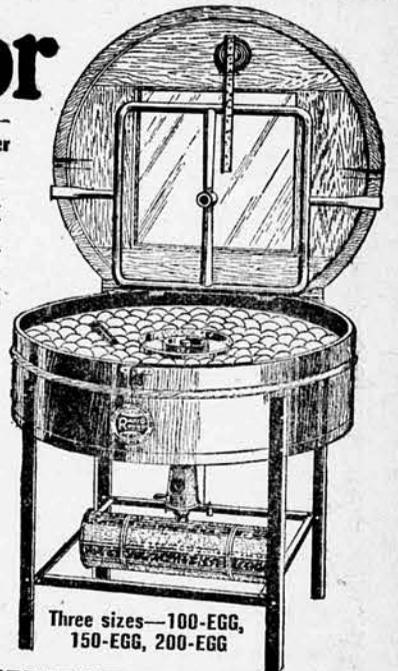
—Pictorial Review.

Excellent work is being done by the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It is combining to a remarkable degree its practical work with a high standard of experimental tests.

# Wonderful New Kind of Incubator

Built Round—No Cold Corners—Hatches on 1 Gallon of Oil—1 Filling of Lamp—Automatic Moisture Supply—Hinged Cover

Send in your name now on a postal or use coupon below. Don't miss the facts about this wonderful new incubator. All old hatching methods revolutionized. Thousands already in use have doubled and trebled poultry profits for owners. **Built Round**—like the hen's nest—NO COLD CORNERS: central lamp—no far away points to heat. Big oil tank, only one filling to a hatch. Flame cut down at burner to regulate heat means *only one gallon of oil* to a hatch. Hinged cover saves work. Double glass in top keeps everything in sight. Eggs turned in five seconds.



## RADIO-ROUND



The Radio-Round has marvelous automatic moisture vaporizer built in—duplicates natural heating conditions, supplies even, moist, mild heat under all conditions, always. The work-saving, time-saving, money-making hatcher. A favorite with women because it requires only three minutes a day.

## BOOK FREE!

Send postal or coupon for this new kind of beautiful illustrated book about from others as day is from night. Learn why it is different reports of results secured by thousands of beginners, young folks, women, experienced poultry raisers. Write today before rapidly increasing cost of materials compels us to raise our prices. We prepay freight, give 90 days' trial and ship direct from factory at rock bottom price. Mail coupon or postal before you turn this page. Address

RADIO-ROUND INCUBATOR CO., 102 Main St., Wayne, Neb.

Three sizes—100-EGG, 150-EGG, 200-EGG

RADIO-ROUND INCUBATOR CO., 102 Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

Please send me your free book about the Radio-Round Incubator and Brooder.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....R. F. D.....Box No.....

# What's a CAPON and Why?

64 Page 6x9 inch BOOK that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised 1916, 5th edition. Regular 50 cent. copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only)—for a Dime in coin or stamps.

R. R. NO. 41.

CEDAR VALE, KANSAS.

**Our Nests Are Complete WITH BACKS**

Are made like steel boilers, and put together with sub-atomic nuts and bolts. Built round so chickens cannot roost on top. Set up off 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. No more hens to die on nests while sitting. Large enough for the biggest broods. Round nests 12 by 14. Square 12 by 12. Sold on Money-Back Guarantee. 30 days trial. Send for FREE circulars and testimonials. Address Kansas City Sanitary Co., Sales Agent, 323 Southwest Blvd., Room 10, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Square Nests Complete with Trap Doors and Backs. **FREE**

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

## Get Yours at the Old Price



Write Today 725

## Same Quality

—and at the same old unbeatable price. Prices everywhere are climbing, but not on the poultry raiser's old standby, the

## MANKATO

—the incubator that has made big profits for thousands of owners. Big stock of materials on hand enables us to quote the old price. Write and get your machine before our stock is gone. Same quality redwood case—combination hot air and hot water heating system. Write today.

Mankato Incubator Company Box 712 Mankato, Minn.

## High-Grade Incubators At Half Price!

Just imagine it! Incubators possessing the modern features of the highest priced machines—built on newest, best lines, with underneath heating plant, improved heat radiators, etc. Made of finest California redwood and heavy steel legs. Equal to any incubator at any price in quality and material.

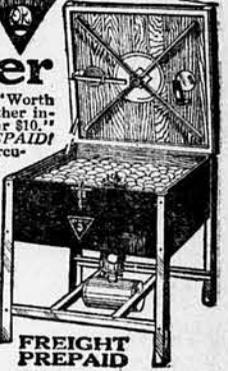
Automatic flame-reducing regulator—simple and certain. Big oil tank—runs a week without attention.

## O. K. Hatcher

Our customers say—"Worth twice as much as any other incubator."—and cost only \$10. And: **Free Freight PREPAID!** Write for Free O. K. Circular. O. K. Incubator and O. K. Brooder—both for \$15 Limited Offer.

O. K. Hatcher Co. Department Y Des Moines, Ia.

**\$10** FREIGHT PREPAID



## True Indian Runners

of England, White and Rock. Big free circular. Gertrude Mills, Sabotha, Kansas

## Kure Roup

A sure cure for roup, canker, chicken pox and bowel trouble. Satisfaction guaranteed. 50c a box. Standard Remedy Co., Fontana, Kan.

## ORGANS

For Church, Lodges, School and the Home. World renowned. Batey, Famous Harwood. Organ headquarters for the Southwest. Largest and best. Lowest price in the United States. Absolute Organ in fine condition—great bargain in Kimball, Story & Clark, and the best known makes. Write for special bargain list and Jenkins' Plan of Saving Money on Organs and Pianos. Address J. W. JENKINS' BONE MUSIC CO., Organ Department, 1015 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Poultry Book** Latest and best yet! 144 pages, 216 beautiful pictures; hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 68 pure-bred varieties. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. This book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

**Pearl Orit** HELPS MOLTING HENS Supplies the necessary grinders for the gizzard and furnishes the minerals that make rapid growth of beautifully colored, healthy feathers. Hastens molting, builds bone and muscle, makes meaty eggs with solid shells. Write for Free Booklet. THE OHIO MARBLE CO. 648 Cleveland St., Piqua, O.

**"Look Mary, another 100% Belle City Hatch"**

**\$8.55 buys**

**140-egg size**

**Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks**

**That's what you want — that's what you'll get with my World's Champion Belle City 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. Get this book and you'll want to start one of these wonderful Hatching Outfits making money for you. Every Incubator the Prize Winning World's Champion Model—90 days' trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed. Can anyone offer you more? Over 524,000 Satisfied Users.

**World's Champion**

**\$8.55 buys Belle City Incubator**

**Freight Prepaid East of Rockies**

You cannot get a better Hatcher at any price—140-egg Prize Winning Model—Hot-water—Double-walled—Copper Tank—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery—Self-regulating—same as used by Uncle Sam—leading Agr'l Colleges and America's most successful Poultry Raisers. When ordered with my \$4.85 World Famous, Hot-water, Double-walled 140-chick Belle City Brooder, both cost only \$12.50. You can also share in my

**\$1000 Cash Prizes**

to customers—conditions easy to get biggest prize. You are perfectly safe in ordering direct from this Advertisement—now. The earlier you start, the better your chance to get a big part of this amount the first season. With this Hatching Outfit and my Complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can't go wrong. Anyway write for my astonishing new Free Book, "Hatching Facts". You'll find it the best guide to success with poultry. Write me today—a postal will do. Jim Rohan, Pres.

**Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis**





# Turkeys on a 200 Acre Range

## Do Not Overfeed the Poults if You Would Have Them do Well

BY MRS. CLYDE MEYERS  
Fredonia, Kansas

WITH the market price of turkeys advancing, year by year, and the demand for breeding stock at a fancy price never filled, one cannot but wonder why more farmers' wives do not raise turkeys.

At the Christmas time just passed I sold about 30 August-hatched Bourbon Red turkeys, that were too young to sell for breeding stock, at 22 cents a

12 years. I find in them the ideal breed for hardiness, vigor and beauty. They are the best of mothers and fine layers. They are more domestic and less given to nest-hiding than some breeds. They are a fine market variety, as they mature quickly, are always plump and carry a large proportion of breast meat, which means good eaters and heavy weighers. A California breeder says that certain produce dealers in Los Angeles who cater to a particular class offered a premium of 2 cents a pound for Bourbon Reds above other breeds.

Some turkey raising facts briefly told: The parent stock must be healthy, vigorous and not inbred.

A yearling tom mated to 8 or 10 well-developed pullets, or a well-developed young tom to the same number of yearling, or older, hens, is the ideal mating.

Raise the young with the turkey mother if possible. See that both are kept free from lice. Give them free range after the young are 10 days old.

Do not overfeed the young. Feed sparingly the first 10 days on very hard-boiled egg, crushed fine, shell and all. Also feed finely-cut lettuce and green alfalfa. After 10 days feed lightly twice a day on steel-cut oats and cracked wheat. After five or six weeks let them hustle for a living.



Panama Chief, First at San Francisco.

pound on foot. These never had been fed any grain, except such as they had picked up in ranging, until two weeks previous to their sale, when they were fed rather heavily on corn and sweet milk. They averaged about 12 pounds and brought \$2.60 apiece. Had I cared to sell any of the older ones, weighing 18 to 20 pounds, they would have brought \$4 apiece. But the demand for purebred breeding stock of this size, at double this price, is certain for all the birds I can raise.

Turkeys represent about the clearest profit of any livestock kept upon the farm. Their feed bill on the average farm, for the greater part of their lives, is practically nothing. No brooder houses, coops or equipment of any kind are needed. All they need is free range for the mother and her young over alfalfa and meadow land, and the opportunity to make their own living.

Turkeys are, and ever will be, the fowl of the farm. There is no use trying to raise them on the few-acre suburban tracts the chicken farmer chooses. They absolutely must have a wide range, and the variety of food that this range affords.

On our 200-acre farm we follow mixed farming, raising alfalfa, corn, oats and kafir. There's enough scattered grain, that otherwise would go to waste, to raise a flock of 150 or 200 turkeys every year up to the Thanksgiving market time without any extra feed or care. And we usually manage to raise this number, one year with another.

One often hears the remark, "Turkeys are hard to raise." Yes, turkeys are hard to raise if not managed properly. If you keep your flocks of young about your chicken runs and coddle and cram them several times daily on oatmeal, cornbread, Dutch cheese and grain, you will find them hard to raise. Truth is, you will raise none.

But if you will put the young with the mother turkey hen in some nearby alfalfa or stubble field, keep them free from lice, feed them sparingly and let them pick up their natural diet of insects, grass and scattered grain, they will grow and thrive for you in a way that will make you happy and your pocketbook fat.

I have raised the Bourbon Reds for

### Follow the Instruction Book

A great many chicken raisers have as yet found it hard to give up the old setting hen for the new incubator, not because they think the incubator is risky or unsafe, but they have not enough confidence in themselves as operators of these machines. I have used incubators for the last five years, and am well satisfied with results. A 200-egg size is about right for the ordinary farm. This will let you incubate 180 eggs at least.

I bought a 200-egg incubator, choosing a hot water machine, put in 180 Buff Orpington eggs, taking care to do as the instruction book told. The incubator was placed in one corner of the kitchen, the only place where I had even temperature. I turned the eggs every morning and night, aired them every other day, and candled them once on the third day, and again on the tenth day, taking out all infertile eggs. I dampened these eggs once a day from the fourteenth until the eighteenth day. From this hatch I put 164 chicks in the brooder on the twenty-second day.

Always select eggs from one breed for every hatch, and never crowd eggs in the tray. Never use anything but the best oil in your lamp. It is cheapest. Don't fail to air the eggs at least once a week. Take the trays out and set them on top of the machine for 15 minutes for every airing.

Always be sure to turn the eggs over, and don't fail to roll them around. Don't stand your thermometer up so you can see it without opening the door; place it so the bulb rests on an egg and the opening and shutting of the incubator door once in a while will not hurt. Place the incubator where there is a somewhat even temperature, preferably in the house or in a cave, as it is very hard to keep an even temperature otherwise. Do not bother eggs while hatching unless the shells are very hard, which will not happen if you have dampened your eggs regularly after the fourteenth day. Keep your lamp in good condition and don't get discouraged by a poor hatch, for even our friend the hen has had luck sometimes.

Mrs. Harvey Ladd.

Pleasanton, Kan.



Coming Home to Roost at Woodland Farm, Fredonia, Kan. Part of Mrs. Meyers's Flock of 200 Bourbon Red Turkeys.

**Wisconsin Wins In Big Hatching Contests Every Year**

**Why Pay More**

For only \$10 you can get these two prize winning machines, delivered, freight paid east of the Rockies. You take no risk—money back if not satisfied. You can direct from this ad. Ask the publisher about us.

**Both Machines \$10**

**Freight Paid For Only \$12.75**

180 Egg Incubator and 180 Chick Brooder both for only \$12.75

Wisconsins have hot water heat, double walls, air space between double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Made of finest, select, clear CALIFORNIA REDWOOD, not pine, paper or other flimsy material. Incubator finished in natural color—not painted to cover up cheap, shoddy material. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, everything but the oil. This is the best outfit you can buy. If you don't find it satisfactory after 30 days' trial, send it back. Don't buy until you get our new 1917 catalog, fully describing this prize winning outfit. WRITE FOR IT TODAY. You can't make a mistake in buying a Wisconsin. On the market 15 years.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 142 Racine, Wis.**

**MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED**

**10-YEAR GUARANTEE**

Wisconsin Incubators have long proved their wonderful hatching qualities. Competing with every make known, they won in the five big annual National Hatching Contests. Think of it. Five consecutive victories. That certainly proves you can't make a mistake. Shipped on 30 Days' FREE Trial



**Get My Big 1917 Special Offer**

It will help you get a Rayo Incubator this season at little or no cost. Most liberal offer ever made to poultry raisers. No soliciting. No canvassing. Just a plain business offer. There's money in chickens these days. Keep your hens laying and let a Rayo do the hatching. That's the money-making way. You'll get enough more eggs doing it to pay for the machine. Our Free Service Department will help you. Write for catalog, sure.

**RAYO Center Heated INCUBATORS Give Bigger Hatches at Less Cost**

An incubator is just as essential to successful poultry raising as a plow is to successful farming. Your success is made more certain still when you buy the Rayo. Its nine-year wonderful hatching record and low operation cost make it the ideal machine. It has many new, special, exclusive features that make it just the machine you want.

**Six Big Features**

Center Heating System, Double Panel Glass Top, Special Ventilation and Moisture Arrangement. Best of all, takes only 1 gallon of oil and 1 gallon of water to a hatch. Saves time, labor and money.

**Get FREE Catalog**

Explains our many special features. Tells a lot of valuable facts about poultry-raising facilities. A postal brings it to you postpaid and with it our unusual special offer. Address: RAYO INCUBATOR COMPANY, U. S. D. Bldg., 5723 Omaha, Neb.

**D. M. DAVIS, Pres., RAYO INCUBATOR COMPANY**

**1 Gallon of Oil—1 Filling of Tank to a Hatch**




**FARM WAGONS**

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.**




**Worn Incubator Still Hatches**

I bought an incubator nine years ago last spring. It was called a 100-egg machine but we sometimes got 120 eggs into it, the first hatch being 96 and the second 102 chicks. I never have hatched fewer than 75 chicks to the setting and raised nearly all of them. The incubator has been lent to all of my children and the neighbors until the hinges are nearly worn off the door and yet it is a good hatcher. At first we were nervous and turned the lamp up or down often, but later we did no such thing, just poured a teakettle of boiling water in the tank, lighted the lamp, regulated the heat for 24 hours, and then put the eggs in. The eggs should be marked on one side with a figure "1" and on the other with a "2." Take both hands and roll the eggs as often as you look at them and at night turn "1" up and the next night turn the figure "2." You soon will learn how high the lamp should be. I had no experience but just went by the instruction book, and have hatched chicks in Colorado, Kansas, and Arkansas. I put a pan of warm water under the eggs in Colorado and left it there until hatching time, when I laid a warm wet cloth over the eggs for a few minutes. When only half of the eggs are left in the incubator, I bunch them and put a hot, dry cloth over them as it helps to keep them warm. The live chick in the shell produces considerable heat and when it is taken out the incubator cools a little and the temperature is difficult to keep up. I always remove the chicks and put them in pasteboard boxes with flannel cloths over and under them, and put the boxes on top of the incubator. It is absolutely necessary to keep the lamp clean, for if soot accumulates in the chimney or flue it is likely to catch fire and heat the eggs too much. Fill your lamp in the forenoon and you will have all day to regulate it. I seldom attend my incubator during the night at all. Sometimes if the temperature is low, I put boiling water in the tank, but if high, I take the tray of eggs out to cool. They often are taken out into the sunshine while I turn them. The chicks are not fed until 24 hours old.

Newman, Ark.

Mrs. R. H. Newman.

**Make a Flashlight Test**

When incubating eggs in an incubator or under a hen, all infertile eggs should be removed as soon as they can be distinguished. This gives more room in the nest and prevents the infertile eggs from becoming broken and soiling the fertile ones. In using the incubator, the more carefully the bad eggs are tested the better hatches one will be likely to have, as infertile eggs are harmful to the good ones. Also, since an infertile egg registers a lower temperature than a live one, there is the possibility that too much heat may be let into the machine to the detriment of the entire hatch.

An ordinary pocket electric flashlight is useful where many eggs are to be tested, or one is seeking a quick and easy way to accomplish that task. To test eggs in the incubator with the flashlight, remove the egg tray from the machine and place it upon a table or upon the machine, allowing the end of the tray to extend over the front edge as far as possible without danger of falling. When the light is held under the tray and moved slowly from side to side, the infertile eggs and dead germs may be detected readily. Doubtful eggs may be held directly against the lens of the flashlight. Eggs set under a hen may be tested one at a time in the same way. Where the lamp tester is used care must be taken that the egg is not overheated by being held before the tester too long—as the heat from the lamp flame may weaken or even destroy the life of the germ.

White eggs may be tested on the fifth day after setting, but the seventh day is better.

Testing may be done either lengthwise or sidewise of the egg, but the most careful examination can be made when the egg is held vertically, with large end uppermost, looking thru the egg sidewise. You can determine the age of an egg by the air-cell—the larger the air-cell, the older the egg. The air-cell is taken up entirely by the living chick on the nineteenth and twentieth days of incubation. Market eggs should always be tested, for one bad egg may mean the loss of a good customer's patronage.

Mrs. Mary E. Wells.

Florence, Kan.

**Pratts Positive Proof Offer \$1.85 Value For 50¢**

Not a "bargain sale," but the most remarkable offer ever made by any reliable manufacturer of Poultry and Stock Regulators and Remedies. We are making it now—at tremendous cost to ourselves—in order to give you positive, practical proof of the real merit of our goods.

We want you to give Pratts Preparations a rigid, working test, right on your own farm with your own poultry and live stock. Thus we can prove to you, finally and conclusively, that it will pay YOU to use them regularly. If we did not have full confidence in our preparations, did not know that they would give satisfactory results IN YOUR HANDS, we would not dare make this offer.

Run a comparative test if possible. Handle some fowls and stock the Pratt way—the rest in the same manner as before. Then note the difference in results. When you see that your fowls and live stock are healthier and more vigorous, do better work, are more productive, pay bigger profits when you use

**Pratts Standard Preparations For Poultry and Live Stock**

you will be convinced because you will have the evidence right before you. The results of the test will carry conviction better than all the arguments or promises we might present. If you really wish to know how to increase your profits, just try this plan now.

Take the signed coupon and 50c to any Pratt dealer—there is one near you—and he will give you your choice of either assortment of Pratts Preparations as stated in the coupon. Each assortment has a retail value of \$1.85, but now costs you but 50c. We stand the greater part of the cost, since we credit the dealer with \$1.35 for each coupon returned to us.

**This Offer Good Only During February 1917**

and each household is entitled to use but one coupon. Good only in the United States and Canada. The goods you will receive are standard packages taken directly from the dealer's stock.

We have been in business nearly fifty years and have never before made such an offer. It may never be made again. Your big opportunity is NOW! See your dealer at once.

**PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia Chicago Los Angeles Toronto**  
America's Pioneer Manufacturers of Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Regulators and Remedies

**THIS COUPON IS WORTH \$1.35 TO YOU**

Assortment No. 1		Assortment No. 2	
Poultry Regulator	50c	Animal Regulator	50c
Disinfectant	35c	Poultry Regulator	50c
Powdered Lice Killer	50c	Disinfectant	35c
Roup Remedy	25c	Powdered Lice Killer	25c
White Diarrhea Remedy	25c	Roup Remedy	25c
Total retail value \$1.85		Total retail value \$1.85	

NOTE: Pratts Preparations are put up in packages of many different sizes. The larger are more economical. The "best buy" in Poultry and Animal Regulators is 25 lb. pails or 100 lb. bags.

**To Any Dealer in Pratt Food Co. Products—**

This is your authority to deliver to bearer, upon receipt of this coupon properly signed and 50c in cash, Pratts Preparations—either assortment No. 1 or No. 2 as listed herewith—to the value of \$1.85. This offer is good only during February, 1917, and but one assortment is to be furnished each household. Forward the signed coupon to our Philadelphia office and we will credit you \$1.35. Good only in the United States and Canada.

Assortment No. \_\_\_\_\_ Goods received (date) \_\_\_\_\_

Buyer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Did You Have Good Luck With Your Chicks?**

"Luck" with chicks starts with the incubator. If it is properly heated, properly regulated, and properly ventilated, your chicks will start off with vitality. They won't come out of the shell half dead. So many people trust their eggs to a cheap machine, forgetting that it is not only how many you hatch that counts, but how many live and grow.

**Start Your Chicks With a Queen Constitution**

The Queen has a reputation for hatching strong, healthy chicks. It is built of genuine Redwood—very scarce in these days of cheap substitutes. Redwood does not absorb odors from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks. Queen incubators are not cheap, but they are built to hatch big hatches of chicks that live. Book sent free. Queen Incubator Co., 1065 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

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For record hatches of healthy, profitable chicks—chicks that dodge the great chick graveyard—you can't beat this "PROGRESSIVE"

Hundreds of dead air cells surrounding hatching chamber protect against sudden outside changes and insure nearest to nature's healthy hatching conditions. No dry, hot blasts to "cook" eggs—no hatches spoiled by temperature changes. GENUINE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Double-Disc Heat Regulator. Safety Lamp. Egg Tester, etc. Your money back with a per cent interest if not satisfied. Freight prepaid East of Rockies. Special deal if you mention this paper. Send for BIG FREE BOOK.

**\$9.85 FOR BOTH**

Progressive Incubator Company Box 228 Racine, Wisconsin

**Ventiplex PAD**

**A Ventiplex Housing FREE for Two Labels**

Read the Particulars

In order to introduce the Ventiplex Collar Pads to more horse owners, we shall give away absolutely free a Ventiplex Housing to all who send us two full labels from Ventiplex Collar Pads and five cents in stamps to pay cost of mailing. Size of housing 4 1/2 x 14 inches.

Ventiplex Pads and Housing are made of special material and ventilated—curative, cooling, sanitary.

Ventiplex Collar Pads are sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not carry them send us his name and we will see that you are promptly supplied. We make the famous Burlington Stay-on Stable Blankets.

**Burlington Blanket Co.**  
Dept. 2 • Burlington, Wisconsin

**Beautiful Watch AND SIX CHARMING PIECES JEWELRY FREE**

EARN THESE QUICK. Beautiful Watch, also one Gold pl. Bracelet, one charming Pendant, set with im. 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.

# Capper's Weekly's Greatest Contest!

## Three Big Autos Free

## First Grand Prize



Studebaker "6"—Price \$1,250

Freight Charges Prepaid

## You Can Win One of These Touring Cars

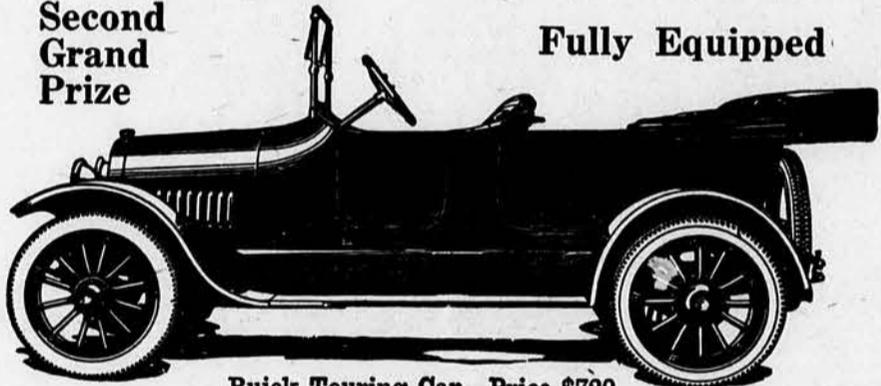
Capper's Weekly has conducted dozens of big contests, but the contest just starting is the biggest of them all. Three big Touring Cars and \$300 Cash are the big awards. The First Grand Prize is a Studebaker "6" valued at \$1,250; the Second Grand Prize is a Buick Touring Car valued at \$720; the Third Grand Prize is a Latest Model Ford Touring Car, valued at \$388; the Fourth is \$200 in cash and the Fifth is \$100 in cash. The contest is just starting and will close April 14, 1917.

### Right Now Is the Time to Act

We have carefully mapped out a plan whereby you can easily become the owner of this \$1,250 Studebaker "6" or one of the other Touring Cars. Our purpose in conducting this contest is to add more subscriptions to our already large list of over 250,000. A large number of your friends do not now receive Capper's Weekly. That's what we want you to do—get these friends to subscribe. That's all you have to do to win one of these big touring cars.

## Second Grand Prize

## Fully Equipped



Buick Touring Car—Price \$720

### No One Has a Better Chance to Win a Car than You

Never again will you have such a splendid opportunity to receive a Beautiful High-grade Touring Car absolutely free. There is nothing disagreeable to do. Just a little pleasant work among your friends and neighbors. You stand the same excellent chance to win a car as any one else. Capper's Weekly stands for a square deal to all. You do not need to invest one penny, and no experience is necessary.

