

A Future in Farming By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

HAT reward will farming offer in Kansas in the next 25 years? How will the income from this business compare with the profits in other lines? Can a young man expect to get as large a return from the effort and intelligence put into this business as he could obtain in the city? What will be the changes in Kansas farming in the next quarter of a century?

These questions are of the greatest interest today, especially to the younger men. Farming has been prof-itable on most places in the last year; country life is being regarded in a much kinder way than ever. The movement of the country young people to the city has been almost stopped, temporarily at least. This is because they see that the ferme are today offering to the younger men. they see that the farms are today offering a better return than the city. Will this con-dition prevail five, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years from now?

In answering this question it is important that the probable development of farming in Kansas should be considered carefully. What will this progress be? What changes will come? How will agriculture in this state grow to the perfection of the more logical systems which thinking farmers believe will be developed? be developed?

The most important thing to consider is the human element. The population will grow; it seems probable that in 25 years Kansas will have a population of between 3 and 4 million persons, perhaps more. A consider-able part of this increase will be in the cities of course, for it is obvious that Kansas is due for a big growth in manufacturing and in the developing of its mineral deposits. This is a fine thing for farmers, for it will supply an excellent home market for the products of the formation

"We need to encourage the manufacturing "We need to encourage the manufacturing Jackson "We need to encourage the manufacturing business in Kansas," said Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agri-cultural college, recently. "There is a def-inite limit to the degree to which a country can be developed by agriculture alone. Other industries must help with the progress." And why shouldn't our agricultural states become great manufacturing regions? The people of eat manufacturing regions? The people of these regions are among the largest users of manufactured products. Why shouldn't these states, therefore, manufacture the principal part of the articles its people use and have a fair share of the export business of the na-tion as well? Someone will say that these tion as well? Someone will say that these are distinctively farming regions and that they lack the necessary raw materials for he development of manufacturing industries. Of the raw materials used in the manufacturing industries of the United States, only about ^{1/2} of 1 per cent is derived from the sea; about 5 per cent is from the forest; about 13 per cent from the mines; and more than 81 per cent comes from the farm.

per cent comes from the farm. "The farm grown materials entering most largely into manufacturing are cotton, wool, wheat, corn, oats, milk and livestock, all of which are the principal products of American farms. As far, therefore, as the supply of raw material affects the situation, these regions are peculiarly well adapted to all kinds of manufacturing which use farm grown materials, and are as well adapted as most other parts of the United States for the development of many other types." Manufacturing has been making encourag-

the development of many other types." Manufacturing has been making encourag-ing progress in Kansas for some time. The big growth it will have will care for but a small part of the population, however; the farms will get a large share of the additional population. Many of the larger farms will become smaller; there will be a considerable tendency toward cutting the quarter-section and half-section farms into two places.

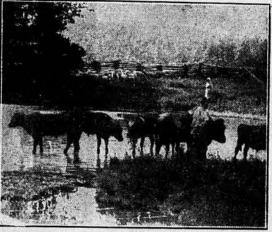
Another thing that will take care of a large Another thing that will take care of a large part of the population will be the increase in the number of hired hands, especially the married hands. Many farms that are now being run with one or two hands will add one man. This means of course an increase in the number of hired men in the country, which may not be the most desirable thing. which may not be the most desirable thing, but it will occur. The history of the older farming countries has shown it to be a development certain to come. As agriculture gets more highly organized it is to be ex-pected that it will become a business that ofpected that it will become a business that or-fers better opportunities to the skillful and smaller chances to the inefficient. Only the efficient men can make a profit on land worth \$100 or \$200 an acre. The result is that the men who cannot get the better results in farming for themselves will gradually come to work for the men who can operate their places efficiently. If you don't believe this will occur in Kansas just consider the his-tory of the development of farming in Europe and in the Eastern states. This tendency in the developing of farming makes it all the more important that the young men should get the best possible training. Every young man should have the ideal of getting the best preparation he can obtain. In many cases this can be carried thru a college course; the extraordinary increase in the enrollment at the Kansas State Agricul-tural college shows the tendency along this line. I we attending school there 10 fers better opportunities to the skillful and

enrollment at the Kansas State Agricul-tural college shows the tendency along this line. I was attending school there 10 years ago this winter, and I remember we thought that the college probably had about reached its limit of attendance. The number of students at Manhattan today is considerably more than twice the num-ber in 1907. I believe from what I can see for the future of that school that the percentage of the annual increase of stupercentage of the annual increase of stu-dents probably will increase; I think the school will show a more rapid growth in enrollment in the next 10 years.

The success of the college trained men, es-pecially in animal husbandry, is one of the encouraging things in the business of agriculture. Many of the young fellows who cannot take the long course will take the short take the long course will take the short courses, which are doing some mighty effi-cient work. Others will take correspondence instruction; more than 3,000 persons were en-rolled by the college last year in these courses. The private courses with the courses. The private correspondence schools are doing good work. The instruction in agriculture in the secondary schools, in both the high schools

the secondary schools, in both the high schools and the grades is becoming better organized every year. One of the big reasons is that the Kansas schools are well equipped with texts for teaching agriculture, which was not the case at the beginning of the instruction in secondary agriculture in this country. Some men who cannot get this help from schools will get it from the leading farmers —who are blazing the trail for the agricul-ture of the state—from books, good farm papers and magazines and from personal ob-servation. The methods are available for everyone; a thinking, studying, reading farmer who has the right pep and ambition can keep up with the progress of his business. He must up with the progress of his business. He must do this in the next 25 years if he wishes to develop with the times—if he wishes to be an employer and an owner.

It doesn't matter so much about the mea who own the land now, so far as they are con-cerned. Only the young men adapt themselves in the best way to the changing conditions. It is these young men who are trying to pay for a high priced farm from the products of that place and provide a living for their family who must study efficiency. If they are not efficient they will fail in the struggle, and if this is the case they must work for the men who can direct their efforts properly. But these men who are efficient, and their proportion will be large, are going to make Kansas one of the greatest producing regions the world has ever seen. Our present disgrace-ful acre yields are going to be raised; bet-ter methods, crop (Continued on Page 30.) who own the land now, so far as they are con-



"God's Country"—A Wilson County Scene

February 10, 1917.

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arm Editorials

'IGH QUALITY apples cannot be grown in HIGH QUALITY apples cannot be grown in Kansas unless the trees are sprayed. They require this protection, for the insects and fungous diseases are here, and they will al-ways be with us. But a small sprayer large enough for the small home orchards of this state can be pur-chased for \$15. It will cost about 20 cents a tree for the material. From an investment of this kind and a little work one can be certain of producing and a little work one can be certain of producing high quality fruit. From the average home orchard in this state one can pay for the sprayer, materials and labor the first year he sprays, and have a con-siderable profit in addition.

Nitrogen

Most Kansas soils need more soluble nitrates. In many cases the nitrogen is the limiting thing in crop yields. Applications of nitrogen are needed. Where should this be obtained? From the air; from the inexhaustible supply nature has given us. Ni-trogen can be secured by growing the legumes. A more general use of legumes in the crop rotations in Kansas will result in an increase in the grain visids. vields.

Better Woodlots

The profits obtained from the woodlots in Kansas can be increased by intelligent management. Remove the poor trees and protect the straight trees of the desirable kinds. Careful planning is needed in a woodlot just as much as in the grain fields. In both places it will increase the net return produced by the farm.

Farm Letters

Letters on farming are desired every week by the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and this is especially true in the winter. Have you been successful with some new plan? Have you worked out methods that would make farming in Kansas more profitable or farm life more satisfactory? Letters on any phase of better farming will be very acceptable.

Draft Horses

The quality of the draft horses is being raised The quality of the draft horses is being raised in Kansas. An encouraging progress is being made in getting animals that have a better utility value. The number of good purebred stallions is increas-ing, and at the same time there is a considerable de-crease in the number of scrub stallions. There still is a distressfully large number of stallions that do not have the proper quality, however, and there will be until the demand comes for only high class animals. animals.

animals. Scrub stallions can be eliminated by the mare owners. If the owner of a mare will demand the service from a stallion that has real breeding and quality behind him, and then will pay enough to allow the owner to make a profit, the scrubs will be eliminated quickly enough. If the mare owner de-clines to pay a high service fee and is willing to get along with any scrub stallion—if he wishes to save \$5 on the fee and lose \$50 on the horse—the scrubs will continue to stay with us. The average stallion owner has never made

scrubs will continue to stay with us. The average stallion owner has never made a proper profit. In some cases this has been his fault, perhaps, but in many cases the service fee has been so low that a good profit could not be made. Mare owners generally should consider the progress the farmers around Emporia are making in the breed-ing of Percherons, and profit thereby. The service fee of Isola, the stallion owned by the Lyon County Percheron Breeders' association, is \$20-and the members of this association are leading in the prof-Percheron Breeders' association, is \$20—and the members of this association are leading in the prof-its made in horse raising. We need to hear more about \$20 fees in Kansas if the money goes to pay for real quality, and utility breeding.

Rural Credits

In advertising the new rural credit bank scheme its friends will gain nothing for it in the long run by rosy-hued descriptions which omit important items and charges. This tendency, is becoming noticeable among writers for the new plan.

An example is the answer given to the question of how a poor man, without capital other than his farm machinery and stock, can take advantage of

the new loan facilities. It is elaborately explained how he may borrow from the bank at 5½ per cent one-half the purchase price, borrowing the other half at 6 per cent on second mortgage from the seller. Figuring the transaction on the basis of a 100-aree farm at \$50 an acre, it is calculated that the first year the interest and part-payment principal would come to only about \$515, and that the ordinary renter of such a farm "pays more than this sum in rent every year." Now, the renter who undertakes to buy land on such a description of the process and what it actual-ly costs will have a different experience from what he expects. Land owners frequently take a mort-gage back on more than half the selling price at 6 per cent, but not on second mortgage. We do not know where the writer got his information that land rent comes to 10 per cent of the purchase price, but it is a long way off the truth in this part of the country. The first year's payment as figured would be fully twice the ordinary rent expected in Kansas on most \$50 farm land.

Kansas on most \$50 farm land. But, what sort of help is given the land seeker without capital, to omit from the annual charge his taxes and repairs and maintenance costs? Anywhere from \$150 to \$200 must be added to these figures to enable the renter to break even the first year on his purchase, and as this brings his annual charge above \$700 on a 100-acre farm worth but \$50 an acre, most landlords and tenants do not need to be told that it is a large return to be looked for, one year with another. Any renter who can make that sort of rent out of a \$5.000 farm would soon be a capitalist on his own account. Unless a better showing can be made, the tenant

Unless a better showing can be made, the tenant without capital would do better to stick to his ten-ant farming until he can make a first payment on a land purchase, besides having his horses, cows, pigs and farm machinery clear, and a little work-ing capital to go on.

City and Country

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Filling Silos

Encouraging progress is being made by the silo movement in Kansas; there was an increase of about movement in Kansas; there was an increase of about 15 per cent in the number in Kansas last year. The state now has more than 12,000 silos; there ought to be more than 50,000. One of the things aiding greatly in the silo movement is the increase in the number of farmers, such as George Dornes of Bur-lington for example, who are filling their silos with small outfits. A little cutter can be purchased and run with a small engine, and when this outfit is operated properly four or five men can fill a silo. It is more satisfactory as a rule than the use of a big outfit. big outfit.

Considerable experimental work has been done in the last few years at the Iowa station with silage. Here are a few ideas that the men in charge have gathered along the way:

gathered along the way: The corn forage should be ensiled when the grains are well dented, which is generally when the lower leaves and husks are beginning to dry up, and the corn is nearly ready to be cut for shocking. The size of pieces into which the corn should be cut is not of great importance, but an average of ½ to 1 inch long is generally accepted as correct. The corn usually will not need added water if cut at the proper time in a normal season. In gen-eral it is better, however, to allow the corn to become as mature as possible and add water, rather than to ensile it when too green. If it is dried out or

has been severely frozen, so it does not feel moist in the silo, water should be added, preferably at the blower. Then when the silo is filled the top of the silage should be thoroly soaked with water. The addition of water and thoro tramping during the filling help to prevent spoiling. During the filling the sides should be kept slightly higher than the level of the center, and the silage should be tramped especially well near the walls, in order that air spaces may not be left when the silage settles, thus allowing the growth of mold. If the silo is air-tight and the filling is conducted with care, there should be little if any moldy sliage, except at the top. The loss at the top may be less-soaking down, and sowing to oats-or better still by starting to feed the silage at once. In the latter case, the silo may be refilled after the silage has settled, without having to throw out any spoiled silage. The refilling after settling may be done with

case, the slio may be reflective out any spoiled settled, without having to throw out any spoiled silage. The refilling after settling may be done with foder which has dried out in the shock. Of course this must be well soaked with water. Of course silo may be refilled with dry fodder, after the first lot of sliage is fed, provided it is well packed and about an equal weight of water added. The water should be added slowly, to give it an opportunity to soak into the cut forage before running off. The silage resulting is not as palatable or as aromatic as normal corn sliage, but it is more succulent and is eaten more readily by cattle than the dry fodder. Thus the usefulness of the silo may be extended over a much greater part of the year. Moldy sliage should not be fed to any livestock. Mature cattle sometimes seem to be able to eat moldy sliage without harm, but horses are pecu-liarly susceptible to it.

Irrigation is Winning

Irrigation is having a steady and successful growth. The business of applying water to land is paying in Kansas when it is directed properly. Effi-cient machinery is required, and it must be oper-ated properly if the best results are to be obtained. An idle plant will not give any return.

The fundamentals of profit in pumping irrigation are being demonstrated near such leading centers for the business as Scott City and Garden City. Any man who is expecting to install a big plant should learn of the methods used there. Special help in planning a plant can be obtained from H. B. Walker of Manhattan, the state irrigation engineer. Judg-ing from the letters he has been receiving recently, there will be a big growth in pumping irrigation in Kansas in 1917.

A Higher Efficiency

Farming is being adjusted on a new basis in Kansas. High prices are causing changes in the founda-tion of the business. There never before was a time in which study and real efficiency were so much needed as now.

Sudan Grass

A considerable planting-31,000 acres-of Sudan ass was made last year in Kansas. Two years A considerable planting—31,000 acres—of Sudan grass was made last year in Kansas. Two years before there were but few fields of this sorghum in the state. This crop has shown that it has a high place in hay production; it probably will elim-inate millet and the growing of other sorghum crops for hay in most cases for hay in most cases.

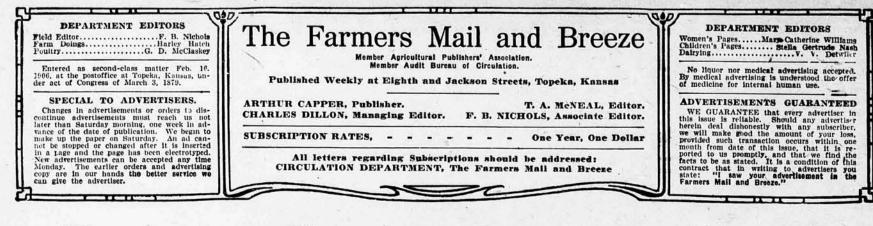
The price of the seed has been high, and that has The price of the seed has been high, and that has prevented a much greater growth in the acreage. A good plan in preparing for the growing of this crop in 1918 would be to get 1 or 2 pounds of the seed this year, plant it in rows, cultivate it, and raise your own seed. Many men, especially in the Western half of the state, are planning to do this. The acreage of Sudan grass in Kansas in 1917 will be far larger than ever.

A Large Oats Acreage

There probably will be a planted to oats this year in Kansas. The abnor-mally high price and the shortage of grain makes' the producing of a quick maturing grain crop of the isiderab.

reatest importance. Oats usually will give satis-factory results as a crop of this kind. Care is needed especially this year in the selecting of seed. Be sure it has the proper weight and good quality, and if it comes from the South watch out for Johnson grees. for Johnson grass. There was seed of this pest in the Red Texas oats imported last year. Oats has considerable value in crop rotations. It

is a good crop to grow while changing from corn to wheat. A larger acreage can be grown quite profit-ably on many farms in Kansas, especially in the eastern part.



Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

An Educational Weakness

The fathers of this republic recognized early the value of popular education, and so in the states where slavery did not exist free schools were estab-lished among the first of the institutions. The theory on which free schools were established was well defined. Free education was not given pri-marily for the benefit of the individual but for the benefit of the state. It was argued, and justly so, without an intelligent citizenship a republic could not endure, and therefore, to secure the per-manency of the republic the opportunity must be afforded all the children of the state to obtain at least the rudiments of an education. Afterward the scope of the free schools was extended so that in the cities' and towns a high school education was

added to the education in the common grades. Most of these states took the next logical step: They said that as free schools were established for the benefit of the state, not only should all the children of the people be provided an oppor-tunity to get a common school education, but that their parents must be compelled to send them to So compulsory attendance was enacted into law in most of these states. In addition to the common and high schools most

of the states have established the higher educational institutions, the universities, the state normal school and the agricultural college. The theory on which these higher educational institutions were established is exactly the same as that on which the free common school was established, that it was to the interest of the state that they should be established and maintained by the state. If they are not justified on that ground they are not justified at all. But on this theory these higher educational institutions should be in fact as well as in theory open to every young man and young woman in the state.

But we know that it is impossible for more than a small per cent of the boys and girls of the state to attend these institutions. This fact has tended to create a rather widespread prejudice against some of these institutions, particularly the university, so that if the matter of making appropriations for that institution were left to a popular vote to decide whether they should be made the probability is that the appropriation would be voted down. If, however, the people could be convinced that the university was of practical benefit to all the people they would not be prejudiced against it. Last year there were about 2,700 students at the University This institution cost the people of the Zansas. state in the way of legislative appropriations near-ly \$700,000 or an average of very nearly \$260 a student.

The annual tuition at the Chicago University guns from \$130 to \$200. Assuming that the average tuition is \$165 a year Kansas could have paid the tuition of these 2,700 young men and women at Chicago University and saved \$250,000 last year. If, however, the state had picked out 2,700 young men and women of the state, sent them to Chicago or and women of the state, sent them to Chicago or some other great university and paid their tuition, a general roar of protest would go up from the taxpayers of the state that no legislature would dare to ignore. They would at once ask why a small per cent of the young men and young women should be granted these special privileges at the

expense of all the people. Now I should be glad to see all the young men and women of the state have the benefit of a university education but I believe that it would be better that these young people should pay for their own education.

The question is, how can this be done? The state of Kansas has a credit that within its limitations is just as good as the credit of the United States. If the constitutional limitation were removed it could with the utmost ease float 10 million dollars 3 per cent bonds. Here is my plan: I should have the state cease

to make appropriations for the higher educational institutions, but I should establish a state loan fund of 10 million dollars or so much as might fund of 10 million dollars or so much as might be necessary and would lend to any young man or woman of good character sufficient funds to put him or her thru the university, counting in ad-dition to the loan what the student could earn during vacations. I should then require the students to pay the cost of their university instruction. Let me give an illustration to show what I mean:

We shall suppose that the state lends to the young we shall suppose that the state lends to the young man \$1,500 on which he would pay the state $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 3 per cent to cover the interest on the state bond and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to cover the state's expense of handling the money. The state's only security would be the personal note and personal honor of the young man with a life insurance policy running in favor of the state for the amount of \$1,500 to be cancelled on the repayment of the note. On this plan the young man would pay \$52.50 a year interest on his note plus perhaps \$15 a year premium on his life insurance policy. I feel sure that the state could carry the insurance for even less than that.

Now this plan would open the university to every young man and woman in the state whether children of the rich, the moderately well-to-do or the poor. It would, if applied to all the higher educational institutions, result in a reduction of legislative appropriations by 50 per cent and consequently cut taxes for state purposes in two. Tf: would make the young men and women feel that

Would have the young men and women her that they were earning their way. Would the state lose? No. It would be found that the number who would fail to repay the loans would be negligible. Every one of the borrowers would be negligible. Every one of the borrowers would be on his or her honor and every one would feel that he could not afford to have an everlasting public record as a dead beat. The suggestion of a life insurance policy covering the amount of the loan made by the state to the student is made to protect the state against the possibility that the student would die during the time for which the loan was given.

But it may be said that a higher educational institution cannot be run on tuition fees. That statement I do not believe at all. I believe that it would be better for the students and better for the state that they should feel that they, the stu-dents, have paid for what they get. Our professors in the higher educational institutions are continually in the higher educational institutions are continually grumbling about the salaries they receive. Well, a good many of them no doubt get small salaries, so small, perhaps, that they find it difficult to live in the style they think befitting their position. At the same time I am satisfied that there are too many professors and that very few of them do the amount of work they might and should do. The number of members in the faculty should be reduced number of members in the faculty should be reduced. number of members in the faculty should be reduced. The salaries of those remaining should be raised somewhat, perhaps, and they be required to do more and better work than they do now. A really cap-able instructor deserves good pay while an in-capable instructor is mighty expensive at any price. Our taxes are constantly increasing. Appropria-tions have more than doubled within a few years but our bicker educational institutions are conbut our higher educational institutions are constartly complaining about the smallness of the ap-propriations given them. Let us arrange to place these institutions on a self-sustaining basis and help the young men and women of the state to help themselves.

▶ Is It to be War?

That question is asked me a dozen times a day. Of course I do not know. Somehow or other I feel that we are not to be visited by the curse of war,

but if asked to give my reason why I could not give anything more than a hope that it may be so. I am not disposed, in this crisis, to criticize the President. I cannot see how he could have done President. I cannot see how he could have done otherwise than sever diplomatic relations in view of previous warnings to Germany and the deliberate announcement of that government that it intended to resume the ruthless warfare with submarines which it had promised to abandon.

It may be said that our ships should not venture within the danger zone, knowing as the commanders of them do know, that in all probability they will of them do know, that in all probability they will get both themselves and this nation into trouble. I agree fully that no citizen of this country should put himself in a position where he endangers the peace of his country unless compelled to do so by actual necessity. I would therefore agree with the statement that our citizens and our ships should, as far as possible, keep out of the danger zone. However, it must be remembered that these citi-zens of ours in the transaction of legitimate busi-

zens of ours in the transaction of legitimate business may be compelled to go within this danger zone, and when some foreign power deliberately announces that these ships and citizens will not be permitted to come within this danger zone even on legitimate business, there would seem to be

only one course to pursue and that is to announce that we will no longer maintain friendly relations with such a country, and further, that if such nation should murder our bitizens wantonly or sink our ships after such severance of diplomatic relations we could scarcely do less than take such means as might be in our power to protect the lives

and property of our citizens. Let me cite a somewhat parallel case, altho of course of trifling importance as compared with the present tragedy. In every city of very considerable size there is a danger zone, a locality where it is not safe to go without police protection. Into this part of the city the peaceful, law-abiding citizen will not or should not venture unless required to Into this go there in the pursuit of his legitimate business or in the performance of some duty. But if an or-ganization should be formed in this danger zone which should announce the deliberate purpose to attack any person who came within that district it certainly would be the duty of the city authorities to exercise all the police power of the city to prevent such attack.

I should say that unless Americans have to go into the danger zone on the other side of the water in the performance of necessary and legitimate busi-ness or in the performance of some necessary duty they should keep out, for the reason that they should not unnecessarily involve themselves or their gov-ernment in trouble.

But in this case, if we understand Germany's posi-tion, it is that that country proposes to pay no attention to the rights of neutrals within a danger attention to the rights of neutrals within a danger zone which it proposes arbitrarily to establish. To this, of course, this nation cannot well submit. I think that it is only fair to President Wilson to say that he has tried earnestly to keep this nation out of trouble. He has been criticized because he has not long ago severed diplomatic relations with Germany. With that criticism I am not in sym-nethy. War is such a fearful thing so destructive Germany. With that criticism I am not in sym-pathy. War is such a fearful thing, so destructive of human life and property, so productive of misery and so calculated to stir up the worst passions of men, that it certainly is to be avoided if possible. Better far to bear with a good many slights and even what may be considered national insults than to pluge into war with all of its train of horror

even what may be considered national insults than to plunge into war with all of its train of horrors. The great majority of the American people, I be-lieve, agree with this view. If they had not agreed with it Wilson would not have been re-elected. At the same time I believe that a majority of the peo-ple will be ready to sustain the President in the present serious crisis. The severance of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war and as I relations does not necessarily mean war, and as I have said before, I still have a strong hope that war will not result.

Germany's Object

When the German ambassador, Bernstorff, re-ceived his passport at the time diplomatic relations between his country and this were severed, he stated that he had expected it and even went so far as to say that the President could scarcely do otherwise. This would indicate that the German government had considered carefully all the possible results of a diplomatic break with the one powerful neutral nation when it determined upon its submarine policy. The military authorities who are more apt to think of war as a result of a more of this kind then The military authorities who are more apt to think of war as a result of a move of this kind than would a civilian, must have taken into consideration not only the possibility, but even the probability that the United States would be added to the long list of Germany's foes. They could not have labored, either, under any delusions as to the power of this nation. True the United States is pre-emimently a peaceful nation and is not at this time prepared for war, but there is no nation in the world that posseess the material resources of this nation either possesses the material resources of this nation either in wealth or in the capacity to manufacture muni-tions of war. There is only one nation which even exceeds it in the possible number of fighting men who could be put into the field. Germany must have known that if once war should actually be must declared, the tremendous resources of this country would be turned to the business of preparation for war and that sooner or later Germany must lose.

The Kaiser and his advisers also must have understood fully what it would mean to have the economic forces of the United States, to say nothing of the possible military forces arrayed against the central powers. Then why did the German government take a step which its ruler knew certainly would array

this powerful nation against it and probably result in arraying other neutral nations against it? Two theories are advanced: one that the military

advisers of the Kaiser actually believe that they can shut off food importation to England, Ireland and Scotland entirely and thus force the British government to yield in order to escape starvation. The other is that the German government wished to save its face with its own people. According to this latter theory the German government could say to the German people, "We could have whipped Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Rumania, but we cannot hold out against the whole world. We are compelled, therefore, to yield and get the best peace terms possible." advisers of the Kaiser actually believe that they

Personally I do not give much weight to the latter theory. I am of the opinion that the Kaiser and his military advisers believed that sooner or later the war must go against them if they continued to conduct it in the ordinary manner or even in the most extraordinary manner in which this war has been conducted on the land. They believed that their enemies were increasing gradually their strength on land and that sooner or later they would be attempt to break them the Campan lines be strong enough to break thru the German lines on one side or the other. There was a chance, how-ever, that the English people might be compelled to yield by a campaign of submarine frightfulness that would bring starvation to them. The German mind has become so much accustomed to the idea that military force is the only force that counts, that it believes that anything may be accomplished by the force of German arms.

It seems to me that this submarine campaign is bound to fail. Vast destruction will be caused by these undersea boats, but they will not be able entirely to shut off food supplies from the British isles. Food in England, Scotland and Ireland will be scarce, but there will not be actual starvation. On the other hand this kind of warfare is calculated to stir the British mind to a fury not hitherto known. The British mind is phlegmatic, not easily aroused, but when once aroused is the most stubborn mind in the world, and the least inclined to yield. Furthermore, the fact that the action of the Gerrunchermore, the latt that the action of the Ger-man government has resulted in that nation's losing the friendship of the United States and probably of other neutral nations, will tend greatly to hearten the British and French, and make them more than ever determined to fight the war to a finish. To my mind this is another evidence of the failure of militariam lates is the failure

of militarism. Militarism loses sight of moral forces of militarism. Militarism loses sight of moral forces entirely. It believes that brute force can accomplish what it wants, but fails to understand that it is impossible for mere brute force to triumph per-manently over moral forces. It may cause tremen-dous havoc and suffering, but in the end it must fail. In this crisis I still have a profound sympathy with the Common record. They have shown maryelous with the German people. They have shown marvelous qualities in both peace and war. They are the victims of conditions for which they were not re-sponsible. The fact that they are loyal to their government, which I consider one of the most cruel and despotic governments, does not destroy my sym-pathy for them at all. The fact that they do not see the faults of their government as the outside world

The question often is asked: Suppose this govern-ment should get into war with Germany, would the millions of Germans in this country be loyal to the United States? In my opinion they would be loyal. Naturally, their sympathies are with their suffering relatives across the water. For that they are not to be blamed but if the hard test came nearly all of them would be loyal to the country of their adoption adoption.

A Question of Weather

I took a run up into Nebraska the other day and ran into weather 24 degrees below zero with a wind blowing across the prairies at the rate of 40 miles an hour. These Nebraskans must have more of that an hour. These Nebraskans must have more of that kind of weather than we have in Kansas. I judge from the fact that so many of them are wearing those big heavy Galloway hide overcoats. You see that kind of overcoats in Kansas of course, but not so many as up in Nebraska. Still the Nebraskans were grumbling as much about the weather as the neonle do in Kansas people do in Kansas. Did you ever think that if it wasn't for the weather

the conversation of the world would slump at least 50 per cent? We are apt to rank ourselves as pretty intelligent people but the fact is that our stock of ideas is mighty limited. That is the reason why from half to two-thirds of the conversation is made up of utterly inspe observations about the weather up of utterly inane observations about the weather Let two average citizens walk three blocks together and the chances are that about 90 per cent of their remarks will be about the weather and not a single new expression or an observation of the slightest value will be made by either. And if the same men value will be made by either. And if the same men happen to walk together the next day they will make the same observations. And if they walk to-gether every day for a week the chances are that one or the other will remark it is a fine day or that it is pretty cold or pretty hot just as if both of them weren't perfectly aware of the fact. I think I never knew of more than one man who really got any excitement or real interest out of talking about the weather. He was a contentious, crotchety sort of a man who insisted on having an argument no matter what the subject of conversation might be. No matter what anyone might say about

might be. No matter what anyone might say about the weather, old Jed would take issue with him and unless the other man would back off and shut up entirely Jed would have a right warm entirely Jed would manage to develop a right warm

argument. For instance, a man would casually re-mark "Nice day, isn't it?" Jed would immediately challenge the statement. "It depends on what you call a nice day. What is your idea about what it takes to make a nice day?" Perhams the other person would undertake to out Perhaps the other person would undertake to out-line his estimate of a fine day, but old Jed would take issue with him on every point and wind up by giving it as his opinion that the other-man didn't

giving it as his opinion that the other-man didn't know anything about weather on general principles. Sometimes the argument would be so hot that there was a likelihood that it would become serious. Weather was that man's specialty. He knew just what kind of weather it had been every day for the last five years and he went around trying to get people to express their recollection about the kind of weather it was on a certain day six months before and then pull his record and hold them up to scorn. Speaking of cheerful men I found one man up in Speaking of cheerful men I found one man up in Nebrasking of enterful men i found one man up in Nebraska who expressed himself as satisfied with the Kansas and Nebraska variety of weather and he expressed that opinion just when the mercury was settling down toward 24 degrees below zero.

Now I like a cheerful man and I also am a loyal admirer of Kansas and Nebraska. They are both bully good states and inhabited with as fine a lot of people, on the average, as there is in any part of America. But in my opinion both these states can show some of the most abominable samples of weather displayed anywhere in this glorious country. The man who says that he enjoys weather that is 24 degrees below zero where the wind is blowing at the rate of more than 40 miles an hour is in my opinion either a liar or is incurably diseased in his bean. The same observation might be made concerning the individual who says that he enjoys the western winds either in winter or summer. This cheerful citizen I met who expressed his satisfaction with the brand of weather this part of Nebraska has been handing out says he doesn't want to get into a mild, equable climate where there is never any winter or real summer. He says that a friend of his went over to the Hawaiian Islands. He got sick of it in a few weeks and was hungry to get back to Kansas where the wind blows and the weather varies 50 degrees in half a day. In six weeks he was so lonesome he couldn't stand it any longer and solid for the United States and some head to Kan sailed for the United States and came back to Kan-sas or Nebraska where the weather was apt to take a new turn every six hours.

Speaking of weather conditions, unless there is a change within the next six weeks neither Kansas nor Nebraska is going to come out with any 800 million bushels of wheat next year. A good deal of wheat sown last fall is in serious condi-tion. Considerable of the wheat sown has never even sprouted and a good deal that has sprouted is worse off than if it had not sprouted. I have seen wonders worked on wheat fields by spring rains, and that may happen again but just now it looks as if neither Kansas nor Nebraska will have more than half a wheat area part wood. half a wheat crop next year.

Partisanship

I am in receipt of a few letters and a couple of newspaper clippings criticizing my statement in favor of an extension of the terms of state officers from two to four years, and making them ineligible for re-election. In all of these letters and newsfor re-election. In all of these letters and news-papers Oklahoma is cited as an example of the bane-ful effect of the four-year term. My critics say that these officers, when elected, know that they can neither be re-elected nor disturbed during four years, and so become reckless and corrupt because they know the people cannot get at them. Now, if the reports I have heard from Oklahoma are correct or anywhere nearly correct the criti-cisms of that state government are well founded. I believe the government of that state is inefficient

believe the government of that state is inefficient and rotten. But I do not believe that the four-year term is the cause. The trouble with Oklahoma is term is the cause. The trouble with Oklahoma is that most of the voters are controlled by hide bound partisanship. They may realize that they are being misgoverned by inefficient and corrupt offi-cials, but they have had the partisan idea drilled into them to such an extent that they will vote for corrupt officials on their party ticket rather—than go across the party line and vote for honest and efficient men of another party. Party name is a fetish with them and party fealty a religion. That state of mind on the part of the majority is certain to result in corrupt, extravagant and inefficient government anywhere. It does not make any dif-ference what the party name may be, the result softmarket anywhere. It does not make any dif-ference what the party name may be, the result is the same. Blind fealty to party and to party bosses made Philadelphia a rotten city and Pennsyl-vania a rotten state. In that case the party name was Republican. The same blind devotion to party made New York the most corruptly governed city, nerhans in the world. In the task of the same blind devotion to party perhaps, in the world. In that case the party name was Democrat.

In my opinion almost every state government and most of the city governments of the South are ex-travagant, and honeycombed with corruption for the very same reason. It would be a Godsend to the very same reason. It would be a Godsend to the South if the old, rotten political machine could be broken up, but it will not be broken up so long as the majority is controlled by blind, partisan sentiment instead of by calm reason and good horse sense. So long as partisanship controls it is entirely im-material whether the official terms of state officers are two years or four years. The officiers will look not to the people but to the political bosses who control the party organization. Now, the party boss always is selfish and usual-

ly politically corrupt. When he puts a man in office he expects that man to serve his selfish purposes and the official, knowing his master's voice, does as he is told. The people are not consulted. They are expected to support the party, right or wrong. They are taught to believe that the man who scratches his ticket is a turncoat and a traitor, and if a majority is educated into that belief, the party

However, even in a state where there is so much independent voting as in Kansas, while I favor the long term with the provision that the state officer is ineligible for re-election, I should leave it within the power of the people at any time to recall the official. A faithful official is entitled to a four-year tenure of office. We recognize the justice of that he recognize the fustion of the the second sec official. A faithful official is entitled to a four-year tenure of office. We recognize the justice of that by generally re-electing our state officers for a second term. It is also an unwritten law, at least so far as the governor is concerned that he shall not be a candidate for a third term. Most governors understand that perfectly well and do not ask or expect a third term. If the argument of my critics was sound, our governors would become corrupt during their second terms because they do not ex-pect another election. Instead of that we have found that almost without exception they give the people better service during the second term than during the first. Here is where my critics make their mistake. They assume that an official will become corrupt if he knows or feels that he will not be disturbed and that no further political hon-ors can be expected by him. The truth is that an honest official will be honest regardless of the length of his term, and regardless of whether he is eligible for re-election. Inefficient and corrupt officials as a rule result from a corrupt system and there is nothing more conducive to a bad system than parti-sanship. The man who insists on party loyalty, whose political creed is to vote his ticket straight. sanship. The man who insists on party loyalty, whose political creed is to vote his ticket straight, may not be corrupt but he is advocating the thing may not be corrupt but he is advocating the thing that leads to political corruption and bad government. If your party nominates a candidate whom you know to be either incompetent or corrupt it is not only your right but your highest duty to go across the party line and vote for a candidate who is honest and competent, and if there does not happen to be that sort of a candidate remaining on either party ticket, then pick out an honest, competent man who is not a candidate and vote for him.

Mr. Easterly on Socialism

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view, and it seems to me a much more practical view of what might be accomplished by Socialism than do some other writers. In my discussion of the proposal to abolish all rent, interest and profit, I was not attempting to pass on the question of the right or wrong of that proposition, but I did come to the conclusion, which I still hold, that if profit were actually abolished it would, necessarily, result in doing away with private property. It may develop later that the abolishing of private property would be a good thing. I do not think it would, erty would be a good thing. I do not think it would, but I may become convinced that I have been wrong in my belief that private ownership of prop-erty with reasonable limitations is a good thing. I see that Mr. Easterly is not opposed to private ownership of property. What he desires, and this I heartily favor, is a more economical system of production and distribution. The means necessary to this better system of distribution he would have publicly owned and operated at cost. That I am in favor of and that must sconer or later be brought publicly owned and operated at cost. That I am in favor of, and that must sconer or later be brought about. In fact I am satisfied that public senti-ment is traveling rather rapidly in that direction.

February 10, 1917.

Boosters-New and Old Capper Pig Club Boys Tell What's Been Done and What's Doing in 1917

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

No MEMBER of the Capper Pig Club would get my sow. That was my worst in 1916 showed more enthusiasm trouble, but it was solved later. John" Shepard of Marshall county. We cation and touch with Mr. Case. After were at least five that would weigh me then I walked down and met her, called him "Little John" when he came looking around and also writing to some about 500 pounds each. The rest would and walked along beside her and **N** in 1916 showed more enthusiasm over the work than did "Little John" Shepard of Marshall county. We John" Shepard of Marshall county. We called him "Little John" when he came to the state fair at Topeka because he's only about as big as a pound of soap, but when I introduced John to Arthur Capper I told Mr. Capper that here was Capper I told Mr. Capper that here was one of our biggest boys "from the shoul-ders up," and all the boys agreed. A real boy is John Shepard and he be-lieves in doing things. At a friendly meeting where "a fellow could jump up and say—" as John so happily expresses it, we discussed making the 1917 club bigger and better. Up popped John dur-ing the meeting. "And we won't just talk, either," announced the pepper box from Marshall, "we'll do things, too." That's the spirit that wins in the big game of life as well as in raising pigs. John Shepard paid \$35 for Rosy Nell,

John Shepard paid \$35 for Rosy Nell, his Duroc contest sow. So well did she repay his care that when the contest closed John had an actual profit of \$139.61 to show. An "actual profit" I announce for John kept accurate records of the prices paid for his feed as well as entering the cost called for by the contest rules. And as the actual cost contest rules. And as the actual cost figures for feed total but \$12.48 more in producing 1,690 pounds of pork—con-siderably less than a cent a pound—the assertion made by the "can't be did" crowd that pork could not be produced nearly so cheaply as the records indi-cate is proved untrue. John's record shows that he paid \$19.55 for shorts fed while the contest cost figures \$18. Oil-meal fed cost \$210.10 cents more than meal fed cost \$2.10, 10 cents more than contest value and tankage fed cost \$2.60, another 10 cents more than our record price. The big increase in feeding cost came from the increased price of corn. Contest values charged the corn fed at \$27.10 but John's record shows that he \$27.10 but John's record shows that he paid out \$37.50. In addition to the feeds named, the sow and pigs had milk valued at \$1.45 and ran on rye pasture for a charge of 90 cents. This excel-lent record proves that profitable pork can be produced with comparatively little pasture. Based on contest values for feed John's profit record was \$152.09. The breeder from whom the sow was purchased added \$5 to the winning \$10 so, after all, the actual profit record is more than the contest record after all. Some farmers I know didn't make a Some farmers I know didn't make a clear profit of \$154.61 for the entire season's work last year.

contest work wasn't work. It was play and going to school and business train-ing and making friends. Read the story and you will get a word picture of a great many intéresting things that happened to our Marshall county friend last year:

to our Marshall county friend last year: "One day after we had gotten the mail and had looked it over we found the dear old farm paper, The Farmers Mail and Breeze," wrote John. "After turning and reading along, papa came to nearly a whole page, and in large letters it said, 'Get Into the Capper Pig Club. One Boy in Every County in Kansas Has a Chance to Make Good for Himself. Read the Rules.' We did as it said and both of us thought it a very good thing. I read it over twice very good thing. I read it over twice and was determined to join. I sat down and filled out the necessary blank, put it in an envelope and sent it to John F. Case, the contest manager. The next r. Case, the contest manager. The next Thursday, just four days later, I re-ceived a letter from Mr. Case stating that I was chosen representative for Marshall county. I was plowing the morning I received the letter, so my sister brought me the letter. She was as anxious about the contest as I. My, but there never was a happier nor proud-er boy in Marshall county! As I drove the team I had already begun to plan about the new contest and where I

distinguished Duroc and Poland breeders, I at last made my selection of a well built, good dispositioned, good boned, medium eared, gentle Duroc Jer-sey sow. I bought her of J. B. Swank & Sons. She was not bred when I got her, so Mr. Swank said that he would keep and breed her. I bought her No-



scason's work last year. More Than Feeding Pigs. In writing his story about how the sow and pigs were fed and cared for John Shepard showed that he had what grownups refer to as "vision." John's and going to school and business train-ing and making friends. Read the story out to look at them. The sun had just Her pen was bedded every night with come out and it looked as if the after-noon was going to turn out a little "About March 1 my sow was getting warmer. Now we went to the next lot tame and also very heavy with pig. I

about 500 pounds each. The rest would weigh from 200 to 350 pounds each. My! but they were fine. In the adjoining lots there were some gilts and sows that were for sale. "Farther down we came to a hog house and around this ran several small

pigs. These pigs were just learning to eat corn and drink shorts slop. Mr. Swank mixed up some slop and fed them while we were there. You should have seen them scramble for it in those nave seen them scramble for it in those home made troughs. Now we went to the other end of the hog house.' Here he kept his boars and some of the hogs that were not registered. They were fixed so that they could run in with the fat cettle. the fat cattle.

Friendly Boosting Helps.

First day so that the fact the fact

ing cane seeds. I fed her six ears of corn a day; three in the morning and three at night. The weather was cold but my sow had a corner in the cement hog-house in which there was a stove. Her pen was bedded every night with hay or straw



Boosters for Atchison County and the Pig Club. Left to Right: Albert Bishop, Clarence Kiefer, Harry Pulver and William Brun.

and walked along beside her and scratched her back. She liked this very much for I could always get up to her whenever I wanted to.

whenever I wanted to. "Every Saturday I cleaned her-pen out, then I would let it air all day and put in fresh straw or hay. On Friday, March 17, 1916, I had planned all week to go on a hike Saturday with the Boy Scouts. But the next morning it was sleeting a little, the wind was from the porth it was 2 degree below gree Bosy north, it was 3 degrees below zero. Rosy Nell's pen was yet to be cleaned out and several chores to be done. At last after deciding not to go, altho it was hard because I had never been on a hike before and I had looked forward to it for a whole week, I chored about the stable with a sullen face, half wishing that I had gone. I now went out to Rosy Nell's pen, turned her out in the lot and began to clean her pen out. After a while it was cleaned and was to be left all day to air, as I had done before, then in the evening scatter the bedding in. But that day at about 10 o'clock my sow came up at about 10 o'clock my sow came up and wanted in. It being only the day before she was to farrow, and also hav-ing a good flow of milk we thought she would have pigs before long. Papa told me how to build a railing to keep Rosy Nell from laying on the pigs. I set to work on this right away. We cut two 2 by 4's, one the length of the pen and the other the width of the pen. I set these upon two 2 by 4's, 8 inches I set these upon two 2 by 4's, 8 inches high. I put one at the northwest corner of the pen and the other at the corner near the door. The 2 by 4's running across the pen were run thru to the gate to the next pen. This railing was put about 6 or 7 inches from the wall. I put a wire up from one corner to the ceiling so as to strengthen the railing. I then put a wire across from the door to the 2 by 4's. Next I got some bed-ding and bedded down the pen good." John's story will be completed next week.

Three Cheers for Atchison.

And now a word about the new boys who are showing pep- No county club has shown more interest in the work than have the boys from Atchison county. We had a live member there last year in Harry Pulver who produced 1,435 pounds of pork at a cost of \$3.30 year in Harry Fulver who produced 1,435 pounds of pork at a cost of \$3.30 a hundredweight and showed a profit of \$98.91 market price of pork produced alone being considered. Harry's profit was much greater for his eight Duroc pigs were sold as breeding stock, but he failed to send the figures. Harry was one of the boosters who came to the fair. He has live partners this year and these Atchison county chaps give fair warning that they are going after the \$50 county prize. Not long ago four of the members were entertained at the home of Bill Brun and the fifth member, Roy Shaw, was invited bub couldn't go on account of poor train connections. The boys had a great time. This is the last call for enrollments. No application received after February 15 will be considered. Club members living in counties where the membership is not complete should urge their friends

is not complete should urge their friends to enroll so that the county may be considered in awarding the \$50 county prize. Only boys living in counties where the membership is complete can where the membership is complete can compete for this prize as we must have five complete records to figure a basis for awards. It would be a shame to lose out when only one or two members are out when only one or two members are needed to complete the list. There's a place for one boy in Brown, Comanche, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Logan, Pratt, and Thomas counties. Barber, Barton, Has-kell, Morton, Rawlins, Rush, Wallace, and Wichita counties need two boys. and wichita counties need two boys. Three boys may join in Geary, Graham, Hodgeman, Lane, Sheridan and Stevens. Four members are wanted in Ellis, Grant, Greeley, Kearny, Scott, Stanton, Trego and Wyandotte.

Not Many Bills Survive The Legislature Has Been Working Harmoniously for Sensible Laws

February 10, 1917.

The house members have taken a few decisive stands that show the pub-lic sentiment of the state. They passed the "bone dry" bill by a large ma-jority, indicating the prohibition sen-timent in Kansas is stronger than ever. Only one house member raised his voice to vote to repeal the movie censorship law. Movie censorship has come to stay, it would seem, in spite of the vigorous attacks on the law a few months' ago. And the mothers' compensation act, with a provision making the payment of compensation compulsory, went thru the house by a safe majority. This was hot as one-sided as either of the others, how-ever, the house being very nearly evenly divided. There is a wide dif-ference of opinion as to the wisdom of the pension system, and much hon-est doubt as to whether it really will work out as believed by its advocates. During the last week seventeen

House Leads in Bills Passed. The house still is leading in the number of bills passed by both branches, and by each house sepa-rately. Eleven of the seventeen meas-ures passed thru both houses last week were house bills, giving the house a record of twenty-two bills enacted into law, to the senate's seven, for the session so far. The house has passed eighty-seven house bills, and the sen-ate has passed forty-three senate bills. Among the bills passed by both houses and sent to the governor for his signa-ture were these:

Appropriation Measures. House bill 355 by committee on ways and means, appropriates \$150,000 for coal for institutions under the state board of control for the next biennium. House bill 358, by committee on ways and means, appropriates \$3,000 for postage, express, freight, packing and other expenses of distributing the twentieth biennial report of the state board of agriculture. Senate bill 270, to pay the expenses of conveying prisoners to the peniten-tiary, \$3,000. Senate bill 271, to pay the mileage and per diem of the presidential elec-tors from Kanass, \$390.60. Senate bill 109, by Ways and means committee, appropriates \$45,000 for leg-islative expenses. House bill 109, by Bruner, of Kearny, muthorizes the state auditor to issue patents for school land where pay-ments have been made in full but the final proof not filed as required by law.

Induse bill 136, by Layton, of Osborne, law and preserve rights to land.
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The proposition backed by the united strength of the five large state educa-tional institutions of Kansas for a per-manent tax levy to provide for their support, was introduced into the senate one day last week by Senator Rolla W. Coleman, of Merriam. The tax levy can only be made by a constitutional amendment, so that the coleman proposal is in the form of a concurrent resolution for an "Amend-ment to the Constitution Providing for a Permanent Income for the State Edu-cational Institution."

Study the methods of the man who has eggs to sell in the winter. One of his practices is to give his flock a little extra care in the late fall, so that they will start the winter in the best possible condition.

February 10, 1917.



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More Bees for Kansas **Rapid Progress is Being Made** in the Use of Better Methods **By N. E. FRANCE**

A BOUT 90 per cent of those who start in bee culture fail because they do not have a sufficient knowledge of the life history and habits of the honey bee and of modern methods of honey production. Or, possessing it, they do not apply it properly. Commercial bee culture is a modern agricultural pursuit, the inventions and methods of management, making honey and wax production profitable, having been brought forward since 1850. Because of this and the gen-eral lack of scientific investigations,

Italian bees from Northern Italy began to be imported. The first successful to be imported. The first successful importation was made in 1868 by Adam Grimm of Jefferson, Wis. As beekeep-ing developed, the common black angry bees became more or less mixed with the yellow gentle Italian bees. Even today there are a few localities having "pure" common, black German bees; they are mostly hybrids or crosses of blacks and Italians, the amount of Ital-ian blood depending largely on the at-tention given to his bees by the indi-vidual beekeeper.

tention given to his bees by the hard vidual beekeeper. Carniolan and Caucasian bees are the only later imported races of bees that possess enough desirable characteristics to be of practical interest. The black bees are a trifle smaller than the Ital-ian or Carniolan bees, but are hardy, and if a plentiful supply of good food is present will withstand cold winters and climatic changes. They are easily ang-ered, will sting upon the slightest dis-turbance and are non-resistant to the wax moth and European foul-brood dis-turbance and are non-resistant to the sease. The queens are quite prolific and noted for brood rearing. The Italian bees have three or more yellow bands on the abdomen, are often slightly larger than the black bees, but. The late summer and early fall is the slightly larger than the black bees, but. The late summer and early fall is the slightly larger than the black bees, but. The late summer and early fall is the slightly larger than the black bees, but. The late summer and early fall is the slightly larger than the black bees, but. The are not quite so hardy. As a

Golden Italians. Of late years the



thousand workers, and several hundred drones. The queen bee is the only per-drones. The queen bee is the only per-drones. The queen bee, she being practically an egg laying machine cap-able of laying from a few eggs daily, in the spring with plenty of bees, but in the spring and fall, to 2,000 eggs daily in the spring with plenty of bees, but in the spring and fall, to 2,000 eggs daily during the height of the brood rearing season. She has little if anything to do with the government of the colony, but is the most essential individual for its existence, and it has been truthfully stated that about the queen hinges all there is in the management of bees. The worker bees are undeveloped females, incapable of laying fertile eggs. They do all of the required work as gathering and there is no prospect of a fall flow of there is in the management of bees. The worker bees are undeveloped females, incapable of laying fertile eggs. They do all of the required work as gathering nectar, pollen, propolis, water, also feed and nurse young bees, build comb, clean house, and guard the hive from intrud-ers. The sting or mandibles are used for defense as occasion requires. The drone is the male bee. He does no work and his existence is for the sole purpose

The Italian bees have three or more The late successful beckeeper yellow bands on the abdomen, are often correct time for the successful beckeeper slightly larger than the black bees, but to manage his colonies in such a way as a rule are not quite so hardy. As a that every one will have a fertile queen race they are more gentle, are strongly reared the same or the previous season. berries produced to pay for the gather-race they are more gentle, are strongly reared the same or the previous season. berries produced to pay for the gather-resistant to the wax moth, and much less likely to get European foul-brood. Their queens are very prolific. There are two varieties of Italian There are two varieties of Italian desired queen-rearing colony every even-keep bees in, or nearby their orchard, regardless of whether any honey is former are more generally preferred as natural honey flow. This will cause the produced, honey gatherers and because they pos- colony to become exceptionally strong Fields of sess greater resistance to European foul- and incite the bees to raise a consider- within 1 sess greater resistance to European foul-brood. The Carniolan bees are gray, able number of large, well-nourished whereas the Italian bees are yellow, queen cells. When these have been hardy, working in the field longer than capped and may be expected to hatch, other races of bees, are gentle, resist in three or four days, divide the two or wax moths well and the queens are ex-tremely prolific. They, are noted for abundance of swarming. The Caucasian to each a capped queen cell and to pre-

recasing with great rapidity. Honcy bees are not natives of Amer-ica. They probably were first brought in 1763. Making their homes in hollow trees, and were first reported in Florida gradually, but in advance of settlers. The Indians called them the "White man's fly." They bees are of the Mis-sissippi River by the time of the first soon after the close of the Civil Wa-Soon after the close of the Civil Wa-To be im-Soon after the close of the Civil Wa-To be im-to be im and there is no prospect of a fall flow of honey, it is advisable to feed, beginning with the first of September, a little honey or sugar sirup every two or three days to stimulate the queen so plenty of young bees will be obtained for winter. This should be done only when there is a sufficient quantity of food for winter already present. If there is not suf-ficient food for winter and feeding is desirable for the production of young bees, larger quantities of food will be required according to the respective

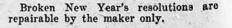
Fields of White and Alsike clover seed within 1 mile of an apiary yield at least twice as much as those where the absence of bees is noted. A decreasing yield is found as the distance from the bees increases.

As general farming, stock farming, dairying, and horticulture advance in all parts of the state, beekeeping will de-velop accordingly, materially aiding pastures and clovers especially. At the same time abundant honey crops will be obtained and beckeeping will assume its proper place as an agricultural industry. Beckeeping thus promises to dit in admirably with agriculture something like an additional strengthening spoke in a great wheel.

Decided in Advance.

Anxious Mother - "Young Millyuns seems to be quite friendly with you of late. Do you know what his intentions are?"

Pretty Daughter-"No, and I don't care; but I know what mine are."-In-dianapolis Star.





A Field of Clover Containing Many Bees; the Legumes Have Done Much to Make the Conditions Favorable for These Insects.

For More Farm Owners Much Attention is Needed to the Problems of the Tenants By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

TENANT farming is increasing in Kansas. This is one of the un-healthy signs in the economic life of the state. It is difficult, and probably impossible, to build a successful tenant system in this country under present conditions. While a permanent and profitable system of tenant farming is pos-sible in theory, the fact remains that it has been successful on but few farms.

Where tenant farming is a success it usually is based on long-time leases, good crop rotations and livestock. In many cases the livestock is purebred. Unless a basis of this kind is established a tenant will not and cannot get the substantial interest that will enable him to do the best work. The result is that the production is not maintained at a high level, and therefore all of society suffers. It is thus of the greatest im-portance to everyone that the tenant

portance to everyone that the tenant problems should be solved. A few of the land owners of the state, such as J. C. Hopper of Ness City for example, have made great progress in establishing good systems of tenant farming, but the proportion is small. Most tenant farmers are work-ing under conditions that are decidedly unsatisfactory. When the system is unsatisfactory. When the system is based on one-year leases and grain farm-ing the best results are impossible. A plan of this kind does not allow the more economical methods of production; more than this, it has been well said that "two moves are as bad as a fire." The man who hopes to get the best re-sults in farming must get away from this system.

Buy a Small Place.

Two plans will solve the tenant prob- reduced to a minimum. lems in Kansas in many cases. One is to buy a little place; the other is to move to Western Kansas. The plan of moving. West is becoming popular. There are excellent opportunities in Western Kansas for tenant farmers, for land is cheap. Many of the men who went there a few years ago with but little capital now own good farms.

For farmers who wish to remain in the Eastern or Central parts of the state, it will pay to get the ideal of the smaller farms. Too many tenants are waiting until they have the capital to buy a quarter section farm, and in many cases they will not reach that point. The economic system under which we are operating will not allow it. It is possible, however, to gather enough capital to buy an 80-agre, or a 40-agree or a 20 agree form in west eased 40-acre, or a 20-acre farm in most cases. This will provide a place where the family can live-from which they will'

provide an economical unit to operate. entering into a deal so large that it would be impossible to carry it thru. This small farm idea will solve the problem of ownership with many tenants.



Irrigating Alfalfa on the Farm of J. W. Lough of Scott City; This Legume is very Profitable under Irrigation in Scott County.

Ownership among the tenants would richer classes were discouraged. There should be a limit on the amount of land one man can own. In New Zealand this

one man can own. In New Zealand this idea has worked out in an excellent way; the limit there is 640 acres. "We must solve the problems of ten-ant farming if agricultural progress is to continue properly," said W. M. Jar-dine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "A better system of credits should enable young State Agricultural college. "A better system of credits should enable young men to rise consistently from laborers to owners and operators of farms. The government should conduct a policy of buying lands at a price based on productive values, selling them to ener-getic young men on the amortization basis, or leasing them in case the men were without adequate funds for pur-chase. Only by such a scheme can the banefits of ownership he conferred on benefits of ownership be conferred on the individuals and the nation, and at the same time the evils of tenancy be

The road the country is traveling is "The road the country is traveling is leading a continually increasing propor-tion of young men away from the soil to other occupations. Since 1820 a steady fall in the proportion of the population in agriculture has taken place. At present only 32.9 per cent of the population is agricultural, while in 1820 it was 87.1 per cent but that is 1820 it was 87.1 per cent, but that is by no means so alarming as the fact that of those who are staying in agriculture only one in five finds any pros-pect of farming for himself.

More Laborers.

"From 1900 to 1910 the agricultural population increased by slightly more than 2 million, of whom only 300,000 were farmers, while more than 1,600,000 were farm laborers. In 1900 there was a hired farm laborer for every three farmers, while in 1910 there was one for every 2.3 farmers.

"These figures show one thing-that There is but little difficulty in rent-ing enough additional land as a rule to provide an economical unit to enounce. "These figures show one thing—that it is growing more and more difficult to become a farmer and that most of those who wish to stay on the farm must be content to do so as mere farm laborers."

When a man has purchased a farm he One thus has all the advantages of liv- immediately takes more interest in con-ing on a farm that he owns without serving soil fertility. A farmer who ex-entering into a deal so large that it pects to be farming a field for many years is likely to have a higher regard for fertility conservation than one who will move the next season. Perhaps the



A Herd of Cattle on a Farm near Garden City With Alfalfa Stacks, the Winter Feed in the Background.

Ownership among the tenants would greatest step in solving the soil prob-be encouraged if speculation among the lems of Kansas is to get the tenants richer classes were discouraged. There started on their farms. A good system of crop rotation cannot be established with one-year leases. Encouraging success usually is made

by a tenant farmer in building up a soil that has been rented and allowed to "run down." As a rule a man will attack a problem of this kind with an optimism in marked contrast to the enthusiasm in marked contrast to the lack of care he used on the land when he was renting it. I have such a case in mind now; a young farmer has re-cently purchased a hardpan farm in Southeastern Kansas that is especially poor. I visited him recently, and he told me of his plans for improvement. "The most important thing just now is to get some humus into the soil," he said. "After I have done this the con-dition of the land will be improved said. "After I have done this the con-dition of the land will be improved, and it will be possible for me to get Red clover started and a good crop rotation crabblebed. I am going to grow cowestablished. I am going to grow cow-peas to be plowed under for green ma-nure, and I expect to haul some manure from town. I also may use some other green manure crops like rye and per-haps some cane, but the trouble with these crops when they are used for green manure is that they form too much acid in the soil, and this land contains enough acid.

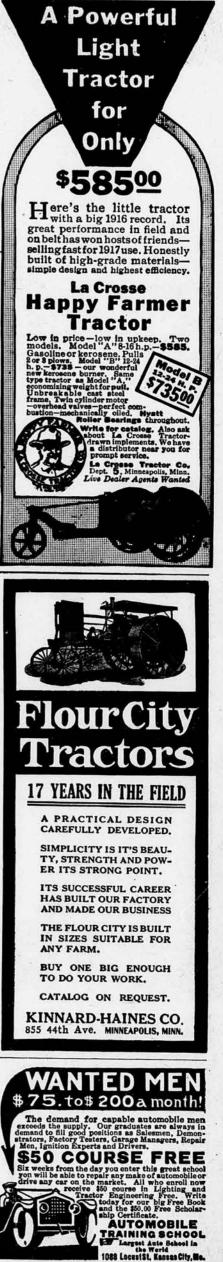
"I have tested it for acid with blue litmus paper in several places and found it sour. This means that before I can do much with this land lime must be applied, but lime costs money, and I shall have to go slow about using it. But let me tell you that when lime is added to this place at the rate of about 2 tons an acre you will see crops growing in a much different way.

Livestock Farming.

"And another thing, there will be no more grain sold. All the crops will be fed here where they are produced. I believe in a farming system based on livestock, for you can make more money and at the same time keep up or im-prove soil fertility if the manure is handled properly. By keeping animals to eat all the crops produced it will be possible for me to increase the acreage possible for me to increase the acreage of Red clover just as fast as I can get it to grow, and believe me it is badly

needed on this place. "There is just one rich spot on the farm, and that is the hog pen; we have about 80 acres of fertility stored down there on less than an acre. I am going to move the hog pen and plow up that soil and make a truck patch out of it. soil and make a truck patch out of it. We shall raise a good garden at least." These plans are good. If they are followed they will result in increasing the gran right of the plane to be a solution. the crop yields on this place rapidly. This will add just so much to the available wealth of Kansas. A system of agriculture founded on land owners means high yields and a contented country life; a system founded on tenants usually means discontent and low yields. Every person is thus concerned with tenant farming—the solution of the problems brought up by this system are of the greatest importance.

Tenants can expect to make much more rapid progress after they become owners. That is why it is of the great-est importance that they should buy a little land, even if it is only a small place, just as soon as possible. The pride of ownership is needed to make a man do his best in farming.





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Making the Tenant's Garden BUY Thoroly Prepare the Patch and Order Enough Seed Early

BY L. REED

A GOOD GARDEN supplying an abun- ing the cultivation easier. Here is a dance of fresh vegetables for the plan which will put the garden in good table does so much toward cutting fix, give a deep, well pulverized seed down the grocery bill that every tenant bed which will retain moisture well, and farmer who is striving to get ahead of the supply merchant should not fail to plan for an abundance of vegetables, potatoes, roasting ears, beans, and field peas for home use the year round. Too many tenant farmers think they cannot make a garden and give proper at-tention to field crops. We always have found the plot given to the growing of vegetables and truck patches the most profitable acre on the farm. Even tho we do not sell a dollar's worth of surplus, which we seldom fail to do, we still would try to grow a banner garden every year.

Gardening and farm life go together and never should be separated. We have gardened many years on rented land and give our mite of experience, hoping to help some one to grow a good garden this season.

Selecting the Site.

A rich, well drained soil is necessary to the best success in garden making. If there was no garden already on the new place the first thing we always did was to look about for a plot suited for one. If there is an abandoned cow or horse lot, this is an ideal place on which to make the garden. If the land is well drained so much the better, but if not, this may be done at small expense by making the land in beds and throwing out deep water furrows to carry off sur-plus water. If no such plot is at hand look about for the richest piece of land to be had and if necessary give a good coating of well-rotted stable manure as early as possible. On many tenant farms it is possible to scrape up several loads of the very best manure for the garden from old lots and in the fence corners. When we can obtain this well pulverized fertilizer, we prefer using it as a top dressing just before planting, since the plant food is quickly available and the manure does not require time to decay and pulverize.

If fresh manure must be used it best if this can be applied in the fall and turned under so that the winter rains may moisten and cause it to be come well incorporated with the soil. This is possible only where one has ac-cess to the farm before winter sets in. Too few farms have fenced garden plots and many tenant farmers must make the garden far off in the field out of reach of chickens and of the women, too. Where one moves every year it is to enclose a garden plot of the neces-sary size and move it when moving. It takes less time to set up the wire near the hence the field for the house than to go to the field for cultivating and for needed vegetables. Then, too, we usually find the soil near the house and outbuildings best suited to vegetable growing. In selecting the site if a gentle slope to the south or east is accesssible we will be able to plant earlier and plants having the ben-efit of the sun all day will grow better.

Preparing the Soil.

If asked the most important point in cultivating the garden, I should answer: "The very best work we do is that done before planting." On the proper prep-aration of the soil depends much in is an intere growing fine vegetables as well as mak-blizzard day.



Remove the Rubbish.

Plow with a turning plow as deep as a good team can pull it, taking all in one land. Turn and break right across the first breaking and follow with a two-horse harrow. Now pick up all stones and rubbish piled by the harrow. Next use the cultivator or double-shovel plow and cross-plow until the soil is fine and all clods are broken. We use the turning plow, harrow, and double-shovel alternately until we have a seed-bed as fine as is possible to attain with bed as fine as is possible to attain with these, and then a rather heavy pole drag is used until all surface clods are broken. If beds are desired the turn-ing plow is again used and the furrows are made very close. In this way it is easy to make beds of the, required height without dragging up with a hoe as many do. After beds are made the har-row and drag are used until there is little to do with the rake to have the seed hed ready for the smaller social

little to do with the rake to have the seed bed ready for the smaller seeds. In planning the planting, it is best to plant as much as possible in long rows and cultivate with horse power. But for the smaller plants which mature quickly the bed system is desirable since the cultivation must be done largely by hand. One point of great importance in preparing the soil is never to stir when too wet. Better wait two weeks then break land too wet for the weeks than break land too wet, for the Att son. When a handful of newly dug soil pressed tightly in the hand for a minute and then released will crumble

Buy Only High Grade Seeds.

If we expect good vegetables we must If we expect good vegetables we must plant only first class seeds of strong germinating qualities. The best way to be sure we are buying good seed is to order from a reliable seedsman who guarantees the quality of seeds sent out. Those advertising in the farm papers are generally reliable. Seeds should be ordered early and we find it observe to order by the ounce or pound cheaper to order by the ounce or pound, as an ounce of beets, radishes, or turnips costs only a few cents more than packets and then we have seeds for later plantings or replantings if needed. Do not "skimp" on seeds. Plan to grow an abundance of vegetables for home use and a surplus for market and the neighbors. Prepare the land well and select seed carefully, sticking to tested sorts for main crop.

Satisfactory to Her.

Pa—"I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular rea-son is his lack of industry in his calling." Daughter—"His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week!"— "it Rite

Tit-Bits.

The repair shop, warmed by a heater, an interesting place to spend the



ant to Buy Chicken Netting than to Have His Garden Out in Lt's Better for a Te the Fields. Inaccessible to the Women.

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Plan Your Hotbed Work Now Trees by the Million-

BY C. S. ADAMS

means. It is used primarily for forc- other forms of protection. In the warm-ing plants, out of season, either to ma- er weather of April and May other ma-turity or for transplanting to the cold terials such as oiled paper and water-frame or open ground. Such plants as proof cloth may be used as substitutes lettuce, radishes, onions, beans and spin- for sash, but due to shading they are ach can be grown to market size; while likely to induce a spindling growth un-tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, less properly managed. The single glass cucumbers, melons, Sweet potatoes and sash is less expensive at first but in se-come others can be started early there. ach can be grown to market size; while likely to induce a spinuling grown un-tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, less properly managed. The single glass cucumbers, melons, Sweet potatoes and sash is less expensive at first but in se-some others can be started early, there- vere weather requires some additional by enabling a grower to mature these cover to insure sufficient protection.