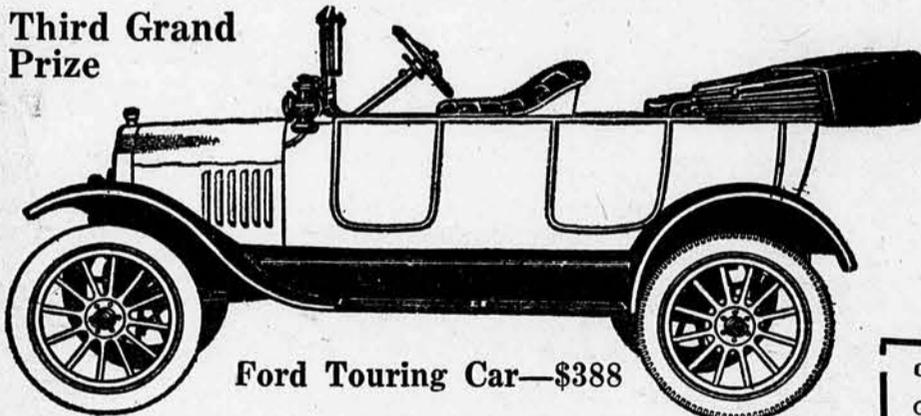
## \$300.00 Cash Prizes ---Cash Commission, Too

Everybody who enters this big Contest and does as we tell them to do will be rewarded. We do not ask or expect you to do us a favor without paying you well for your time and trouble. All those who do not receive one of the Grand Prizes will be paid a liberal cash commission. In case of a tie between two or more contestants, each of these contestants will receive the full reward tied for.

We have awarded more than 60 automobiles in the past few years. One of the cars given in this contest should be yours.

Full particulars, rules and details of this wonderful free offer will be sent to you as soon as you clip and mail us the coupon below. Do it now.

## Third Grand Prize



Ford Touring Car—\$388

### Capper's Weekly's Guarantee

We wish to guarantee to the readers and friends of Capper's Weekly that this Grand Prize Distribution will be conducted with the utmost fairness in every way and that the prizes will be awarded as represented. The prize distribution will be decided without favors and in accordance with the rules and regulations which will be sent to you as soon as you mail us the coupon. Do it now before you forget about it. It does not obligate you in any way.

#### CLIP AND MAIL THE COUPON.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, CONTEST DEPT. NO. 6.  
Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your big Free Auto Contest.

Name .....

Town .....

R. F. D. .... Box..... State .....

# On Board a Live-Poultry Car

The Way Chickens are Taken to the New York Market

BY JOSEPH R. NUGENT

WHILE Sam Higgins, the poultry dealer, was weighing the last few coops of poultry to Jack Tucker, his car man, Tucker was busy catching weights and superintending the loading of the car.

The tank was filled from the water supply in the plant and the feed was loaded next. For this car he ordered as follows:

2,200 lbs. corn chop @ \$1.50.....	\$33
500 lbs. shorts @ \$1.....	8
12 bushels wheat @ \$1.....	12
8 bushels shelled corn @ 75c.....	6
	\$59

As the birds had not been fed since the afternoon before and he had but little time to make final preparations for leaving, Tucker instructed Higgins's foreman to feed the birds 200 pounds of corn chop—very sloppy—a light feed, but enough to keep them in good condition to start on their regular feeds for the long trip East.

After billing the car Tucker signed a livestock contract, which is something like a bill of lading, in that they promise no particular time of delivery for any certain market and would not be liable for damages by an act of Providence, quarantine, the public enemy and other causes of a similar nature. It provides also for allowing the car man only to ride on the particular train to which his car is attached.

Tucker's individual signature was required under a clause in the contract, reading to the effect that he released the railroad company from any liability or damage to himself while in charge of the car or on the return trip.

The station agent punches a description of the car man as to size, height, hair and beard—if any—on a chart printed in a lower corner of the contract, or "pass," as the car men usually term it, and freight conductors punch for passage between each division traversed.

These punched contracts must be shown where the return pass is issued, usually St. Louis or Chicago, as proof of taking the loaded car thru. Cash fares are paid by car men from New York to Chicago or St. Louis.

### Cooked His Own Meals.

Early next morning, after stowing his bedding, he started a wood fire in his little sheet-iron stove and in a short time had a meal of ham, eggs, bread and coffee.

As the chickens had been confined several days in the poultry house before they were loaded, he thought he might have to go slow about feeding. But the major portion of this car seemed to be in good shape; so he decided to start them off with the usual morning allowance, when feeding "regular."

He mixed 300 pounds of corn chop with 100 pounds of shorts, running enough water into the mixture to make it "sloppy" and with the feed pail, board and hand scoop he got around to the entire car in good time, refilling troughs of the "very" hungry birds several times.

Next, he made a thoro inspection of every deck for crippled or sick, and incidentally, to beat the birds to any eggs lying around.

It was now noon and they were pulling into the first division point, when Tucker was informed that they probably would stay here a few hours before pulling out on another line.

Some car men depend on railroad restaurant meals entirely and some roads provide a day coach—usually at Chicago, or St. Louis—for sleeping, if enough cars are attached to the train to warrant it, and on trains not provided with coaches a car man has the privilege of sleeping in the caboose. But Tucker preferred his car, both for sleeping and meals, and, as he had some ham left over from his breakfast, he contented himself with a sandwich and a bottle of fresh milk, obtained in trade for a half dozen eggs with a nearby restaurant keeper.

The first market is made on Thursday under normal conditions, when any cars weighed from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, are paid for at Thursday's price. Friday and Saturday are usually poor market days, because the heavy buyers are off the market after Thursday. But at times, when there has been a light supply the previous four days

and there has been a close clean-up, Friday's and even Saturday's receipts might be sold.

Any cars arriving on or before Thursday are, as a rule, weighed on arrival and if such is the consignee's intention he will wire the car man enroute: "Feed to unload upon arrival."

Tucker gathered four dozen eggs and inspected the decks for sick or crippled stock. He found four crippled springs that looked healthy enough, as their bright eyes and combs showed, but they did not seem to be able to stand; so he put them in the "hospital."

While mixing the feed next morning Tucker noticed the water supply in the tank was running low and notified the conductor he wanted the tank filled at the next division. This was done, and during his wait he sold nine dozen eggs to parties who obtain eggs from poultry cars whenever possible, on account of their known freshness.

### Feeding the Cooped up Chickens.

In the afternoon he added 200 pounds of extra feed to the regular amount he had been giving them, as he felt confident they would consume it, judging from the way they put away everything he had given them heretofore.

But he had the surprise of his life the next morning when he inspected the troughs and found enough feed in them



The Car is a Noisy, Cheerful Place.

to warn him that any experiments in the way of an excess portion, particularly of the same feed—cornchop and shorts—was risky.

He decided to leave them alone until the afternoon and then give them a change of feed, a light one at first, unless he received his wire which was due at any moment. If the wire came he would give them all they would take on, and perhaps by 3 o'clock in the afternoon they would be keen enough to clean up all of the feed he had left.

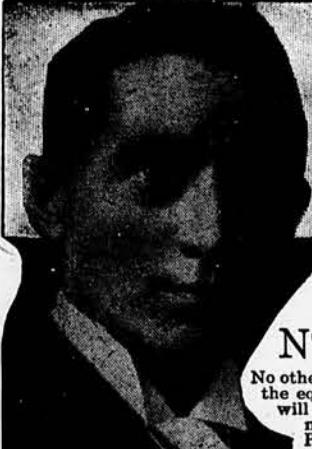
The wire arrived before noon reading: "Feed up to unload upon arrival." After giving the birds a little water, which they did not seem to care for particularly, he inspected every deck and took out 12 hens and nine springs that were as good as dead. Despatching them quickly, he threw them out of the car when beyond the city limits of the town they passed thru a short time previously.

He fed them everything he had except two sacks of shorts. To the ducks, geese and cocks he fed mostly shelled corn with a little wheat; but the hens and springs were fed mostly wheat, and they seemed to appreciate the change. Just before dark, after filling the troughs several times, he had just enough wheat and corn to cover the bottom of the decks.

Dawn the next day found them pulling into a town just across the river from New York, and, learning that it would be several hours before his car would be placed on the railroad float to be towed across the river, Tucker, by the judicious use of a few springs, had a good sized chunk of ice put in the water tank.

The birds had cleaned up all of the wheat and corn; so he fed them the last

(Continued on Page 38.)



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NO one has ever equaled WITTE Engine quality at WITTE Direct-From-Factory prices. No other exclusive manufacturer of engines, selling direct, has the equipment for making good engines that I have—no one will make you a better offer, or sell you a better engine at my prices, or on my favorable terms—Cash, Deposit, Payments; or No Money Down.

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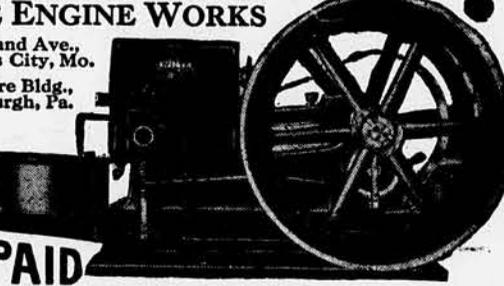
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Greatest display ever made. Seventy different models of Tractors; Tractor attachments for Automobiles, Power Cultivators, Power-Lift Plows, Special Binder Hitches and all kinds of new power-lift machinery. Beautiful decorations. Fine Orchestra. Show given under direction of the Kansas City Tractor Club.

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### 22-Calibre Genuine 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, 18 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 6000 of these new model rifles to give to hustling red-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. 6, Topeka, Kan.**

Gentlemen—Below you will find my name and address. Please send me full information how to secure the Hamilton Rifle free.

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# Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE 17 7/8	RAWLINS 19 1/8	DECATUR 22 2/8	NORTON 22 5/8	PHILLIPS 22 5/8	SMITH 23 2/8	JEWELL 26 6/8	REPUBLIC 28 8/8	WASHINGTON 31 1/8	MARSHALL 35 5/8	NEMAHA 32 2/8	DROWN 33 3/8
SHERMAN 16 5/8	THOMAS 17 1/8	SHERIDAN 20 5/8	GRAHAM 20 7/8	ROOKS 21 5/8	OSBORNE 24 1/8	MITCHELL 25	CLOUD 24 1/8	CLAY 31 1/8	JACKSON 34	MICHIGAN 36	DEWELP 37 1/8
WALLACE 16 5/8	LOGAN 17 1/8	GOVE 19 1/8	TREGO 26 5/8	ELLIS 23 1/8	RUSSELL 23 1/8	WYATT 25	OSAGE 25 1/8	OTTAWA 25 1/8	SEYBOLD 30 1/8	DEARBORN 34	DOUGLASS 36 1/8
GREELEY 15 5/8	WICHITA 15 7/8	SCOTT 17 1/8	LANE 18 1/8	NESS 21 1/8	RUSH 21 1/8	BARTON 25 1/8	WAGONER 26 1/8	WAGONER 26 1/8	WAGONER 26 1/8	WAGONER 26 1/8	WAGONER 26 1/8
HAMILTON 15 5/8	NEARNEY 15 5/8	FINNEY 19	HODGEMAN 19 1/8	PAWNEE 22 5/8	STAFFORD 23 1/8	RENO 28 1/8	HARVEY 30 1/8	DUTLER 33 1/8	GREENWOOD 34 1/8	WOODSON 35 1/8	ALLEN 37 1/8
STANFORD 16	GRANT 16 1/8	HASKELL 18	GRAY 19	FORD 20 1/8	EDWARDS 22 1/8	PRATT 22 1/8	KINGMAN 27 1/8	SEBASTIAN 30 1/8	WILSON 35 1/8	NEOGOMA 36 1/8	WINDFORD 41 1/8
MORTON 17 1/8	STEVENS 20 1/8	SEWARD 19 1/8	MEADE 22	CLARK 24 1/8	COMANCHE 22 1/8	BARBER 24 1/8	HARPER 28	SUMNER 30 1/8	COWLEY 32 1/8	COMPTON 34 1/8	ABETTES 35 1/8

LETTERS 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.

Is there a danger of overproduction with horses? What will be the probable market changes in the near future?  
Shawnee Co.

H. R. E.  
The danger of overproduction with horses is remote. It costs more to produce them than any other class of livestock. For that reason many farmers sit back and proclaim that it doesn't pay to raise horses; that there never was a time when the horse market was so dull as now; that the motor truck and tractor have killed the horse business and that the horse is a thing of the past. Some people believe all of this, even though the truth is the opposite. Farmers who have allowed such thoughts to direct their operations for the past five to ten years will soon see the error of their ways. It takes time to make much headway in the horse business. Five years are needed to grow a horse. At best one should not expect more than two colts from three mares as an average. Moreover, not more than 16 per cent of our farmers are raising colts.

The next 10 years are bound to see the greatest demand for horses the world has ever known. It can't be met on short notice. The man who is breeding every mare old enough to the best stallion available and is taking proper care of the offspring is the man who is sure to be rewarded. There are plenty of men who have bought and paid for farms within the past 10 years by their purebred draft mares. In the same community there are farmers who are no better off financially than they were a decade ago because they failed to foresee the profits from using the right kind of horses in their farm work. The men who have made money and who are going to reap the fruits of their efforts in the future are those who early saw the undeniable need for heavy draft horses for farm work; who bred that kind and who will continue to do so without a halt.  
WAYNE DINSMORE,  
Secretary, Percheron Society.

Windbreaks in Western Kansas. I wish to plant a windbreak. What trees would you suggest?  
Hodgeman Co.

A windbreak consists of a few rows of trees planted primarily for the purpose of checking the force of the wind. The term "shelter-belt" is applied to larger groups of trees which form forest conditions and serve a protective purpose. Any of the species which are best adapted to the region may be used for windbreaks. Where evergreens will succeed, however, they are more desirable, since they afford better winter protection than deciduous trees. Within their planting ranges the Austrian and Scotch pine make comparatively rapid growth and serve the purpose well.

A windbreak consisting of a single row, to be effective, should be composed of a densely growing species which branches close to the ground. For low breaks of this character the Russian mulberry, Chinese arborvitae and Osage orange are excellent. The cottonwood is often used for windbreaks in the valleys.  
The primary utility of windbreaks is to shelter an orchard or a residence site, to prevent hot winds from scorching the field crops, and to conserve soil moisture within the protected area. They may also be planted about open pastures for the protection of stock. Incidentally, the windbreak may supply useful material, but it should be placed along the sides of fields and buildings where it will afford the most effective protection.

Sweet Clover in Chase. As I am interested in some land in Chase county I would like a little information in regard to growing crops on it. What will Sweet clover do on the rocky land, especially that with big flat rock down a foot and deeper? Can a man make pasture on such land worth anything?  
Chase Co.

G. H.  
Rocky subsoils may be composed of fragmental rocks or of massive rocks. When the subsoil is composed of fragmental rocks the soil may be adapted to many crops and may be quite productive as the roots will find their way between the rocks and obtain moisture and plant food from the lower depths of the soil. On such areas in Chase county, you will be able to grow the grain sorghums, Sweet

clover, and in many cases corn is successful, but alfalfa usually is a failure. If the rocks occur as a solid mass and are within 1 or 2 feet of the surface, the best use to make of the land is to keep it in pasture, because of the great danger to crops from drouth. When the rotation system of grazing is used so the field will have an opportunity to reseed occasionally, this land will produce large pasture crops. These soils are not adapted to the grain sorghums, corn or Sweet clover.  
R. I. THROCKMORTON.  
K. S. A. C.

Seed Corn from Other States. Will corn from Southeastern Nebraska do well in Southcentral Kansas? Would you advise me to plant seed from that section of Nebraska?  
Stafford Co.

It is not likely that seed brought from Southeastern Nebraska into your section would do well the first season. The varieties grown in Southeastern Nebraska and Northeastern Kansas are, as a rule, not well adapted to Central Kansas. We have found in our variety tests conducted with farmers in your section that varieties introduced from Southeastern Nebraska and Northeastern Kansas have not, as a rule, produced as much grain the first year as the home-grown, acclimated varieties. I would suggest, therefore, that you secure seed from as near home as possible, of acclimated strains of corn adapted to your conditions. Such varieties as the Pride of Saline and Freed's White Dent, acclimated strains of Iowa Silvermine, or Boone county white, should give good results under your conditions.

Seed of the varieties I have mentioned is hard to obtain this year because of the poor crop of corn in Central Kansas. It is possible that J. K. Freed of Scott City could supply seed of Freed's White Dent. I know of no one in your section who has seed of Pride of Saline. This department has seed of this variety that we can supply at \$2.50 a bushel f. o. b. Manhattan. The seed is shelled and graded, with butts and tips removed; this price includes sacks. I would not advise you to obtain seed this far east if you can secure it close at hand. But the Pride of Saline which we are growing is so well acclimated to Central Kansas that I believe this variety would do better for you than anything else you can obtain from this far east.  
We will have a seed list available for distribution soon. By that time we may have learned of farmers farther west in the state who will have seed of acclimated varieties for sale. We are placing your name on file for a copy of this list.  
L. E. CALL.  
K. S. A. C.

In Fighting Bind Weed. How can bindweed be eliminated?  
Russell Co.

M. K.  
I know of no other weed so hard to eradicate as the bindweed. There seems to be no practicable and effective method of eradicating this pest. We have worked with different methods of eradicating the weed at this institution and at Dodge City and Hays. At none of these points have we been successful in completely eradicating the weed, other than on ground that has been heavily top dressed with salt. In 1914 at Dodge City we tried different methods of eradicating the weed. One patch of bindweed was muled heavily with straw. The straw was piled on the ground and allowed to lay there during the summer. It failed to smother the bindweed. In fact, a number of instances were found where the plant developed vines 50 inches long, the tops of the plants pushing thru the mulch.  
There are no tillage methods that will eradicate the weed. Hoeling was tried as a method of eradication. Ground was hoed 28 times during the summer of 1914. The vines were kept down continuously, no plant being allowed to develop more than 1 inch in height during the season. However, the next year the vitality of the plants did not seem to be affected. Near this institution, however, where areas of bindweed have been kept scraped with a hoe so the vines have never developed more than an inch in height, the weeds have been eradicated in three years. It is plainly evident that this

method of eradication is altogether too expensive to be considered.

Close pasturing has been tried as a method of eradication at Dodge City, where a plot was pastured thruout the summer by hogs. Vines appeared when the hogs were taken off in the fall. Where pasturing with hogs has been continued for two or three years, the vines have been weakened in vitality, but have not been entirely eradicated. Our opinion is that the vines cannot be completely killed by this method unless a large number of hogs are kept on the land continuously, and even then they must be kept in a poor condition or forced to root for the weeds, if the weeds are to be eradicated. I do not consider pasturing by hogs to be a successful method of eradication, altho it will help to keep the weeds under control.

At Hays, a 10-acre patch of bindweed has been fenced and for the last two years has been pastured with sheep. The method followed has been to plow this ground in the fall and seed to rye. In the spring sheep have been turned in the field and the field grazed closely thru the summer. This method has prevented the spread of the weeds, but has not eradicated them.

Smothering crops have been tried. Sorghums have been broadcasted in bindweed fields and in a dry season, unfavorable for the sorghum crop, the growth of the sorghum has been so checked that the crop was practically a failure for this purpose.

Salting has been the only successful method of completely eradicating the plants. At Dodge City salt was applied on plots in December, 1913. On these plots the tops of the plants were all dead in December, 1915, where the application of salt had been heavier than 10 tons to the acre. A plot receiving an application of 5 tons of salt to the acre contained in 1915 a few living plants. Judging from our work at Dodge City, the indications are that an application of 10 tons of salt an acre is sufficient to completely eradicate the weed, if occasional vines which may start are later salted. Salt for the purpose of eradicating bindweed will cost about \$4 a ton.

Just how long time would elapse before ground salted at the rate of 10 tons to the acre would be fit for agricultural purposes is a question we have not had sufficient time to solve. No doubt in your section several years would be required for such land to become productive. For that reason and because of the expense of the material, salting cannot be considered a practicable method of eradicating bindweed where the weed covers a large area. It is only when bindweed occurs in small areas that salting can be considered. Any farmer who has a small area of bindweed should salt the patch at once to prevent spreading.

Where bindweed occurs in large areas they should be fenced and handled separately from the rest of the cultivated land, for if this is not done there will be danger of tillage implements carrying bindweed roots to uninfected areas and in that way spreading the weed. Sorghum is the best crop to grow on bindweed infested land. If the land is fall plowed deeply the freezing during the winter will weaken the plants, and if the field is given good clean cultivation in the spring it is often possible to start rowed sorghum ahead of the bindweed and in that way produce a profitable crop. Wheat cannot be grown successfully on bindweed infested areas.  
K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

More About Spring Wheat. Will spring wheat pay in this locality? What about sowing English bluegrass for seed?  
Franklin Co.

L. M. S.  
Spring wheat is an unsatisfactory crop in Kansas; but the question that confronts you is whether, in view of the possibility of high prices for wheat next year, it will not be better to sow spring wheat than oats or a larger acreage of corn, kafir, or other sorghums. In the first place, it is practically certain that a low yield of spring wheat will be obtained. Spring wheat is less drouth resistant than winter wheat and ripens later. For that reason it is more likely to be injured by hot winds, Chinch bugs and rust. A high price must be paid for the seed, while the price the crop will bring is uncertain. If a good quality of grain is produced, the price probably would be high; but if a poor quality of grain is obtained, which is likely to be the case, it may sell at a big discount under winter wheat. Or the quality might even be so poor that it would sell only for feed purposes.

There also is the possibility that there would not be sufficient spring wheat produced in your locality to make a carlot shipment, thus necessitating a mixture in shipping, and a mixture of spring and winter wheat would sell at a discount. The local mills could use spring wheat only at a heavy discount, if at all, because they have an established trade on good winter wheat flour and cannot satisfy this trade with Durum spring wheat or mixed flour.

While the price for wheat next season will be high, if the war continues, it should be remembered that as wheat advances in price there is a tendency for corn, kafir, and other grain crops to do likewise, and in deciding which crop should be grown, this should be taken into consideration.

Spring wheat has been grown at this station for several years, and comparisons have been made with other spring crops, such as oats, barley and emmer. As an average of five years, ground which produced over this period 44 bushels to the acre of winter wheat of the Turkey type produced but 7.5 bush-

els of spring wheat of the Fife type, and but 12 bushels of spring wheat of the Durum type; while Red Texas oats during the same seasons produced, on an average, 44 bushels to the acre, and Mansury barley 35 bushels to the acre. When the poor quality of the spring wheat is taken into consideration and when the difference in yield between barley and oats is considered, it will be seen that oats or barley will be more profitable crops to plant this spring than wheat.

Regarding the sowing of English bluegrass for seed, I may say that the price of English bluegrass seed is much more satisfactory than it was a year or two ago. Following the outbreak of the European war, English bluegrass dropped greatly in price. Within the last year the price has advanced somewhat and the seed is now selling at prices that would make English bluegrass a fairly remunerative crop to grow. English bluegrass seed is sold largely to foreign countries, and so long as the war continues the demand for seed will not be what it formerly was.

It is advisable in a crop rotation to grow a grass crop like English bluegrass. If you have been using a crop of this kind in your rotation, I would advise you to continue planting a small acreage because with present prices the crop would be fairly remunerative, but particularly because of the benefit that grass crops of this kind have in increasing the soil fertility.  
K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

More About P-762. I have heard that you have an improved variety of hard wheat known as P-762. I should like to get 5 or 10 bushels of that improved strain for seed next fall. I have some prairie sod to break on a sandy loam soil, which I wish to put to wheat next fall. Would it pay me to plant the sod to Mexican beans?  
Saline Co.

W. S. B.  
We are listing the names of farmers desiring seed of P-762 in the order in which the names reach this office. We are glad to place your name on this list. I doubt, however, if we can supply the quantity you wish. We have had a great many requests, and I doubt if we have sufficient seed to supply those who have already ordered seed.

Mexican beans have not proved to be a very profitable crop in this state. We have grown them quite extensively in variety test plots with farmers in Central and Western Kansas for the last five years. There have been seasons when the beans would not set pods and consequently were not profitable. This, perhaps, was due to high temperatures or to some other unfavorable climatic condition at the time of pollination. When prices for beans are normal I do not believe that Mexican beans can be grown at a profit. At present they are abnormally high in price, and it is possible, if you can devote the necessary amount of labor to the crop, that it would prove profitable for next year. I would suggest growing some variety like the Pinto, which has been grown extensively in Eastern Colorado.  
K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

Start Into Livestock Farming. I am a young farmer; 1916 was my first year in farming, and I rented on a grain farming basis. How can I get started into livestock in the most satisfactory way?  
Anderson Co.

N. T. G.  
All tenants and small land owners can get started into livestock if they wish. How, you ask, can they do this without capital? The solution of the problem is to grow into the business, just as most of the successful livestock men of this and other states have done. There is too much of a disposition among many farmers in this state to delay getting into the business until they have enough capital to get enough animals "so it will pay to fool with them," and as a result they never get started. A far better plan is to use the old method of starting with "a mare, a cow and a sow," and growing into the business on a straight production basis. Anyhow this is the plan on which the most money is made. Almost all the money which has been lost in livestock farming in Kansas has been lost because the operators tried to go on a speculative basis. As a rule any variation from the straight production and marketing basis means an increase in the production costs, and this means considerable grief later for the farmer who is trying to cut any stunts in high finance, especially if a bad year comes along.

So the thing for a man without capital is to go ahead and do the best he can with the animals at hand, to breed these animals to the best sires available, and thus to try to increase the size of the herds and flocks. The average man who will do this will have at least some income every year, no matter how bad the season may be—his total income for a series of years will be far larger than it can ever be from any system of grain farming. It is true that sometimes some abnormal returns can be obtained from grain farming, such for example as from the big wheat crop of 1914, most of which was sold for a high price, but big crops and high prices usually do not come together. A better ideal is to have a diversified system with both crop growing and livestock production, with many sources of income, so a good living can be obtained no matter how poor the returns from one line may be.  
F. B. N.

Many an old-time "yaller-back" novel has spruced up, put on a cloth binding and a 50-cent price, and is out in good society—but at heart it is just as "yaller" as ever.

Stock Brings Record Prices

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily 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.)

A sensational market prevailed in Kansas City for livestock last week. The highest prices on record were paid for hogs and lambs, and cattle were prevented from making high records only by lack of finish. As it was, \$11.25 for far Western steers, fed some grain and \$9.65 for hay fed steers were records never before attained in those classes. Common steers that brought \$8 to \$8.50 were relatively as high as the better classes, and common Arkansas cattle bought in odd lots by shippers in cases cleared as much as \$300 a carload. Hogs made the greatest gains, advancing 65 to 70 cents in the first four days of the week. There was about a 25 cent advance in cattle, and an early decline in sheep was overcome later, and the close was slightly higher.

Killers are buying heavily, because they need the offerings for immediate use. By-products are bringing higher prices than ever before, and for that reason meats are not as high, wholesale, as they have been in some former years.

Reduced receipts of hogs last week caused active competition in the market and the upswing in prices was not checked until Friday, when order buyers were not actively interested. The setback in prices, however, was small and the net gain for the week was 60 cents to 65 cents. The top price, \$11.70, was paid Thursday.

Hogs are coming here from a wide area and include all classes. Ten carloads of hogs, ranging from 30 to 200 pounds in weight, came from Arizona. Three carloads that had been fattened on milo came from Texas and some hogs came from Louisiana and Arkansas. Receipts from far Northern sections were reduced by severe weather, and because some shipments were delayed last week more liberal supplies are expected this week.

Early in the week arrivals at the sheep pens were liberal and prices declined 15 to 25 cents, but rebounded later, and closed 10 to 15 cents higher. Most of the lambs sold at \$13.75 to \$14, top \$14.15. Ewes sold up to \$10.25, yearlings up to \$12.35. Some Texas lambs weighing only 34 pounds sold as feeders at \$12.50, and most of the normal weight feeders brought \$13 to \$13.40.

The course of the grain market last week suggested that extreme high prices are palling on the trade and that speculators, cash handlers, millers and flour buyers alike are more concerned over a possible decline than over any additional advances in the market. In consequence of this situation prices responded more readily to depressing than to strengthening influences. May wheat dropped 12 to 13 cents from the best prices of the week and corn receded 3 1/2 to 4 cents from the top.

Corn went to new high levels for May delivery, up about 3 cents, but the advance was lost when wheat turned down. Prices are so high that the average trader is afraid to lay himself open to much risk, notwithstanding the decidedly strong market situation.

Exporters were buyers of considerable quantities of corn nearly every day, and the week's clearances were 1 1/4 million bushels. Foreign buying was stimulated by unfavorable crop news from Argentina, where continued drought is reducing the prospects daily. The Argentina shipments were 1,400,000 bushels last week, 1/2 million more than a year ago, notwithstanding the adverse new crop conditions.

Export business in corn was greater than in wheat. There is a much wider margin in American and English prices of corn than of wheat. In past years European consumption of corn diminished rapidly as prices advanced, but this year foreign demand seems even more urgent than for wheat.

The extraordinary prices are not attracting much corn into commercial channels. The three principal markets received 2,506 cars last week, a little increase over the preceding week's receipts and 15 per cent less than a year ago. It is said that receipts would be larger if more cars were available. The visible supply last Monday was 8 1/2 million bushels, compared with 13 million a year ago.

An official revision of the Canadian wheat crop figures added 61 million bushels to the previous estimate for 1916 and 50 million to the 1915 figures. The revision was based on new census reports on the area, and therefore does not really signify any material change in the relative supply this year as compared with the preceding year's supplies.

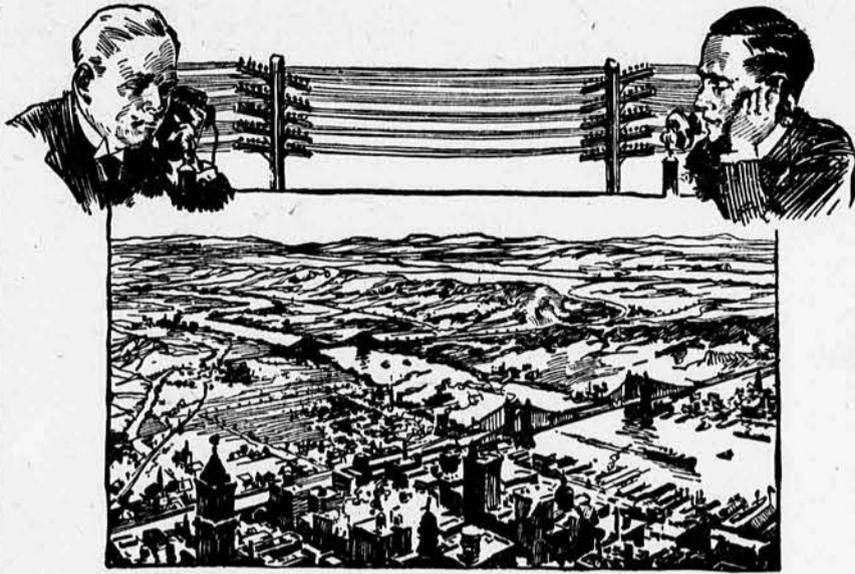
Winnipeg receipts last week, 2328 cars, were 264 cars larger than a year ago. The break in Winnipeg prices was as great as in the United States markets.

Prices for carlots of wheat declined 6 to 7 cents. Demand was fair at quotations, which were: No. 2 hard, \$1.71 to \$1.81; No. 2 soft, \$1.77 to \$1.80.

Inquiry for mixed corn was fair, for yellow and white slow. Prices were off 1 to 1 1/2 cents. No. 2 mixed, 97 1/2 c to 97 3/4 c; No. 2 white, 97 1/2 c to 97 3/4 c; No. 2 yellow, 97 1/2 c to 98 c.

Oats prices were 1/2 to 3/4 cent lower. No. 2 white, 56 3/4 c to 57 c; No. 2 mixed, 55 c to 56 c; No. 2 red, 63 c to 66 c.

The man or boy who shoots quail, was his gun with a \$1 bill.



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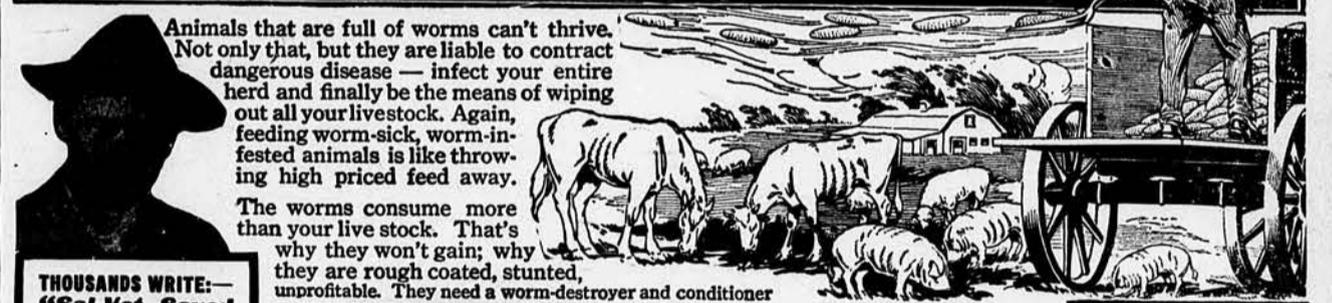
"Macon Moore" MACON MOORE

By Judson R. Taylor This is a story of detective work among the MOONSHINERS in the mountain wilds of GEORGIA. There is not a slow line in the entire book of 251 pages; it is written in a style that commands attention right from the start. The best part of it all is that MACON MOORE is a gentleman detective and in no sense a swash-buckled ruffian. He has the courage to meet even criminals and desperadoes on the level; in short, he is what the schoolboy would call "a corker."



Like all fiction there are places where the story strains the probable, but is within the possible. We think it certainly a mighty clever, well-written, interesting book. 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. M.M. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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It saves your feed—makes your stock thrifty, healthy, profitable, by ridding them of these pests and letting them get full benefit of their feed. SAL-VET is the medicated salt which has saved thousands of dollars for farmers—not only saved their animals, but saved feed, time and labor, so often wasted on worm-sick stock. You ought to protect yourself against such loss. Let me show you how surely and cheaply you can do it with SAL-VET.

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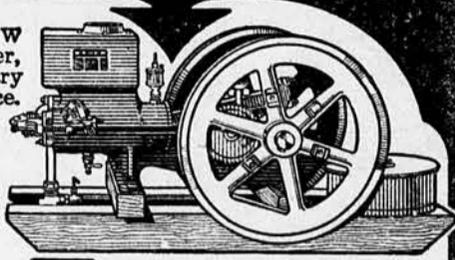
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Sizes, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16 H-P. Now sold only direct from my own factory at surprisingly low prices, which average under \$16.50 per H-P. All sizes are of the up-to-date, long stroke, valve-in-head, even speed type of engine, you can more intelligently select your engine after you have studied my engine book and my newest offer.

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Over 20 years ago I made my first engine with my own hands, and the many thousands I have since made by their record of easy usefulness and great durability, prove that you take no risk when you get a Bauer Engine.

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Write for My Free Book Send me your full address, now, so I can send you by return mail, my free book, which fully explains my engines, and shows how easy you can own a good engine, for a live-and-let-live price. Write me today.

**A. F. BAUER ENGINE CO.**  
103 Bauer Block, Kansas City, Mo.

### On Board a Live-Poultry Car

(Continued from Page 35.)

two sacks of shorts, running water in the troughs with the shorts.

He kept the troughs filled with water, the hose coming in handy for that purpose, and, at about the second filling, the tug was steaming across the North River with the float in tow, containing live poultry cars.

Tucker noticed the crops were softening and not large enough to attract the serious attention of the crop inspectors stationed at the railroad poultry sheds.

As it took a little more than an hour to get across on account of fog and heavy traffic on the river, he had time to clean his car, change his clothes and pack the chest before landing.

#### Arrival in New York.

Arriving on the New York side, a switch engine took the car to the railroad dock in the poultry shed—a short distance from the boat dock—where the commission man's weighmaster awaited him with the unloading gang and truckmen.

The crop inspector having passed the car after a little hesitation, the weighmaster started weighing empty coops, marking the weights with crayon on a top slat.

These coops are nearly twice as long as the ordinary poultry house coop and hold about 200 pounds comfortably. They are supplied by the poultry car company.

In the car the "pullers" took the birds out of the decks and handed them to the "carriers" who take them out to the "filler," stationed a few feet from the car and close to the scale. He superintends the filling of the coops and nails on slats. This service is owned privately and contracted for by the shipper thru the commission man. The cost, including the remuneration to the owner of the service, is \$15 a car.

A trucking company furnishes two men to carry the filled coops to the scale and trucks, and this service is included in the charge of 25¢ apiece for hauling coops from the sheds to the market.

The weighmaster marked the gross weight with crayon opposite the tare's previously marked on every one of the 85 coops taken out of the car, with Tucker at his elbow, watching the weighing and marking, and entering the gross and tares in his scale book.

When the car was emptied Tucker went thru it to make sure there were no chickens overlooked by the "pullers"; but while the decks were empty he noted that there were 18 cripples lying on the stateroom floor, and, as the weighmaster could not weigh them, he gave them to the unloaders. It took three hours to unload the car.

On the passenger train he figured his weights and obtained the following results:

	Gain	Shrink
Hens	34	
Springs	40	
Cocks		22
Geese	4	
Ducks	12	
Net gain	118	

He had drawn no money when he started, having told Higgins he did not need any; but a letter from Mrs. Tucker which had been awaiting him at the consignee's, prompted him to draw his regular pay, \$80.

Some shippers give a man enough money for expenses to see him thru on the going trip, instructing the consignee to pay him the balance due after unloading—a specified sum being agreed upon beforehand.

In a few days Higgins got his account sales for the car number 505, reading as follows:

10,820 lbs. Hens @ 16c	\$1,731.20
4,206 lbs. Springs @ 16c	672.96
1,020 lbs. Cocks @ 12c	122.40
480 lbs. Ducks @ 15c	72.00
110 lbs. Geese @ 10c	11.00

16,636 lbs.	\$2,609.66
Unloading	15.00
85 Coops, cartage @ 25c	21.25
85 Coops, rental @ 50c	42.50
Freight	240.60
Car Rental	46.50
Car Man	60.00
Commission	130.48
Draft	1,800.00

Total charges	\$2,356.33
Check to cover	253.33

Gross sales \$2,609.66

But the "check to cover" did not mean that much profit on the car, because the account sales did not contain the figures covering the cost of feed, \$59; gain money due Tucker, \$10, and \$95.83 less than the first cost of the poultry, which Higgins did not include in

the draft he drew the day he shipped the car.

The foregoing amounts footing \$164.83, deducted from the New York check of \$253.33, would give him a profit of \$88.50 and correspond with the figures on Higgins's books.

### Recess Fun Helps Lessons

(Continued from Page 30.)

in the "Normal Instructor and Primary Plans."

The necessary tools for making such things as book cases and bird houses are: One 20-inch cross-cut saw, one rip saw, one jack plane, one smooth plane, one square, one wooden miter box, one screw driver, one box of screws, one brace and set of bits, including gimlets, one or two small hammers, and one 1/2-inch chisel. For making toys the only extra tool needed is a bracket saw outfit with five or six dozen blades.

One of the illustrations shows a corner in our work shop last year, with the work bench and tools and some of the things made.

### The Grange's Jubilee

The last annual session of the National Grange, November 1916, held in Washington D. C., was a remarkable session, celebrating the golden jubilee of the National Grange. The founders of the order, 50 years ago, stood for what is highest and best in a moral way. They had the welfare of agriculture and rural advancement at heart. Today the Grange is a leader in agricultural and rural advancement and still upholds and seeks to promote that which will lead to greater moral advancement and better citizenship. Fifty years ago the Grange stood for equal suffrage and prohibition, and today it is one of the greatest factors in making our nation dry.

Thirty-three states had voting delegates at the meeting. One of the strong votes of the session was in regard to the new tariff commission which President Wilson is soon to appoint. The session asked that one member of this commission be an active and practical farmer. This seems no more than right since the agricultural interests are so great in the United States, and agriculture is the basis of all sciences and occupations.

Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy,  
Chaplain Kansas State Grange,  
Holton, Kan.

### Tractors at Kansas City

The annual tractor show, which is to be held in Kansas City the week of February 12, is becoming more of a matter of interest to manufacturers than was at first thought. It has been necessary to secure a 40-foot extension to the show tent. This tent was arranged in the first place to be 500 feet long, much longer than last year, and the additional space will make by far the greatest showing of tractors and power lift machinery which has ever been assembled in one spot.

The show will be held the same week as the automobile show and will be placed on the Union station plaza.

Red Amber sorghum demonstrated its high value for the conditions in the Western half of Kansas in 1916. The acreage needs to be increased greatly in that section.

### Prize Winners

A great many letters were entered in our poultry letter writing contest this year. There are many more of them than we have space for in this issue, even tho it is a large one. These letters will be printed as soon as possible. The winners of prizes are:

Mrs. Mary E. Wells, Florence, Kan.; Mrs. A. L. Barriger, Kimball, Kan.; Carl Danner, Mt. Washington, Mo.; John A. Willard, Sterling, Kan.; Mrs. Mary E. McCulley, Linn, Kan.; Mrs. C. B. Tatum, Devol, Okla.; Miss Emma Gulman, Madison, Kan.; Mrs. H. L. Adams, Lost Springs, Kan.; Lottia Hiatt, Esbon, Kan.; Mrs. George S. Marshall, Basehor, Kan.; Mrs. W. L. Cooper, Frankfort, Kan.; Mrs. William Burk, Seranton, Kan.; Mrs. M. L. Thomas, Toronto, Kan.; Mrs. R. H. Newman, Newman, Ark.; Mrs. Fred Sleginger, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. E. L. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.; Mrs. Maggie Clemmons, Verdun, Okla.; Mrs. Mabel Vermilya, Attica, Kan.; Mrs. Hattie Dellmont, Long Island, Kan.; E. V. Britts, Paola, Kan.; Clara B. Nicholson, Havana, Kan.; Mrs. P. F. Snyder, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; Mrs. Roy L. Green, Abbyville, Kan.; Mrs. J. B. McKnight, Halls, Okla.

## "The Bull" with the Pull

### The Tractor That Does Things

Here's what a Big Bull Tractor did for J. H. Algard, Watertown, S. D.

- Plowed 22 1/2 acres in 26 1/2 hours.
- Hulled clover for 36 days at a total expense of \$7 per day, including hired help. Mr. Algard received \$50 a day, leaving him a net profit of \$43 a day or \$1548 in all.
- Hauled a forty-inch separator, weighing 8000 lbs., 14 miles into the country and returned with another the same day.
- Dragged 100 miles of road for which the County Road Commissioner paid Mr. Algard \$50.00.
- Ran the whole season, doing many different kinds of work, without costing a penny for repairs.

### Kerosene or Gasoline

You get, in the "Big Bull," a sturdy light-weight, self-steering tractor that delivers full 10 H. P. at the draw-bar and 20 H. P. at the belt, that is most economical in fuel and upkeep cost and is backed by a real service.

Don't wait till you "simply have to have" a "Big Bull." Order it now. There is a distributor at your farm implement trade center.

**FREE!** Our new book on **Subsoiling**—relating the profitable crop-increasing experiences of several hundred Bull Tractor owners—or three months subscription to the Monthly Tractor Bulletin. **WHICH DO YOU WANT?**

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# \$195 Converts Your Ford into a Guaranteed Powerful Staude Mak-a-Tractor

## Drive It 24 Hours a Day If You Need It; It Will Always Do the Work

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is the most economical, most efficient, most remarkable farm implement you can buy. It gives you four horse working ability at one horse cost, and it costs nothing when it is not running. It is a proved success all over the country. Tested under all conditions of farm work by owners who say it is the most wonderful implement they have ever used. It has hauled 9,200 pounds of wheat up into a farm elevator on high gear—pulled a 40 x 60 Minneapolis thresher, the largest size made and weighing 10,000 pounds, in a stubble field on high gear—moved a 25-ton story and a half house on trucks over dirt roads.

It is always ready, day and night. In the hot harvest weather when horses drop dead in the harness, it will do its work continuously 24 hours a day. Use your Ford headlights for night work. Anyone who can drive a Ford can drive Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

### Utilizes Tremendous Power of Ford Engine

Staude Mak-a-Tractor utilizes the wonderful power of the Ford engine to turn two tractor wheels. The tractor attachment itself, does all the actual pulling work. There is absolutely no unusual strain on the working parts of the Ford. The Ford rear axle drive shafts merely turn the pinion gears of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. These gears mesh with the tractor wheel bull gears and turn the wheels under.

with a Staude Mak-a-Tractor will start and run continuously on high gear and will do the work of four horses. Sixteen years of square dealing is behind this guarantee. Ask your banker.

Staude Mak-a-Tractor gear reduction reduces the speed of the Ford eleven times and gives an eleven-times increase in pulling power. This is the reason for the wonderful working ability of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It gives greater actual pulling power for the weight than any other farm implement ever built.

We positively guarantee that any Ford in good condition used

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor does not strain any part of the Ford, regardless of working conditions.

First—It uses less than half the Ford power.

Second—Motor speed is never over 1,000 R. P. M., equivalent to twenty miles an hour as a touring car.

Third—It starts on high gear—cannot strain the differential.

Fourth—Staude Mak-a-Tractor carries the rear of the Ford and pushes the Ford ahead.

### Wonderful Cooling System—Remarkable Oiling System Included

Every service detail has been carefully worked out. The wonderful Staude Ford Radiator, furnished as regular equipment, has six times the cooling efficiency of the Ford Radiator. Leave this on permanently. It guarantees perfect cooling for touring car and tractor both. We wouldn't think of selling you our Tractor or attachment without this increased cooling capacity. Without it no tractor attachment can give satisfactory results. The new force feed oiling system, also regular equipment, gives positive feed to all motor bearings through a side gauge on the dash.

With this wonderful cooling system, this remarkable oiling system and a motor speed which never exceeds 1,000 R. P. M. under the hardest work, the Ford motor used with Staude Mak-a-Tractor is more serviceable, more efficient, more durable even than when it is used in the Ford touring car at no increased cost.

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If you have no Ford, get a cheap second-hand one. Clamp Staude Mak-a-Tractor on in twenty minutes, get the lowest farm power in the world and the most efficient tractor you can buy. And save the cost of your Ford and your Staude Mak-a-Tractor in the first month you use it.

### This Wonderful Book Free

Get our wonderful farm book, "Reaping a Golden Harvest." It's a real, scientific, carefully edited explanation of how farmers are opening the way to bigger crops, bigger earnings, greater savings and vastly improved land by using Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It is jammed full of information that means real money to you. And we will send it to you FREE. Fill out the Coupon.

### 20 Minutes to Install

Mak-a-Tractor attachment clamps on a Ford with four bolts. No holes to bore. Rear wheels replaced with driving pinions—integral with brake drum. To change back to touring car, merely loosen and roll back Mak-a-Tractor axle and wheels—replace driving pinions with Ford wheels.

Mak-a-Tractor frame removable in five minutes. Can be left on car—scarcely noticeable—weighs but 50 lbs.—does not affect appearance or interfere with spring action.

### 11 Fords in 1

Greatest draw-bar pull for weight ever built. Greater strength in every unit of construction in proportion to work and weight required than any other tractor. Gear reduction (in Mak-a-Tractor itself) increases Ford power eleven-fold—reduces speed proportionately.

### No Strain on Engine

Staude roller pinions integral with brake drum replace rear wheels of Ford. Mesh into semi-steel gears on tractor wheels. Power applied near outside rim of tractor wheels—no torsional strain on hub or spokes. Mak-a-Tractor is back of Ford axle—exclusive construction. Driving pinions push the tractor wheels down—no power wasted. Ford does no pulling. Mak-a-Tractor necessarily pushes car ahead of it, since all moving power must come from contact of rear wheels with the ground. With Mak-a-Tractor attachment Ford starts on high and runs on high all the time, proving conclusively that there is no strain. Motor speed is never more than the low speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute in low. Same speed as when touring car is making 20 miles an hour—safe, economical speed for motor.

### Patented Force Feed Oiler

Wonderful patented Force Feed Oiling system to motor bearings—same as high-priced cars. Installed in a few minutes. Possibility of burned-out bearings—scored pistons—lubrication difficulties eliminated both from touring car and tractor.

### Self-Cleaning Gears (Patent Applied for)

Gears in the Staude Mak-a-Tractor wheels are self-cleaning, an exclusive feature of great value. It saves in wear—prevents breakage of gear teeth. Gravel, stones, dirt of all kinds are automatically removed from the gear teeth. The Staude Mak-a-Tractor runs as quietly and smoothly as a motor car.

### Staude Concave Creepers

13 Special Staude Concave Creepers are furnished for each wheel. These may be bolted through the tractor wheel rim when equipped. The concave cutting edges dig into soft soil or sand and give maximum pulling capacity. Special feature. Ordinary flat-edged creepers ride over the soil—waste motor power by making the engine "pull up hill."

### Staude Ford Radiator—Extra Large

Driving at slow speeds a motor heats up much faster than at high speeds—a smaller volume of air passes through the radiator. A tractor operates at slow speeds. So we provide a special Staude Ford Radiator—cellular type—13 times more efficient than Ford. It should be left on the car permanently—it's the best Ford Radiator ever built. And it is a guarantee of perfect cooling both for tractor and touring car.

### Cold Rolled Steel Axle

The Special Staude rear axle is 2 inches in diameter, made of cold rolled steel. Tractor wheels run on roller bearings. All the pulling is done by the Staude Mak-a-Tractor attachment itself. No extra load is put on the car chassis. The hitch is on the rear axle, where it should be and may be moved from one side to the other without interfering with the steering or causing side draft. The hitch is 38 inches wide, giving a broad range of positions to meet every hauling requirement.

### Special Fifth Wheel Job 2 1/2 to 5 Miles Per Hour

Special Fifth Wheel attachment for receiving ordinary farm wagon bolter and reach furnished at slight additional cost. Gives special tractor construction for hauling heavy loads. Special pinions give speed ranging from 2 1/2 to 5 miles per hour.

Send Coupon NOW Only 20,000 Staude Mak-a-Tractors will be built this year. There will not be near enough to supply all farmers. Ask at once to avoid being disappointed. Only those who order first can be favored. Send the Coupon NOW—QUICK. Read the startling big Book. See what the Staude Mak-a-Tractor is doing for others—what it will do for you. Then see your local dealer and arrange for a demonstration on your own farm. But mail the Coupon NOW.

References: Your own banker or any bank in St. Paul or Minneapolis.

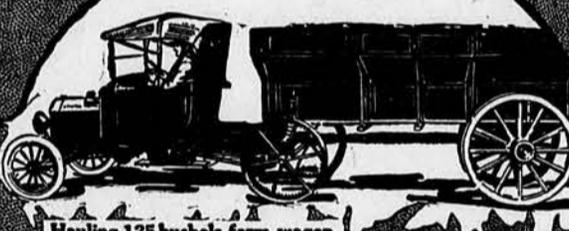
**E. G. STAUDE MFG. CO.**  
2674 West University Ave. ST. PAUL, MINN.



Breaking virgin sod, 7 in. deep with 2 bottom, 28 in. gang. (Reproduction from moving picture film.)

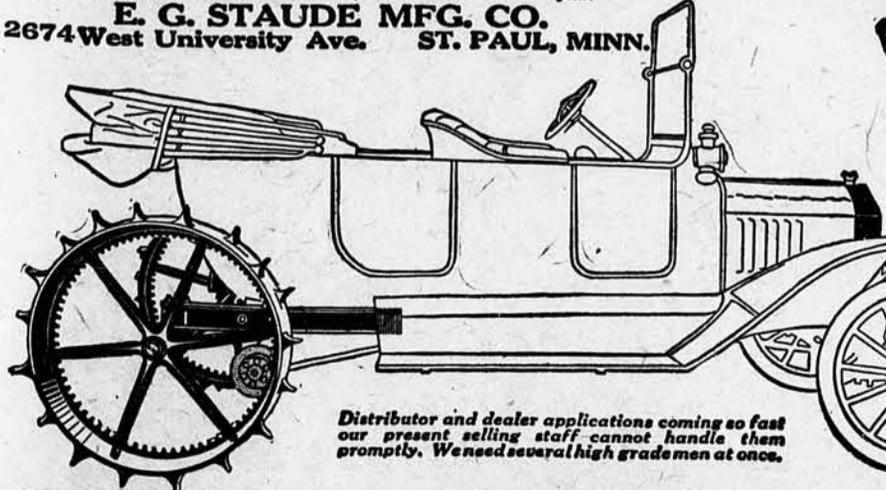


Harvesting wheat in July 1916. (Reproduced from actual photograph.)



Hauling 125 bushels farm wagon, using fifth-wheel attachment.

This to This  
- in -  
20 Minutes



Distributor and dealer applications coming so fast our present selling staff cannot handle them promptly. We need several high grademen at once.



**Reaping a Golden Harvest**

E. G. STAUDE MFG. CO.

2674 West University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me FREE your Big Illustrated Book "Reaping a Golden Harvest," which shows how farmers are making piles of money with Staude Mak-a-Tractor. I would also like to see the Staude Mak-a-Tractor demonstrated on my farm. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

City.....

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

My Automobile Dealer's Name is .....

My Implement Dealer's Name is .....

Farmers looking for real power at low cost—Dealers looking for tremendous sales opportunity—be sure to visit Staude Mak-a-Tractor exhibit, Kansas City Tractor Show, same week as Kansas City Automobile Show, February 12-17.

Big Free Moving Picture demonstration Staude Mak-a-Tractor doing every kind of farm work.



**MILWAUKEE**  
**HONORBILT**

They wear like iron—

**Mayer**

**HONORBILT SCHOOL SHOES**

Ask your dealer for Mayer Shoes. Look for the trade-mark on sole.

**F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.



**SAFETY FIRST BROODER.**

Patent Applied For.