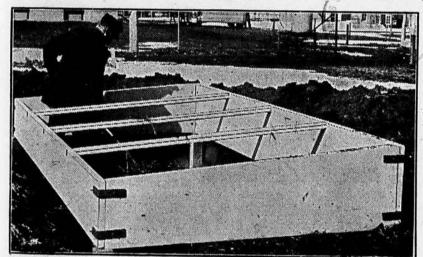
hotbed requires constant attention. should also be on a well drained soil Horse manure is the best heating ma-and in a place more or less protected terial for use in a hotbed, and for most from north or west winds. Then, too, it satisfactory results requires careful at-is essential that it have a full southern tention in its preparation. It is desir-

exposure and be near a water supply. The construction of a hotbed depends The construction of a hotbed depends or loose the as a rule the presence of con-on whether it is to be a permanent or a siderable litter is beneficial. Two parts temporary structure. A man who owns of solid excrement to one of litter makes his farm can well afford to incur a larg- a good mixture. Manure containing er first cost, and thus equip himself shavings should not be used. The manure with structures which will last several is taken fresh from the stable and placed years. A tenant, however, does not wish in a flat-topped pile 5 feet high and of to install comment which cannot he approach and width desired. If day of to install equipment which cannot be re-

A permanent hotbed consists of three

HOTBED is an enclosed and covered most satisfactory, for its use does away plot of earth heated by artifical with the necessity of having mats or means. It is used primarily for forc- other forms of protection. In the warmby enabling a grower to mature these cover to insure sufficient protection. crops earlier than normally. Home made covers may consist of straw It should be located on a much fre- or burlap mats. The double glass-sash, quented line of travel to insure against altho costing about $\frac{1}{2}$ more, is conven-neglect, because a successfully managed ient since no further protection is necessary.

satisfactory results requires careful at-tention in its preparation. It is desir-able that the manure be not too compact or loose tho as a rule the presence of con-siderable litter is beneficial. Two parts to install equipment which cannot be re-moved easily, so for him the temporary the time of piling it should be mois-hotbed will often be more practicable. tened to start fermentation. Ordinarily A permanent hotbed consists of three the pile will begin to steam in two or parts: the pit, frame and sash. The pit three days. When fermentation is well is dug 18 inches deep, 6 feet wide and under way the pile should be turned so as long as desired, a convenient length the interior will form the exterior of



This Shows Clearly How to Make a Hotbed Frame. Every Modern Farm in Kansas Should Have One.

being 12 feet. A bed of this size requires the new pile. This will insure uniform being 12 feet. A bed of this size requires the new pile. This will insure uniform four sash 3 feet wide and 6 feet long. The heating and the entire mass will, after depth of the pit may vary and should three or four days more, be ready for be governed by the time of year, the the pit. From the time of piling until severity of the weather, and the kind of it is ready for pitting requires from 10 erop to be grown. Such crops as radishes to 12 days. The preparation should be-and lettuce do not require so much heat as tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers. For general purposes 18 inches is a good depth. The frame may be made of brick, ce-

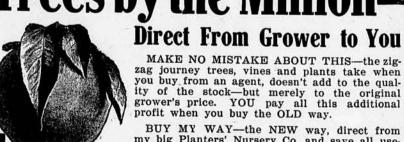
The frame may be made of brick, cethe south side and 6 to 8 inches on will be enough, but if it is to be used the south side, thus affording a slope to for a seedbed from 4 to 6 inches will be the south. The boards are held in place necessary. A good soil consisting of $\frac{1}{3}$ by 2 by 4-inch stakes driven into the well rotted manure and $\frac{2}{3}$ good garden ground at the corners. Every 3 feet a loam should be used. cross bar should be placed for the sash

glazing. The standard and most the manure, and is banked with manure. enient size of sash for ordinary use The time for starting the hotbed deconvenient size of sash for ordinary use is 3 by 6 feet. It will vary in thickness but the most common is 1% inches. Of

The frame may be made of brick, ce-ment, or of plank, if of the latter, 2-inch nearly heat tight. The manure is then stock is to be preferred. If plank is used thrown into the pit in successive layers any kind will do, but the most satisfac-of 5 to 6 inches and tramped firmly, tory kinds are oak and cypress. The especially in the corners and around the plank frame will serve the purpose of edges. The manure will settle several the average farmer. It may or may not inches, so allowance should be made for extend to the bottom of the pit, but in this. After the pit is filled and packed any case it should extend about 12 or 15 it is ready for the soil. If it is to be inches above the surface of the ground on the north side and 6 to 8 inches on will be enough, but if it is to be used the south side, thus affording a slope to for a seedbed from 4 to 6 inches will be

cross bar should be placed for the sash to rest on. Sash should be made of the most dur-able wood, preferably cedar or cypress. It may be bought glazed or unglazed, it being much cheaper for one to do his own glazing. The standard and most the mount of the mount o

but the most common is 1% inches. Of course the heavy sash is more durable, tuce and radishes during the which it is to but the lighter types are easier to handle. Double glass sash is offered for sale by certain firms and great claims are made for it, but the advantages are off-set to some extent by the increased cost, weight and short life. These factors, however, are only detrimental to the com-mercial growers. For a farmer who needs but a few sash the double glass will be to the field of the formation of pends on the purpose to which it is to



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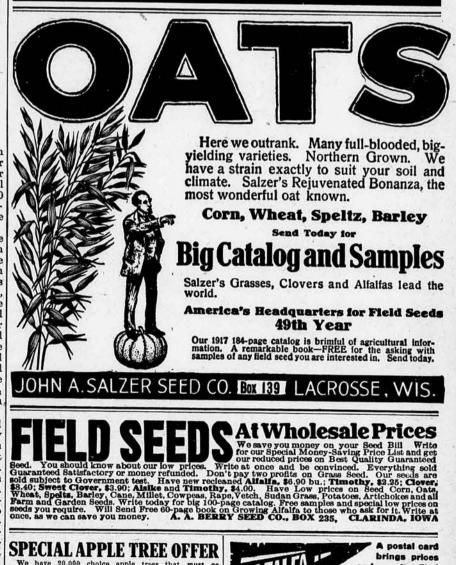
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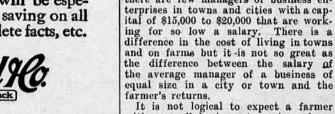
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this

farmer's returns. It is not logical to expect a farmer with a small business to make a large profit. Receipts on a small farm are not large and little is left after ex-penses are paid. The larger farms have larger receipts and more opportunity

total he has received has a value of from \$700 to \$900. It is probable that there are few managers of business en-

farm business can be determined from these. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the investment is deducted from

income and interest on the investment a farmer must pay interest on any mortgages or other debts he owes and

all household or living expenses. The average farmer included in these surveys has made a labor income of ap-

profit and the remainder is termed the labor income or the farmer's pay for his year's labor. Out of the labor

BY W. E. GRIMES **F**ARMING is a business. As a busi-for a good margin between receipts and mess it affords opportunity for study and improvement. Studies of the business of farmers show that there are inefficient and cumbersome. However, business of farmers show that there are several factors which are important in their effect on the success of the farm business and by means of which it can be improved. The most important of these are the size of the business, the diversity of its entermines and the arger farms. The small farm can diversity of its entermines the larger farms. The small farm can no more lose a great deal than it can make a great deal. It does not have much to lose. It has been found that farms exceeding 640 acres in the Cen-tral and Eastern portion of the state are not so uniformly profitable as farms a little smaller. However, some farms much larger than this have been profit-able and the success of these larger able, and the success of these larger farms seems to be determined more by the ability of the farmer to organize and operate a business than in the case of farms somewhat smaller. The farm business which returns the

Careful Study is Required in Developing a Logical System

operator a fair profit year after year must be diversified. All crops and live-stock enterprises do not succeed to the same degree every year. By having a diversity of enterprises a complete fail-ure of the entire farm business in any one ure of the entire farm business in any one year usually is avoided. This diversity of enterprises has the further advan-tage of giving a better labor distribu-tion thru the year and reducing the cost of operating the farm. The keeping of livestock is one of the most satisfac-tory methods of diversifying the farm business where feed is grown for the business where feed is grown for the stock and one or two crops are grown to be sold for eash. Usually a portion of the crops should be sold in the better crop years so sufficient feed for the crop years so sufficient feed for the livestock kept will be produced in years of poorer crops. The mistake must not be made, however, of diversifying to too great a degree. A little of everything and not much of anything is rarely profitable. The enterprises should be of sufficient size to insure economy and efficiency of operation. The yields of the crops and returns from livestock must be sufficient to more than pay for the cost of produc-ing them. The surest and most economi-cal method of maintaining good crop

cal method of maintaining good crop yields is to keep a reasonable amount of livestock and return the manure produced to the fields. The livestock kept must return a profit above the cost of production. Good crops fed to good quality livestock are as profitable a combination as can be found on Kansas surveys has made a labor income of ap-proximately \$350 to \$400. The average investment in the farm he is operating was about \$17,000. In case he is an owner he has all the interest on the investment but in the case of a tenant, that portion which he gives as rent goes to the landlord. In addition to this he gets whatever his farm furnishes him in the way of a house to live in and products toward his living, which has been determined to be \$400 to \$500 for the average Kansas farmer. Then, the total he has received has a value of farms.

There are many Kansas farmers who should carefully consider these factors and the combination of them which they have in their farm business. The most unprofitable farm business usually is the easiest to improve and is always the most in need of it. The factors causing the failure of a farm business or limit-ing its profits can practically always be improved. A few farms may be lim-ited by conditions beyond the control of their operators but they usually can be bettered if much in need of it. Care-There are many Kansas farmers who be bettered if much in need of it. Careful consideration of these factors has led many farmers to make changes in their farm business which have ren-dered them much more profitable.

The Eye of the Law.

First Officer-"Did you get that fel-low's number ?"

Second Officer-"No; he was going too fast." First Officer-"Say, that was a fine-

looking dame in the car." Second Officer---"Wasn't she?"-Puck.



Livestock and Better Systems of Feeding Require More Attention in the Developing of Profitable Systems for the Farms of Kansas.



Diversified Work is Best

A Properly Balanced System Gives Good Profits

BY HARLEY HATCH

O UR.SOLOMON, Kan., friend who re-or an 80-acre farm in 1916 has sent better than the prairie hay for it con-me an account of his sales so we can all see just where the money came from. It is about as good an exposition of having your eggs in several baskets as I ever saw. Here is the account: Calves ever saw. Here is the account: Calves and surplus cows, \$314.35; cream, \$200.42; surplus horses, \$195; hogs, \$503.28; grain, \$84.61; poultry, \$101.93; eggs, \$194.22; fruit, \$6.20, a total of \$1,600.01. This may not indicate bonanza farming but it does indicate a same, balanced sys-tem of working and, without personally knowing my friend, I may say living. For the family that has such products to sell without doubt lives well on the products of the farm. products of the farm.

A friend living near North Topeka asks about the system used in leasing land for oil and gas in "wildcat" terri-tory. He wishes to know if a cash pay-ment is made on the land in addition to giving a share of the oil or gas if any is found. Yes, a cash payment is now common in most parts of Kansas where there is any indication of oil. This pay-ment usually is \$1 an acre a year and is sometimes payable cash-down, some-times in six months and sometimes only when a year has elapsed after the lease is signed. Most leases promise there is differentiated are good as there indications for oil are good as where indications for oil are good as methicat fields the common payment any. high as \$4 an acre is paid cash down in pose addition to the share, but in virtually I nev all wildcat fields the common payment is \$1 an acre a year. That is what we got when we leased; at that time there seemed no territory more "wildcatty" than this, but now there is a well which seems to have settled down to a 50-barrel producer within 7 miles of the barrel producer within 7 miles of the using farm so we are not in the wildcat strip quite so badly as we were.

In some of the townships if the trustee had been obliged to collect all the tax in cash it would have cost 50 per cent of the proceeds to do so. If the townships wish to let the voters work out their poll taxes, all right; if not let them pay their \$3 to the county treasurer when they pay their other taxes and not com-pel the trustee to open another collec-tion office in addition to the one run tion office in addition to the one run by the county. No one who has never had to chase down every man between the ages of 21 and 50 living in his township and collect a poll tax of \$3 can have any idea of the time and misery it takes any idea of the time and misery it takes to do it. The trustee is not expected to charge for this collecting but he really should have double pay; prying a poll tax out of the average man is one of the worst jobs imaginable and with a lot of them the trustee has to make three trials before he gets a cent. Let's make he gets a cent. Let's make the county treasurer the collector of all poll taxes not worked out!

No matter what February brings us, January used us well. I have never seen a winter month which pleased me better.

On this farm we have mixed the feed. On this farm we have mixed the reed. We have fed some kafir fodder, some corn fodder and at all times have kept either straw, prairie hay or alfalfa straw in the rack. All the grain the stock has had is what little corn they find in the corn fodder; this will perhaps average

A Nokomis, Ill., reader who owns a farm near Ottawa asks about timothy as a hay crop in Eastern Kansas. He wishes to know if it would be advisable Wishes to know it it would be advisable to sow some Red clover with it. I cer-tainly would never sow timothy alone for hay here. Along with the timothy I should mix something like 3 pounds of Red clover seed an acre. Timothy ought to do well on most of the land in the timothy would be the timothy be Franklin county unless it happened to be an especially light ashy field. I have seen some as fine timothy meadows here in Eastern Kansas as I have seen any-

Chinch bugs were plentiful here in the spring of 1910 and ate up a field of young timothy for us. We had sown this field to oats, timothy and clover, using 3 pounds of clover seed an acre. The bugs moved into the oats but evi-dently found the new time. The bugs moved into the oats but evi-dently found the young timothy more to their taste. They cleaned that up en-timagine they would like to see the col-lection of poll taxes placed back in the hands of the county treasurer. I cannot see why the trustee should have ever been made the collector. It entails an timegine they would save on an timegine they would have ever that 3 pounds an acre. This was on a hands of the county treasurer. I cannot see why the trustee should have ever been made the collector. It entails an immense amount of extra work for him, The trustee of Pleasant township used up much time and travel collecting for which he put in no bill. I believe that in some of the townships if the trustee had been obliged to collect all the tax in cash it would have cost 50 per cent of the flax. This cron makes a good in the flax. This crop makes a good barrier to sow between small grain and the corn; bugs don't like flax and will not move thru it unless compelled to.

> From Hammond. Kan., comes this in-quiry, "How does English bluegrass com-pare with Sweet clover as a pasture crop?" I can scarcely compare them, they are of such different natures. It is evident that where stock eat Sweet clover it gives much more feed to the is evident that where stock eat Sweet clover it gives much more feed to the acre than anything else that can be grown on our Southeastern Kansas up-land. I have had so many favorable reports regarding Sweet clover as pas-ture from reliable men that I know it ture from reliable men that I know it must be all right if handled right. Men who raise it here for pasture say it must not be allowed to get too growthy before the stock are turned on or they will not eat it. Many say to turn on it the first thing in the spring and let them keep it eaten fairly well down and they will relish it right along. It starts before anything else and stock would get to eating it in the spring and keep on eat-ing it that might not touch it after they that started on grass. What would be best would be to have some of both Sweet clover and English bluegrass; the bluegrass would make pasture in late summer and fall after the clover was no longer relished. longer relished.

Big Reduction in Land Clearing Costs

The recent land clearing tests conducted by the University of Wisconsin have revolutionized methods and established conclusively much lower clearing costs per acre.



13

These tests covered the use of stump pullers and farm powder separately and in combination.

The leading kinds of stump pullers-hand and power -were represented. The dynamite used was



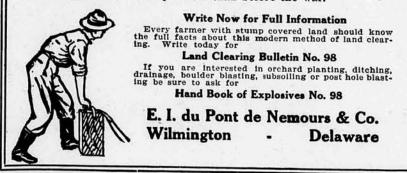
Red Cross Farm Powder

These tests proved the following important facts: 1st-The cheaper Red Cross Farm Powders will in most soils blast out stumps as well as the more expensive 30% and 40% grades.

2nd-The combined use of Red Cross Farm Powder and a stump puller is often the cheapest and best way to clear land.

3rd—Properly placed charges fired with a blasting machine greatly reduce the amount, strength and cost of the dynamite required.

4th-Present high cost of dynamite is more than offset by the improved methods developed by the University's Demonstration. As a result the average farmer can now clear his stump covered land at less cost per acre than before the war.



Thoroughly Well-built Car at \$845

A Few Elcar Specifications

Wheel Base-As long as some cars selling up to \$2,000 and more-115 in. Motor-4-cylinder; long stroke; high speed; 34.7 h. p. at 1,800 r. p. m. Feel Supply-Stewart vacuum system. Ignition-Delco automatic spark ad-vance with manual control.

vance with manual control. Starting and Lighting—Dyneto two-umit; double-bub headlights; Willard storage battery. Clutch—Dry multiple disk—seven plates, steel on Raybestos. Rear Azle—Full-floating with roller bearings at each end of wheel hubs. Differential — Spiral bevel driving gears, with roller main bearings and ball thrust bearings. Brakes—Internal and external, two inches wide on 12-inch drum.

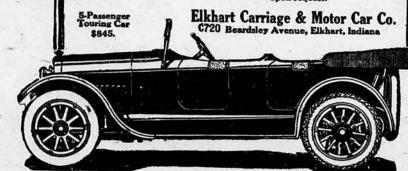
There are few cars equally beautiful at any price, and few, if any, equally good at as low a price. We put into the ELCAR the style, class price, We put into the ELCAR the style, class and high-grade workmanship that went into our former models selling up to and above \$2,000. Our organization has had long training in the production of quality cars, and both beauty and quality are inherent in the

Three New Models at \$845

Five-Pas-enger Touring Car Four-Passenger Touring-Roadster Two-Passenger Roadster

Each model is large and roomy - some would say room to spare, but you want a car that will seat its full load comfortably. Fine in appearance, fine driving and remarkably easy riding qualities, power in excess, econom-ical in upkeep and fuel consumption, a car to give you satisfactory service for years to come-a car that we believe to be as high in quality and as nearly mechanically perfect as any car ever offered at anywhere near as low a price. Our Illustrated Catalog will show you views of all the ELCAR models

will show you views of all the ELCAR models and the more important mechanical parts, and is descriptive even to the minute details of construction. We will gladly mail it to you upon remused



Trimming for a Piano Scarf

This medallion may be adapted in many ways by the ingenious worker. Four or five placed at each end of a length of linen form a beautiful piano length of linen form a beautiful piano or dresser scarf, while others placed around a circle of linen make an elab-orate centerpiece. Begin with a chain of 10 stitches and join, then ch 3 and make 32 double crochets (d c, thread over hook once) in the ring. 2nd row—Ch 5, miss 2 d c and catch into the next with a single crochet (s c), repeat twice, then ch 5 and (miss 2 d c, then 2 d c into next two, ch 2) 6 times. 3rd row—(Ch 5, catch in center of next ch 5) 3 times, (ch 5, 3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 d c in same place) 8 times. 4th row—(Ch 5, catch in center of next

ch 5) 3 times, and finish out row same

ch 5) 3 times, and finish out row same as the 3rd row. 5th row—(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 4 times, finish as in the two preceding rows. 6th row—(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 5 times. Finish out row with (ch 5, catch with s c in ch 2, ch 5, catch with s c in middle of ch 5) 8 times. 7th row—(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 6 times, (9 d c in ch 5) 14 times. 8th row—(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 7 times, (ch 5, miss 3 d c, then 3 d, c in next 3 d c) 14 times. 9th row—(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 8 times,

3 d c) 14 times.
9th row-(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 8 times, ch 5, (3 d c in ch 5, ch 3, 3 more d c in same place, ch 8) 13 times.
10th row-(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 9 times, ch 5, (3 d c in ch 2, ch 2, 3 more d a in same place, ch 8) 13 times.
11th row-(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 10 times and continue on around as in the preceding row. preceding row. 12th row-(Ch 5, catch in ch 5) 11

times, ch 5, (* 2 d c in ch 2, picot of ch 3 and catch in 1st st of ch, repeat from * 4 times, ch 4, catch over all three chains of 8 with a s c, ch 4) 13 times. Mrs. Ray Ellsworth. Jewell Co., Kansas

A Winter's Walk

Across the snowy, wind-swept hills I find the old-time way To where my woods, all dark and still, Await me day by day.

Alone, with reverent feet, I walk These quiet woodland ways; Yet not alone, for all around Are ghosts of other days.

I catch thru shadows cool and deep The gleam of flashing wings; I hear the sweet, insistent prayer Of soft, green, growing things.

Thru naked, frozen boughs I hear The April breezes blow; I feel the pulse of new, strong life Throb upward thru the snow.

Straightway the leaden day grows bright; The old glad truth is mine: There is no death, and life awaits Brown wings and sleeping vine.

A deeper faith and clearer view Are mine, O woodland ways! Content, I wait the bud and bloom You give with April days. -Florence Jones Hadley, Minneapolis Jour-nal.

A Valentine Dessert

Charlotte russe in heart cases is a pretty and, appropriate dessert for a valentine dinner or for an evening party. Make a sponge cake or any plain white cake and bake it in rather a thick layer. Cut the cake into heart shaped pieces Cut the cake into heart shaped pieces with a rather large cookie cutter. If one does not have the cutter, it can be made by the tinner at the hardware store at small expense. Scoop out the center of the hearts and place the shells on large plates. The small pieces of cake may be made into a pudding for the next day.

to

until the gelatin is light and spongy, then add 1 cup of cream whipped stiff-ly, 1½ teaspoons of vanilla and beat until the mixture is well blended. Color until the mixture is well blended. Color pink with fruit colorings and heap a spoonful of the filling into the heart cases, then set them in a cold place to stiffen. If desired, a spoonful of sweetened and flavored whipped cream may be placed on top of every heart just before serving. One may use straw-berry or red raspberry preserves instead of vanilla for flavoring. This dish, with coffee and pink and white candies, is all that one need serve for evening re-freshments. freshments.

Watch Your Words

Watch Your Words The girl who desires self improvement and every normal girl should—will do well to train herself into habits of purity of speech. A faultlessly attired and beautiful young woman recently was heard to say, "I'll bet a dollar the train has pulled out." The gentleman whose temporary admiration she had won lost interest in her after hearing that remark and probably the young woman never knew why. A girl with no beauty of face would have won es-teem by saying, instead, "I think the train has gone." One cannot think of a more inelegant phrase than the much-used, meaningless "I'll bet." The elim-ination of this phrase from her conver-sation is sorely needed by many a girl. A teacher having in her charge a plain but exceedingly bright little girl 10 years old wished to say something complimen-tary about her pupil and remarked that she was "cute," thus revealing a sad dearth of words on the part of the teacher. A good stock of words for daily use is a necessity and may be acquired by anyone who reads and makes fre-quent use of the-dictionary. It is a good plan after learning a new word to compel oneself to use it three times. After that it may be used with entire naturalness. Thus, little by little, the trasury of beautiful and well chosen words expands. No girl is too busy to keen one good book on hand, even tho treasury of beautiful and well chosen words expands. No girl is too busy to keep one good book on hand, even tho she may be able to read but a few para-graphs daily. There is no achievement so well worth while as knowing a few of the world's best books. When asked the difference between a women and a lady someone seid

When asked the difference between a woman and a lady, someone once said, "A lady is a woman in a high state of civilization." The young girl who wishes to become a lady in the true sense of the word does not say, "I'm up against it," "Say, kid," "Bet your life," and other slang phrases nor does she exclaim "Goodnight!" on every possible and im-possible occasion. Girls should avoid falling into careless modes of speech. Purity of diction requires the omission of all slang and superfluous phrases. of all slang and superfluous phrases. Pearl Chenoweth.

Decatur Co., Kansas.

Here's a New Rompers Pattern

Rompers are the ideal play garment for small children. The model shown here has a two-piece bloomer section

gather at the sides and joined to the the next day. For the filling, soak $\frac{1}{2}$ box of gelatin in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold water until it swells, sleeves are finished with braid or bound then pour over it $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of boiling water to dissolve it. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar, stir-in a cold place until the gelatin begins to stiffen. Beat with an egg beater and Breeze. Toneka Kan Price 10 conta-to stiffen. stiffen. Beat with an egg beater and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.



February 10, 1917.



Vegetable Garden Free

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

Only One Collection To a Person This is the best assortment of garden seeds ever offered. Choice, tested seeds, true and tried vari-etles, and warranted fresh, and reliable. This assortment contains all the standard garden veg-etables, such as Meions, Onions, Cabbago, Rad-ishes, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, etc. Special Offer to Our Readers

Special Unfer to UH Acaders We have purchased a large quantity of these vegetable seed assortiments to give to our renders as a premium with a subscription. The seeds are packed in envelopes and will be sent free to all who send 50 cents to pay for a one year subscrip-tion to Capper's Weekly. New or renewal sub-scriptions accepted on this offer. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Seed Dept. 4, TOPEKA, KAN.

Capper's Weskly, Seed Dept. 4, Tepeka, Kan. Enclosed find 50 cents for which enter my sub-scription to Capper's Weskly for the term of one year and send me the regetable seed assortment free as per your offer.

Name..... Address



"The

Daylight at Night

on the farm with the

best and most economical light in the world, the

Coleman **GAS LANTERN**

Gives strong, 800 candle power light without flicker. No Dirt, No Smoke, No Grease, No Soot. No wicks to trim - no globes to wash. Nothing to get out of order. More powerful than 20 ordinary lanterns, and only a tenth the cost of kerosene lighting.

A Fool Proof Light

Can't be filled while burning. Can't spill - Can explode Absolutely safe anywhere No danger rolled around in straw. Won't blow out. Can't jarred out. Nothing to break or get out of order

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas

Guaranteed Five Years Lasts alifetime, Award San Francisco. Ask your dealer, or if not for sale in your town, write for new catalog.

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO., 321 No. St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kansas. St Paul, Toledo Dallas Chicago.

4 Empire STEEL 750

that's the cost per year on basis of ser-vice. They last 20 to 25 years. Average cost \$13. Save labor, time, horses, roads, money. Put a set on your wagon at our risk. Write for catalog and prices.

Empire Mfg. Co., Box975, Quincy, Ill.

How to get 5 Gallons ree of Oil Free

PROGRESSIVE OIL COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Peace

Offering"

"I know what will change mother's mind"

-nothing has solved household problems like Calumet Baking Powder. It has brought happiness into millions of

homes-made expert cooks of

millions of housewives who never had much bake day "luck."

never had much bake day "luck." Its unequalled leavening and rais-ing powers mean big, tempting bakings. The never-varying quali-ty of its wonderful ingredients means the same good results every bake day. Calumet saves you money because it's smolerate in price, goes farthest, eliminates failures and waste-lit's pure in the can-pure in the baking —and the favorite in millions of homes.

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

14

Let's Try Parlor Gardening

Pleasant Evenings can be Spent with New Seed Catalogs BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

besides. I like gardening Nancy Leigh's way. First she and Jim and the children go thru the catalogs and make a list of everything they would like to plant, and it's queer how long that list is. Every-thing in those catalogs is alluring, even to parsnips and Swiss chard, tho you may know perfectly well you loathe parsnips when they are cooked and couldn't tell Swiss chard from ruta bagas



if you met them side by side at the fair. It is something like the circus posters we used to see when we were children, Nancy says. Every vegetable and every flower is the most stupendous and wonderful of its class and you see yourself going to your garden and bring-ing in great big, beautiful tomatoes and heads of cabbage and watermelons and and wonderful of its class and you see yourself going to your garden and bring-ing in great big, beautiful tomatoes and heads of cabbage and watermelons and all that as perfect as the catalog pictures and forget all about the bugs and worms and drouths and chickens that work to-gether for evil to them that love a garden, just as we children looked at the wonders on the show posters and never once dreamed that the beautiful ladies were painted and wore soiled dresses and the bears and lions were moth eaten. moth eaten.

Enlarging Your Eating Acquaintance.

The list has to be cut down, of course, for Nancy Leigh isn't silly enough to put out more garden than they can take care of. She wishes her children to love put out more garden than they can take care of. She wishes her children to love gardening instead of thinking of it as drudgery. The men do the hardest work, and that is only fair when they eat so many creamed new peas and buttered beets and sliced tomatoes. She chooses varieties she has grown and found good, and then every year they try one new kind of vegetable and enlarge their eat-ing acquaintance, as Nancy says. I think that is a fine idea. When I was a girl on the farm I didn't know there were any vegetables except peas and beans and radishes and lettuce and to-matoes and cabbage and maybe a few others, and it makes me feel ashamed every time I think that I had to go to town before I learned salsify and cauli-flower and spinach and sweet peppers and egg plant and kohl rabi and head lettuce and lots of others we might have grown at home just as well as not. But what's the ruler for? Just wait

But what's the ruler for? Just wait

And, I mustn't forget about Nancy's flowers. Nancy wouldn't be Nancy without them. She says beauty is as necessary as air and there is no sense

Not outdoors, of course. Right in her own living room these long even-ings when the supper dishes are out of the way and the big reading lamp is it and the curtains pulled down and everything warm and cozy. Her tools are half a dozen seed catalogs, a pencil and paper and a big ruler. It isn't as good exercise as real gardening, per-haps but Nancy Leigh's way. I like gardening Nancy Leigh's way. ing the other or colors clashing. It's as bad to have poor color combinations in growing flowers as in dresses, Nancy says.

The Farm "Show Window."

Nancy Leigh has lots of flowers in her yard but it doesn't seem crowded and cluttered up as some I've seem do, for she doesn't put any beds in the front lawn. The few she has for pansies and nasturtiums and verbenas and big double zinnias the children like to plant every year are back of the house where the can each them from the kitchen win over, year are back of the house where she can see them from the kitchen win-dow. The shrubs and iris and peonies are in irregular rows down either side of the fence and clustered in little clumps up against the house. There is nothing but a tree or two to break the sweep of grass in front of the house and sweep of grass in front of the house and you've no idea how beautiful and restful it is. Nancy says she read somewhere that the front yard is a farmer's show that the front yard is a farmer's show window and the way it is kept up indi-cates how good a farmer he is and how he is prospering and interests people in his business. They have worked out a careful plan for their "show window" and add a tree or a bush or two every season so that it won't cost so much all at once. It has paid, too, for Nancy says persons who drive by stop to look at her flowers and then notice the bulleat her flowers and then notice the bulletin board with her advertisement

economy, for a woman's complexion is of economy, for a woman's complexion is of far greater value to her than the dollar or two a year she might save. Soap made at home from grease that accumu-lates after butchering is excellent for dish washing, cleaning and laundry work but it is too likely to contain free alka-li to be used on the face.

A clear, soft smooth skin is one of a A clear, soft smooth skin is one of a woman's chief attractions and it is well worth her while to try to protect it. Looking one's best and prettiest is not vanity but a duty owed to one's family. Use only toilet soaps known to be pure. Uncolored ones are better than the col-ored. Reputy worsts say that a women ored. Beauty experts say that a woman should wash her face in hot water with pure soap every night, holding a hot washcloth to the skin a moment to soften it and let the dirt come out of the pores. Rinse the soap off thoroly and dash cold water on the pores to contract them, then wipe dry with a soft towel. Unless a skin is very oily, soap need not be used but once a day. Two or three times a week, apply a good cold cream to the face rubbing with a rotary motion for 5 minutes. Then wipe the cream thoroly out of the pores with a soft cloth, wash the face as directed before and apply witch-hazel to contract the pores. This treatment will not encourage the growth of hair ored. Beauty experts say that a woman

But what's the ruler for? Just wait and I'll tell you. I can't say everything at once. It's to draw the garden plan and make the rows straight. Nancy Leigh's garden is all laid off on paper before the seeds are ordered and she knows just how long a row of everything she wants and how many seed it will take. The children think it's a good game to do the figuring for her and lots better than sums in arithmetic. Bores with a soft cloth, wash the face as directed before and apply witch-hazel to contract the pores. This treatment as will cold creams rubbed in and left on for several hours or over night. A pure face powder—not taleum—rubbed into the skin well is a protection against wind and sun and keeps the complexion in good condition. If it is washed out every night it cannot possibly harm the in good condition. If it is washed out every night it cannot possibly harm the skin. Before going for a long drive in the wind, it is an excellent plan to rub a little greaseless cream lightly on the face, then powder it well. Give it the cold cream treatment after you return that all dust may be removed. If Accessary as air and there is no sense face, then powder it well. Give it the in anybody's trying to get along without cold cream treatment after you return it when it is so cheap. A busy woman so that all dust may be removed. If cannot take time for much fussing farm women would follow these direc-around with flowers, tho a few minutes tions faithfully they would have no spent with them every day are better cause to envy the complexions of their than a doctor's tonic, so she plants city friends.

Better Cake and Biscuits

In all recipes calling for baking powder you will get better and finer food and insure its healthfulness by using baking powder made from cream of tartar, such as Royal or Dr. Price's.

Cream of tartar is derived from grapes-a natural food, as contrasted with phosphate or alum, derived from mineral sources, and used because of their cheapness in the manufacture of some baking powders.

Housewives are sometimes led to use inferior baking powders because of apparent lower cost, but there is little difference in cost in practical use-about one cent for a whole cake or pan of biscuits, which is very little when you consider the difference in quality and healthfulness.