**The Safety First Brooder**

is the only one made which controls the heat and air AUTOMATICALLY. When the weather is warm enough the lamp may be extinguished; the natural heat from the chickens will raise the damper, admitting fresh air, which will keep them from smothering. If interested, write for illustrated booklet.

**E. A. SWIHART, Manufacturer**  
Courtland, Kansas

**FURS**

**BIG ADVANCE IN PRICES**

Muskkrat prices higher than a year ago. Fancy skins for all other furs. Biggest sale meat. Get our RAW FUR PRICE LIST FIRST.

**FREE** Send for "Trappers' Exchange," our free monthly Trappers' Magazine. Full of pictures and stories of actual trapping and hunting adventures. Subscription free. TRAPPER SUPPLIES—Guns, Ammunition, Traps, Bait, and ACTUAL FACTORY COST. CATALOG FREE.

**E. W. BIGGS & CO.**  
656 Biggs Bldg.  
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**MORE CASH FOR YOUR FURS**

**SHIP US YOUR FURS**

**Make Real Money This Season**

Best outlook in years. Get our new Trappers' Guide and Catalog of Trappers' Supplies FREE. Learn Bait secrets. How, when and where to trap. We do everything possible to help you make a killing. Quotations and tags mailed regularly. Old time, trappers have shipped to us since 1870. Send us your name on a postal today.

**M. LYON & CO.**  
226 Delaware St. Kansas City, Mo.  
Established 1870.

**RELY ON LYON**

**FURS WANTED** Write for price list. W. L. McCaslin, McCune, Kas.

**BE AN AUTO AND TRACTOR EXPERT**

Big demand for trained men. Positions pay \$15 to \$200 per month. COME TO THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED AUTO AND TRACTOR SCHOOL IN THE SOUTHWEST. We teach complete course in a few short weeks by practical experience with tools. No charts or printed lessons used. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Get our free booklet "The Way to A Better Job" It explains everything.

**WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.**  
131 NORTH TOPEKA AVE., WICHITA, KANSAS



**Delivered to you FREE**

A sample 1917 model "Ranger" bicycle, on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL.

Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms.

**RIDER AGENTS Wanted**—Men, make money taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries from our big catalog.

Do business direct with the leading bicycle houses in America. Do not buy until you know what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

**MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. N-177, CHICAGO**

**What Shall I Do, Doctor?**  
BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

**Hypochondria.**

About six years ago my brother had a nervous breakdown from which he never recovered and seems gradually to be getting worse. The doctors here (and we have good ones too) can't help him much for he won't do anything except take medicine and that doesn't reach his case. Of course it helps a little in some ways, but he keeps continually looking at himself and how he feels and thinks he can't get well and imagines he has about every ailment there is. We think his worst trouble is his nerves and stomach, and I fear he is shortening his life by constantly taking medicine. He goes to the doctor every little bit if he feels able, and if not the doctor must come here; and besides the doctor's medicine he gets so much at the drug store that he sees advertised; sometimes takes about a half dozen kinds of medicine in a day. I don't see how his stomach can stand it. He has headache often; restless and sleepless nights, but a big appetite; I fear too much so for his good, as he doesn't give much attention to what he eats. He often has bad spells of indigestion and can't eat anything, but as soon as that is better he eats the same as before until he has another attack. I often fairly tremble at the hearty supper that he eats knowing that there is danger of apoplexy. There has been so much of it among our people on both sides of the house. He gets very little exercise and keeps himself shut up in the house so closed. Sleeps in a small bedroom, closed tight, and thinks he takes cold if he gets any air. I have to watch my chance to air the room when he happens to be outdoors for a little while, which isn't often. Sometimes he seems really to want to get well but he has got so into those ways and notions that he seemingly can't get away from them. Please give some simple home remedies and rules for a dyspeptic and also to ward off apoplexy, and to harden one against taking cold constantly. S. S. M.

I must call your brother by a hard name—he has become a hypochondriac. The dictionary definition of hypochondria is "a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health."

Commonly there is some real trouble in the beginning, but as time progresses it is lost in a sea of imaginary ailments which grow out of too profound an interest in his own well-being and too much fear that it will be disturbed. When the patient gets to the stage of shutting himself up in a close room and taking half a dozen medicines at a time he is in a bad way. The remedy lies in his own will, if he has any left. He must first reach the conviction that it is better to die all over than by inches as he is now doing. Having made this decision he will be cheered to know that after all he is not going to die just yet. He must drop all medicines if possible. If some are absolutely necessary let a wise physician decide. Cultivate fresh air. Eat deliberately with thoro mastication and he will be less likely to overeat. Drink freely of water. Be occupied with plenty of work suited to his strength. If apoplexy threatens, as you fear, there should be no heavy work, but since he takes cold so easily it is better that it be outdoors, except in very severe weather. The way to ward off apoplexy is to live sensibly, avoid strain, avoid overeating, keep bowels and kidneys excreting, abstain from stimulants and medicines, and avoid all worry and excitement.

**More Nerves.**

My wife is afflicted with what doctors call "Neurasthenia." Very nervous and cannot sleep or eat. Everything seems to affect her heart altho the doctors say she has no heart disease. She is 44 years old, has four children but has never had any "female" trouble. She worries over everything—or nothing—and has been this way for years more or less, but is much worse the last year and appears to be getting worse all the time. I want to know if there is any state institution where people so afflicted can be taken as I have no means to pay expenses at a private hospital. I believe she will lose her mind if she doesn't get better soon. P. H. W.

Kansas has no institution to care for such a patient. If she were insane she could be committed to one of our state hospitals and have just the care she needs, but, so far, we make no provision for the "ounce of prevention." The best makeshift I can suggest is that you write to the superintendent of Bell Memorial Hospital, Rosedale, Kan., explaining your case. He will send you an application blank and you will then take the matter up with your county commissioners thru the county physician. If the commissioners consider the case a suitable one they will arrange for the care of the patient at Bell Memorial Hospital. The expense to the county is \$10 a week, which is the usual ward fee of general hospitals. The advantage gained is that Bell Memorial Hospital being connected with the medical department of the University of Kansas

the patient receives free medical attendance of a guaranteed high quality. This is the best we have to offer. I admit that it is not ideal. If every reader of the paper who has intelligent ideas about state supervision of personal and public health could be stirred to an expression there would soon be evolved a rational plan of health conservation.

**Adenoids.**

In a recent issue of the paper you answered a question about adenoids. I am all the time hearing about adenoids and adenoid tissue but I never did understand what it is. I believe many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are just as ignorant as I. I wish you would explain. M. S.

In the first place adenoids, sometimes called adenoid tissue, are glands of much the same nature as the tonsils. Every child has them. In the normal condition they attract no attention and by the age of puberty have served their purpose and disappear. You cannot see adenoids. If you open your mouth wide and depress the tongue you can see the back wall of the mouth cavity, the pharynx. The adenoids have their place on this wall where the throat and nose passages meet and just up out of sight. When they become swollen and enlarged they block the nasal passages and obstruct proper breathing thru the nose. The child, being obliged to breathe thru the mouth, drops it open and assumes the vacant expression known as the "adenoid face." Some of the most common symptoms of adenoid vegetations are mouth-breathing, running nose, cough, earache, and deafness. A child who really suffers from such an obstruction certainly is entitled to an operation for its relief.

**May Be Goiter.**

Mrs. L. M. L.

The symptoms you relate are not sufficiently definite for me to venture a diagnosis. They suggest goiter, rather than anything else.

**Don't Worry.**

A Reader.

You need have no worry if such disturbances occur only three or four times a month.

**For Better Kansas Farming**

The program for Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural college, February 5 to 10, as announced by the extension service, is the strongest in the history of this annual event which brings hundreds of persons to Manhattan—both young and old—and gives them a chance to attend college for a week. The boy or girl of 16 and the man or woman of 60 are equally welcome. An attendance of between 1,000 and 2,000 persons from the farms of the state is expected.

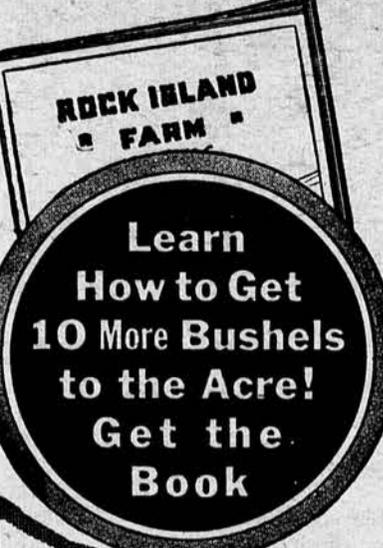
Lectures and demonstrations in agriculture, farm engineering, and home economics will be given thruout the week, while such entertainment features as music, readings, get-together meetings and receptions will serve as a means of relaxation.

Annual meetings of Kansas agricultural and stock breeders' associations will be held in the course of the week. The Kansas Crop Improvement association and the Kansas Swine Breeders' association will meet February 6; the Kansas State Dairy association and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association, February 7; the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association, February 8; and the Kansas Horse Breeders' association, February 9.

Charles E. Lobdell of the Federal Farm Loan Board will be present to discuss "The Federal Farm Loan Act and its Application," and Dr. Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will speak on "The Landlord and His Tenant."

Special conferences for county agents, farm bureau officers, county commissioners, institute officers, and other groups will be held. A Percheron sale will be conducted Friday afternoon, February 9. The State Apple show, the Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning club exhibit, boys' and girls' exhibits of farm and home products and the exhibit of the Kansas Crop Improvement association will be features of the week. At all the general assemblies and for the evening meetings music will be provided by the college band, the college orchestra, the Apollo club, and members of the department of music.

The hen that has won her spurs may properly lose her head.



**ROCK ISLAND FARM**

Learn How to Get 10 More Bushels to the Acre! Get the Book

IT is a book just off the press—free for your name and address on a post card. A book packed with facts about an improved line of farm implements—and the results reaped by their users—a line that is the result of 62 years of constant betterment of farm implements. Users of

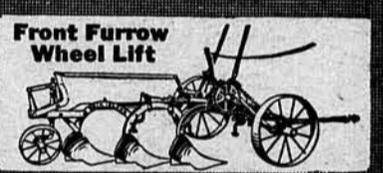
**Rock Island Farm Tools**

Know that improved farm implements mean better crops, better net farm profits, less farm drudgery. Sold by dealers everywhere, are recommended by farmers everywhere. The name "Rock Island" has meant better farm tools ever since 1855, and it stands for the best farm implements today. Get the book and get the facts. Post yourself before you purchase your farm tools.



**Rock Island "CTX" Plow**

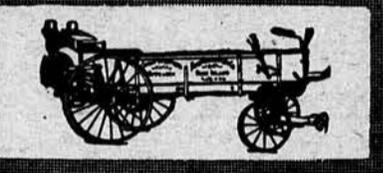
This is the plow of which Thad. E. Mendenhall, of Fairbury, Nebr., writes: "I got 10 bushels more corn per acre on land plowed with 'CTX' gang plow than I got on the same kind of land, right side by side, plowed with other make of plow." One reason for this increased yield is that the "CTX" bottom turns the furrow slice clear over and lays it absolutely flat on the subsoil. No air spaces here to choke off the subsoil moisture.



**Front Furrow Wheel Lift**

**Rock Island Tractor Plows**

Furnished with 2, 3, or 4 bottoms. The plow with the Front Furrow Wheel Lift. Power obtained from wheel running in bottom of furrow—always on solid ground. No slipping. Exceptionally high and level lift. Self-leveling bottoms go in and out of ground point first. High Arched Beams easily clear themselves of trash. No clogging. Even depth plowing assured. Plows are heavily braced, extra strong and durable. Get the most easily operated.



**Great Western Manure Spreader**

The ideal low-down spreader, with wheels under the load. Noted for its indestructible front end, that won't pull out. Built to last a lifetime. Find out why the Great Western has 50 per cent more strength, does 50 per cent better and needs 50 per cent less repairs than the average. Get the book and get the facts. Over 125,000 in use.



**Rock Island Tricycle**

—the original 3-wheel, frameless Lister—first one ever made. Accurate Convertible Drop, edge or flat. Light weight. Exceptionally strong. Tip-over hopper enables you to change plates without removing seat.

Write for the FREE BOOK It contains page upon page of useful information that will help you.

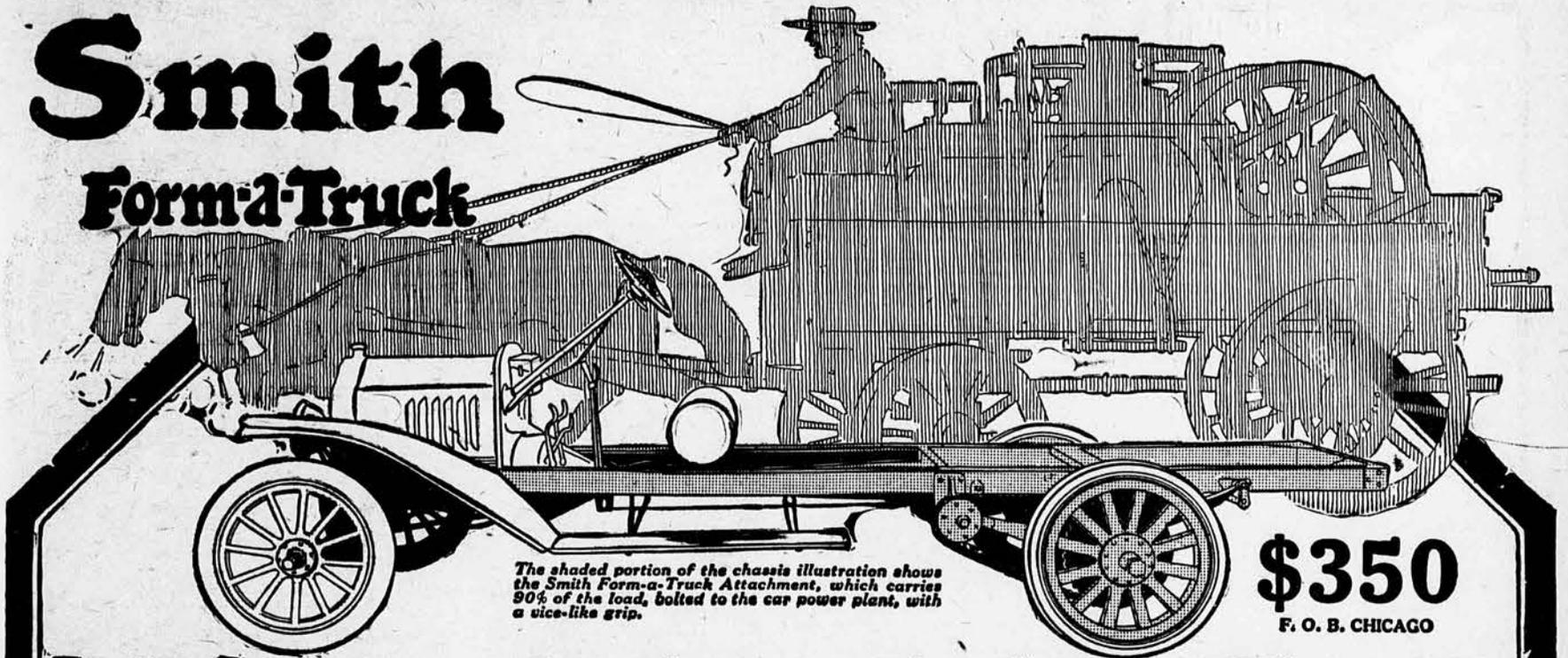
**ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.**  
235 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois  
Also Manufacturers of the famous Heider Tractor. Send for catalog.



**Embroidery Set FREE**

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/2 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address Household, Dept. E.S.5, Topeka, Kan.

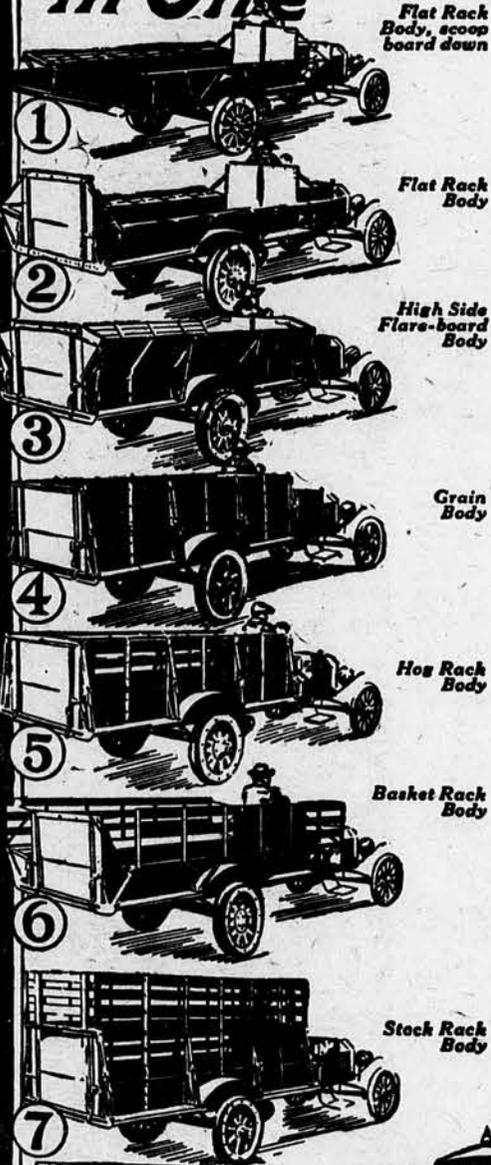
# Smith Form-a-Truck



The shaded portion of the chassis illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the car power plant, with a vice-like grip.

**\$350**  
F. O. B. CHICAGO

## Eight Bodies in One



Flat Rack Body, scoop board down

Flat Rack Body

High Side Flare-board Body

Grain Body

Hog Rack Body

Basket Rack Body

Stock Rack Body

Rack Body for Hay, Straw, Loose Grain

# It Sounded the Knell of Horses in all Farm Hauling

**H**UNDREDS upon hundreds of up-to-date farmers, who figure time in dollars and cents, have made tremendous savings with Smith Form-a-Truck. It is taking the place of horses for hauling milk and farm products to town. It is doing heavy service work of all kinds about the farm.

With their Smith Form-a-Trucks they are carrying loads that are impossible for horses—twice the load of any team. And they are doing the work in *half* the time. Think what this means in time and money.

## Idle Horses Cost Money—Idle Trucks Cost Nothing

Agricultural experts state that farm horses work but 1000 hours a year—100 days of 10 hours each. Over *two-thirds* of the year they are eating their heads off. They need stabling. They need veterinary attention. They need the attention of your hired help. And you get 100 days work for this 365 days of expense and attention. Think of it.

Your Form-a-Truck costs you nothing when it is idle. It requires feed (gasoline) *only when it is working*. So you save the expense of horses during 265 days of idleness. And it does your work far cheaper than horses.

Yet this remarkably efficient, money saving Smith Form-a-Truck which does the work of *two* teams at *half* the expense costs no more than a *single* team. Think of it!

You are replacing old fashioned farming methods with modern labor-saving, time-saving machinery in other branches of your farm work. The time has now come to discard the old-fashioned expensive methods of hauling. Put a Smith Form-a-Truck on your farm now.

The Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Dodge, Buick, or Overland Car, to make a fully guaranteed one-ton truck. 9,652 users in every line of business in the country are now saving money with the Smith Form-a-Truck. Hundreds upon hundreds of farmers have made tremendous savings. You, too, can do what these farmers have done.

## The Famous Eight-in-One Farm Body

Every possible use for a truck on the farm is covered in the new collapsible farm body—an exclusive feature of Smith Form-a-Truck. Pull the lever and you get any one of eight combinations of farm bodies—Stock Rack body—Hay Rack—Basket Rack—Hog Rack—Grain—Flat Rack—High Flare board—flat back—swoop board down. Change from one type to another in an instant—without a single tool.

## Send for Free Book

Send for our big illustrated farm booklet. It will show you just how you can begin to put money in the bank that you have hitherto been putting into feed for horses.

Get your copy of "Deliver the Goods" a booklet crammed with valuable trucking information.

## Smith Motor Truck Corporation

Manufacturers of Smith Form-a-Trucks

Executive Offices and Salesroom, Suite 947 Smith Form-a-Truck Bldg.

1470 S. Michigan Boulevard  
Chicago

**CUT THIS OUT! MAIL IT TODAY!**

Smith Motor Truck Corporation

Suite 947, 1470 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please send me full details of your farm attachment and the new convertible body for farm use. I am interested in how the Smith Form-a-Truck can save me money and give me better service than I am getting with horses

Name .....

Town.....County.....

State.....Number acres owned.....



It's time your wife stopped cleaning lamps

Your gasoline engine can store enough power while it's doing other work to light your house and barn with the safest, handiest, cleanest light ever made—the electric light.

Send now for Free Booklet giving full description of how it operates.



TRADE MARK Thomas A Edison Electric Light Plant

Mr. Edison worked many hours a day for years to make his storage battery the most dependable in the world. Read his own words. If you could see the wonderful operations in his enormous factory that makes these batteries, you would recognize their reliability.

Send for Booklet C today Edison Storage Battery Co., 245 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J. or 2025 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T.J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS. GREEN SALT CURED HIDES, No. 1, 22c HORSE HIDES (as to size) No. 1 \$8.00-\$8.50 (as to size) No. 2 \$5.00-\$7.50. Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

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

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.

Tausendchon

Tausendchon, 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.

January was Mild and Dry

The weather last month was very pleasant. No one could ask for better conditions for cattle feeding, if it was not for the high price for feed. The few persons who did go into it despite the cost of feed should show a profit when the selling time comes. Wheat growers prefer some snow and rain now. Farmers with orchards on their farms, are beginning to hope that the warm weather of January will not continue thru February.

Harvey County—Weather is somewhat changeable. Wheat is looking as well as could be expected. Livestock is doing well. Good alfalfa hay \$12 to \$15 a ton; wheat \$1.82; corn 95c; butter 30c; eggs 36c.—H. W. Prouty, Jan. 26.

Morton County—We are having nice winter weather. Moisture is needed for the wheat. We have had several light snows but not sufficient for moisture. Stock is doing well. Land is selling rapidly.—E. E. Newlin, Jan. 25.

Republic County—We have had no moisture to speak of for several weeks. High winds have blown the wheat fields very badly. A deep snow would be welcome. There are many sales at which everything sells high. Wheat \$1.78; corn 88c; hogs \$10.50; butterfat 38c.—E. L. Shepard, Jan. 27.

Kiowa County—The growing wheat crop is sorely in need of moisture. The plant seems almost dead above the ground. A fire in Greensburg January 27 destroyed some old buildings. The new waterworks system is almost ready for business. The car shortage between Liberal and Hutchinson is as bad as ever.

Jewell County—We are having good weather again. Had a nice rain a week ago which will help wheat as it was needing moisture badly. There have been several public sales. Hogs and cattle are selling well. Stock doing well in stalk fields. Corn 88c; wheat \$1.75; eggs 30c; butter 25c.—L. S. Behrmer, Jan. 26.

Stevens County—Two wet snows this month have been a help to early sown wheat but it has not been wet enough for that sown late. Nice weather is good for stock as many farmers do not have much feed. Some hay is being shipped in. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; kafir \$2.30 a hundred; seed kafir \$1.50 a bushel.—Monroe Traver, Jan. 26.

Lane County—We have had several small snows and a shower this month that have made a little moisture for the wheat. No much wheat is going to market. Stock is doing very well. Nearly all hogs have been shipped out. Grain is scarce and high. Wheat \$1.85; eggs 30c; butter 30c; hens 12c; cream 38c.—F. W. Perigo, Jan. 27.

Geary County—Weather is fine for this time of year. We had a cold wave January 7, just a skiff of snow and another cold wave January 21 but no snow. Wheat prospects are fair. Fat hogs are very scarce. Stock is doing well. Cattle bring good prices at sales. Pig crop will be short. Hogs \$10.60; wheat \$1.82; corn 92c; oats 67c.—O. R. Strauss, Jan. 27.

Coffey County—We are having the finest weather we have had for years. The ground has been frozen enough to prevent plowing. A light rain January 20 was good for wheat, but made no stock water. A great many farmers are hauling water. Public sales are numerous and everything is selling high. Seed corn and kafir are scarce and high priced.—A. T. Stewart, Jan. 27.

Gray County—Fine weather still continues. A little snow has fallen but is too light and dry to help any on moisture. Stock is thriving and enjoying the pleasant weather, but farmers are eager to see some moisture on the wheat. Cattle and hogs are selling well but are not very plentiful. All feed grains are high. Wheat \$1.80; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—A. E. Alexander, Jan. 27.

Graham County—We are having fine weather at present; some snow a week ago. Wheat crop prospect is far from the best. Some has sprouted but is dead now. Some will be a thin stand at best and a little has not sprouted at all, all due to want of moisture. Stock is doing fine. Feed is plentiful. Wheat \$1.80; corn 90c; hogs \$10.50; cream 34c; eggs 30c.—C. L. Kobler, Jan. 26.

Riley County—We have had a dry, open winter so far. Wheat fields are rather dry. One cannot tell what the wheat will do yet. Lots of ice was put up by farmers this winter. Wood is being cut and hauled ready for the buzz saw. Some fat cattle and hogs have been sold but some are held in pens as prices are advancing. Hogs \$10.75; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Jan. 27.

Roos County—Dry changeable weather continues. Quite a number of the people are laid up with the gripe. Cattle and horses are doing fairly well with the feed shortage. Not many hogs left in the county. Farmers are not doing much aside from chores and putting up their winter supply of ice. Wheat \$1.75; corn \$1.05; oats 70c; eggs 30c; butter 30c; butterfat 33c.—C. O. Thomas, Jan. 26.

Elk County—The weather here is ideal. Wheat is in fair condition. Cattle are doing nicely. There is plenty of feed and a great many cattle are on feed for market. They are fed cottonseed, bran, corn and alfalfa hay. Hogs are scarce. There is an oil boom here and land is leasing from \$1 to \$7.50 an acre. Pipe line is being laid. Prairie hay \$8.50; corn \$1.10; eggs 32c; hens 14c.—C. C. Jones, Jan. 26.

Pottawatomie County—This is the finest winter since the winter following "grass-hopper year." No rains and very little snow. More moisture with zero weather would put ground in better condition for spring crops. Stock of all kinds is doing fine at minimum cost. The sorghums are yielding only a small crop. There is not much corn to be sold yet. Corn 85c to 89c; seed oats 60c to 65c; butter 30c; eggs 32c.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 26.

Trego County—We are having nice weather but had a very severe cold wave the first of this week. It froze the hardest of any time this winter, and it is feared the wheat prospects for 1917 are injured. We have had very little moisture; had a light rain January 20. There is a good demand for sorghum, kafir, feterita, sudan and all seed for planting. Wheat \$1.80; oats 67c; corn \$1.05; flour \$2.50; bran \$1.40; shorts \$1.70; potatoes \$1.50; cabbage 10c; hogs 10c; alfalfa \$18; apples \$1 to \$2.50.—W. F. Cross, Jan. 26.

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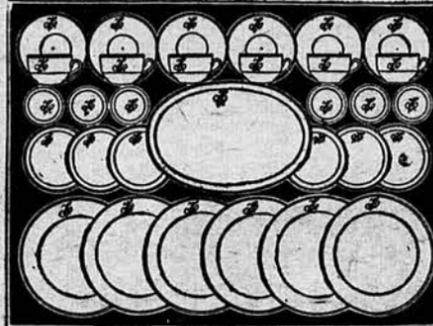
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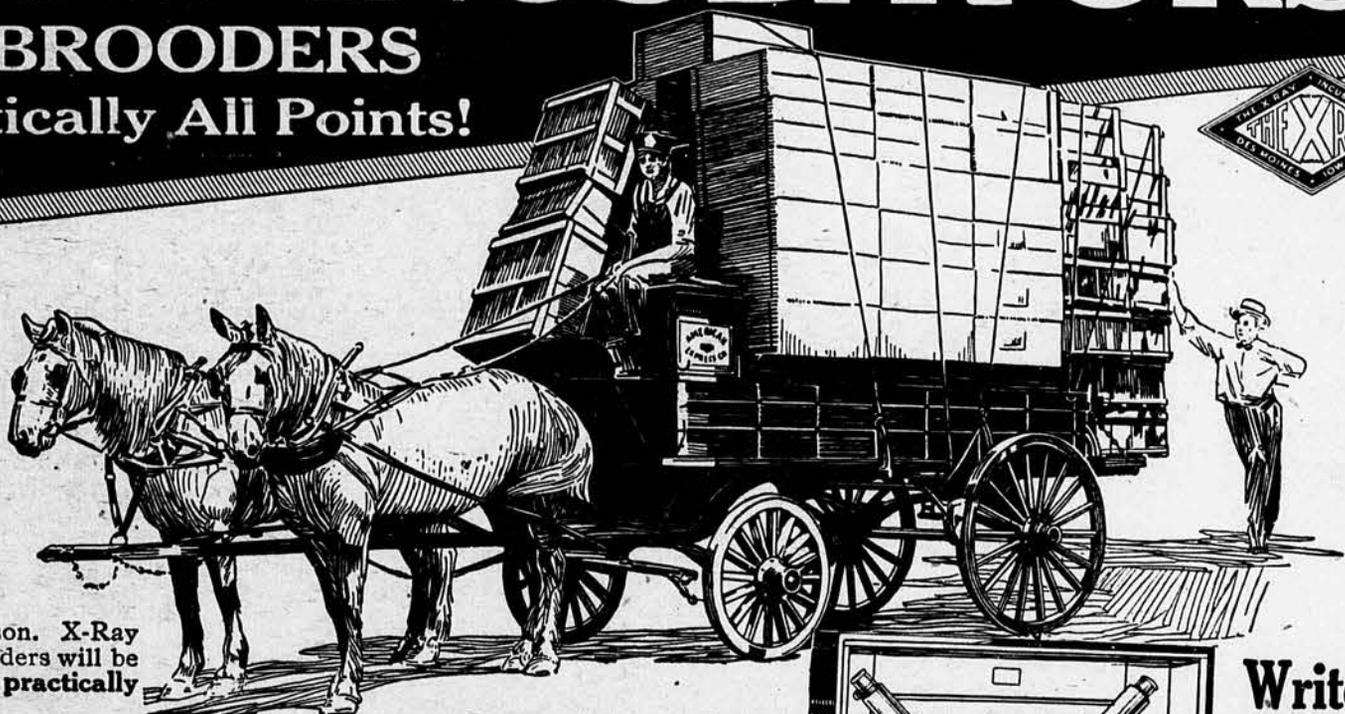
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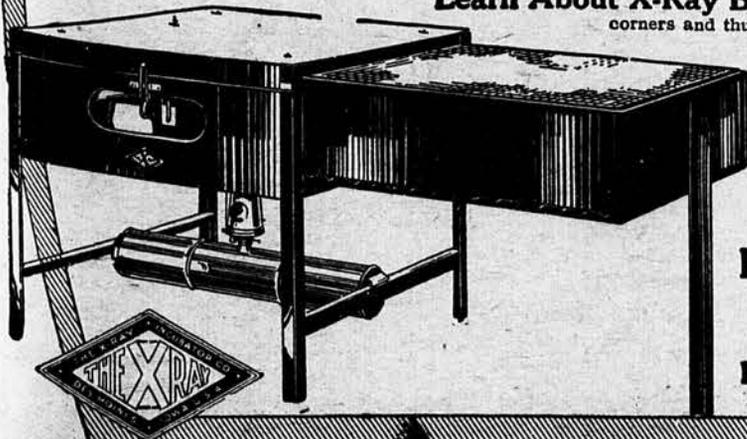
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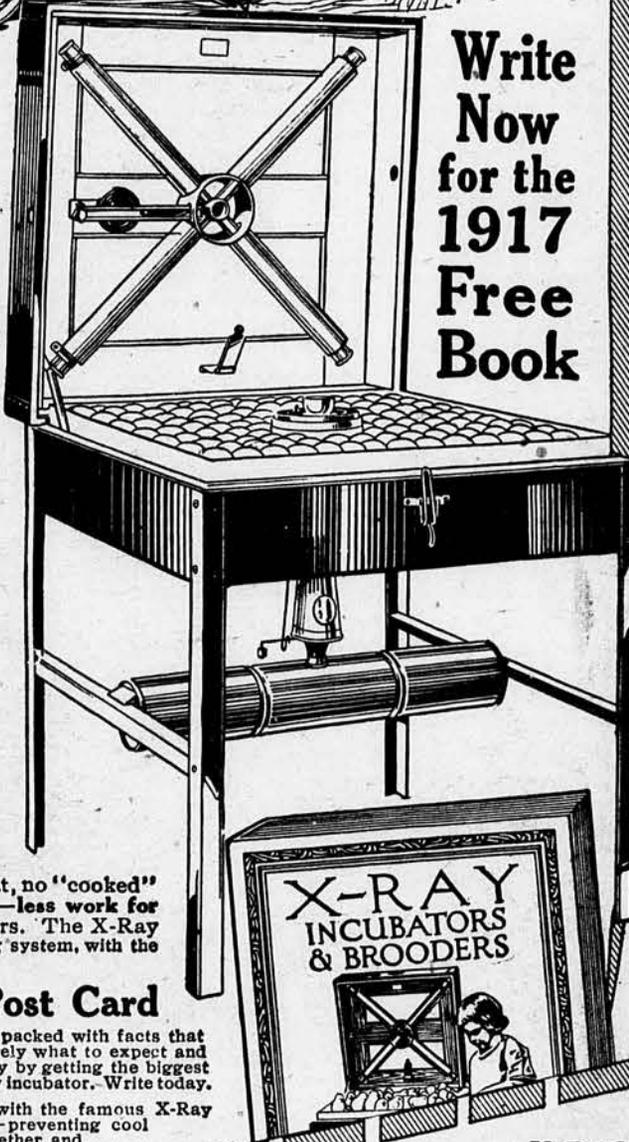
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**Sunday School Lesson Helps**  
BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for Feb. 11. Jesus and the Woman of Samaria. John 4:1-29.

Golden Text. Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. I. Tim. 1:15.

Jesus remained in Jerusalem only a little while after attending the Passover feast and opening His Kingdom in the religious center of the nation before the pilgrims who thronged there. Very soon He left with His disciples on His first wide teaching tour, which included the whole of Judea. This district extended to the edge of the wilderness at Beer-sheba, far below Hebron on the south; to the lowlands of the Philistine plain on the west; to the line of the Jordan river and the Dead Sea on the east, and on the north to Akkrabbim, the frontier village of Samaria. The tour must have occupied several months, for they tarried from time to time at different points. But we have no record of the towns and villages visited or where the message of the new kingdom was preached.

The Passover was in April. The winter sowing time in Palestine is in December and January. Thus for about nine months the fame of Jesus had been spreading thruout Judea. The crowds going to hear Him grew larger daily, and the religious world of bigoted Jews looked on Him with unfriendly eyes. They saw in Him a more dangerous rival than John the Baptist and feared that He would lead the multitude to a revolt against the slavery of the Rabbinical rule of Jewish laws.

Jesus did not wish to provoke open hostility. It was contrary to His whole nature and besides His time had not yet come, so He decided to change the field of His ministry and go back to Galilee. Taking the direct road leading to that district He passed thru the half-heathen country of Samaria between Judea and Galilee.

After a morning's travel the little band reached the neck of a narrow valley between the mountains of Ebal and Gerizim. They were near Nablus, the ancient town of Shechem. Tired from the long walk Jesus was glad to turn aside and rest by the side of Jacob's well, while the disciples went on to the little village of Sychar to get food.

Presently a woman approached the well. This was an hour when she would be unobserved and thus escape the taunts, the sneers or the averted looks of the other women, who were not as she, that came later to draw water for their homes. At His request for a drink she was puzzled, altho in that hot, Eastern climate it was an ordinary occurrence. Still it was strange to her, that He a Jew, as she well knew from His appearance and dress, should ask even such a trifling courtesy from a Samaritan woman.

The intense hatred between the Jews and the Samaritans dated from the time the Ten Tribes were deported to Assyria. Samaria had been repopled by heathen from the various provinces of that empire, by fugitives from Judea and by stragglers of one or the other of the Ten Tribes who found their way home again. The first heathen settlers, terrified at the increase of wild animals, added the worship of Jehovah to that of their idols. Afterward the Samaritans became more rigidly attached to the law of Moses than the Jews, but centuries of strife increased the first hatred. No Israelite could lawfully eat even a mouthful of food that had been touched by a Samaritan and no Samaritan could become a proselyte. A Jew might be friendly with a heathen but never with a Samaritan, and all bargains made with one were invalid. The paths among the hills leading into Samaria were the scene of constant raids, and often were wet with the blood of Jew or Samaritan.

Jesus was above such unworthy prejudices and His discourse with the Samaritan woman marks an epoch in the spiritual history of the world. The new religion was not a tribal privilege, to be kept within the narrow bonds of mere nationality. It was for all humanity, and the isolation and exclusiveness of former creeds and rites were swept away.

To the humble shepherds came the first great revelation of the Saviour and to a humble Samaritan woman came

the first direct disclosure of the Messiah.

Strange as the incident may have seemed to the disciples when they returned and found their Master talking with a woman, their reverence for Him checked any comment.

When the woman left, Jesus talked to His disciples about seed time and harvest. They had gone into Sychar and brought no one back with them, and presently they saw the woman returning with a crowd. It was then that they realized the lesson they had just heard. Judea had yielded nothing, but the despised people of Samaria were a spiritual and fruitful soil.

**Mutual Telephone Meeting**

The Kansas Mutual Telephone association will meet in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Topeka, Tuesday, February 6. It is important that all mutual and co-operative telephone institutions desiring to be represented at this meeting send a delegate. The meetings are growing in importance constantly. Every telephone interest in the state should be represented.

**What Do You Owe?**

Haven't you wished, often, that all the persons owing you would suddenly make up their minds to pay? But have you ever thought how pleasant it would be for the other fellows if you should decide, some fine day, to pay what you owe. Quite another matter, isn't it?

Down in Illinois the bankers have started a campaign for a general Pay Up Week. February 19 to 24 has been chosen for the purpose. Why not follow the example in Kansas? We have the money, out here. No one doubts it. But some of us hold on to it as we hold to life itself.

Let's divide. Suppose you owe the grocer \$10, and suppose further—just for illustration—that you should pay him. This \$10 starts immediately on a tour of good deeds. There is no limit to the debts it may pay until, eventually, it may return to you in exchange for a bushel or two of potatoes or a few eggs. Ever think of \$10 in that way—how much happiness it can spread across the country, paying debt after debt—one little old \$10 bill? Haven't you heard of the stage exhibition in which a man pays a dollar to another who hands it to the next man whom he owed, and so on thru 10 men, all owing one another a dollar, until the tenth man paid it back to the first in settlement of a debt, and the first man walked away with the original dollar and all the other nine men were satisfied? That's how money circulates. Let's have a general Pay Up Week, February 19 to 24, in Kansas. It will mean good times, and its educational value will be incalculable.

And, speaking of paying debts, perhaps you remember the parody on Ben King's famous poem, "If I Should Die Tonight." This isn't an exact copy, but it's pretty close:

If I should die tonight,  
And you should come and stand beside my silent bier,  
And there, in deepest grief and woe, should say,  
"Here's that ten dollars that I owe,"  
I think I'd rise in my large, white cravat and ask  
"What's that?"  
If you should merely hint one word about that ten,  
I might arise, I say, the while,  
But I'd drop dead again.

**Getting Back at Him.**

Politician—"I have nothing to say. All I know is what is in the papers."  
Reporter—"I see now what you meant yesterday when you said there is nothing in the papers nowadays."—Puck.

Pope's dictum that "whatever is, is right," has fooled many highbrows, but the man who sweats for his money knows a blamed sight better.

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BANTAMS. WRITE DELLA LEWIS, LEBO, Kansas.
CHOICE WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS cheap. E. Ross, Clay Center, Kansas.
BUFF COCHIN BANTAM EGGS 10C EACH. Orders booked after March first. Pen headed by cockerel scoring 93 1/2. Ernest Gage, Minneapolis, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$3.50 TO \$5.00. M. E. Ostertag, Independence, Kan.
MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUPS. EXTRA LAYERS. HENS \$1. Roosters \$2 each. Etta Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.
STRONG, VIGOROUS BUTTERCUP COCKERELS 3, 4 and 5 dollars, according to size and markings. Eggs in season. Geo. F. Wass, Grundy Center, Iowa.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES FOR SALE AT \$1.50 each. Alabama Farm, Harper, Kan.
GOLDEN CAMPINES. MY GOLDEN CAMPINES are the best blood in both England and America. Very beautiful and unexcelled as layers. Two superb matings for this season. Orders filled after Feb. 15, \$3 and \$5 per setting. W. G. Thompson, Harper, Kan.

DUCKS.

RUNNER DUCKS. FRISCO WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.
PEKIN DUCKS - 2 DRAKES \$1.25 EACH. 5 ducks \$1.00 each. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kansas.
FOR SALE - FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH Pekin drakes. Mrs. John W. Henry, R. 2, Hoxie, Kan.
ROYAL BLUE STRAIN ROUEN DUCKS, \$1.75 each. Eggs in season. James Cassell, Fremont, Neb.
22 CHOICE LIGHT FAWN-WHITE RUNNER ducks (either sex) \$1 each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, state federation winners. Eggs in season. Mrs. J. F. Romary, Olivet, Kansas.
"DEARIE" STRAIN, LIGHT FAWN RUNNERS by sons of world's champion layer. Limited number of choice drakes. Prices right. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

FAVEROLLES.

WHITE FAVEROLLES, "4 IN 1". EGGS, beef, beauty and fine feathers. Circular free. Today's Poultry Plant, Caney, Kansas.

GEESE.

WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS, \$2.00 TO \$3.00. Frank Reamer, Holton, Kansas, Rt. 6.
TOULOUSE GEESSE. SIZE AND QUALITY. Winners Kansas City Poultry show 1916. Mary O'Mara, Colony, Kansas.

GUINEAS.

PURE WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS. \$3.50 trio. Hens \$1.00. Roosters \$1.50. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHANS. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.
WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. WM. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.
FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs. Buff Orpington drakes and eggs. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Chicks 15 cents. J. M. Bond, Enterprise, Kan.
PURE BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, scoring 94, eight pounders. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHANS Sired BY A 96 cockerel, son of first prize at Madison Square, and equally good hens J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.
WHITE LANGSHANS, EXCLUSIVELY 17 years from best strains in U. S. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter Smith, Tonkawa, Okla., Route A.
THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens ten lb., extra layers. Cockerels fifteen. Sixteen eggs \$1.20; one hundred \$5.40. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. MRS. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.25 and up. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. \$4.00 hundred. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kansas.
R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Fred W. Cornell, Wakefield, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. FINE large type. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale. Scored. Roy Brown, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$2. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS dollar each. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, each \$1.00. Elizabeth Evans, Wilsey, Kan.
35 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels \$2.50 up. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, baby chicks. Maude Huffman, Eagletown, Okla.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 each. J. T. McBride, Blaine, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN WINTER layers. \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. H. Stine, Holton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Good laying strain. Mrs. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS. PULLETS 60 CTS. Cockerels \$1.00. Wm. Norris, Sedgwick, Kan., Rt. 1.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kansas.
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Winners at State Show. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
FOR SALE - S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels (Young strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.25 and \$2.00 each. Mollie McBride, Mankato, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, nicely marked \$1.50. A. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5-100. \$1-15. Jennie Rogers, R. R. No. 2, Lyndon, Kansas.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Barron-Young. \$1.00 each. N. C. Olsen, Tonganoxie, Kan.
YESTERLAD-BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS (Single) Silkies. Eggs 10c. Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.
EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, cockerels \$2-\$3. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kansas.
FIRST PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels. Mrs. Cooper May, Garfield, Kansas.
S. C. W. L. HENS. MAY HATCH. WINTER layers. \$11 per doz. Geo. E. Martin, Attica, Kan., Harper Co.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Thirty-one prizes Kansas state show 1917. William Roof, Malze, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs. 15-\$1.00. 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.
GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN COCKS AND cockerels, bred to lay stock, \$1 to \$5 each. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
25 BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.50 each; one-half yearling, one-half springs. G. F. Penker, Atchison, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs. Kulp strain, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Orders booked for eggs and baby chicks. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, McCorkle strain, good shape, color, \$1.50. Mrs. Chas. Rose, Hesston, Kan.
FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEGHORNS of high quality. Cockerels, chicks guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Frantz-Ackerman strain. \$2. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$4 for 100. John Horn, Elmo, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 up. Sired by state show winner. Laying strain. Mrs. C. H. Wickham, Anthony, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Barron Welch, egg laying strain, \$1.00 up. Mrs. Will Wedd, Oak Hill, Kansas.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 15 eggs for \$1.00. 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. Alvina Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE - A FEW CHOICE SINGLE Comb Brown and White Leghorn cockerels and hens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00 up. Egg orders booked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. 50 cockerels \$1, \$2. 75 hens and pullets \$10, \$12. Eggs in season. Mamie Immer, Mullinville, Kan.
200 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS for sale. Both matings and utility stock, from \$1.00 up. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively seven years, prize winners in flock, eggs \$5.00 per 100. Lucy Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, English strain. \$2.00 up. Locust Grove Egg Farm, W. T. Noblitt, Lone Wolf, Okla.
283 EGG LEGHORNS, ABSOLUTELY PURE Tom Barron stock. Choice cockerels sired by 283 egg imported cock \$3.00 each. Braunhurst Farms, Gridley, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN. WYCKOFF AND English strain. Best pen \$2.00 per 15. Others \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. B. F. Michaels, Osawatimie, Kansas.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels at \$1.00 each from good stock. Mrs. John Sothers, Scandia, Kan.
L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KANSAS, WILL sell R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1.25 each. Would also like the address of some one who breeds Lincoln sheep.
BARRON'S 284 EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS. Farm raised. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6 per 100. Chicks .15 each. Special matings eggs \$3 per 13. Mrs. G. B. Wilson, Silex, Mo.
WILSON'S PEERLESS EGGBRED PEDIGreed Buff Leghorns. Winners all firsts and specials eight shows this season. Cockerels. Eggs. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.
"SUNNY SLOPE RANCH," HOME OF "Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, fertile eggs, lusty chicks. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.
CHOICE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, raised from prize winners and excellent laying strain \$1, \$2 and \$3 each. I. H. Gnagy, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FROM prize winning stock. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per setting. Baby chicks in season. A fine lot of cockerels for sale. Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS at two state shows. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Eggs from flock \$5 per 100. Chicks. Send for free mating list. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G.
FOR SALE - SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn babies 10 cents, eggs 6 cents, from world's best breeders and layers that pay \$7 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. One dollar for fifteen. Five dollars for 100, outside flock. Pen stock three dollars for 15. Seven dollars for fifty. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS - Eugene Smith strain. Book your orders now for baby chicks, 15c each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. E. Gutzman, Blair, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; EGGS. Fifteen, one fifty. Hundred, six dollars. Three pens first class pure white birds. Guarantee fertile eggs. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.
MYERS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WON state Leghorn cup, and more blue ribbons at State Show than all his competitors. Exceptional bargains in hens and pullets \$2 each. Hatching eggs \$2 per 15. J. B. Myers, Box A, Muskogee, Okla.

OUR S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ARE LAYERS. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. STOCK, eggs and baby chicks. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS for sale \$2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.
BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Breeding stock cheap. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.
WANTED - 25 WHITE OR BUFF MINORCAS. Good laying strain. H. E. Hostetler, Harper, Kansas.
PURE BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$1 setting or \$5 per hundred. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 6.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels \$2.00. Write for mating list. Victor E. Hawkison, Randolph, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS FROM WINNERS, 4 setting limit. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.25 to \$1.75 from prize winners. C. D. Haffa, Russell, Kan.
FOR SALE - FINE WHITE ORPINGTON hens. Write McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kansas.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$2.50 each. John Stumps, Bush-ton, Kansas.
CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKS and cockerels, Kellerstrass-Jackson strains, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Mrs. Robt. Turner, R. No. 3, Box 50, Anthony, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2 and up. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS FROM GOOD stock \$5.00-100. Pleasant View Farm, Little River, Kansas.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each if taken soon. Nellie Lawyer, Grenola, Kansas.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, KELLERstrass strain direct \$2 to \$5. J. F. Denton, South Mound, Kan.
FOR SALE - WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large bone, two to three dollars. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.
FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS - some from winners - two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. ALDRICK strain. Three and five dollars. Zephie Ray, Motor Vehicle Route A, Lewis, Kansas.
THOROUGHbred FINE WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels from winners, two to five dollars. Carl Schmidt, Newton, Kan., Rt. No. 2.
RIGHT AWAY QUICK - MY WHITE ORPington pullets dozen \$16.00, \$14.00. Late July at \$10. Mrs. J. C. Vincent, Jamestown, Kansas.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCKERELS for \$2 to \$3. Eggs \$1.25 for 15 or \$6 per 100. Parcel post paid. Mrs. S. S. Tate, Orlando, Okla.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON hens. Price \$1.25 each or \$12.00 per dozen. Satisfaction or your money back. C. M. Snodgrass, Chase, Kansas.
WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. WON six firsts, two seconds and one third at show. Cockerels \$10 and \$15. Pullets \$2 and \$5. Eggs after April 1st. Mrs. Barracough, 137 S. Fern, Wichita, Kan.
LIMITED NUMBER WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, bred from Aldrich best 1916 matings. Eggs from 3 fine pens. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
OVERLOOK POULTRY FARMS, BUFF AND Black Orpingtons won 32 firsts and 29 seconds this past show season. Cockerels for sale. Mating list sent free. Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kansas, Box 1491.
SINGLE COMB PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN Buff Orpingtons, fine layers, won 1st best pair, sweepstake cockerel, all breeds competing at Mt. Grove, Mo., 1916. Eggs \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Mary Knotwell, Norwood, Mo.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM birds especially bred for heavy laying, healthy, vigorous and from highest class strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hundred. Prepaid express or post. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas.
BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5-100. LYDIA MC-Anulty, Moline, Kan.
PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50. Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS. SEND FOR 1917 MATING list. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 EACH. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kansas.
MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Charles Vories, Wathena, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 to \$3.00. James Kesl, Belleville, Kan.
FOR SALE - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1. Mrs. Geo. Umbach, Spearville, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS. COCKEREL \$2.00 AND \$2.50. J. M. Thompson, Coldwater, Kan.
FOR SALE - PURE BRED WHITE ROCK cockerels. Arch Gragg, Lancaster, Kan.
FINE LARGE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50. Helen Mallam, Balleysville, Kansas.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 216 to 228 egg strain. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo.
FINE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS. Eggs. Chicks. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF PURE breeding for sale. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.
FOR SALE - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2 each. Agnes Wilson, Grantville, Kan. Phone 400.
WHITE ROCKS. NONE BETTER. \$2.00 per fifteen, delivered. Thomas Owen, Topeka, Kan.
CLOSING OUT HIGH CLASS BARRED pullets. Reasonable. Mrs. Delpha Sheard, Esbon, Kansas.
BIG, THIRTY QUALITY BUFF ROCKS. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 to \$5. Also eggs and baby chicks. W. H. Slyver, Minneapolis, Kan.
PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs. .75 per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Pink, Eddy, Okla.
FEW CHOICE BUFF ROCK ROOSTERS for sale. \$2 and \$2.50. Mrs. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kansas.
PRIZE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. High scoring pullets \$1.00 each. Mrs. Lester Scott, Atlanta, Kan.
PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 up. Eggs in season 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Robt. Nylund, Scandia, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. BUFF MINORCAS. Stock and eggs. Free catalogue. R. A. Ogden, Wichita, Kan.
CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels and pullets \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5, CHICKS \$10 per hundred. Parke Duff strain. Henry Cummings, Larned, Kan., R. 2.
BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$2.50. ONE yearling cock \$3.00. Hens \$1.25. Pullets \$1.50. Ush Brothers, Penbody, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE - scored and unscored birds. Price \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 each. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS - 68 PREMIUMS. TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs five dollars per 15. Utility eggs five dollars per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

START RIGHT. GET TISDALE'S WHITE Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30, parcel post. The Tisdale's, Joplin, Mo.

IF IN NEED OF BARRED ROCKS, WRITE me. Twenty-five years, breeder and exhibitor. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

WEIGHER, LAYER BARRED ROCKS. Pens \$3.00 to \$5.00 setting. Flock \$5 100. Stock for sale. C. F. Fickel, Earleton, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS RIGHT IN shape, size and color \$2 to \$4. From prize winning stock. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

"RINGLET BARRED ROCKS." WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

A FEW SELECTED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fancy narrow barring, bred from excellent layers. \$2.00 to \$5.00. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Stock all sold. Booking orders for eggs future delivery. Write for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, FARM RAISED, NICELY barred, yellow legs; they will please you. \$2.50 each. Write us what you want. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS BRED FOR LAYING AND Standard points, choice ckl's, for sale, also few cock birds from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

THIRTY YEARS A BREEDER OF BARRED Rocks. Winter-laying strain. Valuable circular free. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$4.75 per 100. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—PEN AVERAGED 175 eggs, 1916. Trap-nested. Their pullets mated with fine cockerels. Eggs 10c, 50-54. J. P. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Have some choice ckl's, and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

TOP NOTCH BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2 to \$5. Winners of the blue wherever shown. Guarantee satisfaction or money back. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS SOLD ON APPROVAL, free range, snow white cockerels \$3 and \$5. First cockerel Hutchinson and Wichita shows. Good laying strain. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK CKL'S \$2, \$3, \$5 EACH; mated trios \$6, \$9. Pens \$10, \$15. Large bone, clear color. Winners and layers. Returned at my expense if not satisfactory. J. M. Detwiler, Mitchell, S. Dak., R. 4.