Glass Doors Give Light BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Jefferson County

Jefferson County One simple house improvement has made sewing an easier task than it used to be in the dark days of past winters. We have changed a solid wooden door for one containing a large glass panel. The change in the lighting of the room is certainly noticeable. Porches are de-sirable, especially in summer. In many farm houses, however, the porch roof has such a narrow width or such a de-cided drop that the windows and doors are largely shaded. Such was the case here. It does not pay to live in dark-ness when a few dollars spent for a glass door will give the needed light. Our door cost a few cents more than \$6. Part of the cost was freight that in many instances could be avoided. The wall board has come for two of

The wall board has come for two of upplastered upstairs rooms. This the unplastered upstairs rooms. This may not, in the long run, be so satisfac-tory as plaster would be but it surely will not cause much muss when it is put on. Plaster, we know, has a way of penetrating to every corner of the house. The wall board was ordered when house. The wall board was ordered when it was selling for \$19.50 a thousand feet. Before the order was filled the price was a dollar a thousand higher. Since then, we are told it is \$6 or \$7 higher. The wall board we have bought is 7-ply making it about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. It is natural gray color, 32 inches wide. We shall have considerable sawing to do in order that all niches and corners may we shall have considerable sawing to do in order that all niches and corners may be fitted. It is said that a putty coat may be placed over this wall board and a smooth finished wall made. For paper-ing a crack filler or tape cover is ad-vertised.

There are many chests, boxes, clothes containers and the like pictured in mag-azines. These articles are usually found on pages showing what a handy man can do about the house. The average farmer is handy enough with hammer and saw but he is usually ready for a rainy, stormy day with tool fixing, harness mending or a dozen other tasks that have little to do with beautifying the house. Most farm women, however, have a set of tools, more or less comhave a set of tools, more or less complete, sometimes under lock and key. The wall board material is none too heavy for a woman to use in her manual training experiments. If any need clothes hampers, we recommend they try what they can do with it.

A letter came the other day telling about a room a friend has fitted up for her two sons 8 and 3 years old. She said she has put a stove in the room, the result of her efforts is the freedom of the lower floor from toys and tools. The boys are spending most of their indoor playtime in their own room. Another boy of about the same room. Another boy of about the same age has his own room with desk, book shelf and places for all his school be-longings from the football to the usual books. Much of the trouble that many mothers have in getting school children to keep their belongings out of the way is due to the fact that the children have no good place for them. no good place for them.

Most Northern farmers are able to keep sausage fresh a long time. It makes an excellent dish to use with buck-wheat cakes. When the crock of sausage wheat cakes. When the crock of sausage with its coat of lard is in danger of spoiling, the usual way of avoiding trouble is to mould the sausage into patties, fry thoroly on top of the stove or in the oven, and then cover with melted lard. Another scheme that has been found more satisfactory involves a little more work. When the fresh sausage is ground, it is forced thru a sausage stuffer into casings. These cas-ings may be made of muslim but it is ings may be made of muslin, but it is economy to buy them at a meat market. The strings of casings with their sausage filling are hung in the smoke house and smoked with the meat. The smoked product is often placed in a jar and kept in a weak brine. We do not think it a good plan to keep this sausage late in the summer. If used during the early part of the season, however, it is much to be preferred to any packing house product.

Sprinkle clothes with warm water. It penetrates more quickly than cold, so that the clothes will be ready for ironing sooner.

A flash of lightning lights up the ground for one-millionth of a second, yet it seems to last much longer.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our col-umns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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Farm Pictures Have a Value

Photography is Taught at the Kansas State Agricultural College BY N. A. CRAWFORD



F A MAN wishes to sell or trade his

As a result of the instruction at Manhattan, hundreds of graduates of the college are using cameras for business adapted to most Kansas farms. It de-and scientific purposes, both in agri-culture and in other lines of activity. Besides, a number of students after taking the work have been enabled to carn a good share of their college ex-penses by developing and printing pic-tures for others. Of course, the num-ber of students in photography is lim-ited. The college has never had lab-oratory space to accommodate all who wanted to study the subject, and so it has had a waiting list, sometimes as long as the class roll itself. Nevertheless, the man or woman who college are using cameras for business

states and meets the old boys and girls from Manhattan, sees that photog-raphy is playing a big part in their work and pleasure. Here is a farmer who not only illustrates his purebred stock catalog with photographs of his own making but sends out special prints to prospective purchasers. Another man, on the staff of a farm journal, is illus-trating the articles he writes. An architrating the articles he writes. An architect uses photographs to record the progress of his buildings, while a civil engineer employs the camera to show contours. A government investigator in tains several blank forms and other in-agriculture takes many photographs in formation in regard to the use of the connection with his experiments. A diary in this connection. teacher makes lantern slides for his classes. Many a young woman graduate of the college is decorating her home grease makes the winter day profitable.

KIQ //

If A MAN wishes to sell or trade his farm or to dispose of purebred live-stock, there's nothing like a photo-graph to make the prospective buyer say, "Well, that's just what I've been looking for." And right away he's ready to write out a check or buy a money order. Photographs clinch selling talk, and Kansas State Agricultural College au-thorities, believing a farmer ought to be a salesman, a business man, as well as a producer, teach the prospective farmers how to take, develop and print-it. The Kansas institution was the first agricultural college to offer work in pho-tography. Since the subject was first taught there, in 1908, nearly every other well known agricultural college and many of the universities have followed its lead.

We bought several Delicious apple trees seven years ago. We have found that this is a superior variety. This tree is hardy and vigorous, and is well adapted to most Kansas farms. It de-

In a state a watering rist, sometimes as may be obtained from the onited States long as the class roll itself. Nevertheless, the man or woman who travels about over Kansas and other states and meets the old boys and girls from Manhattan, sees that photog-their affairs without compelling them to devote an undue amount of time to elaborate accounts. There are two classes of records, in which farmers are particularly interested: (1) receipts and expenditures; and (2) the records of work and production, such as the dates of planting and of harvesting, crop yields, and livestock feed. In many cases the diary has been found to be the most convenient means of keeping these records. The new bulletin con-tains several blank forms and other in-



VER 200,000 cases of lameness successfully treated with Save-The-Horse. It is a by-word now among noted horsemen and breeders that Save-The-Horse is a prompt-acting, sure-cure remedy for Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN or Any Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, or Tendon Disease, no matter how old, serious or complicated. NO BLISTERING. HORSE WORKS AS USUAL.

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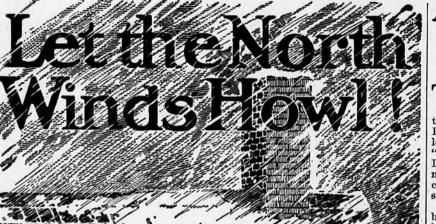
Farm owners can now save all money and time spent in replacing fence posts and fixing fencing due to posts that rot, split and peel. Long-Bell Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts will last you a lifetime. They are selected from slow growth trees, straight and round. Air dried and yard seasoned. U. S. Government tests prove that Creosoted Yellow Pine will last 40 years or more.



are decay-proof and treble the life of your fencing. Staples driven into these posts are there to stay.

Don't use ordinary posts—you lose one out of eight each year. See your lumber dealer about Long-Bell Greosoted Yellow Pine Posts. Cost practically the same as ordinary posts. Insist on the L-B Trade-Mark-branded on the end of each post. It's your guarantee of permanent post satisfaction and treat-ment with pure creosote.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. 123 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



OULDN'T you love to live in a home so thoroughly warmed in winter that a howling northwest blast couldn't push a shiver in edgeways? And wouldn't you love to see your coal bill shrink by more than a third?

Sure you would! And people who live in homes warmed by Caloric Pipeless Furnaces enjoy both these great blessings, and then some.

The "Caloric" Furnace warms a house just as Nature intended should be done. It sends warm air up through one register to circulate freely to the farthest corner. And as it goes it pushes cool air down, till it sinks through a return channel round the central register, is heated in turn and sent up again as added warmth.

Science and Experience say this is the most sensible and healthful way to warm a home; and think what it saves in trouble and fuel! When a



The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

is installed there is but one register hole to cut in all the house, and of course no pipes in the cellar nor flues in the walls. This makes it the easiest furnace to install and saves a lot of money. Can be put into an old house as well as into a new, and without inconvenience, regardless of season.

What's the use of making heat and then cooling it What's the use of making heat and then cooling it down in 1-o-n-g pipes before it gets to where you want it-if it ever does get there? A Caloric delivers heat with-out loss, straight up where you live and need it. Is guaranteed to save 35% of fuel and to keep your cellar cool enough for safely storing fruits, vegetables, etc.

Mr. E. A. Reed, 163 N. 3rd St., Peru, Ind., used to burn **S75.00** worth of coal trying to warm a nine-room house with stoves. He put in a Caloric, got perfect results and his coal bill was reduced to \$50.00. Suppose you drop Mr. Reed a line, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope, and get his experience from his own pen. If you need a furnace or think of getting one it will be well worth while.

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HILL BALLER 30% on all the well known ry Remedies, Standard 7 as and Drug Store Goods. uld have it. Write toda

Abraham Lincoln Stories

Tales You May not Have Heard about This Great Man BY THE BOYS AND GIRLS

cannot bring him back no matter how sorry we may be." Once at the very turning point of a battle a soldier was so frightened that he dropped his gun and ran from the field. This action threw the whole company into confusion and after the bat-tle was over the young man was tried and sentenced to die. His friends ap-pealed to the President who said: "L will put the order for execution by until I can settle in my mind whether this soldier can better serve the country dead or living."

Mr. Lincoln never refused to listen to those who appealed to him for help. He was never so overwhelmed with his own burdens that he could not speak words of cheer to those who were broken-hearted and sorrowful. Burr Oak, Kan. Hazel Davis.

Hard Work Brought Success. [First Prize.]

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth pres-Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth pres-ident of the United States, was born and reared in a very humble home. He acquired his education by perseverance and hard work. He helped his father care for the family until he was 21 years old and then started out for him-self. The first thing he did was to earn money for a suit. A woman agreed to make him a pair of trousers if he would split 400 rails for every yard of goods used. As he was more than 6 feet tall it took many rails to pay for the trou-sers. sers

Lincoln's first steady position was taking flat boats to New Orleans. These trips were full of interest for him as he had never traveled before. As he sailed down the Ohio river into the great Mississippi many kinds of boats passed him. He saw new kinds of flow-ers and trees and passed sugar and cotton plantations. There were great ocean vessels at the wharves, and he saw the slaves at work everywhere. On one trip he saw a slave auction and it made him so angry to see negroes chained to-gether and sold like cattle that he resolved then and there to do all he could

solved then and there to do all he could to stop slavery when he was older. Later on he took charge of a store at New Salem where his kind ways and pleasant manners won him many friends. He was so honest in all his dealings that people called him "Honest Abe." Lincoln didn't forget his studies dur-ing this time. He walked 6 miles to borrow a book one time and then trudged all the way back and read it thru that night, lying in front of the fire place. He was always interested in public questions and later when he was a successful lawyer he became in-terested in politics and was elected terested in politics and was elected president of the United States. H. Edward Holliday.

Topeka, Kan.

An Amusing Story.

An Amusing Story. A very ugly man pointed a revolver at Mr. Lincoln one time and when the President asked him what he meant he said: "I once said if I ever saw an uglier man than I, I would kill him." Mr. Lincoln replied: "If I am uglier than you, shoot. I don't care to live." Zelma Sparks.

Emporia, Kan.

He Was a Great Thinker.

President Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky and his father moved to Indiana when he was 7 years old. The Lincolns were very poor and the log cabin in which they lived was enclosed on three sides with logs, the other side being open to the weather. There was no chimney, the fire being on the open side of the cabin. The school which Abraham attended was a backwoods school with an open fireplace and the boys chopped wood for the fire. The schoolmasters were usually harsh men who persuaded the pupils to study by means of a long

THERE were many deserters in the army when Mr. Lincoln was presi-dent and, altho military law required that all such men should be shot, the President had pity for the young fel-lows and pardoned a good many of them. the lives of Washington and Henry "If a man had more than one life," Mr. Clay, and he fead them over and over. Liqcoln said, "a little shooting would not hurt, but after he is once dead we subject he was not familiar with he cannot bring him back no matter how asked questions and thought about it Clay, and he read them over and over. When he heard people talk about any subject he was not familiar with he asked questions and thought about it until he could understand what they were saying. Plane Ia Buth Wailes

Plano, Ia. Ruth Wailes.

February 10, 1917.

Honesty was His Motto.

When Mr. Lincoln was clerking in a store he sold a woman a pound of tea and the next morning the scale inspector came and discovered the scale was off 3 ounces. Mr. Lincoln closed the store immediately and took the woman the tea that was due her. Mr. Lincoln was visiting the army



one time and an officer asked him if he one time and an officer asked nim if ne wished to go nearer the enemy. Lin-coln said he desired to go as near the enemy as any of the soldiers had to go. Lincoln's face was homely but his heart was tender. A man living in my town who knew Mr. Lincoln well told me that when a person saw him they forgot his features and thought only of his greatness. of his greatness.

Mabel Lindquist. Brookville, Kan.

Which Man Got Beat?

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he once made a bargain with a man to trade horses without first seeman to trade horses without first see-ing each other's animals. The day was set and the people all came to see the trade. A man came up leading an old long-haired broken-necked horse that was limping as if it had a broken leg. Then 'Lincoln came up the road with a saw-horse over his shoulder, and he afterward said to one of his friends: "I was beaten so badly I don't believe I shall try horse trading very soon again." Frederick Roehr. Belmont, Kan.

Belmont, Kan.

A Bird was Precious, Too.

A Bird was Precious, Too. Abraham Lincoln was riding thru the woods one day with a company of sol-diers when he saw a little bird lying on the ground. It had fallen from its nest and the day was so cold that Lincoln knew it would die if it were left lying on the ground over night. He stopped his horse, picked up the little bird and placed it in its nest. When he caught up with the soldiers again one of them said scornfully: "Where have you been?" "I picked up the little bird and placed it in its nest," replied the great man, "I could not have slept tonight if I had not done so." Ada Stone. not done Ada Stone. Newkirk, Okla.

He Knew Mr. Lincoln.

My great-grandfather had the honor one time of taking Mr. Lincoln from the railroad station to the court house where he was to debate with Mr. Doug-las. The carriage was drawn by four horses. Grandfather rode the near wheel horse and drove the other three with a jerk line which was fastened to the bit of the horse in front of the one ridden. He guided the horses by speaking to them



Lincoln for senator a man asked Mr. Lincoln how he felt about it. He said: Lincoln for senator a man asked Mr. Lincoln how he felt about it. He said: "I feel like the boy who stubbed his toe and said, 'It hurts too bad to laugh but I'm too big a boy to ery.'" Courtland, Kan. Ellen Morlan.

And the Dog Went Along.

There were no bridges when Lincoln was a boy so when his parents moved to a different part of the state they had to drive right thru the water when they came to a stream. Abraham's pet dog was afraid to cross one of the streams and remained on the other side whining and barking after the others had crossed over. Abraham came back to the other side and carried the dog safely across and all was well again. Gerardy, Kan. Adele Wulff.

Three Days' Work for a Book.

Books were scarce in Abraham Lin-coln's time and the boy often borrowed them from his neighbors. He borrowed the "Life of Washington" one time and when he had finished reading it put it in a crack in the wall and the rain damaged it. He was very sorry and took the book to the owner and worked three days to pay for the damage, then the owner gave the book to him. Dorothy Whiteside.

Pittsburg, Kan.

Saving a Pig.

A pig was struggling to free itself from the mud in a deep slough one time whn Mr. Lincoln rode by. He looked at which will she have by. He looked at the pig and then at his new clothes and went on by. He could not get the pic-ture of the poor pig struggling in the mud out of his mind, however, and at last after having ridden 2 miles, he went back and rescued it. He was so tendor-hearted that he could not be tender-hearted that he could not bear to see any living creature suffer. Edith Ortie Ogden.

El Dorado, Kan.

His First Dollar.

When Abraham Lincoln was about 7 years old he helped his mother make garden. He had to have a boat to cross the river to take the vegetables to market when they were ripe so he made one. Then he arose early in the morning and carried his vegetables to town. As he was fastening the boat one morning two men rushed up and asked him to take them out to the steamer which had inst left. He task the met which had just left. He took the steamer which had they left him they each handed him 50 cents. He was very happy for that was the most money he had ever earned in one day. Elizabeth Nickel. ae day. Hillsboro, Kan.

The Boy Liked Animals.

The Boy Liked Animals. None of the animals in the woods near Abraham Lincoln's home ever had cause to fear him. His playmates caught a turtle one day and put a burning coal on its back to have the fun of watch-ing the poor creature struggle. Lincoln could not stand to see anything suffer without trying to help it-so he took the coal off and then got up on a stump and made a speech, telling the boys how cruel it was to give pain to any living the the teacher asked him to write a few sentences he wrote an es-say on "Cruelty to Animals." Wakeeney, Kan. Allene Scanlon.

A Live Kansas Day Club

The Pleasant Valley Kansas Day club held its second annual meeting on Kan-sas Day and a large crowd enjoyed the good entertainment given by its mem-bers. There were songs, recitations and speeches about Kansas and before the evening was over every one was proud-cr than ever of their native state. The following officers were installed: Pres-ident, Paul Davis; secretary, Maude Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Cottrell.

There were 17 young folks in the club when when it was organized last year on Jan-uary 29 and the membership has grown until now there are 37. Pleasant Valley is 10 miles north of Santa Fe and 20 miles south of Cardon City. miles south of Garden City.

Teach Ideals of Peace

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



I will never allow anyone, particularly strangers, to kiss him on the mouth, because in spite of the ridicule which is directed against the "germ," I know that such things exist, and I don't want to take any chances of his getting a cold take any chances of his getting a colu-germ, or something even more malicious. I will never give him a pacifier, empty bottle or rag dipped in milk, to quiet him. I will train him to go to sleep or lie quietly after feeding. I know if he I resolve that since I love my baby— I will never give him medicine without first consulting a doctor, or someone who I am positive knows that the medi-cine will be beneficial to him. I will never over-feed him, because I know how uncomfortable I feel when I I will drop the milk on my wrist to I will drop the milk on my wrist to

my care when he reaches manhood. I will never test warmth of milk thru the nipple of his bottle in my mouth. I will drop the milk on my wrist to test temperature. I will never allow him to go to sleep at night if his bowels have not moved during the day. I will clean out the lower intestines first. I will never pursa my beby when I am will never nurse my baby when I am angry, nervous and hysterical. I will never give him soothing sirup.

I will never tickle him.

• 12

The Progressive Farmer.

William Penn, in the "True Stories of Great American MacMillan Company. s published by the

William Penn, by George Hodges, Houghton, Mifflin Company. Victors of Peace, by F. J. Gould, Harper's.

Heroes of Peace, by F. J. Gould, Harper's.

Ieach Ideals of Feace Mothers who feel their responsibility to future generations are trying these days to teach their children ideals of peace, but many of them are finding ing books and stories are one of the best means of imparting ideals to young

of brute force, may be used in settling disputes. Magnanimity and the forgiveness of enemies also are emphasized. This play, at once simple and profound, is immensely interesting to children. I know a boy 7 years old who heard its story and its songs with delight.

Beebe T. Chafin.

Resolutions for Mothers

19

Old Whitetail has run his last race. After baffling the speediest hounds and most persevering hunters for five years, the most celebrated of Western Kansas who ran with a pack of coyotes for sev-eral years and from him Whitetail in-herited the size and speed which made the despair of wolfers. him

Whitetail's range was wide. At one time he would be seen at Wallace and the next week he was preying on the chick-ens and calves of farmers near Scott City, 60 miles south. The Kansas City and what few fleet dogs had ever over-taken him bore marks of his ability to take care of himself.

A good deal of thought and planning and much time has been devoted to trying to catch Whitetail and recently tip from a rancher sent three men in a motor car with four dogs after him. It was a dead heat three miles. The motor car neither gained nor lost as it panted at full speed across the range, jockey-ing position with the coyote to prevent his getting to a canyon. The dogs were kept in the car until they were a quarof a mile behind Whitetail and then released. When the coyote saw the dogs he ran for his life but the 3-mile with the car at top speed had told race

These Riddles are Easy

Try these riddles on the family some evening and see how many of them they can guess.

Why is it easy to break into an old man's house? Because his gait (gate) is broken and his locks are few.

it up? Because you may be arrested for passing it. 4-Why is the letter "K" like a pig's

tail? Because it is the end of pork

5-Where can one always find happi-framess? In the dictionary, 6-Why is Ireland the richest of all its countries? Because her capital is always Dublin.

London Has a Doll Exhibit

There is a very interesting exhibit of dolls in Loudon, including dolls from Roman graves, dolls from Arctic re-gions, and dolls from Africa, India, China, North America and all the Continental countries. They are the property of Edward Lovett, ho is one of the great authorities on the history of toys generally.

The people of England are particularinterested in dolls because of their desire to make the manufacturing of them a native industry. All over the United Kingdom unemployed girls and women, and disabled and blinded sol-diers, have been set to the making of Up to this time this industry has been nearly a German monopoly.

Boys and Girls with Pep

The hero of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago was Ralph Peak of Winchester, Ill., who won the first annual interstate boys' and girls' feeding contest. Ralph is only 12 years old and he fed and cared for the sleek baby steer that won him the prize all by himself. The second place in the con-test was won by a boy from Iowa and from Io he seventh won The youngest contestant was 6 years old. Twenty-eight boys and two girls entered the contest.

Where Spiders Really Work

Spiders are perhaps the most important workers in one of the largest surveying instrument factories in England. It is their duty to spin the delicate thread which is used for the cross hairs to mark the exact center of the object lens in the surveyor's telescope. The spiders produce thousands of

Boys Must Boss Something

On the farm, in my opinion, we have the finest training ground in the world for creating the sturdiest, happiest, best and most truly successful and efficient type of manhood, womanhood and citizenship.

As one who has known and watched many boys, who has had hundreds of boys and young men work for him, and has seen what Star says that traps never fooled him a miracle the right sort of encouragement works in boy nature, I a miracle the right sort of encouragement works in boy nature, I flowery, well-watered green fields as almost feel like congratulating the father who has his boy or his might well arouse the envy of the rest boys on a farm.

To be happy and contented, a healthy, vigorous boy must have some sort of purpose or interest in life, the same as a man. He must work to an end. He must accomplish something for himself. He must boss something. You can, of course, command him to work from boyhood to

You can, of course, command him to work from boyhood to manhood for his board and clothes, and he will render service grudgingly or otherwise, until, prompted by his unsatisfied boyish longing to plan and do something for himself, to achieve some results with benefit to himself, he will either jump at the first opportunity to escape from so humdrum an existence, or make his own opportunity, to leave the place. And once he goes, you are not likely to get him back on the farm again.

Don't blame him for this feeling; it is to his credit, it is proof on him. The dogs closed on him, he of the dogs caught him by the hind leg and threw him over his back with a thud. Whitetail was beaten at last. of the good stuff in him, tho the chances are if he leaves that he is

There is just one sort of encouragement that will get him over this perilous stage of his development.

Give him a personal interest in his work.

Give him something to do beside simply obeying orders. Give him something to handle and manage on the farm in his own way, a piece of ground, an animal or two, or some side line of the farm and put him on his mettle for the outcome or the income, give him a substantial personal share in the resulting profit or increase should there be any.

2-There's a word composed of three letters Boys should be encouraged to follow their bents and develop which reads backwards and forwards the the faculties that rise to the surface in them. The wise father will it expresses the sentiments warm from acquaint himself with these faculties in his boys. For the rest he the heart, And to beauty lays principal claim. Eye., will be patient, forbearing and charitable in regard to their mistakes, and to beauty lays principal claim. Eye., will be will be patient, forbearing and charitable in regard to their mistakes, 3-If you were to see a counterfeit and he will find, perhaps sooner than he expects to, that he has a coin in the street why should you always cheerful, interested, ambitious lot of boys on the place.

Buy It Now, Folks

T WILL BE most distinctly to the business interest of every farmer, farmer's wife, and to the interest of dealers, large and small, in almost every commodity, to adopt the new slogan, "Do your spring

buying early." This suggestion is born of necessity. One of the largest manu-

on short notice. Manufacturers have bought material for a moderate

amount of business, but owing to prices, have not dared to stock

heavily. An unusual rush of orders would make a difficult situa-tion. Dealers will be wise to place their orders as far in advance

apparently, physically impossible to get cars to move the freight of-fered for transportation. Grain of one sort or another is congested in railway stations everywhere. The farmer or dealer who expects to have his supplies when they are needed in the spring will give those needs early attention. This applies to farm machinery, silos, cream separators, milking machines, nursery stock, seeds, spraying materials.

Industrial America is facing, today, a strange situation.

ments sa

materials. Orders for these goods should be placed now.

yards of web during a two months' spin-odor. Half-conscious of something stand-ing season, which is wound upon metal ing over him, he lay perfectly still. frames and stored away until needed. Soon there was a grunting and snuff-A spider at work dangles in the air by ing close by his head, and he under-its invisible thread, the upper end of stood that he was underneath a grizzly which is attached to a metal wire frame bear! A cold sweat came over him, and whirled in the hands of a girl. The girl he was paralyzed with fright. first places the spider on her hand until the protruding end of the thread has had no knife. An other was a grunting and snuff-the girl her and a store the spider on her hand until the shall no knife was out of reach. He the protruding end of the thread has become attached, then when the spider attempts to leap to the ground this end is quickly attached to the center of the whirling frame, and as the spider pays out thread this line is wrapped around the frame. The Lone Scout says that several hundred feet of thread can be removed from the spider at one time.

A True Bear Story

A prospector near Cooke, Mont., had a A prospector near Cooke, Mont., had a very thrilling experience once while out for Cooke City in the dark. He did spending the night in the mountains, says the New York Evening Post Maga-zine. The weather was warm and pleas-ant, and he stood his rifle against a tree and lay down to sleep. In the course of the night he was awakened by the heavy breathing of a large animal and an oppressive and very disagreeable with the dark. He did the settlement. **It's Warm in Louisiana** My father is a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I like the children's page. I am a boy 6 years old and live

larm

tion. Dealer as possible."

had no knife, and he feared that the grizzly might attack him at any moment. Acting on a sudden impulse, he doubled up his knees, and with all his strength plunged both his fists and feet simul-taneously against the stomach of the beast.

It was a complete surprise for the rizzly, which was even more frightened than the man. It can squealing and bel-lowing into the timber, while Whately, whose knees were knocking together with fright, gathered up his goods and struck out for Cooke City in the dark. He did not dare to pause until he was safe in

It is,

in Louistana. It is so warm here that I go barefooted until February. I have one sister and one little brother. We have a pet pig which we call "Tiny", and two colts. My sister washes the dishes and I dry them for her. I like to live on the farm. Oretta La

Oretta, La. Georgie Blair.

Where Cows are Fortunate

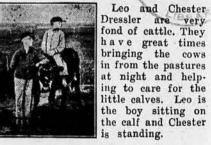
No creature receives more careful or more loving care than the Holstein and other blooded cows of Holland. They are washed, combed, groomed, and luxurious-ly stabled. No thorobred racer is more painstakingly looked after. These Neth-erland cows are put to graze in such the animal kingdom.

Many of the Hollanders' cow stables have a strip of immaculate oilcloth run-ning from one end of the center aisle to the other. Rows of tiny square winlows high up on both sides, are cur-tained with spotless thin white net, tied back with ribbons. Pots of blooming flowers are set on the window sills. Beneath each curtained window is a

cow stall, 20 in all, it may be. On the floors, which are of porcelain, a thick layer of clean white sawdust is placed. Before and behind each row of stalls runs a trough of clear water, the first for the cows to drink from, the second to wash away all impurities.

Every day during the winter these cows are put thru a process of washing with warm soap suds, drying, rubbing, combing, and general coddling, as if they were children. No pains are spared to the end that their stable may have the purest air, and everything is done for the comfort and health of the animals. The consequence is that they become The consequence is that they become plump, glossy, and gentle animals, re-paying their owners with enormous quan-tities of rich milk.

These Boys Like Cows



little calves. Leo is the boy sitting on the calf and Chester is standing.

A Bird Traveler

A hawk was killed on October 29 that had traveled 3,700 miles since August 19. Eddie Hotchkiss of Red Lodge, Mont. caught the hawk in his oat field on Aug-ust 19, tied a bottle containing his name and address about the bird's neck and released it. The hawk was killed at Bogota, Colombia in South America, a distance of 3,700 miles from where it started.

Pipe Fish Have Pouches

Everyone knows that the kangaroo carries its babies in a pouch but few per-sons have read about the pipe fish which has the same receptacle for its young. The pocket of the pipe fish is found only in the male species. It is on the under side of the body and is nearly half the length of the fish. The pouch is the only part of the fish's body which is unprotected by large flat plates which take the place of scales in its protective armor.

If a pipe fish is taken from the water and its little ones shaken out of the pouch back into the water, they seem either unable or disinclined to run away. But if the father is placed in the water again all the small fish immediately swim back into the pouch. The pipe fish is about a foot long and an inch thick. It resembles a small eel except that it has a very long jaw.

When the feet are tired and aching which the field are they are the there are the the the second the the second the second

other day. Whitetail's father was a Governor Capper's plan for keeping boys happy and busy on the farm, as greyhound of notable size and ferocity outlined in his success on the D

Why Some Wives Fall Short of Their Own Ideals as Home Makers

Some wives and mothers are proud of the homes they have made for their families. Others grow old trying, yet they never realize their ideal. Why? Because they never had a fair show.

It takes three things to make a home you can be proud of—an exterior that is architecturally good, an interior that is conveniently planned, and wood-

work that is made with but one aim— "Quality First."

Can you make a livable, comfortable home out of a mammoth box of a place? Can you expect to keep young in a home that seems designed to multiply steps? Do you think you can grow pride in a house when windows rattle,

doors warp, drawers stick, and the trim gaps at the joints?

For the home-making wives and mothers of America we have prepared two Home Books. These books show exterior and interior views and floor plans of homes that you can be proud of and in which you can succeed more easily with your work and ideals. These books show also a few designs of Cuirtis Woodwork. The many other designs you can

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see in the big Curtis catalog at your lumber dealer's. This catalog is just out. It contains the most modern and most attractive designs for sale today. Quality considered, every one is a bargain.

STU RM.

21

Go to your lumber dealer's and see these designs. Probably he can show you

some Cuirfis Woodwork. You will know it by the trademark which is on every piece. Consult him about your home. He can help you with your plans.

But send the coupon now for your choice of these Home Books—"Better Built Homes," Vol. II—\$2700 and under; Vol. III—\$2700 to \$4500. Which shall be our gift to you?

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AND RAILROADS

Transportation Problem Must be Solved Nationally in Order to Assure Agricultural Prosperity.

THE greatest industry of the United States is farming. Next to that comes transportation.

Efficient transportation is essential to the continued welfare and business progress of the nation. To the farmer it means wider markets and better prices for his crops. Speaking for 90% of the railroad

mileage of the country we invite your co-operation in the solution of the railroad problem to that end.

Make Regulation Efficient

There is no question that public regulation of transportation has come to stay. The railroads accept it. They ask only that such regulation be made efficient. They ask that the functions properly subject to public supervision-incorporation, the issuance of securities, the making of rates-be placed under the direction of a single responsible national body such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, with regional sub-com-missions, in order that regulation may be kept close to the people. They ask that such regulation be so administered as to permit the railroads to earn a living return, to attract new capital and to make the improvements and extensions necessary to enable them to serve the American people fairly and efficiently.

In the Federal Reserve and Rural Credit Banking Systems the operation of regional divisions under Fed-eral supervision is well illustrated. The railroads seek a similar solution of their problem.

Commerce is Nation Wide

The farmer wants free trade among the states.

Commerce in farm products is not confined to state lines. It is nation wide. Its regulation should also be national. The fundamental state right is the right of each state to be protected against discriminations by other states such as exist today. Every barrier that a state erects to the free movement of commerce across its borders limits the farmer's market, makes it easier for speculators to control products and depress prices and tends to increase the cost of what the farmer has to buy.

The railroads cannot serve 49 masters-48 states and the nationand serve efficiently. The present system of multiple and conflicting regulation is wasteful and destructive.

In the interest of all, regulation should be in behalf of all the states. We invite discussion of this question and shall be glad to answer questions and to supply information on request.

This is the first of several brief talks on this subject.

RAILWAY EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE 61 Broadway New York City

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FARM VALUES For Efficiency With Cows

Progress is Being Made in Developing State Dairy Herds BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor



A Part of the Excellent Dairy Herd on the Farm of the Larned State Hospital; Most of These Animals are Purebred.

○ OOD progress is being made in build- One of the purebred cows on the Larned Ging up the dairy herds in the state institutions of Kansas. They are being placed on a more efficient basis, and in addition better milk is being provided. Special attention has been given to this by the board of control, of which W. E. Brooks is chairman. Expert help in the solving of the dairy problems in the institutions under the control of this board has been obtained

control of this board has been obtained from O. E. Reed, professor of dairy hus-bandry in the Kansas State Agricul-tural college. This board has big dairy herds at six institutions. The Topeka State Hospital has 100 animals; Osawatomie State Hospital, 65 animals; Parsons State Hospital, 66 animals; Larned State Hos-pital, 55 animals; State Hospital for Feeble-Minded at Winfield, 45 animals; and the State Orphans' Home at Atchi-son, 33 animals. All of these herds are composed of Holsteins, and all have purchered males. There are purchered fe-males at all except Winfield, where it is hoped they will be provided in the near future. near future.

A Logical System.

The work of improving these herds has been carried on in the last two years in the logical, sensible way that an expert dairyman would do it in a private herd. The cows have been testd for tuberculosis, and the animals ed for tuberchiosis, and the animals which have this disease have been elim-inated. This test will be run from time to time in the future, to make sure that the disease is kept out of the herds. The milk from the cows has been weighed and tested, and the board-er cows have been sold. The ideal has been to breed the animals with a defin-ite utility value in mind and to soll the ite utility value in mind, and to sell the cows which fail to measure up to the standards that have been set.