"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. 300 for sale; both matings. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

GRAND VIEW DAIRY AND POULTRY Farm, Tulsa, Okla. Ringlet Barred Rocks crossed with Aristocrat cock. Produces best layers, blue ribbon birds, wonderful marking. Eggs \$1.50 up. Several pens arranged so they have free range. R. 4. Phone X O 4. H. M. Wooley.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST. PRIZE winnings: Hobart, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cockerel; 1st, 3rd pullet, 1st pen; 2nd, 3rd cock; silver cup. Gold special, Okla. City, 1st pullet, bred pen. Eggs orders taken now. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS, WON THREE GRAND champions, all firsts, seven other ribbons, Medford, Okla. 1-2-3-4 pullet, Guthrie, Okla. Clean sweep Grant Co. fair, including championship pen. Three high scoring cock birds for sale. Eggs in season. Mating list free. Three grand matings. Mrs. Geo. D. Walker, Pond Creek, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

EXCELSIOR STRAIN RHODE ISLAND Whites. Cockerels and eggs. Isa. Conger, Iola, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Albert Schlickau, Haven, Kansas.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels. Reasonable. Cecil Calvert, Quinter, Kansas.

PITTSBURG WINNERS. EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$7.50 per 15. Hatch of nine guaranteed. Early hatch from winter layers bring winter layers. Sidney Linscott, Holton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Prize winning stock. Size of Reds. Mature earlier. Better layers. Eggs 100-\$8.00; 50-\$4.00; 15-\$1.50. Cocls. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan., Odessa Farm.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

CHOICE R. C. RED CKLS. MRS. JAS. Crocker, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED CHIX IN SEASON, ORDER early. Lilly Robb, Neal, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS \$2. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RED EXHIBITION cock. C. E. Cronhardt, Hutchinson, Kan.

CHOICE RED COCKERELS \$4.00. EGGS 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

BRED TO LAY SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Gertrude R. Donald, Emmett, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3 to \$5. Pullets \$1.50. Vesta Knevels, Natoma, Kansas.

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. L. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

LARGE DARK, EVEN RED R. C. REDS. Eggs 15-\$1.25, 50-\$3.00. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kansas, Rt. No. 6.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FOR HATCHING. Quality stock. Prices right. Mating list ready. W. A. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Have bred Reds exclusively for past ten years. J. W. Luthye, Silver Lake, Kan.

EGGS FROM DARK ROSE COMB REDS. Great winter layers. \$3.00 for 15. Fertility guaranteed. A. G. Ketter, Kelly, Kansas.

S. C. RED EGGS, CHICKS AND COCKERELS. State & National quality. Circular free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS FOR HATCHING all season, from prize winners \$5.00 per 100. David Winchell, Unionville, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$2 and \$3. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB STANDARD bred Reds. Six pens. Mating list free. \$7 per hundred. T. N. Marshall, La Cygne, Kansas.

CHOICE REDS, BOTH COMBS. \$1.50 TO \$5.00. Chix 15c. Eggs \$1.25. \$5.00-100. 240 Trusty Incubator \$12.00. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS from pen birds. Headed by extra fine cock \$2 and \$3. We guarantee satisfaction. F. Borden, Winona, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—THOROUGHBREDS, winning quality. Settings \$1.25, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laymore Poultry Yards, Webster Groves, Mo.

WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN STILL WINS. Fine quality combined with production. Eggs \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND EGGS, SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Winners at Hutchinson and Wichita shows. Prices gladly furnished. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.

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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 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.

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FARM RANGE ROSE COMB R. I. REDS \$1 each. Also high scoring cockerels up to \$5.00. My first pen is composed of prize winning pullets at Southwest Poultry show mated to quality bred cockerel. Eggs \$3.00 for 15—\$6.00 hundred. Also Wild Mallard duck eggs in season. Let me book your order now. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas.

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SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FARM. HOME of Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Good stock, fertile eggs. Setting of 15 \$1.50. Fawn White Runner ducks, 13 eggs \$1.50. German and Roller canary birds, pair \$3.00. Flora Cruzan, Hewins, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

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PURE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.25 to \$2.50. Hens \$1.25 each. Early hatched. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

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ALFALFA AND SWEET clover seed. Will buy in small lots, Ernest Raasch, Norfolk, Neb. BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR SEED. Recleaned, tested and sacked \$2 per bu. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kan. BUMAC AND SEEDED RIBBON CANE seed, extra good, recleaned, \$2.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla. FOR SALE ALFALFA SEED 1916 CROP. For prices and samples, write G. A. Badger, Eureka, Kansas. WHITE KAFFIR SEED, RECLEANED \$1.30 per bushel sacked. Clinton Adams Grain Co., Winfield, Kan. CHOICE ALFALFA SEED. SAMPLES AND prices submitted on application. J. E. Bamesberger, Americus, Kan. SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel shelled. J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan. KAFFIR, BLACK HULL WHITE, 1916 crop, recleaned and sacked, \$2.50 per bu. George Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kansas. FINE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN. Reference Agricultural College, \$1.50 bu. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kansas. 10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees postpaid \$1.00. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. 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RECLEANED DWARF WHITE KAFFIR, Dwarf, Strait neck Maize, Feterita \$4.00—100 threshed or head. Pinto beans \$9.00, Oklahoma dwarf broom corn extra good \$5.00—100. L. D. Stillman, Elkhart, 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 YELLOW Dent, and Boone County White, Alsike, Mammoth and medium Red clover, Kherson and Iowa 103 oats, new crop timothy seed. Folder and prices free. F. M. Rebel & Son, Arbela, Mo. WE HAVE 400 BU. RECLEANED DWARF Black Hulled Kaffir corn. We are offering at \$1.85 per bu. sacked and delivered at R. R. station. 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LANDS.

GRIDLEY, KANSAS, FARM, PASTURE, hay lands. C. M. Phillips Land Co. 160, SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED. 116 wheat, 10 alfalfa. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kan. 1/4 SEC. BROKE, 7 MI. FROM SCOTT City, \$2400. Terms. D. E. Jones, Belleville, Kan. FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM, liberal terms. R. R. 2, Box 30, Montezuma, Kan. SUBURBAN TRACTS NEAR HUTCHINSON, Kansas. Easy terms. Sweet-Coe Impt. Co., Hutchinson, Kansas. IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis. FOR SALE—640 ACRES WHEAT AND stock farm \$20 per acre. Terms. No traus. Owner, George Shrivise, Jetmore, Kan. BEST IMPROVED FARMS JEFFERSON County, Kansas, \$70 to \$110 acre. Write for list. F. M. Dean, Valley Falls, Kan. PASTURE FOR RENT—FIVE EIGHTIES—four miles west of Waverly, Coffey Co. Apply to Robt. M. Carrons, owner, Washington, Pa. HASKELL CO. LAND. HAVE SOME choice bargains. Land in this county is advancing rapidly. Write R. G. Trexler, Sublette, Kan. FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—A GOOD 1400 acre Osborne Co. ranch for sale. For terms and particulars call on or write Harry Gravatt, Hunter, Kan. IMPROVED 71 ACRE FARM 30 MILES southeast of Topeka, one mile from high school, \$60 per acre. Gail Louk, Owner, Michigan Valley, Kan. 167 A., 6 R. MODERN HOUSE, TWO NEW barns. 96 a. farm land, 4 a. alfalfa. All creek bottom. 4 1/2 mi. out. Price \$92 1/2 acre. F. M. Dean, Valley Falls, Kan. GOOD RANCH AND AGRICULTURAL land cheap, northern Finney, southern Scott Co., near railroad; alfalfa district. Address Ward & Easley, Friend, Kan. WANTED TO TRADE A GOOD RESIDENCE in Stockton, Kan., on 1/2 section of good wheat land. Will pay the difference. Address J. B. Hubble, Stockton, Kan. GOOD QUARTER WELL IMPROVED LAND 6 miles market, also 2 pure bred stallions, 2 Mainmoth jacks for sale at bargain. Write for description. N. Legg, Cullison, Kan., R. R. No. 2. LAWRENCE, KAN. A NICE HOME, NEW, convenient to State University and city schools. Will sell or exchange for good 80 acre North Central Kansas farm. Write W. H. McClure, Concordia, Kan. 640 ACRES EXTRA FINE SMOOTH LAND, buffalo sod, seven miles southwest Moscow, one and half mile from new railroad in Stevens county, Kansas, for sale. Write M. W. Peterson, Jetmore, Kan. TREGO—480 ACRES, SIX MILES FROM good town. 130 in cultivation, five room house, other small improvements, plenty living water, about all fenced. Price \$10,000.00. H. H. Bacon, WaKeeney, Kan. SMALL MISSOURI FARM. \$10 CASH AND \$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, C-142 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. BEAUTIFUL 80, 1 1/2 MI. COUNTY SEAT; all tillable; lots of fruit, fine water. Well improved. 25 alfalfa, 30 pasture, \$75 a. Perfect title; possession. Terms. No trades. Fully equipped if wanted. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan. YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence: Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 Ninth-av., Calgary, Alberta.

LANDS.

120 ACRES FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR Elbert Co., Colo., land. Fair improvements. 3 miles of seat of Baker University. By owner, J. J. Breithaupt, Baldwin, Kansas. FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112 page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1916 Diagrams and Tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., (Dept. 92) St. Paul, Minn.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate firstcomers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

GOOD FARMS AT LOW PRICES—Located along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway through Eastern Oklahoma, formerly known as Indian Territory. Here are rich lands capable of producing big yields of corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, potatoes, and fruit, and in addition the southeastern counties grow some of the crops more particularly adapted to the tropical states. Annual rainfall 35 to 45 inches, well distributed. Winters are so mild that plowing continues throughout January and February. Live stock needs little or no protection. Grass is grazed from April 1st to December 1st and winter wheat from December 1st to March 1st. The summers are long and not unusually hot. There are modern cities and towns, as good schools as you will find in any state, nearby markets, and excellent transportation facilities. Land is very cheap—ranging usually from \$30.00 to \$60.00, with pasture lands as low as \$10.00, and the richest corn and alfalfa land can be had for \$75.00. The great Oklahoma oil and gas fields are located in this section, producing about one-third of the total output of oil in the United States. Farms can be leased for oil development at an average rental of \$1.00 per acre per year, in addition to which the owner usually gets a bonus for signing a lease and one-eighth royalty on all oil produced. Oil development work does not in any way interfere with farm operations. There is coal and natural gas in abundance affording cheap fuel. Three million acres of Indian Territory land have been sold by the U. S. Government in the past six years. There is yet one-third the tillable land not in cultivation. These lands are not owned by the railroad, but are being sold through an organization known as the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, composed of bankers, business men and real estate men of Eastern Oklahoma in co-operation with the M. K. & T. Ry. The purpose is to settle up the country, just opened nine years ago. We have dependable free literature telling all about it. Write today to Colonization Dept., M. K. & T. Ry., Room 1504 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO RENT WELL EQUIPPED farm; good reference. Box 12, Americus, Kansas.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—FURNISHED STOCK FARM TO work on shares. Prefer pure bred stock. I am 32 years old, married, of good habits and can give best reference as to character and ability as a farmer. Address Farmer, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

FARMS FOR RENT.

400 ACRES IMPROVED RANCH, ELK county, Kansas. \$800. Immediate possession. Write owner, E. L. Miller, 407 Jackson Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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FARMERS 18 OR OVER—GET GOVERNMENT jobs, \$75 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. Spring examinations everywhere. Education unnecessary. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED: MAN AND WIFE WITH NO family to work on farm. References required. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CAR LOTS. Ed. N. Sweet, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A RUG FACTORY outfit. J. F. Thomas, Webber, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—GRINDSTONE, GARDEN tools, lamps, organ. Schaeffer, 316 W. Gordon, North Topeka.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange write us. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—2 AULTMAN TAYLOR'S, 25 steam, 30-60 gas, separator and plows, first class condition. William Small, Anness, Kan.

MANURE LOADER—REDUCED PRICE TO introduce, only \$40.00, fully guaranteed; scraper free for a short time. Anderson, Osage, Kansas.

FOR SALE. ONE SILBERZAHN ENSilage cutter, 16 inch, in fine running condition; reason for selling want larger machine. R. E. Latham, Minneola, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A \$4000 STOCK of general merchandise, 8 miles from railroad or trading point. Inland. Good trading place. No agents. A., care Mail and Breeze.

DELICIOUS ALFALFA CLOVER HONEY, rich, mild flavor, satisfaction guaranteed. 2-60 pound cans \$12.75. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo. Reference 1st National Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 HORSE POWER Gasoline 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 today giving three business references. Agency Manager, 426 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

10 H. P. PORTABLE INTERNATIONAL Mogul engine. Burns gasoline, kerosene, distillate. Good as new. Can be purchased for \$350.00. Here is a genuine bargain. Roscoe Patterson, R. No. 3, Republic City, Kansas.

RUMELY SEPARATOR SIZE 28-44, Advance "16" horse power gasoline engine, and lumber saw. All in good condition and for sale. Reasonable. Would consider part cash and part livestock. H. J. Walke, Rt. No. 4, Alma, Kansas.

RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

NO STRIKE: 8 HOUR DAY. MEN EVERYWHERE. Firemen, brakemen, baggagemen, \$120. Colored porters. Experience unnecessary. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT ON FARM using tractor for farm work by farmer who understands gasoline engine. W. H. Bell, Burns, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS, GET OWN clothes free, make big money. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 594, Chicago.

WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

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CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

PINTO BEANS, 100 LB. LOTS 9 CTS. Freight paid in Kansas. W. H. Townley, Rush, Colo.

SHEEP REVIEW, MONTPELIER, INDIANA, farmers' sheep paper. Special offer, one year 25c.

TWENTY POUNDS CREAM MAKES twenty pounds butter. New way churning. Write Charlie Clemmons, Verden, Okla.

I MAKE AND SELL HAIR SWITCHES. Buy combs, do crochet work. Send stamp. Mrs. Frank Fortner, Canton, Kan.

THERE IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY here for a first class veterinary surgeon—for one who really knows the business. Address I. L. Heaton, Collinsville, Oklahoma.

KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF Tobacco, mellow and sweet. 2 and 3 yrs. old, chewing or smoking, prepaid, 3 lbs. \$1.00, 7 lbs. \$2.00. S. Roscnblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

STOP HERE—JUST OUT—EISEN REGULATOR for Ford Headlights. Selling like wildfire everywhere. Gives splendid driving light at low speed—keeps bulbs from burning out—works entirely automatically. Needed on every Ford. Big profits quick—Listen—Hopkins, Tenn., cleared \$16.20 first day. White, Michigan, \$134.00 one week! No experience or capital needed. We show you how. Sales guaranteed. Hurry don't delay—write now for special information. Address Eisen Instrument Company, 605 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

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**\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST** wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

**IF YOU** want a wheat or stock farm, write for price list. C. L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

**SQUARE** section, smooth, tillable land, \$4000. Good terms. Ray Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

**3 SNAPS.** Imp. 120 a. at \$40; 160 at \$55; 57 at \$90. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**PROSPEROUS** Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

**160 A.** imp., 40 a. wheat, 15 a. alf., bal. meadow and pasture. Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

**82 A.** joining Burlingame. Electric lights, water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS** bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

**FOR SALE** cheap. 160 acre unimproved Hamilton Co., Kan., wheat land. Lays perfect. Write owner, W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

**100 A.** 1 1/2 ml. Lebo, Kan. 80 cult. 20 blue-grass pasture. \$75 a. Mtg. \$2500, 6 1/2%. Trade for mdse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.

**SMALL STOCK** of general merchandise doing business at Ellis. Goods and fixtures invoice about \$1200. Will exchange for western land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

**KANSAS LAND FOR SALE.** 1400 acres in Montgomery Co.; 240 acres in Chautauqua Co. 400 a. cult., 820 a. grazing land. Suitable for ranch. Priced right. C. R. Frailek, 1936 Parallel Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

**WHEAT** selling \$1.50 a bu. Have 480 acres, all best of land, mile and half out, 300 in wheat, 1/4 with sale, small imp., good water, only \$25.00 an acre. \$5,000.00 cash handles it. Other bargains in wheat land. Highly improved 80 acres, Riley Co., Kansas, snap price. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.** 183 acres located 1 1/2 miles from Oskaloosa, Kan. Well improved and all tillable. Price \$105 per acre. For better description and terms, write L. C. Arnold & Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

**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.

**480 ACRES,** highly improved wheat farm, well located; 1/2 mile to good school, 4 miles to R. R. town. Price, \$12,500. G. W. Meyer, Hoxie, Kan.

**640 A.** smooth; good water; 30 bushels wheat per a raised on similar land in neighborhood. \$12.50 acre. Would divide. Other bargains in larger and smaller tracts. John Landgraf Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

**WE OWN 100 FARMS** in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

**40 ACRES,** all creek bottom; all in cult. but 1 acre. Well located, fair improvements. Bringing \$2 acre oil lease; drilling within 3 miles of land. Will sell on easy terms or take 1/2 good clear trade. Price \$100 a. Cottage View Stock Farm, Howard, Kan.

**820 ACRES,** five miles east of Woodruff, Kansas. 200 acres broke. Balance in pasture and mow land. Five room house. Good well and windmill. Running water on place. \$8500 price. \$3000 cash. Balance five years at six per cent. Address Woodruff State Bank, Woodruff, Kansas.

**2640 ACRES** best flint hill pasture, well fenced, watered. 2 sets improvements. 50 creek bottom alfalfa, 100 more cult. 3 miles town. The best ranch in Elk Co. Price \$23 per acre. Liberal terms. Also have other ranches that are bargains. W. T. Lewis, Howard, Kan.

**280 ACRE FARM** located 3 miles good town, Franklin County, in proven oil field, fair improvements 30 acres tame grass, 140 acres native meadow and pasture, remainder in cultivation, good orchard, well watered, a big bargain for immediate sale at \$50.00 per acre. Possession at once. Write for full description of this or any size farm you may want. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 2600 acres, Finney Co., 6 mi. from Garden City, 1200 good smooth wheat land, 500 bottom land, fencing, improved, plenty water, 160 a. cuts 20 ton prairie hay a year. Price \$25 per a. 1/2 cash, bal time or will consider some trade. 160 acres, Sheridan Co., 3 1/2 ml. town, 125 under cult. \$22 per acre. 619 Rorabaugh Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

**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.

**160 ACRES,** a perfect quarter, seven miles from Scott City, the county seat, and three miles from another town and elevator. All choice wheat land; 115 acres in cultivation, 40 acres now in wheat; all goes to purchaser; small improvements. Possession March 1, 1917. Price for quick sale \$25 an acre. Terms on part. The King Realty Company, Scott City, Kan.

**1500 ACRE RANCH, 1 MILE OUT.** Bottom land. 500 acres hay. \$17. terms. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

**BEST BARGAIN.** Well improved 1/4 section; 3 miles town; nice smooth land. Best buy in Kansas \$40 per a. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Kansas.

**IMPROVED FARMS.** 80 acres \$55 acre; \$1500 down, bal. long time 6%. 135 acres, snap; \$35 acre, \$1200 down. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**WELL IMPROVED QUARTER.** 5 miles southeast of Topeka, Kan., on good road. 40 a. blue grass pasture, bal. cultivated. Price \$16,000; half cash. Address Owner, Box 433, Des Moines, Iowa.

**LAND FOR SALE.** 800 acres, fenced, 11 ml. of Coldwater. 5 room house, running water. 200 a. plowed, 100 a. bottom hay; bal. grass, \$22.50 acre; \$6,000 cash, balance easy terms 6%. Lytle & Kimple, Owners, Coldwater, Kan.

**FOR SALE, 180 ACRES.** Half mile from Oskaloosa, County Seat, Jefferson County. This farm is all tillable and lays well, with modern improvements. \$90.00 per acre. Will sell in connection, if purchaser desires, breeding stock, two Percheron stallions and two jacks, established business, nine miles to the nearest breeding barn. owner dissolving partnership; better act at once. Other farms for sale. E. E. Gasebler, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

**WANT GOOD LAND CHEAP?** We have it in Seward County. Ask for list or come and see Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

**EASTERN KANSAS FARMS** 50, 80, 160 and 240 a. improved farms near Lawrence. We offer for 20 days at \$40 per acre. Good terms. Have several farms for rent. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**WICHITA FARM BARGAIN** 160 acres 3 mi. from Wichita, Kan., rich loam. 6 room house, barn, 30 a. alfalfa. All fenced. Price \$60. Same land selling \$75 to \$90. \$3,000 will handle this, bal terms 6%. H. E. Osburn, Wichita, Kan.

**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.

**760 Acres Kansas Ranch** 3 miles county seat town in rain belt. 200 acres fertile valley land. Shallow water, balance hay and pasture. Living water, modern 9 room house, 2 barns, silo. A combination farm and ranch certain to increase in value. Price very low for quick sale, terms 5 1/2%. Possession March. Also other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Mo.

## FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## CHASE CO. STOCK RANCHES

640 a. improved, 2 1/2 miles railroad, 100 a. cult. 50 a. alfalfa. \$40 per a. Send for list. Stock ranches in best county in Kansas. Also alfalfa farms. J. E. Bocoock, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**ATTENTION MR. RENTER** 160 acres with small improvement, only seven miles from town. 115 acres in cultivation, 90 acres in wheat. Possession March 1st, and wheat goes to purchaser. Price \$17.50 per acre. Write Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kansas.

**154 ACRES FOR \$1500.** Only 9 ml. Wichita; good black loam soil; 80 a. cult.; 40 meadow, 34 past., 9-r. house, barn, etc. Only \$1500 cash, \$500 year. Snap. E. M. MILLS, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**MUST SELL** 420 a. Pawnee Co. improved good grain and stock farm. \$5,000 cash, bal 20 annual payments at 6% int. \$35 per a. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

## Cash for Farm Lands

Where you find one purchaser for a large tract of land we can furnish twenty wanting small tracts. 40s and 80s. Let us subdivide and sell your place. Write for particulars and references. Closing up estates a specialty.

MIDDLE WEST LAND AUCTION COMPANY C. F. Sutter, Pres. I. H. Johnson, Gen'l Mgr. P.O. Box 374, Office, Hub Bldg., Salina, Kan.

**400 Acre Ranch, Phillips Co., Kan.** Situated in the Prairie Dog Creek Valley, 1 mile south of the Kansas-Nebraska line. 350 a. now in cultivation, 200 a. now in wheat, 150 acres corn ground, 240 acres fenced and cross fenced, 15 acres of timber. 35 a. of pasture, 8 room frame house, frame barn, will stable 12 horses. Stud and jack barn. Cow barn, with stanchions. Will stable eight cows. 2 good steel mills. 30 feet to water. 1 set of scales. 2 granaries, hen house and cellar. Cash price \$50 per acre. Will carry \$12,000 on first mortgage at 5% address Woodruff State Bank, Woodruff, Kan.

**ROOKS CO. FARM** 200 acres, 1/4 miles from Stockton, with a good 5 roomed house, good barn, room for 10 head of horses and 800 bushel bin, with 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.

## 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.

## Executors Sale FINE STOCK RANCH

The A. F. Shute Stock Ranch, containing 970 acres will be sold to settle the estate February 10, 1917, at two o'clock P.M. at the Court House in Salina, Saline County, Kansas. This ranch is situated 2 1/2 miles from Brookville, and same distance from Bavaria, two good trading points on the Union Pacific Railway. Is well improved, about 450 acres in cultivation, balance in good grass and pasture, and all fenced. Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Abstract will be furnished. Thos. L. Bond, Executor, Salina, Kan.

## BIG AUCTION LAND SALE In Northeast Jewell County, Kansas

7 quarters of grazing and farm land will be sold at auction to the highest bidder in tracts of 160 acres each on easy terms. Sale will be held on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

On the land. Here is a chance to get a farm at your own price. Those who care to look over the land before the day of the sale will be shown over it at any time by calling upon B. J. Stoffer, Lovewell, Kan. For further particulars address Col. Denny, Auctioneer, Superior, Neb., or Wm. E. Dannefer, Clerk, Lovewell, Kan., or Robert Damerell, Owner, Red Cloud, Neb.

## MONTANA

**MONTANA The Judith Basin** offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surpasses 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

## ARKANSAS

**40 ACRES,** improved, 38 cult. \$2000. 1/2 cash. Terms. Falf, Centerton, Ark.

**FOR ARKANSAS** farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

**100 A.** 2 ml. county seat, 65 in cult. Improved. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark.

**79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult.** \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

**310 A. IMPROVED.** Joins city of Jonesboro. \$100 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

**500 ACRE** plantation. 350 cultivated; make five good homes. Fine soil, water, timber, location. \$30 acre. Guthrie, Ozark, Ark.

**226 ACRES,** upland stock ranch. Imp. 90 in cult., balance timber, 9 miles Charleston. \$3000; terms half. Goodbar, Charleston, Ark.

**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 ml. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

**80 ACRES,** 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 ml. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

**182 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 ml. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

**110 ACRE FARM,** 65' acres bottom land in cultivation, 35 acres more tillable land produced this year \$75 per acre. Two 3 room houses, good water. Price \$2,000. J. C. Hart, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

**360 ACRES CHOICE LAND.** No hills nor waste; no slashes nor washes. All tillable; all fertile. 240 acres in cult. 4 sets of improvements. Public road. R. F. D. 3 miles Conway, 4,500 people. State Normal, three colleges. \$25 per acre. Terms. Bahner & Company, Conway, Arkansas.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM** at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**FOR SALE.** Improved and unimproved tracts of land in Jefferson County, Arkansas, and vicinity; 40 acres and upward, \$17.50 per acre. Terms. No trades. Other lands same character in vicinity selling at \$25 per acre and upward. Mills & Sons, Box 387, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.** Perry County, Arkansas. Improved farms; rich level land, soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre. Good terms. Come, join a community with a future. Free literature. Write today. Chafin-Colvin Land Co., Perry, 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.

## OKLAHOMA

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA** farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Blank Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

**158 A.,** 95 cult. 2 sets improvements. Fine water; open stock range. \$35 per acre. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

**40 A. 5 MI. McALESTER,** city 15,000. 23 a. fine bottom cult. Fair imp. \$26 per a. Terms. 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.

**BOTTOM FARM.** 160 a. 2 ml. station. (80 plowed, some nice mow land). Corn, wheat and alfalfa land. Nice grove; poor improvements. Pure water. 1 ml. school. Price \$3,000. Time on \$1200 at 5%. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

## TEXAS

**RICH ARTESIAN LAND.** Onions and strawberries net \$500 acre. Mild winter work. \$50 to \$100 acre. Buy some future comfort. J. F. Nooe, Boerne, Texas.

**ALFALFA,** hogs, corn, dairying, on irrigated farms. Northwest Texas. No floods, no droughts. Good climate, good schools, good roads, good water, good soil, good markets, good neighbors. Easy terms. Write to me about this land. Stevens A. Coldren, 601-4 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

1500 ACRES. Modern, impr. Benton Co. \$25 acre. 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.

60 ACRES IMP., Butler Co. 30 in cult., balance timber and pasture. Shattuck Real Estate Exchange, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. valley farm 1950. Well improved. 10 a. timber land \$250. Good terms; free list. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

240 A. STOCK FARM THAT WILL SUIT you. 100 a. tame grass, \$75 a. bottom. Running water; fruit, fine improvements. \$40 a. Terms. Baker, Mountain Grove, Mo.

320 ACRES, the best farm in Ozark Country and best improved. Valley land. Improved for dairying; 250 a. tame grass. \$65 acre. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

I OWN 4 STOCK FARMS from 40 to 640 a. Well watered. No trade. Descriptions furnished. Liberal terms. N. L. Townsend, Mountain Grove, Mo.

COLORADO

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.

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.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND BULLETINS. Official publications, showing the crop production and opportunities for farming and investments in the various sections of the state, including the most prosperous farming section of the United States and the cheap lands just developing. Address Department of Immigration, State Capitol B 3, Pierre, S.D.

NEW YORK

500 ACRES, 40 head of cattle; overshot barn, three floors, 50x80, painted red with trimmings. 8 room house, 2 other barns. Running water to house, can be to barn. 4 miles to city of 11,000. 150 acres river bottom. Great producer. Only \$13,500, part cash. Owner has other business, must sell. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, N. Y.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Farms and Homes Free catalogue of splendid bargains. R. B. Chaffin & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

NEBRASKA

FARMS AND RANCHES: 160 to 4,000 a.; pay like rent. Write for photos and description. R. D. Drullner, Benkelman, Neb.

ILLINOIS

FOR BARGAINS IN ILLINOIS FARMS, Address S. H. Morton & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WISCONSIN

MONEY MAKING FARMS. Central Wisconsin. The world's greatest dairy district. Send for free list, map and panoramic views of this country. Graham's Land Office, Marshfield, Wis.

OREGON

OREGON and opportunity. Cheap wheat lands, irrigated lands, stock ranches, good climate. Edmund M. Chilcote, Klamath Falls, Ore.

MONTANA

40 ACRE Montana homesteads. New law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 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.

FUREBRED 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.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 9—Breeders' combination sale, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 15—C. S. Butler, Cherryvale, Kan. Feb. 17—C. H. Payton, Norton, Kan. Feb. 22—G. W. Overly, McCune, Kan. Feb. 22-23—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association, sale at Lincoln, Neb. C. F. Way, Sec.-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

Draft Horses.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 15—C. S. Butler, Cherryvale, Kan. Feb. 22—M. H. Roller & Son and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

Feb. 22—G. W. Overly, McCune, Kan. Feb. 24—Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Concordia, Kan.

Mar. 13—Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan. Mar. 15—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Sale at Missouri State Fair grounds, Sedalia.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Mar. 3—Combination sale, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr. Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 14—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb. Feb. 21—A. L. Fellows and H. L. Hinman, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 21—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 6—H. C. Glesman, South Omaha, Neb. Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

March 13—Blank Brothers & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

March 14-15—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

March 15-16—Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.

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. 6—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb. Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb. Feb. 9—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. Feb. 14—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb. Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 17—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Feb. 19—Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan. Feb. 19—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21—O. B. Clemenson, Holton, Kan. Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 23—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan. Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Feb. 27—Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb. Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan. Feb. 3—Dave Boelger, Cortland, Neb. Feb. 14—Howell Brothers, Harkimer, Kan. Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Feb. 16—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 19—Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan. Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan. Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. March 2—Ezra Williams, Oak Grove, Mo. Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 23—Henry Fehner, Higginville, Mo. Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Stephenson, Clements, Kan., offers at private sale 40 of his good Shorthorn herd cows. They are nearly all showing heavy in calf to his herd bull, a son of the champion Gallant Knight's Heir. He also offers five young bulls by this same sire. These cows are regular producers and the kind that you will like when you see them. The best way to buy these cattle is to wire or write Mr. Stephenson the day you will stop at Clements. The farm is only a few miles out. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Erhart's Poland China Sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell at state fair grounds at Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 22, one of, if not

the greatest offerings of large type Poland Chinas ever sold in the state. A large number of their last season's show herd goes in this sale. Included will be three herd boar prospects, 15 tried sows, 20 fall gilts and 25 spring gilts. This offering is sired by such boars as Big Hadley Jr., Orphan Big Gun, Jumbo Hadley, Missouri King, by Long King, Giant Wonder, by A Wonder, and Big Ben. The dams of the offering are sired by Big Hadley Jr., Missouri King, by Long King, Long King's Equal and Giant Wonder, by A Wonder. As special attractions for this sale they are putting in Big Ben's Giantess, bred to Big Hadley Jr., a 2-year-old sow, by Orphan Big Gun, Jumbo Wonder, by Giant Wonder, and Big Wonder

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.

BEAUTIFUL new six apartment flat, income \$3000 annually, want clear farm. Chester A. Nofftz, 637 Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

LET me know what you have for exchange or sale. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, 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.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Ochiltree, 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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Bargain for 10 Days Only: 5 Fine Jacks from 1 1/2 to 4 years old; 6 extra large jennets. HERMAN WETZ, KIOWA, KAN.

ONE JACK 5 years old, black with white points, height 14-3; extra good bone. Quick performer. Will sell or trade for young mules or cattle. W. C. ISERN, ALDEN, 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

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.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers Registered BIG BONE Kentucky MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS. 85 SADDLE and CUBAN GAITED STALLIONS, geldings and mares. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY UNTIL YOU get our description and prices. WRITE US describing your wants. Mention Mail and Breeze THE COOK FARMS, Box 436K, Lexington, Ky.

15 JACKS 20 JENNETS 3 to 6 years old. 15 to 15 1/2 hands high. Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today. Phillip 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 top draft stallion on some of this stock. All jacks eligible to reg. Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

JACK BARGAINS Two Missouri bred jacks, 5 years old; Teddy Abraham III 51058 and Young Rattler 51058. Height 15 and 15 1/2 hands. These jacks are black with white points. Extra good head and ear; good bone, good dispositions and good performers. These jacks are bargains priced for quick sale. G. G. DICK & SONS, LaHarpe, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.

REGISTERED JACK Black with white points. Six years old, height 14 1-3 hands. Extra well built, sound in every respect, prompt performer. Colts to show. Bargains for quick sale. C. E. Hale, Wathena, Kan.

HORSES.

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. Siro Pactus Ellwood 50245, he by old Pactus 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, name Luta Miller, stands 15.1, broken to drive, has same sire. Dam, Estan Selotta, by Symbolier 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 6 head together. A few registered Jersey cows for sale.

O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas

Pioneer Stud Farm

Established 1870

50 Registered Stallions and Mares

Just arrived. A new shipment of Stallions and Mares. If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion or mare now is the time. We can show you more bone, size, action and conformation than you will see elsewhere. Write or come today.

C. W. Lamer & Son, Salina, 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)

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

Stallions and Jacks AT AUCTION. CHERRYVALE, KAN., FEBRUARY 15. 12 head; 4 horses, 8 jacks. One black horse, weight 2,000 lbs.; one jack 15 1/2 hands, 10 1/2 inch bone, weight 1,100 lbs. One 16-hand jack; one 2-year-old jack, 15 hands. Four big 15 1/2 hand jacks. Sale in town. Good train service. Sale will begin at 1 p. m. Col. E. E. Hall, Auctioneer. C. S. BUTLER, CHERRYVALE, KAN.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb. Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires Come to Lincoln and visit our barns. We will show you 75 stallions, yearlings, 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds and aged horses that you will say are the draftiest, best boned, cleanest lot of stallions you ever saw together. We are especially strong in yearlings and 2-year-olds that will mature into 2,000 to 2,200-pound horses. Our imported stallions are direct from the Avenue stud, the only shipment leaving France since the outbreak of the war. Our 1916 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs includes 37 first prizes, 14 senior and junior championships, 10 grand championships, 17 second prizes, 12 third prizes. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you. We expect to show at Denver, Colo., Jan. 20-27. A. F. COON, Manager

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

2d, by Big Hadley. They are putting in five Big Hadley gilts the equal of which will not sell this year. They are line bred Hadleys. In spring gilts they are putting in Walnut Valley Lady 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, out of Walnut Valley Girl, by Big Hadley Jr., and sired by the 900 pound yearling Big Bob Jumbo. Also two gilts, sisters to their under 6 months show herd last fall, which included the junior champion boar of Kansas and Oklahoma. The entire offering is immune. If you want the best in large type Poland Chinas you cannot afford to miss this auction. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Baldwin's Shorthorn Bulls.**

R. W. Baldwin, our advertiser from Conway, Kan., whom our readers know so well as a Duroc Jersey man, is changing his advertising this week in Farmers Mail and Breeze to the Shorthorn section of the paper. Mr. Baldwin not only raises richly bred, prize winning Duroc Jerseys but he breeds the same class of Shorthorns. He is making special prices on registered baby bulls; he also has a double standard service bull which he will sell at a bargain price. All his cattle are good, deep red color and are bred from prize winning stock. His ad also carries an announcement of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at very reasonable prices. Note the ad in this issue and write Mr. Baldwin, if interested in either Shorthorns or Duroc Jerseys.—Advertisement.

**N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., sells Duroc Jersey bred sows in his annual bred sow sale at Sabetha, Kan., Wednesday, February 7. In this sale are 36 spring gilts, the tops of a big spring crop of toppy gilts raised last season. They are all bred to farrow in March and April. The fall gilts are outstanding. The tried sows are in this sale because they are right in every particular and real attractions. Write today for catalog. Come or send bids to J. W. Johnson, care F. J. Moser, general delivery, Sabetha, Kan.—Advertisement.

**Polled Durham Bulls.**

E. E. Fisher, Stockton, Kan., starts his advertisement this week in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, offering Polled Durham bulls. Mr. Fisher has one of the best small herds of Polled Durhams in the West and is offering a great young bull, 1 year old last November at a fair price. He is a beautiful roan and the making of better than a ton bull. He is by Sunnyridge Favorite, by Blizard 26683. He also is offering a younger bull that will be a year old in April. He was sired by Sunnyridge Favorite. Write Mr. Fisher for further information and prices.—Advertisement.

**Herefords at Private Sale.**

J. A. Tombaugh & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith county) advertise the dispersion of their Hereford herd at private sale. They have 23 head, consisting of eight herd cows in the prime of their usefulness and bred to their herd bull, Rex, a 3-year-old bull bred by Carl Miller. They are including him in the sale; also six yearling and 2-year-old heifers and two of these are bred to Rex. There are three bulls coming 2 years old and three that will be yearlings in the spring in time for service. There is a great young herd bull prospect in the younger bull offering by Simpson. This is a clean up sale and everything goes and if you want good Herefords at attractive prices you should buy your ticket to Athol, Kan., and phone them you are in town. Better write or wire them when to expect you. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Great Poland Dispersion.**

Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan., is known to those, at least, who keep close tab on Poland China affairs as one of the best breeders in the state and all will be sorry to learn that he has recently sold his farm and on February 19 will disperse his herd. The sale will consist of nine tried sows and 10 February gilts that he had reserved for his own use. Also 21 last August gilts and the two herd boars, Good Enough, by old Gold Metal, by Bell Metal and Expansion Wonder, by A Kansas Wonder. The gilts will all farrow in March and April and are bred to the two herd boars to the best advantage. Some of them are by Good Enough and others are bred to him. Two fine yearling sows are by a full brother to Big Joe, Henry Fesenmeyer's great boar. The gilts will weigh 350 pounds sale day. The tried sows are all in their prime, of good scale with loads of quality. It is the greatest opportunity of the season for anyone looking for the best.—Advertisement.

**Howell Brothers' Duroc Sale.**

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appears the advertisement of Howell Brothers' annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, which will be held at the farm (Tootle Ranch) as usual. The date is Wednesday, February 14, and those interested should write for catalogs now. Forty head will be sold. Twenty-eight of them choice spring gilts, nine tried sows and three fall gilts. A number of the gilts are by the great boar, Elk Col., others are bred to him. You can reach the sale conveniently by going on the Union Pacific motor from Manhattan the morning of the sale. Also by going to Herkimer the night before the sale or from the west at noon the day of the sale. Ask your railroad agent about connections. They are good both going and coming either to Marietta on the Union Pacific or Herkimer on the Grand Island. Look up the advertisement and plan to attend. This is the last sale of Duroc Jerseys in North Central Kansas this winter. It is an offering of great merit and you should be there sale day. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., will be taken good care of and those who cannot conveniently attend should do this at once.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Walter E. Willey Poland China bred sow sale, to be held at Steele City, Neb., February 12, should interest the best Poland China breeders in America. Mr. Willey has, more than most breeders, solved the problem of breeding big Polands without losing quality and feeding value. He has won more premiums in a single year than any breeder in the country. He bred Superba, the

**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 extra good jack for sale. J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, ABILENE, KANSAS

PERCHERON STALLIONS One 9 years old, champion at Topeka; One 3, and one 2 years old; both prize winners. JOHN A. PECK, TECUMSEH, KANSAS. Phone, Watson, Kans. Will meet trains at Topeka by appointment

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION Also 3 jacks and 4 Jennets for sale. Close prices for quick sale. C. T. BERRY, Route 2, PARSONS, KAN.

80 Head Percheron, Belgian, shire and Clydesdale stallions. Illinois and Iowa colts, from \$200 to \$350. Big and rugged. I sell more horses than any firm in the west. Farms in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.

**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.

**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, Chase, Rice Co. Kansas

**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, Chariton, Iowa.

**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs, all ages, sired by champion males. Herford Cattle. Catalog free. C. M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS from tried each. The best blood lines. R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immune Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS August boars \$15. Summer gilts \$12.50, also the herd boar Crimson McWonder for \$125, a great herd boar that should head some good herd. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

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

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. G. B. Woodcliff, Winfield, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Choice Duroc Gilts, Bred 30 spring gilts, bred to Illustrator 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 PUBLIC SALE FEBRUARY 19th. 30 Holsteins and 30 bred Sows. Write for catalog. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

Guaranteed Duroc Bred Gilts Immune Duroc Jersey gilts with size, bone and stretch. Guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

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.

Percherons — Belgians — Shires Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and voted prize winning imported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's price. 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

The Most Important Event Among Draft Horse Circles in the West.

**The Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association Sale**



ON THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS

110 Head Percheron—Belgian—Shire STALLIONS, MARES AND FILLIES FROM NEBRASKA'S BEST BREEDERS

Lincoln, Neb., Thursday and Friday FEBRUARY 22-23

A SAFE SALE

Clean Horses From Clean Farms—Sold Under Clean Surroundings

Herd headers of genuine merit, brood mares that are high-class and great prospects in colts are the features of the offering. They have been fitted for the sale under natural conditions—not pampered—and will appeal to the practical buyer of breeding material.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held at the Lindell Hotel, Wednesday, February 21, at 7:30 p. m. The annual banquet will be held at the same hotel the following evening, Thursday, February 22, at 6:30 p. m.

Under the Auspices of the

**Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association**

H. J. McLAUGHLIN, President, Doniphan, Neb. C. F. WAY, Secretary-Treasurer, Lincoln, Neb. For Catalogs Address the Secretary. COLS. Z. S. BRANSON, CLYDE HAYHURST, W. J. THOMPSON and DAN J. FULLER, Auctioneers. JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.

**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 Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURK, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**FEHNER'S O. I. C.** Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar 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, Higginville, 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, Mound Valley, Kan.

**Kansas Herd Chester Whites** Gilts bred to Don Izzy, Don Wonder, Don Wildwood; sired by champions. Fall pigs by Don Milligan. Reasonable prices. Nine rail roads. Arthur Mosse, E. 5, 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. C.'s. My herd boar, a prize winner, for sale. Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

**"PREPAREDNESS"** Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Greiner, Box B Billings, Mo. Breed O. I. C.

**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.** 168 Heights Temple Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**  
**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** March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Choice gilts same age. Summer and fall pigs at bargain prices. Summer pigs ready to ship. 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

**Reserved Poland March Gilts** Because of recent purchases to get new blood I offer six gilts weighing 250 and up, sired by Gritter's Surprise, out of 650 and 700 lb. dams. Bred for March farrow. A. J. SWINGLE LEONARDVILLE, (Riley Co.) KANSAS

World's Fair grand champion, and plenty of other noted hogs. The sale offering will be composed of the same lines of breeding that have given the herd a national reputation. Parties interested and unable to attend should write or wire bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Willey's care at Steele City, Neb.—Advertisement.

**Draft Stallions.** M. T. Bernard of Grand Island, Neb., has 80 draft stallions for sale. They are mostly colts from the fields of Illinois and Iowa and lack fitting, however they are big, rugged fellows and are being priced very low. They are Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Clydesdales. Mr. Bernard sells a big bunch every year and besides selling large numbers privately always consigns several head to the Nebraska breeders' sales. He will have some good ones in the sales held at Lincoln, Neb., February 22-23. Look up Mr. Bernard's advertisement in this issue and write him, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

**A Record Duroc Jersey Sale.** The H. A. Deets Duroc Jersey sale held at Kearney, Neb., January 23 was a record breaker for Central Nebraska. The offering was first class and some of the best buyers of the West were present. Nearly one-fourth of the offering went to Kansas. Nebraska buyers consumed the rest at prices fully keeping with the great value of the animals sold. The demand was especially strong for gilts sired by Deets' Illustrator 2d and bred to the great young boar, The Kl. Mrs. R. E. Tyler of Lexington, Neb., topped the sale at \$310. The seven sisters by Illustrator and out of Miss Nugget sold for \$1,052. Added to this is \$195, the price paid for three boars out of the litter, making a total of \$1,247 gross return on the \$225 paid for the sows last spring. Col. Kraschel, Thompson and Shaver did the selling. Fifty-three head sold for \$5,623, an average of \$106.—Advertisement.

**Dispersion Poland China Sale.** S. A. Nelson & Sons, the big breeders of Malcolm, Neb., find it impossible to give the proper attention to the big herds of both Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and they have decided to disperse the Poland on February 17. The sale will be held at the farm as usual and a special train for the accommodation of parties desiring to attend will be run from Lincoln over the Burlington to Malcolm morning of sale and return in the evening. Included in the sale will be the herd boars Mable's Wonder, Nelson's Blue Valley, Big Price, Big Sampson and Timm 3d. The gilts that go in the sale are mostly sired by and bred to these boars. The 35 tried sows are the best lot, numbers considered, that will be sold in any sale in the West this winter. For several years the Nelsons have been sale toppers. They have sent to market all that have failed to come up to the standard as producers and for this reason this sale will afford an unusual opportunity for the breeder wanting the best. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Jesse Johnson will handle bids carefully for parties interested and unable to be present.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale.** The biggest purebred draft horse event of the year in the West will be the annual combination sale to be held on the fair grounds at Lincoln, Neb., Thursday and Friday, February 22 and 23. The very best Percheron, Belgian and Shire breeders of the state have consigned stock to this sale. One hundred and ten head have been cataloged under the management of the Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association. The Nebraska horse breeders have as good breeding and individuality as can be found in any state in the Union and their horses are bred and raised under the best possible conditions for health and future usefulness. Secretary Way has listed for this sale a great line of herd stallions, and mares in foal. Also choice young fillies and young stallions. Everything will be right and the buyers' interests will be looked after carefully. The annual meeting of the association will be held the night of February 21 and the annual banquet will be held at the Lindell Hotel Thursday evening, at 6:30. Kansas horsemen have a special invitation to attend this banquet. For catalog of this sale write the secretary, C. F. Way, First National Bank Building, Lincoln, Neb. Please mention Farmers' Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

**Boyd's Big Durocs at Auction.** J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd of Virginia, Neb., advertise their annual bred sow sale to be held at the farm near town on February 16. This year's offering is especially high class. They have picked out forty head of as choice gilts as will go thru a sale ring this winter. They have lots of size, splendid strong backs and extra good feet. All of these gilts were sired by Royal Col., by Wonder Col. His dam was A Lincoln Wonder sow. In my opinion the Boyds have shown splendid judgment in selecting a sire for mating with these gilts. Over two-thirds of them have been bred to the great breeding sire Crimson Model, one of the good boars of the breed. He has nearly a 12-inch bone and stands on the best of feet. He was sired by Crimson Of Crimson Wonders, a son of the great champion and state fair winner, Crimson Wonder Again. The dam of Crimson Model was the great sow Harding's Model 2nd, a grand champion sow and sister to the grand champion of Iowa. She was sired by Ohio Chief. Some of the gilts in this sale have right at an eight-inch bone and measure 56 inches from root of tail to center of forehead. Some of the largest and coarsest ones have been bred to Ideal Model, a show boar, combining the blood of the Golden Model and Critic families. This boar will be for sale privately sale day. Write at once for catalog and try and attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of the Boyds at Virginia, Neb.—Advertisement.

**Poland and Holstein Dispersion.** C. A. Lewis, the old time Poland China breeder and showman of Beatrice, Neb., is leaving the farm and advertises a dispersion sale of his big Poland Chinas to be held at the farm adjoining Beatrice on February 14. Mr. Lewis for years has been extensively engaged in the dairy business and has built up a splendid herd of high grade Holstein dairy cattle. They all sell on the same day. Included in the sale will be the herd boars Big Jumbo, an 800 pound state fair winner, and a son of Bloemendaal's Big Chief. A number of very choice tried sows go in the sale, including sows bought at some of the best sales last winter. There will be plenty of breeding as good as can be found in any

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**  
**QUALITY AND SIZE** Big Type Poland Chinas, either sex, \$12 to \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed and a pedigree with each pig. E. CASS, COLLYER, Trego Co., KANSAS

**JOHN BLOUGH, Bushong, Kansas** Write at once for prices on Poland China bred sows and gilts and also a few boars. The big litter kind. Address as above.

**Fashionable Stock Place** Big Type Poland Chinas April boars and gilts. Can sell stock not related. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. Johnson, Auline, Kansas.

**Big Type Poland Chinas** One strictly high class show boar and herd header prospect, perfectly marked and will develop into a 1,000 pound hog; also a few other good ones of same breeding at very reasonable prices. A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, 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.

**POLAND CHINAS** Big Type—Big Bone—Big Litters. Spring and summer pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Engleman Stock Farm, Fredonia, Kansas

**Original Big Spotted Polands** 75 fall pigs, pairs and trios not related. Pedigrees with each pig. Big litters. Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, 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.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.** Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas

**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 & Shorthornstorsale** 100 Registered Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., 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

**Jumbo Bob Blood At Auction** 40 BIG Poland China Immune bred sows in annual sale at Chester, Neb., Feb. 27. Popular big type blood lines and bred to worthy sons of Caldwell's Big Bob, Expansion Sure and McGath's Big Jumbo. Write for catalog now. VON FORELL BROS., CHESTER, NEBRASKA.

**HEREFORD CATTLE DISPERSION**

at private sale. 23 head including the herd bull, Rex 488218, three years old and got by Laredo Boy and bred by Carl Miller. Eight cows in their prime of usefulness and bred to Rex. Six yearling and two year old heifers. Three bulls coming two years old. Three bulls that will be yearlings in the spring. Come to Athol, Kan., and phone us. Address J. A. Tombaugh & Son, Athol, (Smith County,) Kansas

**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 STROHWIG, Secretary

**For Quick Sale** 12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. C. F. Behrent, Oroquoque, Kan.

**25 BRED SOWS** and gilts bred for spring farrow. 5 spring boars and fall boar pigs. Everything on approval. J. F. Foley, Oroquoque, Kan.

**Poland China Pigs.** 25 fall pigs at low prices. Either sex. Can ship over Rock Island or Mo. Pacific. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA** Last fall Gilts for sale. Write for prices. PETER LUFT - ALMENA, KANSAS.

**Shorthorns** Six dark red bulls nine to eleven months old. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands** October gilts, bred or open, for sale, Barmpton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Feland, Almena, Kan.

**We Have 3 Shorthorn Bull Calves** for sale. Got by a Imp. White Hall Sultan and out of cows of the Lord Strathallen and Golden Fame Strains. J. W. Liggitt & Sons, Almena, Kan.

**Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands** A few nice spring gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to order. C. E. Whitney, Almena, Kansas.

**COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer** ALMENA, KANSAS Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

**COL. C. H. PAYTON** Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above.

**L. J. Goodman, D. V. M.** Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.** Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: The breeder. 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.

**Late Burger, Wellington, Kan.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER 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.

**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 Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**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.)

**HEREFORD CATTLE.** Registered Hereford Bull 5 years old, guaranteed breeder; extra large, gentle; price \$200. Or will trade. What have you? B. F. MOORE, ROUTE 5, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

**WANTED: Car Load Registered Hereford Cows** 2 to 4 years old. Don't want to buy big fat cattle at fancy prices, want quality and size. Give lowest cash price, description and breeding in first letter. W. H. GREGORY, NEW ALBANY, KANSAS.

**Spring Creek Herefords** Some young bulls for sale. Older bulls and females all sold. S. D. SEEVER, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

**Registered Hereford Bulls** One 2-year-old, weight 1600 pounds; one extra good May calf, weight 600 pounds, and several other bull calves; also some good Percheron stud yearlings. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

**HEREFORD FARM** Our Herefords prove profitable in the hands of their purchasers. Best of breeding and individual merit. T. A. Wallace Barnes, Kan.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE.**

**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. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

**Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon**  
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES**  
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, \$20 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. HIGGINTON BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS**  
for sale; also a few one and two year old heifers, some fresh and others to freshen soon.  
EAGER & FLORY, R. 8, LAWRENCE, KAN.

**Braeburn Holsteins**  
A R. O. bull calves from eight months down.  
H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kansas

**Choice High Grade Holstein Cows** carrying second soon. All well marked, tested by the Dickinson County Cow Testing Ass'n. S. H. LENHART, ABILENE, KANSAS

**Holstein Calves** Choice Bulls and Heifers. 15-16ths pure. Beautifully marked, \$20 each, crated. Write us.  
Fernwood Farm, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

**LILAC DAIRY FARM**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2  
Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins  
Bulls, from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

**Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklet  
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

**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

**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.

**TREDICO BULLS**  
G. C. T.  
Kingman, Kansas

**JERSEY CATTLE.**

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Percy Hill, Mount Hope, Kansas

**TWENTY** pure bred, young, Jersey Cows Will sell five or more. Write for prices.  
E. A. SCHOOLCRAFT, AGRICOLA, KANSAS.