Much encouragement was given to this work by the progress made in building up a Holstein dairy herd on the farm of the Eastern Michigan hospital at Pontiac, Mich. This herd is composed of purebred animals, and it has been very profitable from the stand-point of milk production, as well as pro-viding a considerable income to the in-stitution from the breeding animals sold. In addition, a well managed purebred herd will supply a better quality of milk for the patients than that from an indifferently managed herd of scrubs.

hospital farm is from this place. To aid in getting more rapid progress To aid in getting more rapid progress in building up the herds a carload of purebred Holsteins was purchased in Wisconsin by Professor Reed. There were 26 animals in this herd, and they were divided among the institutions. That this is paying is well shown by the results recently in the sale of some of the purebred calves at the institu-tions where they have been available. Calves 6 weeks old were sold for \$100 a head from the herd of the hospital at Larned. These were purebred animals. Larned. These were purebred animals, There is an excellent demand for good Holsteins in Kansas, and it seems probable that this will continue. The herds at the institutions will help in raising the standard of the dairy animals of the state.

Good Feeding.

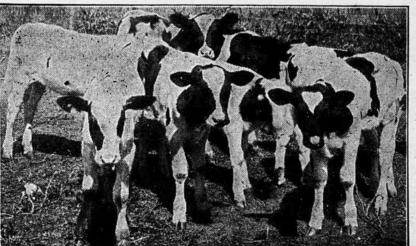
In addition to the attention to the breeding, much care also has been given to the feeding of the animals. This has increased the production. The rations increased the production. The rations have been planned by Professor Reed with the idea of making the most eco-nomical use of the feeds at hand on the different farms. They are making max-imum production with the minimum expense possible.

The idea has worked out so success-fully that it has been suggested that it be carried on in a larger way. A bill has been introduced into the legislature placing the cows in all institutions under the control of the dairy department of the agricultural college. There are about 1,200 animals in the institutions. A representative of the department will be required to visit the institutions at least once every three months, to direct the work. A system of this kind will get a great deal more efficiency into the way the herds are run. At least that has been the result with the progress made by the herds managed by the board of control.

There's Always an Excuse to Buy.

"But I am not married." "Well, then, guv'nor, buy the lot to celebrate your luck!"—Tit-Bits.

Cold feet, both in politics and real life, add little to the health or comfort



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of their possessor.

Test the Dairy Cows You Buy

Keep Only the Animals that Prove to be Profitable

BY J. W. POMEROY

test and scales, and recommend these as the best tools to work with in shaping a purebred herd. I will assume that all young breeders

I will assume that all young breeders who aspire to breed purebreds, begin as owners of herds of scrub cows, and in this case my first warning would be "work into it gradually." By beginning gradually you get experience that is of great value as you go along, and with-out spending a lot of money all in one hump. lump.

My procedure would be: Test your present herd for tuberculosis. If there present herd for tuberculosis. If there are any diseased cows, dispose of them and rid your stable of any infection. Next, put every cow on record for six months or a year. At the end of that time dispose of all cows that did not re-turn a profit. Invest in two or three purebred heifers and a purebred sire, putting most emphasis upon the sire. By using a good sire with good grade cows that remain in your scrub herd, you will produce some excellent grade stock as you go along.

stock as you go along. In choosing this first stock, do not be like a certain friend of mine whose only ambition was to get registration papers for the least possible money. It is need-less for me to say that this man got what he was looking for, and then was badly "stung." He did not know that a pedigree has value in proportion as the owner of the animal is a man of high

standing or of questionable reputation. In buying this stock select hardy and well-marked individuals if possible, but well-marked individuals if possible, but lay far more stress on the performance of the animals and the records of their blood relatives under the scales and Babcock test. Select the best stock within your means for the future of your herd. For the breeder of today is the one who is most wisely breeding for the future, and upon his mental abil-ity to foresee and provide for the future ity to foresee and provide for the future will rest the largest reward for his labor in the present. Once the herd is started, the young breeder must be a bookkeeper and statistician. He must keep records of his cows, and use this record in directing his breeding operations. A person may determine from the conformation whether an animal the of dairy or beef breeding, but there is no one who can determine how much work a cow can do by looking at her. It is a strange force indeed that seems

to permeate dairymen and cause them to ignore or disregard the desirability of weeding out the unprofitable cow by some means other than "cow judgment." Guesswork seems to be preferable to the scales and tester.

The young breeder who decides to begin keeping a record should go to work with the intention of continuing the work as long as he continues to breed dairy cattle. It makes but little difference how this work is done, whether individually or thru the cow-testing as-Individually or thru the cow-testing as-sociation, so long as it is done with a certain degree of thoroness. Many of the breeders today are men who are in it simply for the money they can make. They are surface men; they simply mate cattle and make no study of the block-line. If they gat a calf of the blood-line. If they get a calf ity leaves the farm, well marked they are satisfied. They One of the disace are quite glib with a certain line of farming is the irreg pedigree talk, but it means little to and even months pa pedigree talk, but it means little to them. As long as the demand keeps up as it has, men will buy and pay good prices for cattle that are quite poorly bred, if they carry the points of the breed well. But a day is com-ing, and it soon will be here, when buyers will be a great deal more par-ticular in their selection. Then a man who breeds with thought and care will who breeds with thought and care will be a powerful factor in the business, and the superficial, unintelligent breeder will co to the the be a will go to the wall.

Cattle from the Isle of Jersey

Little is known regarding the origin of the Jersey breed. It is supposed, how-ever, that it has descended from cattle brought to the Grand Labora in the ever, that it has descended from cattle brought to the Channel Islands in the carly days by French refugees. These were probably similar to the Normandy and Brittany cattle now found in North-west France. Whatever its origin may have been, it is known that the Jersey on the island has been bred pure for several hundred years. Since 1789 it

AM a staunch believer in the Babcock has been prohibited by law to import test and scales, and recommend these cattle to the island, except for immediate slaughter. At that time there was little difference between the cattle on the various islands of the Channel group. The Jerseymen, however, preferred a re-The Jerseymen, however, preferred a re-fined, more nearly solid colored animal, suited not only to the production of butter, but also to the adornment of the estates of the English noblemen. Selection to this ideal has produced the most highly developed dairy type to be found among the dairy breeds, both as to conformation and temperament.

The Jersey produces very rich milk, testing about 5.4 per cent of butterfat. Most Jerseys are solid in color, shading to black at the points, tho many are spotted with white, a marking which in no way indicates impurity of blood. Mature cows of this breed weigh from 600 to 1,000 pounds. Mature bulls weigh from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds.

Prevent Scours in the Calf Pen

Thousands of calves are lost every year from scours, says H. H. Kildee, university farm, St. Paul. On every farm measures should be taken to guard against this disease, which results from a deranged digestive system. Calves should have warm, clean, light and well ventilated pens. Milk should be fed in regular amounts, at regular times, at a temperature of about 80 de-grees Fahrenheit from scrupulously clean pails. The foam which accumulates on

pails. The foam which accumulates on the milk while it is being separated never should be fed. The time to feed the grain ration is immediately after the milk is do not be the second s the milk is fed, so that the calves will not suck each other's ears and thus take air into the stomach, which causes bloat and produces scours. It is well to have stanchions in one side of the pen so that the calves may be confined for a

short time after being fed milk. Every day during the winter, when the weather is favorable, the calves need the weather is favorable, the calves need to be turned out into a sheltered yard for exercise, which is necessary for their proper growth and health. It is also important that the calves, from a very early age, be given all the pure, fresh water they care to drink every day. The pens should be disinfected frequently. Outink lime is evenlight to sminkle on Quick lime is excellent to sprinkle on the floor every time it is cleaned and a frequent spraying with some standard coal tar dip solution will prove beneficial.

A Few Advantages of Dairying

Among the many advantages of the dairy business a few stand out clearly as follows:

It is highly profitable when well conducted because it markets the crops of the farm in the most valuable form, and because it is a business which is capable of almost indefinite development. It is good for the farm because crops

are fed at home and because the de-mand for protein feed brings much ni-trogen to the land. Butter is destitute of fertilizing value,

and if the milk is fed almost no fertil-

One of the disadvantages of most farming is the irregular income, weeks and even months passing with no cash and even months passing with no cash receipts. The dairy checks, however, are not only frequent but regular thru-out the year—an advantage appreciated only by those who have kept cows and had the experience of a steady income. Eugene Davenport.

The teacher was trying to picture the outcome of laziness and idleness. He drew a terrible picture of the habitual loafer, the man who hates work, ultimate fate.

"Now, Charlie," he continued to a lit-tle boy who had been looking out of the window and whose mind was far from the lesson of the hour, "tell me who is the wretched, miserable individual who



One must gather the eggs at least opened the machine and cooled and twice a day to make sure that they are turned the eggs every morning, until the fresh and not chilled. While saving the eggs felt cool to the hand but not abso-eggs to set they must be turned at lutely cold. On the seventh day we least once a day, and kept at a tem-tested and removed all infertile eggs. When We tested and removed all infertile eggs. fresh and not chilled. While saving the eggs to set they must be turned at least once a day, and kept at a tem-perature of about 50 degrees. When ready to set, be sure the incubator is clean and thoroly aired; place it in the cellar or a room that has no fire in it, a room with an even temperature being best. If your incubator is a hot water machine, fill the tank with luke-warm water and light your lamp. Be sure that the burner and everything has been cleaned previously. Place a sure that the burner and everything has been cleaned previously. Place a paper in the egg tray and try the ther-mometer. Select as nearly perfect eggs as possible, all one size, neither too large nor too small. Fill the egg tray and close the incubator. It is not necessary to turn the eggs for the first 40 hours, but after that they should be turned twice a day, morning and evening. I al-ways air the eggs in the morning, at first leaving them out only a few min-utes at a time. By the time the eggs have been incubating 10-days, I let them air 10 to 15 minutes and after the tenth have been incubating 10-days, I let them air 10 to 15 minutes and after the tenth day I leave the eggs out longer and longer every morning until they are aired from 20 to 25 minutes. When you hear the chicks after the twentieth day do not air any more. Usually by the end of the twenty-first day the chicks all are hatched and ready to take out of the incubator. While the chicks are hatching the incubator should not be opened any more than is mecessary. I always test out the bad eggs at least by the tenth day, then again on

least by the tenth day, then again on the eighteenth or nineteenth day. By this way of tending my incubator I have hatched 196 fine chicks out of 212 eggs, and have raised every chick, but if one gets 75 to 85 chicks out of 100

eggs, he has no room to complain. I do not feed my chicks for 24 hours after they are taken out of the incu-bator, and then they are fed sparingly, such as bread crumbs, cottage cheese, and wheat bran. By the time they are a week old I feed all they want and add chops and in fact mix the feed and give as much variety as possible. I never feed raw commeal nor corn chop to my chicks as it may cause how

to my chicks, as it may cause bowel trouble. I keep plenty of clean water before my chicks all the time. Butter-milk and sour milk are good for chick-ens of all ages.

I notice that in this part of the coun-I notice that in this part of the coun-try a great many people are selling most of their hens and pullets. They have not enough feed, and say feed is too high priced to buy and feed to chickens. I think they are making a great mis-take, for if they would keep a close account they would see that feed never gets too high priced to return a profit when fed to good hens. I intend to keep a large flock of hens and run an incua large flock of hens and run an incu-bator this season, even if feed is away up in prices. Mrs. L. A. Wright. up in prices. Mangum, Okla.

Hatches Chicks Scientifically

My wife and I moved from Hutchinson to a farm three years ago, and about our first investment was a flock of chickens. The first year we had them we kept a record of every pound of feed, also a record of eggs received, chickens sold and chickens killed. From this flock we made a profit of about \$1 a hen from eggs; we sold 15 dozen springs which averaged \$6.48 a dozen and the old which averaged \$6.48 a dozen and the old hens, keeping enough young stock to re-place them. At the end of the year we figured our accounts and thought we did pretty well, but were not satisfied, and resolved to do better. We had infigured our accounts and thought we did pretty well, but were not satisfied, and resolved to do better. We had intended to buy an incubator, but we put In "sassiety" folks worship ancestors it off until too late, and had to set the that they wouldn't be seen with on a hens again. It was the same old fight moonless night.

tested and removed all intertile eggs. We tested again on the eighteenth day and removed all eggs that did not show the proper air cell. Out of our first hatch we got 142 healthy chicks which is a fraction less than 79 per cent. We thought this a fair hatch for beginners but decided to do better. We tried to use more care in selecting eggs and were more careful to turn them every day while saving enough to fill the machine While saving chough to fill the machine. Again we kept them at an even temper-ature while saving them. The machine was operated the same as before except that we sprinkled the eggs on the seven-teenth and nineteenth days and this time we were delighted when we opened the machine and counted 153 lively chicks or 85 per cent: we have since cotthe machine and counted 153 lively chicks or 85 per cent; we have since got-ten 90 per cent hatches and some a lit-tle better. When the hatch is completed we open the machine and remove all shells and eggs that have failed to hatch. Do not leave a few eggs in the machine hoping that they will hatch. A chick that is not out on the twenty-second day is a failure. We leave the chicks in the machine

We leave the chicks in the machine from 24 to 36 hours without feed or water, as the chick has enough nourishment when hatched to last this long. In the meantime we warm up the brooder In the meantime we warm up the brooder to about 100 degrees, and remove chicks to it. The temperature is reduced about one degree a day until they are old enough to get along without artificial heat. Later in the spring when the weather gets warm we set a number of hens at the time we set the machines, and if we test out any eggs and find them infertile, we take enoug from the hens to fill the machine, as there is no danger of eggs being broken in an incudanger of eggs being broken in an incu-bator. When the eggs hatch we give every hen about 36 chickens. This plan is better in warm weather than the brooder, but of course in the early spring when the weather is cold the brooder is the better the better.

The first feed consists of bread soaked The first feed consists of bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry; feed sparingly but often, and never leave any feed to be run over and sour as this is a source of bowel trouble and kindred allments. After about three days we begin feeding a commercial chick feed also meat scraps chonned fine. Keen also meat scraps chopped fine. Keep shorts and bran before the chicks con-stantly in a self feeder, so they cannot get in. I keep fresh, clear water before them all the time, also an abundance of milk. When the chicks are about 10 days old we begin feeding amelia a fin milk. When the chicks are about 10 days old we begin feeding cracked kafir, ground wheat, and sprouted oats. We had the best success this year of any; we can produce 2 pound broilers in 10 weeks. Our advice to beginners is to get a good machine, study directions carefully until they are understood, use common sense and learn by the way, and your efforts certainly will be crowned with success. John G. Willard. Sterling, Kan. Sterling, Kan.

Where Was Joe?

"I was at the big general stores in Market street the other day," said Slimfingered Joe, "when the whole elec-tric light apparatus went wrong, and all the different departments were as black es pitch " black as pitch."



Fred Mueller

1413 Larimer St. Denver, Colo.







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o customers-

Birds that are Pedigreed

You can Develop a Laying Strain if You Try Hard Enough BY ALBERT G. REQUA

Sometrime ago I saw an article in an and fourth, color. I breed away from re-base poultry journal saying there lationship as far as possible. I feel that was no such thing as pedigreed birds. If see no reason why poultry should not be registered as well as stock. All stock be a starting place for registry. Eleven had a starting place for registry. Eleven years ago I began breeding the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for egg produc-tion. For the last five years I have been keeping a flock-book registry, and now my birds are all pedigreed. I am breed-ing for eggs and flesh While my sysmy birds are all pedigreed. I am breed-ing for eggs and flesh. While my sys-tem of pedigreeing may be of little value to the breeder of show birds, I value to the breeder of show birds, 1 feel the system will greatly benefit one who wishes to breed for eggs and size. Here is the pedigree of Federal Barr. He was hatched May 22, 1915. His band number is 201, his flock-book number is 1122. He is a rich, dark red, even color and weighed 11 pounds and 2 ounces when he was 1 year old. He was sired by Red Cloud the 1st, whose weight was 10 pounds and 4 ounces at 1 year old. His mother was Josephine, who laid 255 eggs in one year. Red Cloud the 1st was His mother was Josephine, who laid 200 eggs in one year. Red Cloud the 1st was sired by Cherokee, whose weight at 1 year old was 9½ pounds. His mother was Red Wing, who laid 242 eggs in one year. Cherokee was sired by Vol-

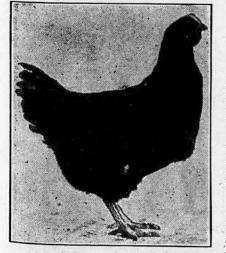
This is to cortify that Mr. albert 9 Regue and being duly aworn deposes that he kept an accurate egg record of a flock of 10 Rose Comb Mode Island Ped hene from January 1, 1916 to January 1, 1917, and that they produced an Subscribed to average of 252 ence each in the 12 months. before me. In and for the county of Montgomery state of Kantas.

H H Sharp Public By comission expires July 5 × 1920

cano the 2nd, whose weight at 1 year old was 9 pounds 2 ounces. His mother was Queen Mary, who laid 231 eggs in one year. Volcano the 2nd was sired by Volcano the 1st. His weight at 1 year old was 0 pounds and 1 course year old was 9 pounds and 1 ounce. His mother was Red-Mil, who laid 212 eggs in one year.

eggs in one year. Federal Barr's mother was Trilby the 2nd. She laid 266 eggs in one year. Her weight was 7 pounds and 1 ounce at the age of 1 year. Her mother was Trilby the 1st. She laid 254 eggs in one year and weighed 6 pounds and 3 ounces at 1 year old. Her mother was An-na-ke. She laid 241 eggs in 1 year and weighed 6 pounds at 1 year old. Her mother was Rosemary the 2nd. She laid 212 eggs in one year and weighed 51/2 212 eggs in one year and weighed 51/2 pounds when 1 year old. Her mother was Rosemary the 1st. She laid 207 eggs in one year and weighed 5 pounds and 4 ounces.

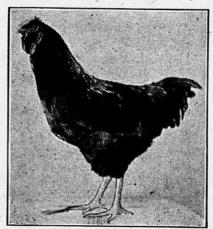
The foregoing shows the increase in egg production and weight in the last five years. My flock of 10 hens com-pleted their record January 1 for the year of 1916. Their average was 252



Trilby the 3rd Laid 272 Eggs.

eggs. This is much better than my 1915 eggs. This is much better than my 1915 average, which was 236 eggs. Trilby the 3rd was one of the 10 hens that have just completed their record of 252 eggs, and her individual record is 272 eggs. Only two of my hens became broody during the season. I believe there is no reason why hens that are bred and fed right should not lay 300 eggs in a year.

I select my breeding stock first from their pedigree; second, size; third, shape;



This is Federal Barr

record of 252 eggs last year. Of course I think feed and care have a great deal to do with it. I have nothing to sell.

A Small Flock Eats Waste Feed

I use the hot water incubator and get the heat regulated at 103 and put the eggs in. They are turned twice a day eggs in. They are turned twice a day until the eighteenth day, when I cover the eggs with a cloth wrung out in hot water, which softens the shells so the chicks get out quickly and I have no cripples. When 36 hours old I feed the chicks hard boiled eggs with plenty of sand, and seldom give them anything to drink until after feeding them, when they get sour milk and no water until 2 weeks old. I never have had bowel trouble among incubator chicks, but I 2 weeks old. I never have had bowen trouble among incubator chicks, but I admit one has to be more particular with their feed. I feed them often but in small quantities. Last spring I had 120 Rhode Island Red hens, and now have 130 hens and have sold \$73,80 have 130 hens and have sold \$73.80 worth of chickens, used a good many, and sold more than \$150 worth of eggs besides what we ate.

I do not use a brooder or put hens with the chicks, but raise them by hand and at 10 or 12 weeks of age they weigh pounds apiece. I market them at good price. I used a 160-egg incu-2 bator, tested out 20 infertile eggs and got 138 nice strong chicks, and only lost two by accident. This is my second year with the incubator. I should not try again without one, with eggs at 45 cents a dozen. Nowadays one can make a pice profit with a form berget of the second a nice profit with a few hens to eat waste feed around the barnyard, and the larger the flock the heavier the pocketbook.

Lone Star, Kan. Mrs. C. W. Bowen.

Wouldn't Use a Hen

I have used my incubator 11 years and consider it a paying investment. I should not like to depend on the "hen method" to rear a flock of chicks. It is a saver of time and labor. I have a 100-egg ma-chine and can hatch that number with less labor than caring for hens enough to hatch the same number. I plan to set hens enough when I set the incubator to take the chickens. I have better success that way than trying to raise them by

hand or with a brooder. I start my incubator in the morning, filling the tank with hot water. This saves time and oil. It does not take long saves time and oil. It does not take long to get the heat up and the damper ad-justed. I set it so it raises at 103 de-grees. I keep it as near 102 or 103 de-grees as I can. If it goes above that I air the eggs and often dampen them with warm water

air the eggs and orten dampen them with warm water. The last few days, if the weather is dry. I lay a damp cloth over the eggs in the incubator. This helps the chicks in getting out of the shell. The problem of raising a larger percentage is still to be raising a larger percentage is still to be solved. I feed lots of milk and buttermilk. This makes the meat juicy and tender. Altho I lost a good many, I realized a nice profit from them. Mrs. E. L. Brown.

Lawrence, Kan.



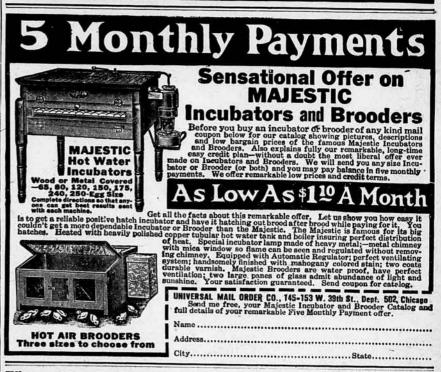
25

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$11 we guarantee to

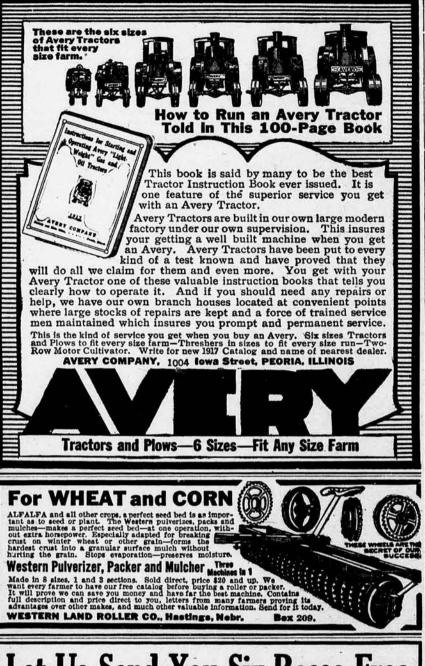
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26

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Koses I nat nave made the Administry ramous 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 climb-ers, 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, trel-lises, 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

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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.

Tauesendchon

Tausendchon, which in German means Thousand Beautiles, 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 sca-son. Hardy, withstanding the sever-est winters without injury. Blooms in clusters, flowers double and large.

A distinct variety in color, form and habit. The color is an intense crimson-marcon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers large and double, 30 to 40 on a sitem, and almost every eye on a shoot pro-duces 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.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

I sent a check to county treasurer, December 18, to pay my taxes but did not giv the numbers of my land. The treasurer returned my check. Can he compel me it look up the numbers of my land or am obliged to send the numbers with the check of course I did not get my rebate, and looked to me as if the treasurer tried the beat me out of it. MRS. G. J. Genesco, Kan.

The county treasurer is under no obligation to look up the description of the property on which the taxpayer wishes to pay taxes. He may do so, merely as a matter of accommodation. You say that you sent the check De-cember 18. That is the busiest time of the year for the treasurer and his staff. It is scarcely reasonable to expect the treasurer to look up the record of lands owned by a tax payer.

Sale of Cornstalks.

A sells farm to C in the spring of 1916 and reserves the right to live in the house, and gather the crop of 1916. In May he sells to B a right to part of the land with the use of the house, and moves out of the state. The remainder of the land he let to C to put into corn. After husking the corn C sells the stalks to D to be pastured by D's stock. Has A or C the right to sell the cornstalks when both have left the state? G. Cuba, Kan. Cuba, Kan.

I assume that the sale of stalks covered only those on the ground farmed by C. If so I see no objection, provided the pasturing of this stalk field does not interfere with the crop raised by B.

Question of Guardianship.

A's parents live in Oklahoma, A has three brothers and one sister. The parents live alone and take care of themselves. Their ages are 75 and 71. Their minds are good and they have an income of \$1 a day. A's sister wants to be appointed their guardian but A says they do not need a guardian. Would all the children have to be willing and agree to the appointing of a guardian before it could be done? Plainview, Tex.

From your statement of the facts a guardian could not be appointed either with the consent of the sister or of all the children. So long as these old per-sons are capable of taking care of them-selves the court has no authority to serves the court has no authority to impose a guardian upon them. In case they become incapable, physically or mentally, of taking care of themselves, then the court having jurisdiction would have a right to appoint a guardian either upon the suggestion of one or all of the children or of any other person the children, or of any other person familiar with the facts in the case, or upon his own motion.

Division of Property.

Division of Property. A certain couple died leaving a quarter-heirs to this property died and when the five years later, the children of said heir brought suit for partition of estate. The land was sold under order of court and bought by the other heirs, the children of the deceased heir being paid for their shares. The estate was then placed in marked of the purchasing heirs with the provision that no division except a speci-tion of any heir his part of the estate and was heir being that of the estate should go to any one heir, that no particular part of the land should be set off to any particular heir. Secondly, that upon the should go to his heirs but still remain an individed part of the estate. This dispo-sition of the estate was made without the heirs, the children of this heir being of age. This heir and his family do not live on the land for his share. The other heirs live on the estate. Was the transaction legal? Supposing this heir should die, what could of the estate. SUBSCHERER. The agreement being assented to as I

The agreement being assented to as I understand by all the heirs, it was valid understand by all the heirs, it was valid and binding on them. But in the event of the death of one of the heirs party to this agreement, his heirs would, in my opinion, have a right to ask for a partition of the estate.

the state dairy commissioner. He and his deputies are authorized to enter and inspect all creameries, cheese and ice cream factories and other factories where dairy products are manufactured and sold. It is their duty to test milk, cream and other dairy products for the percentage of butterfat or other ingredients contained therein. It is unlawful to handle dairy products in unclean or insanitary places connected with rooms where there are kept oils, vegetables, eggs, poultry, or in connection with sta-

bles or pens where horses, cattle or hogs are kept. The definitions of milk, cream, but-

The definitions of milk, cream, but-terfat and butter under our law are as follows: Whole milk is the milk from healthy cows, excluding that obtained 15 days before and five days after calv-ing, and contains not less than 3¼ per cent of butterfat; milk for butterfat may contain less than 3¼ per cent but-terfat, but must be delivered pure, sweet and clean.

Standard cream contains not less than Standard cream contains not less than 18 per cent butterfat; cream to be used in the manufacture of butter that is not delivered to point of shipment with-in 24 hours after milking must contain not less than 25 per cent butterfat. No-cream to be used in the manufacture of butter or other food products shall be more than three days old when deliv-ered to point of shipment between the months of May and October and not more than four days old if delivered be-tween October and May. Butter, accord-ing to our law, must contain at least ing to our law, must contain at least 80 per cent butterfat and less than 16 per cent water. If butter contains less than 80 per cent butterfat or more than 16 per cent water it is deemed adulterated butter and condemned for food pur-poses. This is the same rule applied to renovated or process butter. Vegetable coloring matter decided to be harmless by the dairy commissioner, may be used in coloring either new or renovated butter.

in coloring either new of testing butter. The tests prescribed by our law are such as shall be established from time to time by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture. No one is permit-ted to make tests of butter, milk or other dairy products without first ob-taining a permit from the state dairy taining a permit from the state dairy commissioner. If any further informa-tion is desired I would suggest that you write the dairy commissioner at Manhattan, Kan.

Wife's Inheritance.

Wife's Inheritance; A has two children by a former wife. He parents' name, also owns some personal property. His indebtedness is about \$5,000. B, his wife, has one child by a former marriage and owns 160 acres in Kansas, also some personal property, all free from incumbrance. In case of the death of either person how would the property be divided? In case A should die first and the property be divided, would his children share in B's property at her death? A wishes his wife to buy land adjoining his in Wayne county, Illinois, and have the deed made to her in her name. In case she does that could she sell or convey said land independently of A, her husband? In case of separation, or at any time, could she give a good title without his signature? to the response of the women share alike in each other's property? B.M.

Do men and women share alike in each other's property? B. M. Assuming that these persons live in Kansas, and either dies without will, the survivor would inherit half of the estate of the deceased, while the other half would go to the children of the deceased. In case A dies first without will, his children will inherit half of the estate that belonged to him but will not inherit any part of their stepmother's estate at her death. The same rule will apply to the children of the wife; they would inherit half of her estate at her death, but none of the estate of their stepfather at his death unless he should will it to them. If these two live in will it to them. If these two live in Illinois and one dies, the survivor inherits a dower right of one-third of the property of the deceased and would have the option of surrendering this dower and taking instead, one-half of the estate of the deceased subject to the payment of his or her debts. The wife could not, while her husband lived and the marriage relation continued, convey title to her real estate without her husband's signature to the deed. In case of a divorce she would then have the right to convey the property without the consent of her di-vorced husband. In both Kansas and Illinois husband and wife share alike in each other's property.

Road Rights.

 partition of the estate.
 Road Rights.

 Dairy Laws.
 A man and I were coming out of town.

 What is the law in Kansas in regard to buying and selling cream and butterfai?
 The other man was in front of me. We were both on the rght side of the road but he was running very slow and I wanted to pass. Just as I was starting round to the left hand side of the road. Then I pulled to the right and he uter and ice cream factories and cheese factories is in the hands of

 and cheese factories is in the hands of
 SUBSCRIBER.

From your statement of the facts the other man was clearly responsible.

The Widow's Estate.

A widow with children owns land. All of her children are married. The oldest son dies leaving a wife, but no children. In a few years the wife marries again. Would she be entitled to a share of her first mother-in-law's property; and if the prop-erty were sold would she have to a ign the deed? SUBSCRIBER. No, to both questions.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Shower of Gold

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

Excelsa

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

More Moisture is Needed

BY GUY M. TREDWAY Allen County

At no time has the rainfall in this locality exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ inch since June 20. One of the bad effects is the fact that many cattle are getting water but once a day. Dairy cows would do much bet-ter with water available at all times. The extra work of getting them to water or hauling it to them has been very great for six months.

Farmers who sowed rye early in September got a rain that brought it up promptly. Some rye sowed later did not come up. With some of this later sowcome up. With some of this later sow-ing timothy was added. This did not come up. Seed and time spent on the seedbed were a total loss except that the ground can be sowed to oats or planted to corn in the spring by double disking, the work of plowing being saved. The dry winter has hurt the prospect for a rye crop even where a good stand was obtained.

Our rye was placed on ground planted to kafir in the spring for a silage crop. The excessively wet June brought up grass and weeds in abundance, as the land had a dressing of 10 large loads of manure to the acre in the fall and win-ter before, but rotted the kafir seed. As soon as the ground could be worked it was plowed and planted to feterita in hopes that a silage crop might still be obtained. The feterita was planted July 4. No rain fell for more than six weeks and only about 1/4 the seed came up. In September the rye was broadcasted and the feterita cultivated. Later what fetcrita ripened was topped.

With the mercury indicating 10 de-grees below zero recently it was believed the stalks might be broken and got out of the way for cutting the rye. However, only a few of them broke under a heavy hedge pole. We shall wait a little longer, hoping for a sleet during Febru-ary. If they can be broken it will take much less time than to cut them with a stalk cutter.

The disposition to be made of the rye in the spring will be determined by con-ditions then. It will be pastured, per-haps heavily, and then turned under. As haps heavily, and then turned under. As the land has been manured recently and has been kept well supplied with humus this is not particularly necessary. It may be lightly pastured and harvested. This will make quick work necessary if a crop of feterita is obtained after the rye is harvested. A hay crop could be grown either millet, cane or sudan grass, but a large enough proportion of the farm is in clover and alfalfa so a grain crop is what is needed rather than hay. crop is what is needed rather than hay.

We have free gas as a condition of our lease. For several years there has not been sufficient gas in cold weather. A change in the piping has put us on the end of the line near the well, and no lack has been experienced during the The line knass been experienced during the recent cold weather. Neighbors on the same line but whose pipes leading to the house merely tap the line have had only what escaped thru the vent to their pipes and have had insufficient gas. A few who have land to lease to the gas Company cost a bigher price than we did company get a higher price than we did 21 years ago but have had to burn coal all this time. Heavy producing gas and a good job in wet stack bottoms. oil wells are being drilled in this county at the present time.

In a recent issue of a farm paper a voung man asked the proper way to hitch and unhitch a team. This seems a foolish question, yet we have much trouble to get farm hands to the this and unhitch properly. It is a rule on this hitch and unhitch a team. This seems a foolish question, yet we have much brees cut up the wheat too much after and unhitch properly. It is a rule on this farm that no matter how gentle the farmers are not yet convinced of the farm that no matter how gentle the team may be the inside checks must be hitched first and unhitched last. We have seen more than one runaway by hitching or unhitching the traces first who waits for his straw to rot so he or last. Had we not followed our rule carefully today one or hoth of our your This mathed may be motified in the traces of the traces that the traces for the t carefully today one or both of our young nucles would have been off with the pole used in breaking stalks with them.