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**  
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**JERSEYS FOR SALE** 23 head of registered cows and heifers, some bull calves. Would sell entire herd at bargain if taken soon. C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.

**Cattle and Stanchions for sale**  
Three nice registered Jersey bulls fit for service and females all ages; also 20 stanchions with or without steel stalls; like new. Have too many.  
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Jersey Bull Calf For Sale**  
Two months old, registered, pure bred bull calf, solid color. Name, Lou's Sans Alois; sire, Sans Alois Merigold, H. R. No. 124128; dam, Lou of Rosalpa, H. R. No. 236770. Lou's milk record from Dec. 7 to Jan. 7, was 1,043 lbs., averaging 17 quarts a day.  
Address C. F. EVANS, 625 W. Main St., Enid, Okla.

**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

herd including the blood of Big Timm, Mable's Wonder, Big Orange, Blue Valley and Expansion. There will be about 25 very choice gilts sired by Big Jumbo, Bloemendaal's Big Chief, Smooth Jumbo. They will be bred to Bloemendaal's Big Jumbo 2d and Big Jumbo. They are all immune and right in every way. The cows will all be fresh or near freshening to a registered Holstein bull. Some good big draft horses and mares sell the same day. Parties who cannot attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Lewis's care.—Advertisement.

**Duroc Sale at Fairbury, Neb.**

Earl Babcock, of Golden Illustrator fame, advertises his annual sale of immune Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts to be held in Smith's sale pavilion, Fairbury, Neb., February 17. This is in reality a Golden Illustrator offering as about everything in the sale not sired by him will be bred to him. Golden Illustrator, one of the good sons of Illustrator 2nd. Part of the offering will be sired by or bred to Babcock's Watts Model. The tried sows include daughters of King's Col, Smith's Wonder, and a couple of good gilts by Illustrator 2nd. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. If unable to attend send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen in Mr. Babcock's care.—Advertisement.

**Lionberger's Poland Sow Sale.**

February 19 is the date of the Chris. Lionberger bred sow sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb. Sixty head will be sold, 10 head of which are consigned by P. S. Pollard of Humboldt. Quite a per cent of the offering is either sired by or bred to Mr. Lionberger's great breeding boar Equal's Stamp, one of the very best sons of Long King's Equal. Others were sired by Long Columbia, a son of Great Columbia by Columbus. The spring boars are by the two boars mentioned and Orange Wonder, a grandson of Big Orange and A Wonder. They are bred to Equal's Stamp, Columbia's Special, a son of Long Columbus and the new Lionberger boar Pan Hadley, a line bred Hadley boar, sired by Expansion Hadley, by old Big Hadley. Mr. Lionberger's herd has lots of size and the offering will be well grown. Mr. Pollard's consignment will be good and very much the same breeding. They will be bred to a son of Big Bob Wonder. This will be a good sale to attend. It will be held in warm pavilion, rain or shine. The catalog gives all information and will be sent upon request. Please mention this paper when writing. Those desiring to buy and unable to attend may send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Lionberger's care at Humboldt, Neb.—Advertisement.

**Cavett's Poland China Offering.**

T. W. Cavett's annual Poland China bred sow sale to be held at Aurora, Neb., February 15 will be chock full of attractions. Eight head of the 40 head to be sold will be daughters of the \$1,000 grand champion boar, Big Price, and the best yearling sow in the sale and one of the best that will be sold in any sale this winter, is a sister to Big Price. More than one-third of the offering will be bred to the great young son of Big Price, Cavett's Big Price 2d. Among the big tried sows that are being cataloged are Price's Maid, a daughter of Long Wonder, Fancy by Big Quality, and Black Fancy, by Big Cloverdale and out of a Big Wonder dam. It has always been Mr. Cavett's policy to introduce new blood thru the sire and in keeping with this policy he has the past fall bought two new boars suitable in breeding and individuality to mate with the kind of sows that have their home on the Cavett farm. One of these, Cavett's Black Cloverdale, was sired by Jumbo Expansion. This pig is good in every way. The other, Cloverdale Chief, is a young fellow of equal merit and close up in breeding to the Big Orphan. Mr. Cavett who always places a very conservative estimate upon the quality of his offerings says the backs and feet are better than ever before. Write at once for a catalog and either attend this sale or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Cavett's care at Aurora, Neb.—Advertisement.

**Briggs & Sons' Good Sale.**

George Briggs & Sons held their annual Illustrator 2d Duroc Jersey sale January 22. The crowd was so small that it was almost decided to postpone the sale but the Briggs way is to start by their word always and they determined to hold the sale as advertised and not disappoint any buyers who had braved bad roads and cold weather. The offering was perhaps the best ever presented by these well known breeders. They were bought by breeders of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and California. The top of the sale going to Stollinger Brothers of Florence, Neb., at \$155. The next highest price was \$145, paid by O. Lininger of Fairfax, Mo. The same price was paid by J. A. Jacobson of Marquette, Neb. Other good buyers were W. J. Way, New Sharon, Ia.; R. R. Vance, Hastings, Neb.; E. E. Thompson, Indiana, Neb.; T. J. Adamson, Julian, Neb.; Bourne & Nye, Pawnee City, Neb.; H. A. Cloil, Columbus, Neb.; E. E. Handley, Carroll, Ia.; Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.; E. P. Johnson, Stanbury, Mo.; O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.; R. Herrick, Pleasant View, Neb.; Peter Rasbunson, Minden, Neb.; E. Longfelt, Minneola, Ia.; Nebraska State Farm, Lincoln. All of these sales were at \$100 and above. Not a single animal sold as low as \$50, all of which indicates the splendid uniformity of the offering. The unfavorable weather and bad roads doubtless lowered the average \$10, but taking into consideration the fact that the offering was composed almost entirely of spring gilts it was a good sale and Messrs. Briggs express themselves as well satisfied.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY.

About the finest bunch of fall shoters the writer has seen recently are those of Young & Sheehy of Richards, Mo. These pigs are sired by The Mint, by Goldengate King, by Orphan Wonder 1st, by The Big Orphan. Anyone looking for a pig to grow into a herd boar would certainly appreciate one of these fine boars. The young sows are as pretty as you ever saw. They are long and deep, fine heads and ears, heavy bone, well up on their toes, with perfect coats. They are of early September farrow and would be great to fit for next fall shows. These shoters are being priced very reasonably considering their quality and are guaranteed to satisfy. See the Young & Sheehy ad in this paper and write them for prices on these pigs.—Advertisement.

**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.

**Riley County Breeding Farm**  
RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

25 cows and heifers for sale. Young bulls ready for service in the spring. Inspection invited.

Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**OUR HERD BULL**

Abbotsford Lad 2, 395841, 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.  
Price and Mo. P. Railroads.

**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.

**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 Dairies; 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

**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.

**Scotch Bulls for Sale**

Three pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Also two bulls that will be a year old in the spring. Write for descriptions and prices.

P. M. Borland, Clay Center, Kansas

**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)

**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 Duroc boars and gilts at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by paying express one way.  
R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorns**

6 to 9 Months Time if Desired

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.  
Special attention given the beginner.

Three Great Herd Bulls in Service. Fair Acres Sultan, Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.



THE FARMERS COW

H. C. Lookabaugh, Box A, Watonga, Okla.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
Double Mary's (pure Bates) and Rose of Sharon families. Offer: 3 year old R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN. herd bull. A snap.

**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. Good breeding and plenty of quality. Inspection invited. Write for further information. Address,

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.  
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

**Gigstad's Shorthorns**

I offer my three year old herd bull, Golden Lad 410260 (wt. about 2200) for sale. He is dark red, gentle and a good sire. 15 young bulls, eight to 11 months old, reds and roans. My bulls and my prices will suit the breeder looking for the kind that build up a herd. Address

K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan.  
(12 miles from Atchison.) Good R. R. facilities.



Symphony's Last 395198

is now for sale, 4 yrs. old. Keeping all of his heifers. Write for price at once.  
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kansas

**Shorthorn Bulls**

12 that will be ready for service in the spring. Four of them polled and eligible for registry in the Polled Durham book. Priced to sell and they are good ones. Address,

V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

**Scotch and Scotch Tops**

A choice lot of young bulls from 8 to 10 months old for sale. Sired by Valiant 346162 and Maringo Pearl 391962.

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further information address,

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

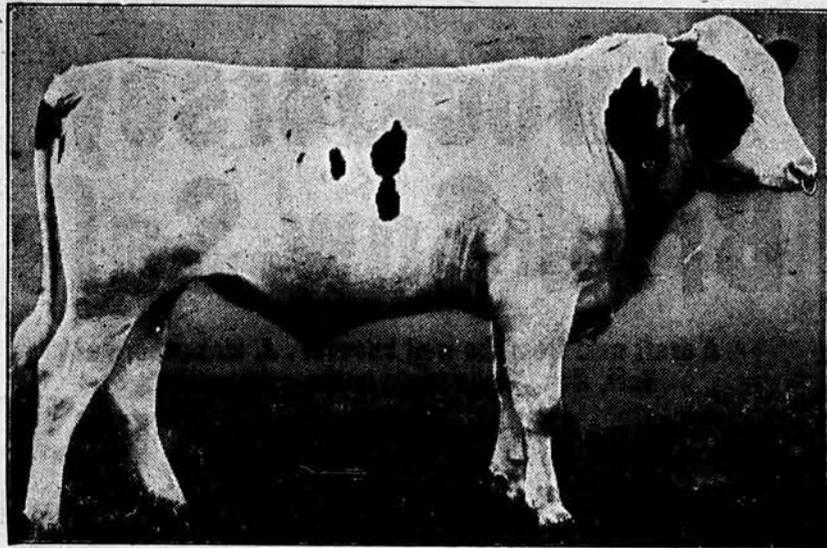
**GREATEST BULL OFFER**

10 extra choice bulls 15 to 18 months old.

10 from 6 to 12 months old. Reds and Roans.

All have from four to six top crosses. If you come you're sure to buy. Address,

W. F. BLEAM & SONS  
BLOOMINGTON, KAN. (OSBORNE COUNTY)



Sir Juliana Grace's De Kol, the Sire at the Head of this Herd.

## Albechar Farm Holsteins

Albechar Farm offers females of all ages for sale. Also bulls from calves up to serviceable age. Herd consists of 160 head of females, headed by Sir Juliana Grace De Kol. This bull is of world record breeding, and a great individual. He has a number of daughters in the herd, and a large number of cows in this herd are bred to him. There are more than 20 A. R. O. cows in this herd ranging from 15 lb. two-year-olds, to 24 lb. full age cows. There are daughters and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, King Spofford Walker, King Hengerveld Model Fayne, (King Hengerveld Model Fayne is a brother to the world's greatest cow, and is the greatest living son of King Fayne Segis, who is the sire of the only 50 lb. cow). Can make prices on one or more, up to one or two carloads. Prices consistent with good breeding and individuality. Write for descriptions and prices, or better still, come and make your own selections. Address

**ROBINSON & SHULTZ**  
Independence Kansas



### 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**



### 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.**

### 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)**



### 50 HEAD HIGH-GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

All heavy springers, bred to a registered Holstein bull. Every animal a good one. We are interested in the distribution of the best Holstein cattle that can be procured; we will not be the agency of distribution of the inferior kind. We have no bulls for sale, all sold at this time. A new crop of Canary Butter Boy King calves coming on now. Come at once and see our offering or write for description and prices. **W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas**

### Golden Illustrator Duroc Sale

Smith's Sale Pavilion

Fairbury, Neb.

Friday, February 16

40 Head All Immune



4 tried sows, 30 spring gilts. Practically all bred to GOLDEN ILLUSTRATOR or sired by him. He combines the blood of the Illustrators and Golden Models and is one of the best sons of Illustrator 2nd. Others are sired by or bred to BABCOCK'S WATTS MODEL. Few by High Model 2nd, son of High Model. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Parties attending sale stop at Merchants' Hotel.

Auctioneer—**J. C. Price.**  
Fieldman—**J. W. Johnson.**

**EARL BABCOCK, Fairbury, Neb.**

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

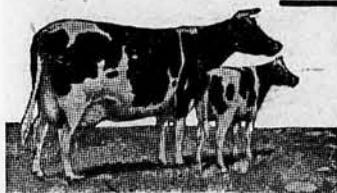
Registered and High Grade. 3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325

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.**



### 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.**

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 for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

**GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

### 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.**

## Boyd's Big Type Duroc Bred Sow Auction

At farm near

Virginia, Neb., Friday, February 16



Sample of our Gilts

40 spring gilts sired by Royal Col. 97223. Few tried sows and fall boar. One of the best and most uniform offerings of spring gilts to be sold this winter. The best backs and feet I ever saw. Two-thirds of the offering bred to our big boar **Crimson Model**. His sire was a son of **Crimson Wonder Again** and his dam was **Harding's Model 2nd**, grand champion of Nebraska, 1911, and a daughter of **Olmo Chief**. Can you think of anything better? Rest of offering bred to **Ideal Model**, son of **Golden Model 30th**. Come to this sale and if you don't like these gilts I will pay your fare both ways. The offering is **Immune**. Free entertainment at Virginia Hotel. Write early for catalog and mention this paper. If you can't be with us let **Jesse Johnson** make your selections. Write him here in our care.

**J. C. Boyd & Son, and Ira Boyd,**

Auctioneer—**W. M. Putman.**  
Fieldman—**Jesse Johnson.**

Virginia, (Gage Co.,) Nebraska

## Lionberger's Immune Poland China Sow Sale

Sale Pavilion at  
**Humboldt, Nebraska**  
**Monday, February 19, 1917**

60 head, about one-third of which are tried sows and fall yearlings, rest big spring gilts. A big per cent are bred to EQUALS STAMP, one of the best big boars of the breed. Others are bred to COLUMBIA SPECIAL and PAN HADLEY. The offering was sired by Long Columbia, Equals Stamp and Orange Wonder.

**P. S. Pollard, of Humboldt,  
Consigns 10 Head of Good Ones**

They carry the blood of big sires and dams, and are bred to his great young boar, a son of BIG BOB WONDER.

This offering is first class in every way. The sows cataloged have the size and quality. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you can't be with us send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

**CHRIS. LIONBERGER,**  
Auctioneer—Col. J. C. Price.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.  
**Humboldt, Neb.**

### Fifth Annual Bred Sow Sale

The Kansas State Agricultural College will sell Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, Friday, February 16, 1917, Manhattan, Kans. Write for catalog.

## Cavett's Big Price Polands At Auction

Sale Pavilion  
**Aurora, Nebr., Thursday, Feb. 15**



**40 HEAD**

The same breeding that  
produced the  
**\$1000 Grand Champion  
Big Price**

12 fall yearlings and tried sows.  
32 spring gilts, 8 head of extra good ones sired by Big Price.  
No better fall yearling will be sold this year than the one included in this sale out of Giantess, the dam of Big Price.

A big per cent of the offering bred to Cavett's Big Price 2nd, the best son of Big Price. We are putting in some of our best sows. Remainder of offering bred to our new boars Cavett's Black Cloverdale and Cloverdale Chief. Write for catalog, and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Visiting breeders stop at any hotel in Aurora. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Aurora.

**T. W. Cavett, Philips, Neb.**

Auctioneer—J. C. Price.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

## Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

A draft sale from the well known F. J. Moser herd at Goff, Kan., to be made in the sale pavilion,

**Sabetha, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 7**

**46 Head** Three Tried sows, seven fall yearlings and 36 spring gilts

The three tried sows are Wonder Queen to Be 388364, Ruberta Again 388368 and Lady Wonder Tat 389460. All are bred to Fancy Pal, the strongest Ohio Chief bred boar living today. The fall gilts are as choice from every standpoint as any like number to be driven into a sale ring this winter. The 36 spring gilts are equally as good. All are bred to the following boars: Nine to High View Chief's Col 199001, sired by World's Fair Col., the champion boar. 28 to Defender's Top Col., by America Top Col. 47941(a), the boar that sired more champions than any other boar in Indiana. The sale is made in Sabetha to better accommodate breeders attending. Free hotel accommodations for visitors from a distance. Catalogs ready to mail. Write today and plan to come to the sale. Address

**F. J. Moser, Goff, Kansas**

Send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care, general delivery, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch and others.  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

## Howell Brothers Fourth Annual Sale



Col. Jesse Howell, in charge of the farm.

**40 Head**  
Duroc-Jersey Bred  
Sows and Gilts

On "Tootle Ranch"

**Herkimer, Kansas**

On Grand Island R. R.

**Marietta, Kansas**

On Union Pacific R. R.

**Wed., Feb. 14**

**9 Tried Sows—3 Fall Gilts—28 Spring Gilts**

This offering represents the breed's most popular blood lines. A large per cent being sired by champions and grand champions, including such noted boars as Model Top, Perfect Colonel, Gold Nuggett (by Otey's Dream).

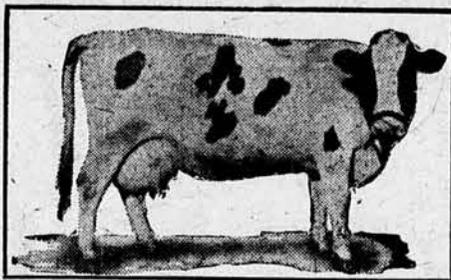
There will be ten spring gilts sired by our great Elk Colonel and these are bred to Illustrator's Joy, a son of the noted Illustrator 2nd. These gilts should command the attention of those looking for herd material.

The offering will afford a diversity of breeding—being sired by sixteen different boars—and bred to five sires. Ten being bred to the sweepstakes boar Elk Colonel, and fifteen to Illustrator's Joy, the others to other herd boars. Most all are bred for March and April farrow.

Write for catalog, which gives full information as to the offering train service, accommodations, terms of sale, etc.

**HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANSAS**

John W. Johnson will represent the Mail and Breeze.  
Auctioneers—Col. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Col. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan. Clerk—A. Mayhew, Marysville, Kan.



## Dispersion Sale Poland Chinas and Holsteins



**Under Cover at Beatrice, Neb., Wednesday, Feb. 14**

30 IMMUNE Poland China bred sows and gilts. Our entire herd, including the herd boars, Big Jumbo and Bloemendaal's Big Chief 2nd, son of the \$500 Bloemendaal's Big Chief. The tried sows include daughters of Mammoth Wonder, M's Giant, Timm's Image, Orange Valley and other noted sires. The gilts are out of these sows. All bred to herd boars mentioned. Our Polands are the real big kind and have always won good places at Nebraska State Fair.

Auctioneers—Col. B. E. Ridgley, Col. H. R. Ruyle.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

I am leaving the farm and will sell the same day my entire herd of DAIRY cattle, consisting of 30 high grade HOLSTEIN cows, all fresh or close to freshening, by a REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull. 10 heifers from calves up to yearlings. Write early for catalog and mention this paper. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

**C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.**

## Dispersion Sale Austin Smith's Polands

Nine tried sows, 10 February gilts, 21 August gilts and two herd boars. An unusual opportunity to buy the cream of one of the strongest herds in the West.

**Dwight, Kan., Monday, Feb. 19**

Mr. Smith has just sold his farm and is making this sale to close out everything and retire for a while, at least. The offering is without doubt one of the best in breeding and individual merit to be made in Kansas this winter.

The two herd boars, **Good Enough**, by old **Gold Metal** and **Expansion Wonder**, by **A Kansas Wonder** go for what they will bring.

The nine tried sows are big smooth ones, reserved because of their great producing qualities and they represent the best blood known to the breed. Two yearling sows are by a full brother of **Big Joe**, Fesenmeyer's great boar.

The 10 February gilts will weigh around 350 sale day and are as choice as any that will be sold this winter.

All farm machinery, hay, grain and 400 bushels of red seed oats will be sold. The Poland Chinas will be sold afternoon. Dwight is on the Rock Island in Morris county. Catalogs ready to mail by February 10. Bids can be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Smith at Dwight, Kan. Address

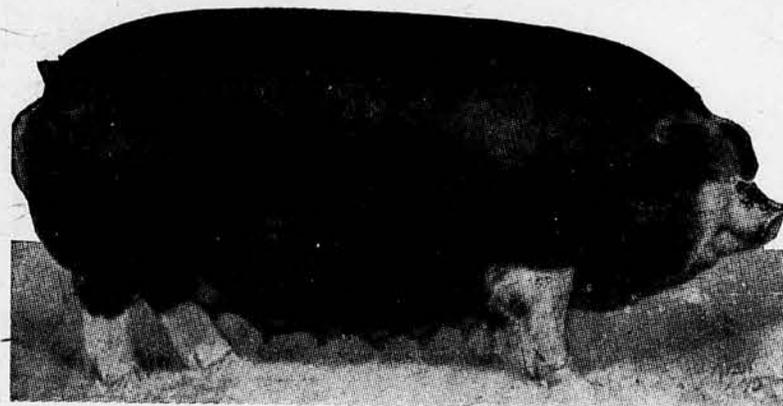
**Austin Smith, Dwight, Kansas**

W. A. Fisher—Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

## Erhart & Sons Sell Poland Chinas

Hutchinson State Fair Pavilion  
Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, February 22



**63 Head** The Greatest Lot of Large Type Hogs I Ever Offered.  
Every Sow and Gilt bred to our Great Herd Boars.

15 tried sows, 20 fall yearling gilts, 25 spring gilts, 3 boars—herd headers. Included will be a large part of our last season's show herd. Five of these fall gilts are the best we ever raised; a number of our best sows also go in this sale.

They are sired by, or bred to such sires as the grand champion Big Hadley Jr., Orphan Big Gun, Jumbo Hadley, Mo. King, Giant Wonder and Big Ben, and other sires of like large type note. If you want larger and better Poland Chinas you cannot afford to miss this sale. Hourly inter-urban cars Wichita to Hutchinson and return. Write today for catalog. Address

**A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.**

Aucts.—Snyder, Price, Burger, Groff. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

## Nelson & Sons' Poland China Dispersion Sale

At farm near  
**Malcolm, Nebr., Saturday, Feb. 17**

**55 HEAD** of Tops, ALL IMMUNE, representing the best blood lines of the breed.

35 tried sows, of proven worth. Some of them in the 800 pound class. Bred to Nelson's **Blue Valley**, an extra good son of Walker's Blue Valley; **BIG SAMPSON**, litter mate to the International grand champion this year and **TIMM 3d**, by the noted Big Timm. Included in offering are

3 by Big Timm.	1 by King of Wonders.	2 by Black Orange.
2 by Big Price.	1 by Nebraska Wonder.	2 by Wade's Jumbo.
1 by McGath's Big Jumbo	2 by Big Price's Equal.	1 by Patton's Tecumseh.

The Herd Boars also sell.

We have always bought the best from the best herds. All those failing to produce well have gone to the fattening pen and we are cataloging only the best for this sale. We need the time caring for the SHORTHORNS is our only reason for DISPERSING. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care.

**NELSON'S SPECIAL** will run over Burlington from Lincoln, in the morning and return after the sale.

**S.A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**

Auctioneer, Col. J. C. Price. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.



MABLE'S BIG ORANGE

# FREE

**POST PAID**  
**This Big Sample**  
**Box of My Famous**  
**Healing Compound**



C. G. Phillips  
 The Wool  
 Fat  
 Man



I don't ask you to send me a cent of money — not even for postage. Just mail me the coupon below and I will send you this liberal sample box of CORONA WOOL FAT absolutely free. I want you to see for your-

self what a wonderful healing preparation CORONA WOOL FAT is. I want to prove to you on your own horses and cows, **WITHOUT A CENT OF COST**, how quickly it will heal and cure Split Hoofs, Contracted Feet, Corns, Grease Heel, Scratches, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Sore Teats on Cows, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores, etc. You will be surprised at the results. Don't miss this opportunity to try CORONA WOOL FAT without a cent of cost. Send the coupon today and get the Free Trial Box.



Cracked Hoofs—Before and after using Corona Wool Fat



Corona Heals Barb Wire Cuts Smoothly



Grease Heel—Before and after using Corona Wool Fat



Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders

# CORONA WOOL FAT

## The Wonderful Healing Compound

CORONA WOOL FAT is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves which contain grease or blister compounds. It is the only remedy which will penetrate the shell of a horse's hoof—take out the soreness and grow new hoof. It is cooling, healing, penetrating and quick in action. CORONA WOOL FAT is

**USED BY MORE THAN 1,000,000 FARMERS STOCKMEN AND HORSE OWNERS**

Read these letters — we have thousands more like them:

"Corona Wool Fat Compound is all you claim for it. I used it on an old wire cut and it healed it up all O. K. It is the best preparation I ever used." E. T. Sheldon, R. F. D. Carrier, Tracy, Minn.

"I have used Corona Wool Fat Compound on horses' feet that were so bad they could hardly travel. Since using it they travel like colts. I have never seen anything to equal it." Harry Barr, Smyrna, Pa.

"I tried your Corona Wool Fat Compound on my horse which had a bad case of scratches. I had given up trying to cure him, but finally tried Corona and it did the work. Horse is now in good condition." P. L. Tressey, Etna, N. H.

CORONA WOOL FAT is readily absorbed by skin and hoof, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues and

## Heals Without Leaving a Scar

Corona does not burn or blister, grows hair over cuts and sores, causes no pain, soothes and heals surprisingly quick. The free sample will prove my claim. The coupon will bring it to you postpaid and I will also send you a copy of my FREE BOOK—"HOW TO TREATS HOOF, WOUNDS, SORES, etc." Send the coupon today and get this useful book and the free sample of CORONA WOOL FAT.

### FREE Sample Coupon

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.  
 THE CORONA MFG. CO.  
 41 Corona Block, Kenton, Ohio

Dear Sir—Without obligation or cost to me, please send me postpaid the free trial box of CORONA WOOL FAT Compound. Also your book "How to Treat Hoofs, Wounds, and Sores." I keep

.....horses.....mules.....cattle.....hogs.....sheep

Mention ailment you intend to use it on.....

My dealer's name is.....

My name.....

Address..... R.F.D.....

County..... State.....



Morris & Co's. Team International Prize Winners. Kept in good traveling condition by the help of Corona Wool Fat Compound.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

**CORONA MFG. CO., Kenton, Ohio**  
 41 Corona Block

Also makers of Corona Balm, Corona Tonic and Corona Horn Preventive.

Corona Wool Fat is used and endorsed in the finest stables everywhere



If you have ever attended the Great International Live Stock Show at Chicago you have seen this prize winning six horse team in action. They are owned by Morris & Co., Packers. Corona Wool Fat Compound is kept in the Morris & Co. stables and used liberally to keep the hoofs of these famous horses in perfect condition.