Spreading the Wheat Straw

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

Republic County

One field of our wheat is covered with straw straw and manure. We are using a Simplex straw spreader and it does nice work. There are eight forks on the two beaters. These tear all bunches of straw ongest Life To For 36 Years—Always the Sign of Absolutely Unqualified Satisfaction mobile Made

S well expect to "veal calves" on skimmed milk and get the best A market price as to try to get-the greatest horsepower per-dollarcost out of your automobile by using low-grade gasolines sold by peddlers, or of unknown quality or reputation.

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Why EN-AR-CO CARBONLESS MOTOR OIL and White Rose Gasoline Reduce Expenses We give every opportunity to you to prove these facts for yourself-for your lasting satisfaction and constant savings, dollar for dollar, in bigger value received in every gallon of these products.

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Just as often they got very poor oil and very poor gasoline regardlessof the price they paid, whether at home or touring "It's a case of trust to luck when you buy any other oil or gasoline," they say, "no matter what price they stick you for."

National Carboniess Motor Oil and White Rose Gaseline are always superior for use, in any make car, no matter where purchased. They are always UNIFORM in Quality.

All En-arco Products are always made on the "Quality First" principle, regardless of cost of raw materials, labor, time, scientific laboratory investigation and rigid tests both in the processes of making and in practical tryouts and use on every make of car.

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Our Guarantee The cost of operating any car made is too great-much more than it should be-unless National Carbonless Motor Oil and White Rose Gasoline are used.

When you use these EN-AR-CO First-Quality Products we guarantee: 1-More horsepower developed, 2-Mini-mum costs for repairs, caused by friction, 3-More miles per rallon, 4-Lowest operating cost per mile. 5-Long-est life to any car. 6-Highest value when the car is to be traded or sold.

Jun V.B Shitte

14

National "Quality First" Products

National Carbonless Motor Oil Proved highest quality by years of most praco-al tests and use. Guaranteed clear, clean, rbon-free. Lubricates perfectly without car-nising. Guaranteed to eliminate costly repair le, caused by friction, and to give perfect intection in any make of automobile, motor at or power engine. Try it.

White Rose Gasoline Thousands of car owners rofuse any other. are, dry, carbon-free gasoline. Every drop is ower. Always uniform in quality. Insures onfinuous power-even pull-quick got-away-a lient, floxible power that means far greater alleage per dollar. Prove these facts easily w trying it.

National Light Oil The bright-burning oil-the A1 oil for lamps-o cdor-no black chimnys. Best also for oil esters: for the hock chimness on getting this unbators and brooders. Insist on getting this il for most perfect satisfaction. Black Beauty Axle Grease

utoly superior to any other and goes is far as ordinary grease! Won't spoil. In useful galvanized pails. Friction-cerresisting. No compound to clog and Wagons leat much longer and the load

Write Now.

feet on each side of the rack. It does

There are several farmers in this lo-cality using straw spreaders. We use two horses on the one we have and it does not work them hard. We can use

This method may be profitable in time, but the more economical method would be to use the straw spreader and spread it as soon as the wheat is sown in the It is soon as the wheat is sown in the fall, thus utilizing the ground on which the stack would stand until rotted. With wheat selling at \$1.80 a bushel, an effort should be made to increase the yield, and straw is helpful.

I purchased a surface cultivator last season. The corn on which I used it made from 2 to 5 bushels more an acre than that laid by with the shovel culti-

cultivator has four blades, 24 inches long. The front blades cut under the surface about 2½ inches, while the ones in the rear cut from 3½ to 4 inches. Behind the blades there are two rakes that pulverize the loose dirt as it is turned up leaving a mulch on top to conserve the moisture. The main ele-ment in surface cultivation is to pro-tect the roots of the corn which the shovel cultivator will not do. cut a little green and the straw comes out of the stack as nice as when it was cut. The horses are getting a new feed now, consisting of 3 pounds of corn and 1 pound of ground linseed meal and a small amount of alfalfa hay on top. I have been told that cottonseed meal is cheaper than the ground linseed, but as I could not get it I took the linseed meal. One cannot imagine the feed it

time, leaving the field as clean as a as it gives the hair a nicer color and garden, and then it began raining and also acts as a laxative. We built a new continued for two weeks. As the check feed rack in the lot and keep it full of wire on the planter I used was old it wheat straw. In the morning we place kept breaking, the result being a poor check. I could not cross plow it, therefore I was compelled to use the shovel cultivator the second time, plowing the same way that I did the first time, setting all the shovels to throw the dirt in and thus covering the weeds. I followed this with the surface cultiva-tor in laying the corn by. This culti-vator pulls lighter than the shovel cultivator.

We fed all the oats straw last week beaters. These tear all bunches of straw than that laid by with the shovel culti- and are starting on the wheat straw, and manure apart and scatter it 8 to 10 vator. Instead of shovels, the surface The animals like it, as the wheat was

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today NOTE-This can will not be sent except to Owners of Tractors or Automobiles when you fill out coupon complete, please. Not for boys or girls,

Sent

I used the surface cultivator the first saves until it is fed for a week or so. alfalfa leaves over this.

To Rid a Dog of Worms

Please suggest a remedy for a dog that has worms. He is 2 years old, and large. As a remedy against worms in dogs I should advise that the akimal be given a mixture of 3 grains of santonin mixed with 2 ounces of castor oil. This should be given at one dose. It is advisable to repeat the same remedy at the end of a week. K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Mention the Farmers Mallard Breeze.





28

tion ever Offered. One year size, they will bloom the same year planted and every year after, surrounding your home with a fragrant sea of ever-changing fragrant bloom. This beautiful collection is

The Farmers Mail and Breeze's Gift to You

The shrubs we send you are about a foot high, the best size to plant. They grow rapidly, increasing in beauty from year to year, attaining in a short time the following size: Golden Bell. Very tall and beautiful. 12 to 16 ft. Barberry. Neat. dense and spherical. 4 to 5 ft. Deutzia. Frotuse, showy double bloomers. 6 to 8 ft.

Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in Every Year Your home will be surrounded by the year, except for a few months in the winter. Very early in the year, even before the snow is gone, the Golden Bells are covered with rich golden flow-ers. Shortly afterward the Barberry blazes out in a mass of canary, quickly followed by the delicate yet massive rose blooms of the Deutsias. Midsum-mer brings the rich chocolate red flowers of the sweet Shrubs, which bloom at intervals until snow. Then the Snowballs, with their stately white flow-ers and finally the luxuriant bloom of the Rose of Sharon is added to the scene. Even when winter's loy touch banishes the flowers, the brilliant red and yellow, brown and gold of the foliage, and the red berries of the Barberry (which remain through the winter) remind us that in but a few short months the flowers will return in greater beauty. "112 Shently" Offra Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in

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What Shall I Do, Doctor? BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Answer in Next Issue.

I receive the modest request "Answer I receive the modest request "Answer in the next issue" so often that I feel obliged to tell you why I can't. The "next issue" is being made up even as you read the present one, so it is quite out of the question. Only in a few cases can I reply even in the next but one. The trouble is that there is a limit to the number of replies that can be printed in any one issue of the paper, and I always have a long waiting list.

limit to the number of replies that can be printed in any one issue of the paper, and I always have a long waiting list. I never go into the office of the editor without hearing a pleasant discourse on the scarcity of white paper and the ab-solute necessity for making everything very short. You will see, therefore, that a certain selection must be made as to the replies that are printed, and those that get into print naturally will be on subjects of a general rather than per-sonal interest. I make this explanation lest some of you feel slighted because no replies have been made to your letters. There is another side to this matter: The "What Shall I do, Doctor." column is intended as a matter of real service. No one ever is overlooked who takes the trouble to enclose a stamped, ad-dressed envelope for reply. In such cases the reply usually will be made inside of a week. This is the only way to handle letters requiring an early an-swer, letters of a strictly personal char-acter or those dealing with the subjects commonly classified as "delicate." I may need a little time but I will do my best for you. As was announced when the department was opened this is not intended to supersede the family doctor but rather to supplement him, or to help intended to supersede the family doctor county but rather to supplement him, or to help Hospit those so unfortunate as to be out of thoro the doctor's range. A good sister who ment. wrote last week and admitted to being

the mother of seven, allowed her ma-ternal solicitude so to overflow that be-fore she had finished her long letter she had described the infirmities of every one and asked me to clear them all up. Her intentions were of the best but the multiplicity of symptoms con-fusing. One at a time, please!

Take Care of Yourself.

Take Care of Yourself, I am bothered with ovarian trouble. A pain gets into my left side below waist line and at times radiates to my knee and up to my shoulder, and finally hangs in my left hip for a week or 10 days. I am 30 years old, and have been mariled 11 years. I would be grateful for some method of home treatment. The physicians here generally presoribe operations for such troubles. What do you think, and would they be dangerous? By what symptoms may I know there is an ovarian tumor? At times there is a burning sensation low down in my back on left side. What shall I do? A SUBSCRIBER. Von earnot diagmose an ovarian tu-You cannot diagnose an ovarian tu-

mor by symptoms. The only reliable method of diagnosis is an examination at the hands of one skilled in such work. It requires an educated touch to distin-guish a small tumor from normal tis-sues, and many a mistake has been made. An operation to remove an ovarian tumor is not a dangerous opera-tion; but do not have one performed unless a definite diagnosis is made by a skilled diagnostician. Try a few months of easy living. Keep off your feet entirely at the critical periods of the month; take a good rest every afthe month; take a good rest every af-ternoon; attempt no hard work; eat nourishing food and if possible take a glass of milk in between meals; build yourself up. Don't say this is impos-sible. It is not nearly so bad as being bed-ridden, and it may save you an operation.

Children's Teeth.

My two little girls 9 and 7 years old have nearly all their jaw teeth decayed. Some people tell us they will never get their sec-ond set of molars, and our family physician says they will come in again. I should like your advice on this matter. B. S. It is a great mistake to allow even the temporary or milk teeth of children to decay. A little dental work done one or twice a year will keen them in to mea or twice a vear will keen them in

once or twice a year will keep them in treatment. The only alternative is am-good condition until they are pushed putation. This is better than "con-out by their permanent successors. The tinual misery, night and day." out by their permanent successors. The ifrst permanent teeth to appear are the first molars which come at 6 years. Then come the central incisors at 7 first molars which come at 6 years. Then come the central incisors at 7 years and the lateral incisors at 8 years. The first bicuspids come at 9 years and the second at 10 years. The cuspids fully and avoid indulgence in sweets come at 11 years, the second molars at 12 years and the third molars or "wis-dom teeth" anywhere from 18 years up. All of these teeth come in sets of four thus making 32 teeth in all. You will skin, is very helpful in acne.

see that the only "jaw teeth" your chil-dren would yet have of the permanent set would be the first molars. It seems probable, therefore, that the decayed teeth are those of the temporary set. Decay of temporary teeth does not nec-essarily interfere with the eruption of the permanent set. The danger is that the temporary teeth being removed from their place too soon, the dental arch will not expand properly and the second set of teeth will be crowded out of shape. At the age of your children there should be nothing that a dentist cannot adjust. cannot adjust.

Get An Examination.

Get An Examination. I have been alling for the last two years and am no better. What shall I do or what can I do? I tried different doctors. Some say it is my stomach, some say it's my liver, some say it's my heart, and none of them did me any good. I think it's my stomach, because there is where I feel the worst. I can't eat any pork or anything that is fried much or I feel so full in the stomach. And I always have a bad taste in my mouth and my tongue is coated. I used to be sick with rheumatism when about 15 years old, now I am 30 but the rheumatism doesn't bother me any now. I drink hot water before breakfast in the morning and my bowels are quite regular once a day. Don't drink coffee or tea. I also have back ache quite a bit and have also have back ache guits a bit and have at times, also have pains there but not bad. I times, also have pains there but not bad. I times, also have pains there but not bad. I times, also have pains there but not bad. I times, also have back work and heavy ifting when young, 15 to 20 years. Some doctors say that is the cause of my aliment once a family and am hardly able to work have done lots of hard work and heavy ifting when young, 15 to 20 years. Some doctors say that is the cause of my aliment on the start is free cause of my aliment on the start is the to also for my aliment on the start is the to also for my aliment on the start is the to also the years and am poor and weak. Am a renter and have done lots of hard work and heavy ident poor is an the to also for my aliment on the start is the to also the years and as poor and years medes very thoro on the start is the to also to my also the there is and attention. A chronic

A case such as yours needs very thoro observation and attention. A chronic appendicitis would produce all of the symptoms you name and would be cured only by a surgical operation. I would suggest that you arrange through your county physician to enter Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale, Kan., and have a thoro examination and necessary treat-

Be Patient.

De Fallent. My husband and I have a problem which we wish you would help us to answer. We have been married over a year and have no child. I am past 20, my husband is 31. We wish to have children but if we cannot we would like to know, so that we may adopt children when financially able to do so, if we can have none of our own. Is there any way to tell except by physical examination, and is that always sure? C. M. N. There is no sure way to tall A nhysi.

way is that always sure? C. M. N. There is no sure way to tell. A physi-cal examination might reveal some im-perfection in one of you that would show children to be an impossibility. On the other hand it might show every-thing perfectly normal, and yet you would have no assurance that children would ever come to you. Nature hasn't had very long, yet, to tell you what she is going to do for you. But why not adopt a little one, anyway? There are very many homeless children ready to make childless couples happy. And they do it, too. they do it, too.

May Be Gallstones.

About every six weeks I am taken with a severe pain in my stomach, extending thru the upper part of the bowels. The pain lasts from 20 minutes to two hours. By this time I am covered with a cold sweat. Is it gallstones and what is the remedy? I am a widow 49 years old. • WIDOW. Your eventiones are too indefinite for

Your symptoms are too indefinite for an absolute diagnosis, but they would fit gallstones as well as any condition that I know. If confirmed by an abso-lute diagnosis the remedy is a surgical constraint. operation.

Excess Hydrochloric Acid.

Mrs. A. P. F. Your stomach trouble is due to an excess of hydrochloric acid. This leads to ulcer of the stomach, sometimes, but your symptoms do not suggest ulcer. I think the disturbed heart action is sec-ondary. You would get great good from a month's treatment at a good sanitar-ium. See answer to P. H. W.

Mrs. A.: A malignant ulcer of such -Ray

Bad Skin.

February 10, 1917.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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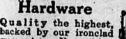
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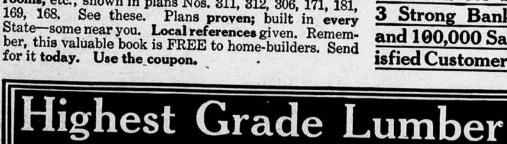
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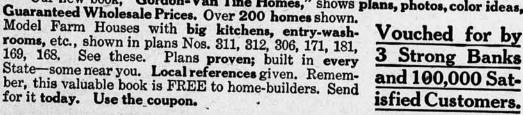
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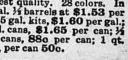
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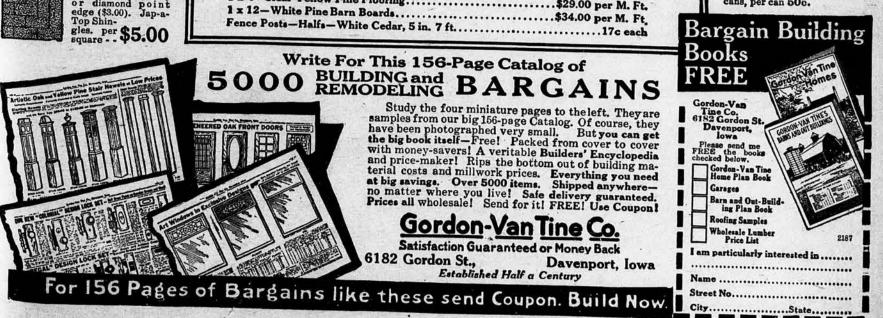
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30 THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE DELCO-LIGH' CTRICITY FOR EVERY FAR All In The Day's Work Delco-Light actually pays for itself in time and labor saved in doing the household chores. Here is a sample day's work for Delco-Light, on the farm of A. L. Denlinger, near Engelwood, Ohio. "ground 150 lbs. of sausage meat-churned 90 lbs. of cream-turned the washing machine and wringer for large family wash-separated 25 gallons of milk. And after all of this work, my wife had plenty of time to bake bread. During the evening, some of the neighbors drove in and we had a pleasant time under Delco-Light." Delco-Light betters living conditions on the farm. It furnishes an abundance of clean, economical, safe light for house and outbuildings. It makes possible a modern bath and running water in various parts of the house, and it furnishes power for small farm machines. Delco-Light is a complete electric power plant-wonderfully compact, economical and efficient-and so simple that a child can care for it. Price complete \$275 F.O.B. Except Western and Canadian Points, Be sure to write for the illustrated booklet. The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio Distributor Arnold & Long, 133 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan. Don't Wear a Truss Sunshine and Air BROOKS' APPLIANCE the modern, scienti-fic invention, the won-derful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No ob-noxious springs or pads. H as Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U.S. Pat-ents. Catalog and meas-are blanks malled free. Send name and address today. In Your Hog House 🚠 MEANS HEALTHY PIGS and **BIGGER PROFITS** GGER They repay you in noney-makers. They repay you in n the Fall market for every bit of care 't take chances' trying to raise early 'make your hog house modern-give on the cold February and March CHIEF CUPOLAS C. E. BROOKS, 344 State Street, Marshall, Mich We Will Send You FREE A Pair of Gloves These' gloves are made Gauntiet style from Auto-mobile Tops and Trim-mings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfort-able 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. HOS HOUSE WINDOWS Get Yours Today rentilating type, Both convenient, serviceable ac SWINE RECORD SYSTEM AND FREE E PRINTS MODERN HOG HOUSES TREE Write today for our spien-did new Record System for Hogs-something you want

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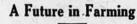
Plan Your Hotbed Work Now (Continued from Page 11.)

seed in the hotbed until the first week in March. The half hardy plants such as cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower, which can be put in the open ground by the last of March or the first of April should be started in the hotbed about the first week in February. If cold frames are used in connection with the hotbed, the seeds may be sown still ear-lier. By transplanting -to the frames the plants will gradually harden and will suffer less when transplanted to the field. seed in the hotbed until the first week the field.

the field. A hotbed will heat vigorously for about three days and the temperature will rise to 125 degrees, after which it will cool gradually to about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. No seed should be sown while this first heating is in progress. They may be planted when the tempera-ture has dropped to 85 or 90 degrees. Seed should be sown in drills from 4 to 6 inches apart, running across the bed from front to back. Plants which do not transplant easily should be started in transplant easily should be started in flats or seed boxes. Whether sown di-rectly in the hotbed or in the flats the seed should be watered directly after sowing with a fine spray. A hose should not be used as it has a tendency to wash out the soul to wash out the seed.

Ventilation is one of the most impor-tant phases of hotbed management be-cause if the bed is not properly venti-lated poor results are sure to follow. Experience alone can teach us the times at which ventilation is necessary. However, there are general principles which will help to guide us. Plants requiring will help to guide us. Plants requiring warmth, such as tomato, pepper and cu-cumber, do best in a temperature of about 75 degrees during the day, while lettuce, radish, onion, cauliflower and others thrive in a day temperature of from 55 to 65 degrees F. While it is not entirely satisfactory to grow both kinds of plants in the same bed, it can nevertheless be done by the use of par-titions. Ventilation may be obtained by sliding the sash or by propping them up sliding the sash or by propping them up at the end or side.

Careless watering of a hotbed will not result so disastrously as inattention to ventilation, but if it is continued for any length of time the plants will suf-fer. The amount of water which should be applied depends on the season and the kind of weather, whether bright or cloudy. In the cold months, February and March, the bed will require little and March, the bed will require little water because evaporation is at the minimum and during this time an appli-cation about every 10 days or two weeks will suffice. Watering then should be done only on bright days and early in the morning so the plants may have time to dry off before closing the frames for the night. An accumulation of moisture on the plants induces disease and should be avoided as far as possible.



(Continued from Page 1.)

rotations, legumes, livestock, manures and brains are going to unite to, get high production. Work will be better organized; the present extraordinary condition in the wheat counties, in which there is a huge demand for help for a few weeks and a lack of productive work for the rest of the time will be done away with. Other lines of work will be provided that will give these counties a considerable agricultural production in addition to the wheat, thus increasing the returns and decreasing the big labor demand in harvest. A diversified system will be more satisfactory from every standpoint.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hogs Like Sweet Clover

Many farmers in this county are raising their own meat. The present high prices have set farmers to thinking and many more of them will raise a home

supply of meat next year. Probably 400 acres have been sown to Sweet clover this fall. Farmers who have tried it are saying good things about it. One said that his hogs traveled more than one-fourth of a mile thru alfalfa to get to the Sweet clover patch where they would stay until they got their fill. S. E. Laird. got their fill.

Noble Co., N. Okla.

Beauty is only skin deep. That's why a farm that has been skinned is no



pair today. **Free Offer**—We will send one pair o these glowes to all who send us \$1.15 for one yearly subscription to Farmers Mai and Brezze, or free for one three-year subscription at \$2. New, renewal or exten sion subscriptions accepted on this offer Mai Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. G, Topeka, Kan.

February 10, 1917.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Sunday School Lesson Helps BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for Feb. 18: Jesus heals a nobleman's son. John 4:43-54. Golden Text: As thou hast believed so

Golden Text: As thou hast believed so be it done unto thee. Matt. 8:13. After a two days' stay in Samaria Jesus went to Galilee. As Galilee was the mission field of Jesus for more than a year and a half, it is well to gain a clear nicture of the country and the peoclear picture of the country and the peo-ple. The area of the district was only ple. The area of the district was the a little larger than Rhode Island, and the controlling feature was the Lebanon mountains. While no more rain fell in Galilee than in the rest of Palestine these Gainee than in the rest of Palestine these mountains dispensed moisture with un-failing regularity the year round. The country was very fertile and the climate all that could be desired with its invig-orating air. Orchards, vineyard and green fields flourished, flowers bloomed in profuse abundance and vegetables grew in great variety.

The exact population is a matter of speculation, but is estimated between 2 and 3 million. Josephus tells us that there were 240 cities and villages in Galilee.

Galilee. The people being less bound by the rigid system of the scribes were more worldly, and more accessible to the new teachings. They had, it is true, been trained in the synagogue schools and taught by rabbis, but they also had ac-cess to a part of the Roman empire and intercourse with Roman civilization. By nature they were volcanic, fond of in-novations and disposed to changes. Galilee has mlayed a unique part in the

Galilee has played a unique part in the religious history of the world. Many of the greatest events and historic scenes of the Jews are established there. It was the home of Jesus during the greater part of His earthly life, and 11 of the 12 apostles were chosen from this "gar-den of God."

News travelled fast thru the crowded population of Galilee. The tidings spread swiftly that He whose boyhood and manhood had been spent among their hills, whose first miracle had been wrought in whose first infracte had been wrought in one of their village homes and who al-ready attracted the notice and hatred of the leading Jews at Jerusalem, was again among them and staying at Cana.

At certain seasons, the heat on the borders of the Lake of Galilee produced a fever. There was a nobleman, or high officer, belonging to the court of Herod Antipas, living in Capernaum, whose only son, a little child, was lying at the point of death from this lake fever. The nobleman had heard of Jesus and had been led to look on Him as a wonderful healer, so he decided to go down to Cana at once and get aid for his son, from this wondrous miracle-worker.

Miracles with Jesus were only a means to enforce the reception of spiritual truths. To be the healer of souls was His mission, but by the nobleman's bearing Jesus knew he was unconscious of his own needs. The man had been led only thru the report of miracles and led only thru the report of miracles and anxiety for his child, and his only thought was for the dying boy. The question awakening his need for spiritual healing startled him. Without moral preparation in his own mind, Jesus knew that the healing of his son would only confirm the nobleman's belief in miracles and would not heal his soul. In the seeming repelling of the man's wish, scious superiority, to go his way for his son lived.

Comparing the length of time occupied on his homeward journey with the dis-tance between Cana and Capernaum we know that he made no particular haste to reach home It to reach home. It is more than likely that he stayed for the night at some wayside inn, resting after his long watching, his intense anxiety and the

and this particular nobleman had a new found faith which was to change his whole household, when he told them of his experience and meeting with Jesus of Nazareth.

Compel Fire Protection

I think that Samson's bill, No. 52, making it a misdemeanor to start prairie fires, should be law. But my opinion of the way to stop the prairie fires would be to plow fire guards around every township, the cost of such work to be assessed to the land, and it be made the duty of the road overseers to see that the guards are plowed every year just as soon as the grass is dry enough to burn. Now this would be a great help; it would keep the fires from traveling. The most of the land in Western Kansas is owned by non-residents for speculation. This law would force them to help to pro-tect their own interest which would be a

A recent morning in Topeka. when the thermometer dropped to 10 above, every boy in one of the messenger-service compa-nies failed to report for work because "it was too cold." How quitters like these are ever to get thru the bitter mornings and the scorching noons of life, might well worry parents who know what is in store for them. know what is in store for them. A boy who cannot face a mod-erately cold winter morning will holst the white flag over every difficulty he meets. He is beaten before he begins. On a farm he wouldn't be trusted to herd hens. The incident is a striking example of the spineless. charnens. The incident is a striking example of the spineless, char-acter-less, undisciplined bring-ing up some city children are receiving. One farm-reared boy has more spunk than twenty such coddled town boys.

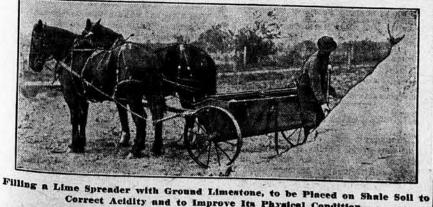
benefit in general. With land that is already in cultivation this would give the people of a township a show to keep a fire confined to a very few sections. The fires are not always set by people. I have known lightning to start prairie fires in this county. I think we need a law to force protection as much as we need a law to punish the man that starts a fire. I do not think any fair-minded man in Western Kansas, no matter if he was a large landowner, would object to such a law. R. 1, New Ulysses, Kan.

Limestone and Lime

BY CHARLES E. THORNE

Limestone is a compound consisting of the carbonates of calcium and magnesium, with some impurities, the mag-nesium usually being found in consid-erably smaller quantities than the cal-cium. One hundred pounds of calcium carbonate contains 40 pounds of calcium, 12 pounds of carbon and 48 pounds of 12 pounds of carbon and 48 pounds of oxygen. One hundred pounds of mag-nesium carbonate contains about 29

nesium carbonate contains about 29 pounds of magnesium, 14 pounds of carbon and 57 pounds of oxygen. It is the calcium and magnesium which gives to lime or limestone its value for agricultural purposes; the carbon over and water having no confirm the nobleman's belief in miracles which gives to lime or limestone its and would not heal his soul. In the seeming repelling of the man's wish, carbon, oxygen and water having no Jesus opened his eyes to the greater blessings he might obtain. Of course the nobleman had thought to take Jesus back to Capernaum, but he found that distance held no check for that God-given power. He could not doubt when told, in that unaffected dignity of con-



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tion to the Missouri Valley Farmer at SOC. M VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. G.L. 2. Tem



Cushman Light Weight Engines

What Farmers Demand

I have attended seven public gatherings of the farmers this month where the following questions were discussed. It It seemed to be the unanimous opinion that the most important and much de-sired amendment to the state constitution is the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as is now in operation in Orefrom and that we could do no better than to copy that law verbatim. The next in importance is a constitutional amendment enabling the state and the various counties and municipalities within the state to establish and maintain such industrial enterprises and internal improvements as the majority of their electors shall from time to time so designate by popular vote. The first mentioned amendment has been in suc-cessful operation in Oregon for 14 years. Our state printing plant which has Our state printing plant, which has saved the people of the state in three years \$74,781 on text books alone, is a sample of what might be done should the last mentioned amendment be adopted. With these facts before the members of the legislature the people are coming to believe that those who oppose these amendments are influenced y selfish interests. Ellsworth, Kan. M. L. Amos.

February 10, 1917.

nois Farmers' Hall of Fame. Other portraits now in the Hall of Fame are:

Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper; James N. Brown, organizer and the first president of the Illinois State Fair; Jonathan B. Turner, originator of the idea that led to the establishing of agricultural colleges and experiment stations; Isaac Funk, a ploneer farmer and seed culturist; Phillip D. Armour, leading spirit of his time in de-veloping the central markets for livestock; Benjamin F. Harris, successful farmer and livestock breeder.

It is especially fitting that the cere-monies attending the placing of Canton's pioneer manufacturer's picture among those of other great men who have conthose of other great men who have con-tributed to the advancement of agri-culture in this great state should take place within five days of the 100th an-niversary of his birth, January 21, 1817, and in the 75th year of the existence of the Parlin & Orendorff factory.—Canton Daily Caractic Daily Gazette.

"Oh, Mary, Be Careful"

No more fascinating book could be de-sired in this season of reading on the farm than the delightful volume "Oh,

Mary, Be Careful," by George Weston. Mary Meacham was as pretty as a rainbow, as bright as a diamond, but what a tortured time she had in follow-Ellsworth, Kan. Union Wins in Kansas Co-operation is growing rapidly among Kansas farmers. The Grange, with its 410 chapters and 30,000 members, is a fine example of this. A still more rapid growth will occur in the near future; it is just at the beginning of the real development within reach. The fine thing about the growth of the co-operative movement in Kansas is that it is being placed on a constructive it is being placed on a con ing the instructions of an old maidenish,

9 FEB 17

The all-purpose farm engines, for farm-ers who want an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. Built light, built right. Weigh only about one-fifth as much per horsepower as ordinary farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that they run even more steadily and guietty. No loud explosions, no fast-and-slow speeds, like old-fashioned heavyweights, but steady and quiet like automobile engines. Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions

32

These Questions low much does it weigh? If it weighs more than per horsepower, why? The old-time reason for weight was to keep it steady, but if an engine is alanced, it doesn't need pig iron to hold it down, alt Throttle Governed? A throttle governor steady, quiet and economical power. loss it have a good carburstor? The Cushman o Schebler. Many manufacturers of farm engines pay the price for a good carburstor, as they the farmer doesn't know the importance of it.

wn 4 H. P. Cushman on light truck, with water and gas tank in front. Engine weighs only 190 libs. around from job to job. Used on Binder in har





Picker, basides being used for all other farm work.
 Floyd Wilmoth, Crawford, Kans., writes: "I have used your 8 H. P., with my 4-hole Sandwich Sheller and shelled 88,000 bushels-over 2,000 bushels a day. Ittakes care of wet and tough corn same as dry.
 "In your advertising you say the Cushman is built to run without trouble, and it will come nearer doing this than any other engine on themarket. It runs espel all the time. The upkeep has been practically nothing and the fuel consumption very small.
 "Lots of people taik about it being so small, but winy buy an engine that weighe 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. to do the same work a #20 lb. engine will do!"
 Ushman engines are not cheap, but they are observed the fuel consumption. If you want an all-purpose engine, that will run for years without trouble, write for our Light Weight Engine Books. Mailed free.
 CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS g14 No. 21at & Lincoln. Nebr.

Save Money

Get This Book .

Every hog-raiser who gets this H 0 G CHOLERA book and follows its directions is bound to save money-for he will not love another hog from Cholera! A postal will bring this valuable book to you, FREE Postpaid. Write office closer to you of the WICHITA-OKLA-HOMA SERUM CO.-NOW.

1 2.11

HOG

SERUM

CHOLERA

ilogs Get Cholera?

Thousands of hogs died last year from Cholera. Yet their Cholera could have been prevented by vaccination. What about your hogs? Why let them get Cholera? For just a few cents each you can make them im-mune from this disease.

Hong Cholera Serum Not a safer, more po-tent serum on the market. Prepared on a model stock farm—in white enameled laboratories—under Govt. supervision. Govt. inspected before shipped. We are close to you, so can ship you the freshest Serum you can possibly get.

Wichita-Oklahoma Serum Co. Oklahoma City, Okla. (Write Office Nearer You) Wichita, Kan.



time credit. Offer is limited, however. May be withdrawn any time. Write now-de the lucky main **Simplex Straw Spread Spreader** Makes Straw Worth \$3.80 per Ton Straw, as you know, is worth up to \$3.80 per ton-as fertilizer - as a preventive of winter kill - as a con-spread yours. The "Simplear" Spreader is tried and proven - five pran's success - thousands in use - only machine with double-drive and double-with that handles rotten, wet straw swell as bright-only MANSON CAMPBELL, COMPANY. The "Straders Bidge, Kansas City, Mo. Server of moisture-as protection against solvents. The "Simplex" Spreader is tried and proven - five grant success - thousands in use - only machine with double-drive and double-width carrier - only machine that handles rotten, uset straw as well as bright-only MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, 703 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Things in the Progress of Farming in Kansas.

basis. There is no wish to tear downthe ideal of the Grange is to gain more efficiency by working together, which will result in a benefit to all. Cooperation is doing much to establish a more satisfactory country life in Kansas.

February Institute Dates

The Kansas State Agricultural college has announced the seventh and last in-stitute circuit to be held this institute year. The towns and speakers are:

year. The towns and speakers are: February 13 and 14, Lincoln; February 15, Waldo; February 16, Plainville; February 19, Grinnell; February 20, Grainfield; Feb-ruary 21 and 22, Gove; February 23 and 24, Holyrood; February 26, Assaria; February 27, Falun. Speakers: Ross M. Sherwood, poultry specialist, and W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent West Central Kansas. February 14 and 15, Minneapolis; February 10, Scottsville; February 24, Ogden; February 26 and 27, Belvue. Speakers: T. H. Parks, entomologist, and Brites Estella Mather, home Enomics.

entomologist, and Miss Estella Mather, home economics. February 13, Fairview Church community; February 14, and 15, Baldwin; February 19, Blue Mound; February 20, Prescott; Febru-ary 21, Cadmus; February 22, Cherokes; February 23 and 24, Chanute; February 26 and 27, Columbus; February 28 and March 1, Erle. Speakers: G. E. Thompson, crop specialist, and Miss Marle Coons, home eco-nomics.

February 14 and 15, Fowler; February 16 and 17, Liberal; February 19 and 20, Meade; February 21 and 22, Minneola; February 28, Bloom; February 24, Bucklin; February 26, Artifigton; February 27 and 28, Sterling. Speakers, Carl P. Thompson, animal hus-bandry specialist, and Miss Louise Caldwell, home economics.

William Parlin's Name Honored

The portrait of William Parlin, founder of the great Parlin & Orendorff fac-tory of this city, to whose ability, energy and industry, perhaps more than any other factor, Canton owes its pres-ent size and position among the cities of Illinois, was placed, today, in the Illi-K.S.A.C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

left a book entitled "Why Mary Shouldn't Marry." In addition, she left three tests to try upon any man who happened to tempt her niece! The poor woman was buried deep and properly, but her will and that book seemed to keen her cacking voice alive and shout. keep her cackling voice alive and shout-ing, "Oh, Mary, Be Careful!" What were the three tests? You'll have to read the story. It is published by the J. B. Lip-pincott Co., Philadelphia, for \$1.

Heifer Died from Indigestion

I should like some information about a heifer I lost today. Two weeks ago I found that she was scouring badly, so I isolated her and began giving her pint doses of raw inseed oil three times a day. In about a week her bowels seemed almost normal. She got out of the pasture, and I had to run her quite a bit to get her back. She began scouring again after this. I gave her ½ pint doses of oil, but it did no good. Her nose began to bleed the day before she died. I opened her today, and it seemed as if all the blod was collected in the fore part of hast three years in this way. Trom the symptoms that you submit

From the symptoms that you submit I am inclined to believe that your heifer was affected with acute gastro-intestinal catarrh sometimes spoken of as acute indigestion. In young animals this fre-quently is due to exposure, or consump-tion of moldy, spoiled, or decomposed food. Prevention consists in feeding wholesome food in limited quantities, freedom from exposure in animals that are not accustomed to it, and the inter-nal administration of a laxative consisting of from 1/2 to 1 pint of castor oil mixed with twice as much hot water.



- OUR car is inseparable from the institution that built it.
- The service it gives you is just what its producers build into it and keep alive in it.
- In motor cars, stability of product is inseparable from the stability of the producers.
- Overland ranks first among producers of cars above the \$400 class—second in the entire industry.
- There are 400,000 Overlands in use.
- Overland dealers have contracted for one hundred and eighty million dollars worth of Overlands for 1917—an increase of seventy-five million dollars compared with last year.
- Overland sales this year therefore will be approximately as great as the entire annual gross revenues of the New York Central Railroad.
- Overland net assets have grown from fifty-eight thousand dollars eight years ago, to sixty-eight million dollars today.
- In our great Toledo plant and our allied plants, we employ nearly thirty-eight thousand men.
- They directly support more than two hundred thousand people.

Permanent well appointed fac- These tangible evidences of the tory branches and parts depots representing an investment of millions have been established in important metropolitan centers that cover the country.



Two Passenger Roadster Light Four, 104-in. wheelbase

\$650



Four Seater Sport Model The Country Club, 104-in. wheelbase, \$750



Big Four Roadster, 112-in. wheelbase, \$835 Light Six Roadster, 116-in. wheelbase, \$970



Light Four Touring, 106-in. wheelbase, \$665 Big Four Touring, 112-i., wheelbase, \$850 Light Six Touring, 116-in. wheelbase, \$985 All prices f. o. b. Toledo

These branches serve the five thousand Willys-Overland dealers who complete our great international service See the Overland dealer now system.

stability of the Overland Industry are your best assurance of stability of quality and service in Overland Automobiles.

The Willys-Overland line is now complete.

And it is the only complete line of cars built and sold-

-under one executive management,

-with one engineering staff, -with one purchasing power, -by one production management,

-through one sales force, and -one group of dealers.

- Resulting economies amounting to millions of dollars, reduce the cost of every car-enable Overland to establish and maintain higher quality standards at lower prices.
- So in your Overland you get maximum quality at minimum price-plus stability to assure permanence of value in your investment.
- You can select a car in the light four group, the big four group, or the light six group.
- You can select one of the cars in the luxurious Willys-Knight group.
- In either case it is dominant value in its class for it has shared in the economies of Overland bigness and stability.

and make your selection.

Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 904 The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars "Made in U. S. A."



Railroads, and the Livestock

The attention of all livestock breeders in the United States is called to the fact that the supplying of attendants with shipments of livestock 1, c. 1. is now left with the shipper. No railroad has authority to require an attendant with shipments of livestock in less than carload lots. The attention of shippers is further called to the fact that animals may be shipped at their true values in the ease of valuable breeding animals by the payment of a slight increase in the rate; an increase of 4 per cent in rate for every 100 per cent increase in value of the animals over the basic values fixed in the tariffs, which are on file in every railroad station. This is a matter of importance to

This is a matter of importance to every livestock breeder shipping breeding animals in less than carload lots. I shall be glad to have specific information from any shippers whose local agents are not complying with the new regulations, rules and practices as laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 6825.

Attention is further called to the fact that any railroad company whose agent violates the rulings laid down in Docket No. 6825 is subject to a fine of \$5,000 for every offense. While it is not likely that prosecution will be necessary to require the railroads to comply with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission it may be wise to call the attention of local agents to this in cases where the agents seem negligent in informing themselves in regard to the new regulations governing l. c. l. shipments of livestock. In a specific instance which has recently been brought to my attention the shipping bill on a stallion was reduced from \$31 to about \$13, and the shipper was promptly reimbursed for the excess freight charges which he had been required to pay by reason of the ignorance of the agent in regard to the new rulings.

Wayne Dinsmore. National Society of Record Associations, Chicago, Ill.

A Book that Helps You

Charles Dillon's little book for writers, "Dillon's Desk Book," has met with a remarkable demand in the month that it has been on the market, orders coming in for it from no fewer than 19 state universities and the Canadian Agricultural College, as well as by numerous farm papers and three "movie" editorial offices, in addition to individual orders. The present edition is the third that has been printed of this book. In four weeks the sales have exceeded 400 copies, which is going exterday from Scarborough, Eng. Its chapters deal with such topics as writing for publication, technical names in the printing business, preparation of copy, a dozen or so pages of "Don'ts", spelling and capitalization rules, something about copyright and libel laws and other laws relating to publication destructures.

chapters deal with such topics as writing for publication, technical names in the printing business, preparation of copy, a dozen or so pages of "Don'ts", spelling and capitalization rules, something about copyright and libel laws and other laws relating to published matter. What to write and how to appeal to the editor form a topic which Editor Dillon treats helpfully for the novice, and there are numerous short, pithy suggestions of various kinds, the little desk volume winding up with a list of 50 words which the author says 45 college professors declare are most often misspelled in the written work of students, and a final page of "expressions to avoid." A very handy, useful work tool to all writers. It costs 50 cents. Address Charles Dillon, Topeka.—Editorial in the Topeka Capital.

Nature and its Rewards

BY L. H. BAILEY

The currents of civilization tend always to take us out of our environment rather than to fit us into it. We must recast our habits of thought to set our faces natureward. Therefore, I preach the things that we ourselves did not make; for we are all idolaters,—the things of our hands we worship. I preach the near-at-hand, however plain and ordinary—the sky in rain and sun; the bird on its nest and the nest on its bough; the rough bark of trees; the frost on bare thin twigs; the mouse skittering to its burrow; the insect seeking its crevice; the smell of the ground; the sweet wind; the leaf that clings to its twig or that falls when its work is done. Wisdom flows from these as it can never flow from libraries and laboratories.

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Favors District Ownership

A bill is before the legislature that I believe is a good one. I refer to the one providing for the district ownership of all school books. It will be opposed by the book trust and by some of the per-sons who fear it will raise their taxes, but it is a good bill and should be placed on the statutes. I never knew anything but district ownership while I was go-ing to the public school. When District No. 21 in Dickinson county was estab-lished about 1871 or 72 the country was new. The people moving into that part of Kansas came from all over the east-ern part of the United States. There were as many kinds of books as there A bill is before the legislature that I ern part of the Onited States. There were as many kinds of books as there were families. Most of the families were poor and could not get money to buy new books. The law required that all the pupils in the school should have the same bind of books. The tasebars could same kind of books. The teachers could not do anything unless all of the children had uniform textbooks, and the school had uniform textbooks, and the school board did not know what to do. The school house had been built with a bond issue, and as a little money was left from this issue when the school house was finished it was decided that the district would buy books for all the children, and then let the parents pay the district for the books. This was done. The plan was all right, but when the district tried to collect for the books at the end of the year, the parents would

The plan was all right, but when the district tried to collect for the books at the end of the year, the parents would not pay. Many did not have the money, so the district had the books. One pupil carried the books away and did not pay for them, but all the other books were left in the school. At the next annual meeting it was decided to continue the district ownership for a few years until the people got a little more money, and then they were to go back to indi-vidual ownership. In five or "six years it was decided to use a different system of text books and it was thought this would be a good time to go back to individual ownership The patrons of the district were instructed to get the new books for the opening of the school year. When school was called that fall there were no books, and the pa-trons refused to get any. They had had a taste of district ownership and they liked it. As the school could not go on without books the district finally had to get books and from that time forward that district has had district ownership get books and from that time forward that district has had district ownership of books. It reduces the cost of books of books. It reduces the cost of books in the district and every child will have the book that he needs when he needs it. The district adopted some rules early in regard to the use of the books, and the teachers were required to enforce them. Whenever a child entered a grade the teachers were required to enforce them. Whenever a child entered a grade and received a book, he kept that book as long as he was in that grade. If he wore it out, he was to receive another. Whenever a child passed from one grade to another the books he had used were inspected, and if he had taken good earn inspected, and if he had taken good care inspected, and if he had taken good care of his books he got a good book in the next grade. If he had misused his books he received books in the next grade that had received the same kind of treatment. The children that took the best care of their books always got the new books their books always got the new books whenever any new books were bought. The children always had that for an inthe children always had that for an in-centive to make them take good care of their books. The result of district owner-ship in that district has been that the books in the higher grades have lasted for five years in some cases and then have been good for returning when a new have been good for returning when a new system system was adopted. In the lower grades the books would last from one to grades the books would last from one to three years. Occasionally when a new family would move into the district and the children were hard on their books, there would be a complaint when some child got a book in poor condition but it was generally all right when the rules were explained, and the condition of the last book the child had was shown. Chapman, Kan. H. A. Huff.

Hog Pasture in Decatur

I have used barley very successfully for hog pasture here in Decatur county. I sow it about April I, and it gives ex-cellent early pasture. Rye and oats also have done fairly well, and I have used them all. With the high cost of grain it is of the greatest importance that we should make all the gains pos-sible on pasture. R. E. Diehl. Oberlin, Kan. sible on pasture. Oberlin, Kan.

Proper breeding will help greatly in raising the yields of the sorghums. Care-ful head selection in the field is needed. This work will raise the average yields in Kappan will in Kansas rapidly.

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No Other Six Resembles Hudson Super-Six

Don't Be Misled—It Is a Hudson Invention

Sixes have come into renewed popularity since the Super-Six won the top place. But the Super-Six invention—controlled by our patents added 80 percent to the six-type efficiency. And that 80 percent is what gave it supremacy, when the V-types threatened to displace the Six.

Late in 1915, remember, the Six was a waning type. Even the Light Six, which Hudson gave first rank, had revealed some vital engineering limitations.

It had not solved the problem of motor vibration. It had not minimized friction and wear. Its endurance had proved disappointing.

Sixes at that time held hardly a ngle record. They were mostly single record. held by Fours.

And leading engineers, including the Hudson, were seeking a remedy in Eights and Twelves. At that time the Six, for high-grade cars, seemed verging on displacement.

What Saved the Day

It was the Super-Six invention, remember, which then saved the day for the Six.

Hudson engineers discovered the shortcoming. By a basic invention they corrected the fault. They ended nearly all the vibration. They doubled the motor's endurance. Thus they created a motor which has since won all the worth-while records.

But that doesn't mean that the oldtype Six is any better than it was.

'Twas the Super-Six That Won

The Super-Six, in a hundred tests, has out-performed all other motor types. It has not merely broken records. It has made new records which, a year ago, no man considered possible.

It broke the 24-hour endurance record by 52 per cent. It broke the transcontinental record twice in one round trip. A Super-Six touring car went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours.

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It beat twenty famous rivals up Pike's Peak. It broke all stock-car speed records, and all for quick acceleration.

Then, after 7,000 record-break-ing miles, it showed itself in new condition. Not a part or bearing showed evidence of wear.

No other motor ever built has shown anywhere near such endurance.

All By Saving Waste

The Super-Six develops no more power than other like-size motors. It simply delivers more. It almost eliminates motor friction and wear by ending nearly all the vibration. That vibration, which wasted power, was the great fault of the Six. It is that which led to the Eight and Twelve as a possible solution. Any motor in which that fault remains can't compare with the Super-Six.

A New Gasoline Saver

The Hudson Super-Six, in endurance and performance, stands fore-most in the world. The new style bodies which we have created make the car look its supremacy. A new exclusive feature—a gasoline saver— gives it this year another advantage.

It now outsells any other front-rank car. It has 25,000 enthusiastic owners, who know that no rival can match them.

You can prove in one hour, at any Hudson showroom, that this car deserves its place. And that no other car, at any price, can be classed with it. Do that before the spring demand overwhelms us.

Phaeton, 7-passenger, \$1650 Roadster, 2-passenger, 1650 Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1950 HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



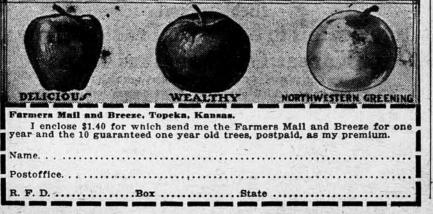


In Perfect Seed Bed Simplicity, strength, convenience and all around good working qualities in any soil conditions, are the reasons for the great popularity of the **Moline-Tri-Belle**

36



DESCRIPTION OF VARIETES DELICIOUS. Probably the highest quality apple now in existance. Beautiful in shape and color and a good keeper. One of the very best apples for home garden. Tree is a thrifty grower and comes into bearing at an early age. Originated in Iowa. WEALTHY. A beautiful red apple that is fast becoming a popular favorite the country over. Tree is inon-clad for hardiness. NORTHWESTERN GREENING. A fine hardy apple especially desirable for late winter use. Large showy fruit and of good quality in its season. SAPPA HYBRID CHERRY-PLUM. As its name indicates this is a new fruit being a cross between the cherry and plum. The fruit is somewhat larger than the regular sweet cherry, is of good quality and is borne in great profusion on young trees, commencing the next year after planting. An extremely valuable new fruit. We want to send you this fine ORCHARD, all charges prepaid, with plain directions for planting and care, all at our expense. Just read our offer below, then fill out the coupon and mail to us at one and we will have the 10 choice one-year old trees as described above, sent to you at proper time for planting in your locavity.



Pleasant Work and Profits

BY W. H. COLE **Cowley** County

We have been getting extra high prices this winter for the eggs which have been marketed from this farm, but we fear the good prices will take a tum-ble soon for the hens are beginning to contribute more eggs to the market basket. We take it for granted that every-ene else's hens are doing likewise, and if this is the case the market is due for a change for the egg trust does not let the extra good prices prevail for long after the hens begin their spring laying.

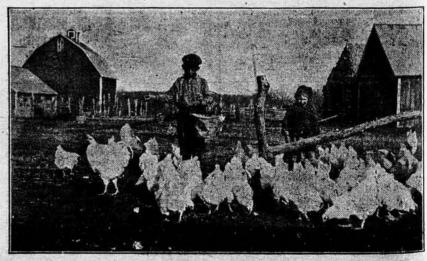
Before the wheat was all marketed last fall we sacked up a bushel and hung it out of the reach of mice. Recently while grinding corn we cleaned out the grinder and converted this wheat into graham. By setting the burrs close to-gether and grinding the wheat a second time an excellent quality of graham was obtained. As a breakfast ration graham gems taste mighty good to a farmer.

The last few days on this farm have been devoted to preparing the ground on which we expect to grow oats. This land was planted to kafir last year and and was planted to kair last year and was cultivated late, consequently it is in a fine physical condition. As a rule we try to avoid putting oats where kafir has been grown the year previous, but we wish to get this field to wheat next fall and will use this rotation. Then, too, we figured that the grain production on the kafir had not been heavy enough to seriously sap the ferheavy enough to seriously sap the fer-tility of the soil.

The manner in which we are fitting our ground for oats this season differs radically from any method we have em-ployed before. We are cultivating it with a four-shovel cultivator. When the with a four-shovel cultivator. When the crop was laid by last fall the work was done with a six-shovel machine, and the rows were slightly ridged. The larg-er shoveled machine tears down this ridge and leaves the ground practically level. It could be harrowed and be in excellent conditions for seeding, but if weather conditions permit we expect to weather conditions permit we expect to cross cultivate the field with a six-shoval machine. Then a leveling har-row will be used and if the oats can be drilled the first week in March we shall think we have given them a good start.

To a stockman who is short on feed, as many of them are, mild winter weather is a blessing. With the weather as warm as it was for several weeks in January cattle did not eat much more than half as much as they would if the weather had been more severe. The absence of excessive snows or cold rains has made it possible to make every bundle of feed or forkful of alfalfa hay produce maximum results, a condition that rarely holds good this late in the season. Every warm day saves some of the feed for the bad days which are sure to come, and the saving may be such that it will do away with the nec-essity of buying much oil cake.

The open winter has enabled the farmers to get much of their spring's work done. We notice in traveling around the neighborhood that there is a great amount of listing. In some cases the ground has been listed for oats, but in most cases it is the first step in the putting in of corn or kafir. Listing in the winter is an excellent way of preparing ground for any spring and that means eggs.



The Returns Produced from the Poultry on Most Farms in Kansas in the Last Year Have Helped Greatly in Increasing Farm Profits.

crop as the rough condition in which the land is left thru the winter not only has a tendency to hold the snow but it also affords an excellent opportunity for the freezes to get in their work on the soil. We notice that the quails have been afforded the protection of the law for another five years, and we are glad our legislature was so considerate of our little friends. As might be expected the town sportsmen were against the re-enactment of such a law, but fortun-ately they were unable to bring enough pressure to bear to defeat it. One of the arguments which they advanced was that there were as meny quelle killed

that there were as many quails killed now as before the former law was enacted, and that there were no more quails now than before. Both state-ments are misleading. There are a great many more of the little brown fellows here this winter than we have even seen before, and as for them being killed as ruthlessly as formerly such a state-ment is utterly false. At least this ment is utterly false. At least this holds good locally. We hope the legis-lature will, when the present law runs out, re-enact it for another five years or better yet forever prohibit the kill-ing. One has only to survey the fate of the once numerous prairie. chickens to get a line on what would happen to the quail if the free use of a gun and dog were allowed. dog were allowed.

Indian Names for Farms

Many Kansas farmers prefer Indian names for their farms. Here is a list of Indian names that have been used for farms, with their meanings:

arms, with their meanings: Candatowa—Top of a Hill. Aspatock—A Height. Candota—High Land. Conasot—Place of Pines. Chissinessick—Place of Birds. Casco—Resting Place. Ganasadaga—Side Hill. Oagch—On the Road. Quassic—On a High Rocky Bluff. Ganageh—On the Mountain. Wachusette—The Mountain. Osawentha—By the Pines. Asjochook—Place of the Spirit of the Pines. Chetaube—Sparrow Hawk's Nest. Coxasckie—Owi Hoot. Inyan Karla—Rocky Hills. Ioka—Beautiful. Katahdin—Highest Place. Manaticut—Place of Observation. Nahant—At the Point. Nunda—Hilly. Ossco—Beautiful View. Quakaka—Pine Lands. Sensinik—Stony Place. Stantituck—The Woody Place. Tatnick—At the Great Hill. Pequannock—Cleared Land. Ossine&—Place of Rocky Hills. Natick—The Place of Birds. The following names of foreign origin we baseticud on sensorie to.

The following names of foreign origin

are beautiful and appropriate:

re beautiful and appropriate: Aberdeen—Mouth of the River. Tierra Alta—High Land. Strathaven—Valley of the River. Erlenbach—Alder Brook. Malabar—Mountainous Country. Belmont—Beautiful Mountain. Bielaya—White Stream. Buena Vista—High View. Laguna-Marsh. Mittelwaide—Middle Wood. Valle—Valley. Weisenthal-Meadow Valley. Altamont—High Mountain. Alameda—Poplar Bordered Walk.

Easily Remedied.

He (with a sigh)—"I have only one friend on e.rth—my dog." She—"Well, if that isn't enough, why don't you get another dog?"—Indian-apolis. Star.

Give the chickens a feed of warm corn just before they go to bed on cold nights; it will warm the cockles of their hearts.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



My Equipment The Wichita Automobile School is a big, clean, Kansas institution of straight-forward principles, The Wichita Automobile School is a big, clean, Kansas institution of straight-forward principles, honestly advertised, honorably conducted, incor-porated under Kansas laws—a complete, up-to-date plant, occupying an entire three story build-ing on North Topeka Avenue, including 21,000 square feet of floor space, besides a 40-acre tractor farm. In addition to this floor space and building and tractor farm, my school is equipped with the latest modern power machinery, lathes, oxy-acety-lene plants, vulcanizing plants, forges, automobiles from one cylinder upwards, and the leading makes of tractors. In fact as complete an equipment as you will find anywhere. Students have individual lockers and sanitary wash rooms. I admit, other schools may have some of these advantages, too. I don't claim I have the only school there is but I do say and can prove that there isn't any school that ont-does this one in any particular under the sun. My students have the advantages of instructors who are experts themselves, but they can impart their knowledge to others. Under the instruction of my teachers, students drive cars, drive tractors, do re-pair work, weld, vulcanize, take machines apart, put them together and become so familiar with every tool, machine, motor part, and principle that the work becomes almost second nature. You can't fool a graduate of The Wichita Automobile School. He KNOWS and can show you. See coupon.

Letters From Graduates

I say my graduates are fitted to take good paying graduates themselves tell you, isn't that proof enough? Read these letters below. I have many others and will mail several in my free book when you send the coupon.

"T think the Vichita Automobile School is a mod thing for a young man who wants to learn the automobile business, man who wants to learn the automobile business, man who wants to learn the automobile business, man who wants to learn in a garage you know just what you are doing " "The tuition is cheap for what you are doing " and the lifetime membership is another great thing." RAY CRAWFORD Newkirk, Okla.

El Dorado, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1916. "I have been busy ever since I came here. I am Retting along fine. I am working eight hours a day." El Dorado, Kansas.

Don't imagine this school work is hard. It's easy. It would be hard if you had to dig every fact out alone. We make study stand perfectly so he will know all the rest of his life. You'll enjog every minute. You learn by actually doing the work on real automobiles and tractors with tools, under competent instruction. Send the coupon today.

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36

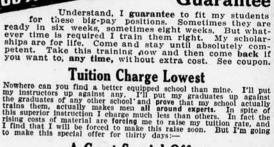
Usites and when old graduates wish to change positions with our find the way with the instruction I gave them.

Ask About Me in Wichita. No business can succeed that doesn't make good its claims. I make good every claim and business men in Wichita will tell you so. Ask any of them. We refer you to banks, stores, auto sales companies, factories and jobbers. If you want names of references mail the coupon.

> Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 20, 1916. "T have taken a course in the Wichita Automo-bile School and I am well satisfied. I found the course complete and easy to learn and every promise made me was carried out to the very letter. "I am now going to work in a position that was secured for me by the school." MARTIN HARTERT, 1440 S. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas.

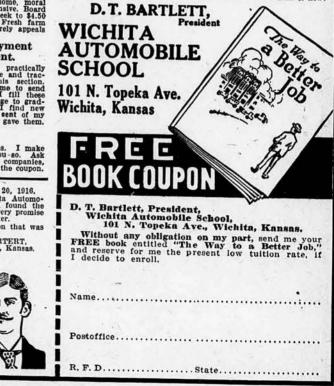
"It does not seen possible to get so much started that I am surprised with your started in and real information in surprised with your the structions is putting it mildly." "It does not seen possible to get so much instruc-tion and real information in such course and yet "I have learned more in four weeks' time attend-ing your school, which is four weeks' time attend-the other three or four month that I have attended other schools combined, which that at hard earned more, I am sure that you will find eat hard earned for this course of instruction as soon are four week known." C.A. WHITE, 133 S. Market St., Wichita, Januars.





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Mail the coupon below to me between now and March 10th, and I will give you the benefit of my present low tuition rate. You will save money by acting now. Just mail the coupon. Just ask for my book. You need not agree to come, just give your name. Th write you fully and see personally that you need not pay the increased price. But don't delay. Fill in the coupon below and mail it now!





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AUTOMATIC The only hog feeder on the market feeding Grain and Tankage without clogging and bridging. The Meyer' handles any kind of feed; accommo-dates 50 to 75 hogs. Regulates the feed they eat and keeps the feed clean and wholesome. Your hogs are sure to be healthy and profitable if you have this \$16.75 Feeder. Make big money from your hogs. Write for FREE CIRCULAR which shows many styles and sizes.

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.

Mushrooms that are Safe

BY W. W. ROBBINS

There are a few cases of -mushroom poisoning every season. In some in-stances the individual is only made sick, while in other cases the results are fatal. It is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules that can be used to distinguish between edible and poisonous mushrooms. In some cases, a species that may be harmless for one individual may cause serious digestive disturbances in another. There is, however, but one group of mushrooms that is deadly poisonous. This is the group of "amanitas."

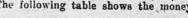
best of our edible forms. All of the puff-balls are edible, and excellent if eaten when the flesh is white and solid.

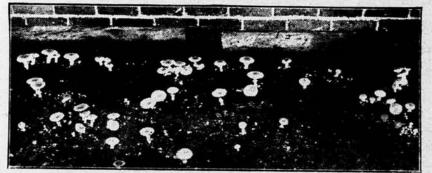
Fire Losses in Kansas

"Individual carelessness" is the greatest fire hazard in Kansas. It was re-sponsible for 17 per cent of the fire loss in the state for a year. The losses last year from fires held to have been preventable amounted to \$304,840.

ventable amounted to \$304,840. Defective chimneys and flues can be discovered before they cause damage, and fires resulting from such causes are preventable. But defective chimneys and flues lead the list, being responsible for damage amounting to \$100,709 dur-ing the year covered by the report of the national board of fire underwriters. The report of the board separates fires

itas." There are several species of amanita, all of which are deadly poisonous. The deadly amanitas have white gills, a ring about the stem just beneath the cap and a cup or scales at the base of the stem. When in any mushroom there are pres-ent the three characters, namely, white gills, a ring about the stem, and a cup or scales at the base, it is a deadly species. Having become familiar with theso characters, one may feel sure there will be no serious danger in eating mush-rooms. As has been stated, however,





A Corner in a Mushroom Cellar Where These Plants are Grown Artificially for the Profitable City Trade.

dividual.

dividual. Do not place any reliance in any of the many popular and traditional tests of poisonous or edible qualities. These tests are entirely worthless. The dis-coloration of a silver spoon, sinking in water, or brilliant coloration are no indications of either poisonous or edible qualities. Furthermore, the notion that poisonous mushrooms can be rendered poisonous mushrooms can be rendered harmless by boiling in water and then washing thoroly in cold water is erroneous.

One easily can become familiar with few edible kinds of mushrooms. Many

Twenty-five of the forty-eight states of the Union-more than half-are "dry" as the result of the last election when six states and Alaska voted out booze in spite of all the saloon pros-perity leagues and brewery statisticians who proved by their figures that the absence of the saloon in Kansas had greatly reduced church membership and filled the reformatories with erring boys and girls. No more amazing campaign of falsehood was ever conducted than this desperate and despairing effort to stay the prohibition tide. At Omaha just before the election, the paid attorney of the saloon interest declared he had chal-lenged Governor Capper to a joint debate on prohibition in joint debate on prohibition in Kansas and the governor had absolutely backed down. All of which Governor Capper learned for the first time when some one sent him a newspaper clipping a few days later and it was too late to overtake the lie.

of these spring up in lawns, dooryards, and along fences. One can feel safe in using all mushrooms having black gills which dissolve with age into an inky mass. These, of course, must be eaten before turning black, but usually several stages of ripening will be found in the same clump or group of individuals, so identification can be made. Among these black gill species are the "shaggy mane," with a more or less bell-shaped, creamy white cap which becomes shaggy, and the "inky cap," growing in dense clusters. These two are common from spring to autumn and are among the

there are some mushrooms which, altho and percentage loss in Kansas due to not fatal, cause digestive disturbances, preventable causes—individual careless-the degree of which varies with the in- ness:

Defective chimneys	100,709	or	5.6%	t
Fireworks, firecrackers	3,143	or	0.2%	l
Gas	17,329	or	1.0%	l
Hot ashes	869	OF	0.0%	ł
Ignition of hot grease	495			Ł
Hot or molten metal	74			ł
Matches	28.551			
Open fires			0.1%	
Open lights	8,573	OF	0.5%	ł
Petroleum.	22,337	or	1.20%	L
Rubbish	24,345			
Smoking	21,188	or	1 9 0	l
Steam and hot water pipes.			0.0%	
Stoves, furnaces, bollers	75,000	or	4.2%	I

The loss given by the board due to partly preventable causes is fixed at \$678,380, or 37.9 per cent of the fire loss of the state for the year.

The following table shows from each cause included in the	theat	e loss class:
Electricity\$ 96,810		
Explosions	or	1.6%
Incendiarism	or	2.5%
Lighting		13.8%
Sparks-from fires 36,786		1.6%
Sparks—from machinery 7,762 Spontaneous combustion 27,327		0.4%

Total. \$678,380 or 37.9% "These figures teach their own les-son," comments the board of fire underwriters. "The only way to make Kansas really safe is to secure the intelligent and interested co-operation of the pub-lic."

At that Kansas makes a better show-ing than Missouri for the year. The losses in Missouri from preventable causes was 20.8 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in Kansas. Nebraska's showing was slightly better than that of Kansas. Its loss from preventable causes was 16.6 per cent.

Point of the Haunch is Broken

I have a 10-year-old mare that seems to have one of her hip caps knocked down, This makes her lame. What can I do for her? M. W.

sometimes break the point of the haunch when passing thru a door-way. The seriousness of this condition depends upon the extent of the break. If it is only slight, a complete recovery will take place in the course of three or four weeks. If it is more intense the recovery takes longer and it is fre-quently incomplete, that is, it will leave a shruken his and come longer a shrunken hip and some lameness. There is no treatment other than keep-ing the animal tied up in a single stall. Sometimes a blister is applied, with the idea of making the part sore so as to limit movements. K. S. A. C.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.



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RECOURSES

(Owing to the fact that this paper neces-sarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday time the paper goes to press, the Mo preceding the Saturday of publication.)

preceding the Saturday of publication.)
Germany's announcement that here-after no restriction will be placed on submarine operations and that any ves-sels caught within a wide range of European waters is likely to be sunk without warning, and the subsequent severance of diplomatic relations be-tween the United States and Germany, sent wheat prices down nearly 22 cents in Kansas City and about 25 cents in Chicago for May delivery last week, and caused general unsettlement in the grain trade. A substantial recovery followed the first severe break, but the market remained unsettled. Final prices wee about 13 cents under the guotations a week ago.
With the severance of diplomatic re-lations between the United States and Europe another possible factor entered the situation; perhaps the additional protection of shipping afforded by the United States navy may facilitate the movement of grain to Europe.

Zero temperatures all over the grain area and very cold weather in the Northwest caused some curtailment in receipts, especially of spring wheat, but the total arrivals at five markets were a little larger than in the preced-ing week and only about 20 per cent less than a year ago. This printary movement is keeping up better than expected, tending to confirm a growing belief that supplies in the country are larger than official reports indicate.

larger than official reports indicate. Corn futures moved thru a range of 6 to 8 cents, closing yesterday about 2 cents lower than a week ago. The mar-ket moved in unison with wheat, tho in a narrower range. There was a good deal of export business during the week. England, in fact, seems to be more eager for corn than for wheat, and this fact is a strong sustaining in-fluence in the market. Shipments out of the country last week were 1,195,000 bushels. Additional advances in prices of live-stock to new high levels served to strengthen confidence in corn values.

Quotations on wheat were: No. 2 hard, \$1.64 to \$1.73; No. 2 soft, \$1.64 to \$1.72, Corn: No. 2 mixed, 95½ to 96c; No. 2 white, 95½ to 96c; No. 2 yellow, 96 to 96½ c. Oats: No. 2 white, 56 to 57c; No. 2 mixed, 55 to 57c; No. 2 red, 61 to 64c.

New high record prices were made for livestock again last week, \$12.10 for hogs and \$14.55 for lambs. No prime cattle agrived, but the kind of cattle that was available sold higher than ever before. The hog market had a setback, owing to the announcement of the new German submarine policy, but prices generally held very firm.

prices generally held very firm. Prices for cattle were stronger and gains of 10 to 15 cents were reported. The top price paid for native steers was \$11.15. Oklahoma steers sold up to \$11.16, a new high record. The far Western cattle, fed sugar beet prod-ucts and hay, sold at \$9.25 to \$10.90. Reports indicated that about 75,000 such cattle will be marketed in Kansas City in the next 60 days from Colorado, Idaho and Utah. Prices for cows and heifers were quoted strong to 15 cents higher, and all classes of butcher cattle sold read-ly. Veal calves sold up to \$12.75. Demand for stock and feeding cattle was active and prices advanced 15 to 25 cents. Some 1.235-pound Western branded steers sold at \$10.99, a record price for feeders. Several bunches of 950 to \$1,100-pound steers brought \$10 to \$10.45, and most of the feeders sold at \$8.75 to \$9.40.1 Stockers brought \$7.25 to \$9.

It took only two weeks for hog prices to raise a dollar a hundred pounds, from \$11 to \$12.10. This is the record price for the local market, compared with any former year, by 95 cents. The market closed 15 to 25 cents higher than the preceding week. It is the opinion of commission men that the hog market will not be greatly disturbed by foreign form now on will diminish, and that corn fat hogs will be scarce in early summer months.

Lamb prices rose 35 to 50 cents. The top prices paid were \$14.55 for lambs, \$12.75 for yearlings and clipped lambs, \$11 for wethers and \$10.50 for ewes. Some feeding lambs sold at \$13.65.

Money in Cottage Cheese

BY MRS. DAISY ELDER

Little ways of making money for farm Little ways of making money for farm women sometimes turn up in the most unexpected manner. I entertained a few friends from town one hot summer day friends from town one hot summer day a few years ago and as I did not wish to be bothered with preparing luncheon while they were with me, I had every-thing made in the preparing the sector thing ready in my iceless refrigerator before they arrived. Among other things was a platter of cottage cheese balls arranged on lettuce leaves and garnished with ripe sweet peppers. I never heard women so enthusiastic over anything clse. I had a big bowl of cheese which I divided among them to carry home and at their incidence to

Wheat Price Takes Sudden Drop was getting about 2 gallons of milk daily. I soon had more customers than daily. I soon had more customers than I could supply so I bought skimmilk from a neighbor at 10 cents a gallon. I sent to Washington for several bulle-tins on milk and cheese and studied them well. I did not have time to de-line my wares so I potified my cusliver my wares so I notified my cus-tomers that my cheese could be obtained tomers that my cheese could be obtained at the woman's exchange in town. A grocery would probably handle it where there is no exchange. They charged a commission of 20 per cent but I deliv-ered the cheese in large quantities and did not have the bother of house to house trine or of many dishes. I delivhouse trips or of many dishes. I deliv-ered it regularly on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and as the cus-

Saturday afternoons and as the cus-tomers came for it the same day, it was always fresh. Often I had special orders and on these no commission was paid. Two gallons of clabber makes 2 or 3 pints of cheese so for the five weeks when I had milk from only one cow my profits were \$2 a week. My family of four had all the milk they could drink during this time. I churned in a gallon glass churn every other day except on glass churn every other day except on Tuesdays and Fridays when the cream was saved to mix with the cheese. I fed the whey to the chickens in a bran mash as there is a little food value left in the whey.

Begin in the Winter.

Begin in the winter. The winter months are the best time to market homemade cheese. The milk sours slowly then and is likely to be-come bitter and stale if left to sour nat-urally. I save a starter of sour milk every time and mix this into sweet skimmilk. I then put it in a large stone jar on the back of my range where the temperature is about 96 degrees and let temperature is about 96 degrees and let it remain until the bacteria which sour the milk get to working well. It should never be warmer than blood heat.

Great care must be used in making cheese. I have one method for winter and another for summer. I let the milk get very hot in cold weather but do not let it boil. As soon as the first small let it boil. As soon as the first small bubble appcars I set it aside to cool. By cooling before straining the fat parti-cles adhere to the curd and are not lost in the whey. I strain the milk thru a clean piece of cheesecloth until the curd is very dry, then place the curd in a mixing bowl, season with salt and pep-per and beat it with a strong wire egg-whip until it is very fine grained. Then whip until it is very fine grained. Then I add sweet cream and whip it until it is very smooth. Most persons prefer cheese whipped to a creamy consistency. For cheese patties to fry or for cheese balls I work the cheese very little, add the seasoning and mold at once.

Milk becomes very acid in a short time in the summer so I pour boiling water over the elabber until it begins to separate, then cool it and strain. If it does not taste perfectly sweet I rinse again with hot water and treat it as in the other method.

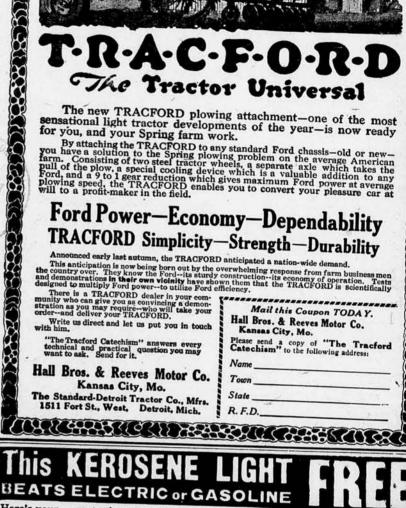
French cottage cheese is delicious. It is made from fresh clabber without heating by using a very fine sieve. As the whey drips out the curd assumes a custard-like consistency, and when drained as dry as possible, is served with sugar and cream or with fruit juice. An extra fine filling for summer sandwiches is made by adding 1 quart of crushed and sweet-ened strawberries to 1 pint of the French cottage cheese and whipping well. But-termilk cheese is even better than that made from clabber and is more easily made as overheating does not injure it made from fresh clabber without heating made as overheating does not injure it and it is very fine grained. The whey settles to the bottom and most of the whey may be poured off before straining.

Good bulletins dealing with milk and cottage cheese are Farmers' bulletins 413, 363, 487 and 166 which may be ob-tained from the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture. Bulletins 195 from the Wisconsin station and 910 formula the Wisconsin station and 210 from the North Carolina station also contain val-

Not So Bad as That.

Her Mother-"Do you think Ferdi-nand is deceiving you?" Mrs. Bridemore-"Oh, I wouldn't think that. But he frequently lies to me." Puck.

Hens are much like people after all. In order to do efficient work they must I divided among them to carry home and have sanitary quarters, good food, and at their insistence, engaged cheese to keep regular hours. Hens are easier to them regularly at 20 cents a pint sea-soned or 15 cents dry. I had only one cow at the time and if you give them a chance.



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Why Crank Your

Arm Off

Better Mules for Kansas

There is an excellent interest in the breeding of better mules in Kansas, A high proportion of the mare owners in the state appreciate the importance of good jacks, and are willing to pay a fee high enough to make it commer-cially practicable to keep an animal with real utility value in the commun-ity. As a result the mule colts have much better quality than those of a few vears ago.

Another thing that has aided in this Four cow testing associations now are improvement is the fact that there is a in operation in Kansas. The first asso-



Champion Jacks in the Making at L. M. Monsees Limestone Valley Farm Near Smithton, Mo.

smaller use of scrub mares than forsmaller use of scrub mares than for-merly in raising nules. Many men used to think that "any old mare" was good enough to breed to a jack. Since then it has been pretty well shown that neither a scrub mare, stallion nor jack is profitable as a breeding animal. Therefore the quality of the draft ani-mals in Kansas is being raised every year. year.

Boys, and Better Livestock

ciation was organized in 1912 by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and local men at Abilene, Kansas. This association has been in operation for four years and has organized for another year.

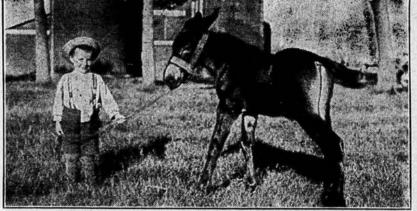
insurance on an intelligent basis; the plants are being installed rapidly. There is a good appreciation of the importance

is a good appreciation of the importance of installing a plant carefully. A big development has taken place along the Arkansas River and in Scott county. This is gradually spreading into all counties. It is indicating a height future for forming in Western

bright future for farming in Western

Cows are Tested in Kansas

The fact that farmers have kept this association running and have had such good results has made it possible to or-ganize other associations. Three new as-sociations were organized in January, under the direction of the dairy department of the college. The Mulvane association started January 1; the Sedgwick and Boys who take an intelligent interest started January 1; the Sedgwick and in livestock are not likely to leave the Harvey associations, with headquarters farm when they get older. If they at Wichita, started January 2; the learn to handle stock successfully they Montgomery association started late in are likely to develop in a normal way, January. Following are the names and



Kansas is Winning with Both Boys and Mules. Can You Duplicate These Prize winners on Your Farm?

A Main Ditch on the Farm of E. E. Frizell of Larned; an Ample Supply of Water

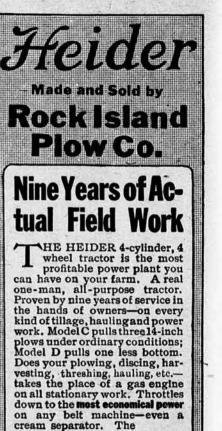
is Available if Rain Does not Come.

and be much happier than if they lack this. Parents should see that their sons get this training Al Howard, Mulvane, Kan.; F. L. It has been noticed for many years that the leading livestock men of Kan. It has been noticed for many years that the leading livestock men of Kan. It has been noticed for many years that the leading livestock men of Kan. Ing their sons against the lure of the City than men in other classes. Most of this probably has been due to the influence of well-bred animals on the the associations free of charge. It is prowing hows: they have belowd to bring possible that there will be several more sas are much more successful in non-ing their sons against the lure of the city than men in other classes. Most of this probably has been due to the influence of well-bred animals on the growing boys; they have helped to bring out the better things of country life.

the associations free of charge. It is possible that there will be several more associations organized within the state in the next few months. O. E. Reed.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

There is a growing interest in irriga-tion farming. Farmers in Western Kan-humanely. They'll be better sportsmen sas are going into this form of drouth and better men.



February 10, 1917.

cream separator. The

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Equipped with the famous Heid-er Friction Drive which means more power with less expense. The powerful, heavy-duty, four-cylinder Waukesha motor assures you the best power plant that can be put in a tractor—it is the lowest priced tractor made, when price is measured by service.

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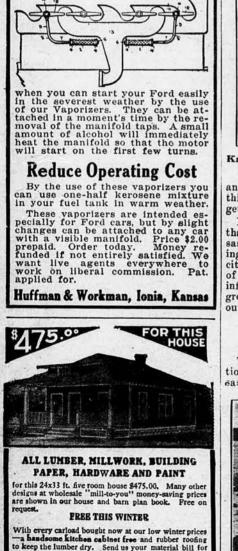
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More Progress in Irrigation There is a growing interest in irriga-

Turning From Grain to Cows

I read with interest the article in the dairy department of your issue of April 29, concerning the results obtained by George W. Senneff, with his herd of

TITE

dairy cows. He has found, like thousands of others, that there is more direct profit in dairy farming than any other plan, and at the same time there is the value of the skimmilk, the calves which are sold, and the keeping up of the fertility of the farm.

From a herd of purebreds, or good grades, with a purebred sire, it often is found by farmers in this locality that the price they get for the calves, the skimmik used for fattening calves or pige and the fatthline network to the pigs, and the fertility returned to the farm, are worth as much as the direct income received for cream.

I have in mind particularly a farm in Marinette county, Wisconsin, owned by Robert and Lewis Augustine. They had done grain farming for a great many years, and had found that the soil gradually was being depleted of fertility. They were not well posted on dairy farming, but they decided they had to take up some form of farming which would return fertility to the land while vielding a good income for their I have in mind particularly a farm which would return fertility to the land while yielding a good income for their work. They went into dairying, start-ing with good grades. The herd was headed with a purebred sire, and grad-ually they worked into purebreds. They have been at it six years now and milk a herd of 20 cows. Most of them are purebreds, and such grades as are left gradually are being replaced.

They have a direct income from the herd of 20 cows of \$200 a month. They receive this for cream sold to a nearby creamery. The skimmilk is valued by them at about 30 cents a hundred pounds them at about 30 cents a hundred pounds and is the main food used in fattening purebred Poland China hogs, which are marketed at 6 months old at a profit of about \$5.80 a hog. Such little grain as is fed to these hogs is produced on the Augustine farm, and the grain production an acre is twice

and the grain production an acre is twice as heavy now as it was when they began dairying. They also get from \$50 to \$100 a head for the purebred calves sold from this herd, either male or female.

During the six years of dairying they During the six years of dairying they have developed a number of very good animals, and the University of Wis-consin recently made A. R. O. tests of several of the animals. Flora Thorn DeKol Pauline III produced in seven days, 26.7 pounds of butterfat from 623 pounds of milk. This is the best record made by a cow in upper Wisconsin. No special preparations were made for the test, and the representative of the university who made it, was certain that

university who made it, was certain that in the next test the cow easily would go over 30 pounds of butterfat in a week. Figured at an average value of 30 cents a pound this cow brings an income on butter a week of \$7.80. Her last calf weighed 120 pounds at birth. He is held at a value of \$100 at 2 months old.

Another record of interest made on the Another record of interest made on the Augustine farm was 11 pounds of but-terfat in one week by a heifer 1 year and 10 months old. This record was made 65 days after the heifer freshened, showing that a proper system of feeding will keep up the heavy flow of milk even in young stack

even in young stock. By feeding balanced rations the Aug-ustine boys succeed in having their heifers as large at 2 years as most farmers do when the heifers are 3 years old. All of their heifers freshen at 2 years old or less, and they get a full year of milk when the heifers of most farms still are consuming feed, but producing

Nothing. With the growth of the ice cream business and soda fountain business, all dairy products will continue to bring prices as high as the present, and pos-sibly much higher. The dairyman does not have to beg anyone to take his products, there always is a ready mar-ket at a good price. At the same time he is production a form of forming he is practicing a form of farming which means that his farm will always farming

be fertile. This is a new agricultural locality in some respects, and many farmers make fine successes in grain farming, fruit ranching, and other methods, but gradthere are bigger profits and better permanent results with dairy farming than any other method. Marinette, Wis. Howard I. Wood.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

"A Word to the

COLOCI



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Waterloo, Iowa



Farmers' bulletins are issued by the government on a wide list of subjects that apply to the conditions in the Mid-dle West. Here is a classified list of bulletins that are of interest in this state. These are of value to both farmers and to classes in agriculture. They will be supplied free, if you mention the name and number, on application to the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SOILS AND SOIL FERTILITY. LS AND SOIL FERTILITY, Soil Conservation. Conservation of Soil Resources. Soil Fertility. Renovation of Worn Out Soils. Liming of Soils. Commercial Fertilizers. Barnyard Manures. Leguminous Crops for Green Manuring. Management of Soil to Conserve Mois-ture. ture. Drainage of Farm Lands. Drainage of Irrigated Lands. FARM CROPS,
229 Production of Good Seed Corn.
253 Germination of Seed Corn.
414 Corn Cultivation.
298 Food Value of Corn and Corn Products.
466 Winter Emmer.
534 Durum Wheat.
295-Sixty-Day and Kherson Oats.
121 Beans, Peas, and Other Legumes as Food.
455 Sweet Clover.
339 Alfalfa.
372 Soybeans.
289 Beans.
318 Cowpeas.
313 Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. FARM CROPS. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

"Algy, I want you to buy me a book." "I am glad you are becoming literary, my dear." "Fudge! This article says one way to acquire a good carriage is to practice balancing a book on your head."—Louis-ville Courier-Journal ville Courier-Journal.

Angler (in deep water)—"Help! Help! can't swim!"

Country Gentleman (on shore)—"I can't, neither, but I ain't hollerin' about it."—Harper's Magazine,

Cutting down the feed of the calf or colt is cutting down the profits of the

especially around Ft. Scott, Indepen-dence and Mulvane. Much of this growth has been based on Holsteins; this breed has been suc-

cessful in Kansas. It seems that this growth is to be continued. Dairying is bringing a more profitable and satis-factory country life.

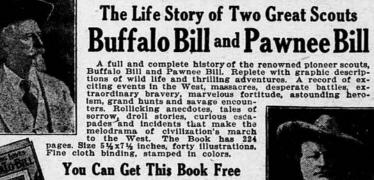
Flowers, and Country Life

The lawn around a country home al-ways is improved greatly by the intelli-gent planting of flowers. They help to awaken an appreciation of the better

things in country living. But little time







As long as our present supply lasts we will send this book free and post paid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50 cents each or given for one 2-year subscription at \$1.00. You will be highly pleased. Send your order today. CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Book Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

Rapid Progress is Being Made in Improving the Quality of the Holstein Cattle in Kansas, Especially near Mulvane, Independence and Ft. Scott.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole num-ber as a word in both classification and signa-ture. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ORPINGTONS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABY CHICKS.

February 10, 1917.

DAY OLD CHICKS, SEVERAL VARIETIES, booking orders. Jesse Younkin, Wakefield, Kan-FOR SALE — 50,000 THOROUGHBRED baby-chicks, guaranteed alive 10 cents each. Colweil Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan. BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks. Ringlet strain, noted for quick growth and heavy laying. Chicks and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. F. Cristman, Scotts-ville, Kan.

BANTAMS.

Kansas.	
BRA	HMAS.
	F BRAHMAS, EGGS M. Richardson, Altoona,
BUTT	ERCUPS.
BUTTERCUPS. EX \$1. Roosters \$2 Kinsley, Kan.	TRA LAYERS. HENS each. Etta Bidleman,

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, W. J. LEWIS, Lebo, Kansas. RUNNER DUCKS. FRISCO WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan. FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES 80 cts. Lester Peairs, Lyndon, Kansas. ROYAL BLUE STRAIN ROUEN DUCKS, \$1.75 éach. Eggs in season. James Cassell, Fremont, Neb. THOROUGHBRED ROUEN DUCKS AND drakes, reasonably priced. Wm. Volkening, Belvue, Kansas. 2 PEKIN DRAKES \$1.25 EACH. 2 ROUEN 2 PEKIN DRAKES \$1.25 EACH. 2 ROUEN ducks and 1 drake for \$5.00. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kansas. FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES state federation winners. Eggs in season Mrs. J. F. Romary, Olivet, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

LANGSHANS. PURE BLACK LANGSHANS. MARY MC-Caul, Elk City, Kanaas. GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS for sale. Price right. Alice Watkins. Brewster, Kan. PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Chicks 15 cents. J. M. Bond, Enterprise, Kan. BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM prize winners. \$1.50, \$2.50. Eggs in sea-son. Mrs. O L. Summers, Beloit, Kansas. FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs. Buff Orpington drakes and eggs. Mrs. Geo. Mc-Lain, Lanc, Kan. WHITE LANGSHANS, EXCLUSIVELY 17 Veggs from heaters. WHITE LANGSHANS, EXCLUSIVELY 17 years from best strains in U. S. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Ars. Walter Smith, Tonkawa, Okla., Route ...

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. MRS. Ida Standiferd, Reading, Kan. R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. F. Cornell, Wakefield, Kan. each. F. Cornell, Wakefield, Kan.
R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. LARGE kind. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.25 and up. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.
35 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels \$2.50 up. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan. Kan SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1 each. J. T. McBride, Blaine, Kansas. NARSAS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, Reasonable, Clarence Lehman, New-ton, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedg-wick, Kansas. and baby chicks. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedg-wick, Kansas. FOR SALE-S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels (Ygung strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1,25 and \$2.00 each. Mollis MeBride, Mankato, Kan. CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN Cockerels, nicely marked \$1.50. A. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan. EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, cockerels \$22\$3. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kansas. S. C. W. L. HENS. MAY HATCH. WIN-ter layers. \$11 per doz. Geo. E. Martin, Attlica, Kan., Harper Co. SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Thirty-one prizes Kansas state show 1917. William Roof, Maize, Kan. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN COCKES AND 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. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. OR-ders booked for eggs and baby chicks. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas. THOROUGHBRED R. C. BROWN LEG-horn hens \$1.00 each. \$10 per dozen. Winifred Shepherd. Woodward. Okia. PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COKERELS.

LEGHORNS.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE-A FEW CHOICE SINGLE Comb Brown and White Leghorn cock-erels and hens, H. N. Holdeman, Meade,

Send for ifee mating list. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G.
FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn bables 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 dol-lars 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 guaran-teed. G. E. Gutzman, Blair, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze: I put an advertisement in your paper; pullets and four roosters for sale. In four days I got 7 letters, Monday 7 letters, Tuesday 7 letters, Wednesday 16 letters. My chickens are all sold and it is breaking me up answering letters, just because I put a little advertisement in it. WM. NORRIS, Sedgwick, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH BOCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 EACH, two for \$5. Chris Sauder, Virgil, 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. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas. FINE RINGLET BARBED COCKEREVS FINE INE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS. Eggs. Chicks. Edward Hall, Junction City, 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. BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS. Very reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo. WHITE ROCKS. NONE BETTER. EGGS \$2.00 per fifteen, delivered. Thomas Owen, Topeka, Kan. Topeka, Kan. BIG, THRIFTY QUALITY BUFF ROCKS. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan. FUREBRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, R. 3, Grenola, Kansas. Grenola, Kansas. Grenola, Kansas. ROSE COMB BARRED ROCK COCKER-els \$3 to \$5. Pullets \$1.50. Vesta Knevels, Natoma, Kansas. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 TO \$5. Also eggs and baby chicks. W. H. Sivyer, Minneapolis, Kan. PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs. 75 per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. "IMPERIAL Ringlets," \$2.00 to \$5.00. Edw. Whipp, Concordia, Kansas. Concordia, Kansas. CHOICE BARRED PJ.YMOUTH ROCK cockerels and pullets \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan. BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5, CHICKS \$10 per hundred. Farke Duff strain. Henry Cummings, Larned, Kan., R. 2. BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$2.50, ONE yearling cock \$3.00. Hens \$1.25. Pullets \$1.50. Uish Brothers, Peabody, Kan. BARRED ROCKS-68 PREMIUMS. TO-peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver, Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan. START RIGHT. GET TISDALE'S WHITE Mattle A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan. START RIGHT. GET TISDALE'S WHITE Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30, parcel post. The Tisdale's, Joplin, Mo. FINE EXHIBITION BARRED COCKER-els. Thompson strain. \$2.50 to \$5. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, R. No. 3, Mound City, Kansas. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS RIGHT IN shape, size and colo \$2 to \$4. From prize winning stock. Mrs. Chas. Packer, Preston, Kan.

Kan. "RINGLET BARRED ROCKS." WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Balley, Lyndon, Kansas.

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, NICE-ly barred, yellow legs; they will please you, \$2.50 each. Write us what you want. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kan. SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS BRED TO weigh and lay and win, fancy cockerels \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. L. Underhill. Wells, Kan.

\$2:50, 53:00. Eggs \$6:00 per hundred. Mrs. L. Underhill. Wells, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS BRED FOR LAYING AND Standard points, choice ckls, for sale, also few cock birds from \$2:00 to \$4:00 each.
Frank Lott. Danville, Kan.
FINE LARGE BARRED AND WHITE Rock cocks and cockerels, 45 prizes last year. Write for prices and mating list. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas,
THIRTY YEARS A BREEDER OF BARRED Rocks. Winter-laying strain. Valuable circular free. Eggs \$1 per 16; \$4.75 per 100.
O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Have some choice ckls, and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaran-teed. 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.

First cockeret Hutchinson and Wichita shows. Good laying strain. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.
 LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs five doilars per la. Utility eggs five doilars per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood. Walton, Kansas.
 BARRED ROCK CKL'S \$2, \$3, \$6 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.
 EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM BEST laying strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bradley Bros. and Parks 200 egg strains. 32-15. \$5-30. Catalogue. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.
 BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST. PRIZE winnings: Hobart, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cock-erel; 1st, 3rd pullet; 1st pen; 2nd, 3rd cock; silver cup. Gold Special, Okla. City, 1st pullet, bred pen. Egg orders taken now. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels \$1.00 each. I. S. Stull, Forbes, Mo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Albert Schlickau, Haven, Kansas.

PITTSBURG WINNERS. EGGS \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$7.50 per 15. Hatch of nine guaran-teed. Early hatch from winter layers bring winter layers. Sidney Linscott, Holton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED CHIX IN SEASON, OR-der early. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan. ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1.50 TO \$2.00, John Nicholas, Argonia, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS \$2. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kansas. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels \$2 each. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan. Kan.

A FEW ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKER-els \$1.50 each. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas

CHOICE RED COCKERELS \$2.00. EGGS 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

City, Kan. DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$3.60 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. L. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, eggs. \$1 for 15. \$5.00 per hundred. J. M. McKee, R. No. 1, Lecompton, Kansas, ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Have bred Reds exclusively for past ten years. J. W. Luthye, Silver Lake, Kan. ROSE AND SINGLE COMB STANDARD bred Reds. Six pens. Mating list free. \$7 per hundred. T. N. Marshall, La Cygne, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS from pen birds. Headed by extra fine cock \$2 and \$3. We guarantee satisfaction. F. Borden, Winona, Kan.

Borden, Winona, Kan. R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS-BEST WIN-ter layers, eggs from selected birds, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Frepaid. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kansas. R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. UNSCORED cockerels \$1. 2 old cocks scored 94 each price each \$6. Scored cockerels \$2 to \$4 each. M. L. Fridley, Wamego, Kansas. FOR SALE-STOCK AND EGGS, SINGLE Comb. Rhode Island Reds. Winners at Hutchinson and Wichita shows, Prices gladly furnished. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.

ROSE C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from beautiful dark color, \$1.50 per set-ting, \$5.00 per hundred. Baby chicks 19c

Irom Deautiful dark color, \$1.50 per setting, \$5.60 per hundred. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knold Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.
 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.
 ROSE COMB REDS. Fist AND PEDS EY.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EX-clusive cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.50, large bone and good laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. W. H. Smith, R. No. 2, Box 37, Raymond, Kansas.

S. C. REDS BRED-TO-LAY EGGS FROM thoroughbred rich red large hardy hens hatched free range and heaviest winter layers, guaranteed. Setting \$1.00. Hundred \$4.00. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kansas,

BANTAMS. WRITE DELLA LEWIS, LEBO.

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Comb Brown and White Leghorn cock-ereis and hens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan. PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00 up. Egg orders booked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, 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. 283 EGG LEGHORNS, ABSOLUTELY PURE Tom Barron stock, Choice cockerels sired by 233 egg imported cock \$3.00 per 16. Others \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. B. F. Michaels, Osawatomie, Kansas. 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. "SUNNY SLOPE RANCH," HOME OF Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, Fetile eggs, lusty chiz. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, 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. FRISE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS at two state shows. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 16. Eggs from flock \$5 per 100. Chicks. Send for free mating list. C. Gook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G. FOR SALE-SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGH-horn bables 10 cents, eggs 6 cents, from world's heat breaders and layers that pay

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas. PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50, Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kansas. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. F. C. Gerardy, Clay Center, Kan. IF IN NEED OF BARRED ROCKS, WRITE me. Twenty-five years, breeder and exhib-itor. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

OBPINCTONS. FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS— some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan. THOROUGHBRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels \$3:00. Excellent laying strain. H. C. MOTION, Wellsford, Kansas. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SET-ting \$1.00 for 16. Orders booked now. Mrs. Nellie Lawyer, Grenola, Kan. PUE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-erels \$2 and \$3. Eggs in season. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kansas, R. No. 24. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. ALD-rick strain. Three and five dollars. Zephie Ray, Motor Vehicle Route A, Lewis, Kansas CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKES and cockerels, Kellerstrass-Jackson strains, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Mrs. Robt. Turner, R. No. 3; Box 50, Anthony, Kan. UMIED NUMBER WHITE ORPING-ton cockerels, bred from Aldrich best 1916 atings. Eggs from 3 fine pens. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka, Ar. Topeka, Kansas, Box 120. CVERLOCK POULTRY FARMS, BUFF AND Black Orpinstons won 32 first and 29 sec-onds this past show season. Cockerels for strains, \$1.50 tilteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 fifteen, \$5.25 fifty, \$6 hun-dred, Prepaid express of post. J. H. Lan-strains, \$1.50 uniti May 1st. Mrs, J. C. Vin-pu

LEGHORNS.

ELEGIORNS: 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. ENGLISH LEGHORNS. WE SELL EGGS and chicks reasonably. We have the largest flock of purebred English Leghorns (Barron strain) in Okla. Write for free booklet practical experience. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

OUR S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ARE LAY-ers. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS FOR SALE, RED River Poultry Farm. Devol. Okla. SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. STOCK, eggs and baby chix. F. Kremer, Man-chester, Okla. SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels for sale \$2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla. Tyrone, Okia. BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Breeding stock cheap. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan. PURE BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$1 setting or \$5 per hundred. Claude Ham-ilton, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 6.

ORPINGTONS.

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS UP TO \$5.00. O. A. Barnes, Overbrook, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS FROM WIN-ners, 4 setting limit. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.25 TO \$1.75 from prize winners. C. D. Haffa, Russell, Kan WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. LARGE bone, \$1.50 and \$2.00. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kansas. FOR SALE—FINE WHITE ORPINGTON hens. Write McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kansas. G. F. Penker, Atchison, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. OR-ders booked for eggs and baby chicks. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas. THOROUGHBRED R. C. BROWN LEG-horn hens \$1.00 each. \$10 per dozen. FURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, SINGLE COMP WHITE LEGHORN COCKER SINGLE COMP WHITE SINGLE, SING SINGLE COMP SINGLE, SING SINGLE COMP SINGLE, SING SINGLE COMP SINGLE, SING SINGLE COMP SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE COMP SINGLE, SINGLE, SINGLE, SING

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RHODE ISLAND REDS.

44

S. C. RED EGGS AND CHICKS. MRS. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan. FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUAR-anteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality both combs Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding, mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas. SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM WHICH is raising Rose C. Reds exclusively will book your orders for spring delivery of eggs from pen No. 1, \$10.00 15. Pen No. 2 \$5-15. Pen No. 3 \$6 per 100, or \$1 per 15. Fertility guaranted. Mrs. Roy Davisson, Sabetha, Kan.

Kan. Kan. 100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cocks and cockerels sired by roosters cost-ing \$15 to \$35; \$2; \$3.50, \$5 and \$7.50 each. A few higher. Order at once, they will go fast. Our pens mated for 1917 are the best we ever had. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan. FOR SALE: A LARGE NUMBER OF S. C. Rhode Island Reds, both sexes, from prize winning pens. Birds good enough for any show east or west. Price a matter of cor-respondence. Do not fall to get my new cat-alog and \$50.00 reward offer. J. M. Springer, Stillwater. Okla. OVERWEIGHT ROSE COMB PEDS PEUT

Stillwater, Okla. OVERWEIGHT ROSE COMB REDS, BRIL-liant color, heavy bone, long back. Splen-did layers. Exceptional pen values. Ten pound males. Choice range flock eggs, 100, §6.00. Strong fertility and safe arrival guar-anteed. First twelve orders prepaid. Geo. F. Wright, Klowa, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS. HIGH SCORING cockerels up to \$5.00. My first pen is composed of prize winning pullets at South-west Poultry show mated to quality bred cockerel. Eggs \$3.00 for 15-\$15 hundred. Range eggs \$1.00 for 15-\$15 hundred. Also Wild Mallard duck eggs in season. Let me book your order now. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS, WHITE ORPINGTONS, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks. Emma Ahistedt, Roxbury, Kan. AM BOOKING ORDERS FOR BARRED Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, baby chiz. 1144 Idaho St., Superior, Neb. SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA AND Golden Wyandotte cockerels, Good ones. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kansas.

H.H. Dunlap, Liberal. Kansas. WHITE WYANDOTTES. MAMMOTH PEKIN duck eggs. Frisco winners. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan. FOR SALE. "WHITE CHINESE GEESE," "Fawn White Runner ducks," "Pearl guineas." Mrs. P. Thompson, Agenda, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75-15; \$3.50-100, Pure White Runner duck eggs, \$1.00-15; \$4.50-100. Mrs. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1 and up. White Holland tur-key tom \$4.50. Hens \$3.00. Bertha V. Chacey, Meriden, Kan.

Meriden, Kan. CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. White Rock eggs. Fure Bourbon Red tur-keys. Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan. EXTRA FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON and S. C. White Leghorn cockereis, \$1.50 ot \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kansas.

2, 949 COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS, 49 varieties chickens, geese and ducks. Eggs in season. Seeds and trees. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5. Free book.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. Mrs. J. M. Taney, Lathrop, Mo. WHITE HOLAND TOMS \$5.00, HENS \$3.00, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS \$4.00 each, Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Miss Incz Gookin, Russell, Kan. DOUBEON DED TURKEYS. TOMS \$4. HENS BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$5. HENS \$3. Mrs. Bert Flek, McAllaster, Kansas. PURE BRED M. B. TURKEYS, LARGE, prize winners. Sam Caughey, Asherville, Kan.

TOM TURKEYS, PURE BRONZE, FOR sale, H. E. Wilkins, Chapman, Kan., R. F. D. No. 3. MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS for sale. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine

for sale. Lodge, Kan. Lodge, Kan. BOURBON RED TOMS, LARGE WITH splendid color, \$5.00 each. E. Lloyd Rodkey, Charleston, Okla. MEYERS BOURBON REDS EXCEL IN size, color and markings. Three choice matings. Eggs \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. F. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan. BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PRICES reasonable. C. Williams, Long Island, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$1.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kanasa

Kansas GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belle-ville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PRIZE WIN-ners, eggs, baby chix. E. E. Grimes, Min-neapolis, Kan.

neapolis, Kan. GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from egg laying stock. \$2.00 each. A. E. Roark, Scott, Kan. PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. PRICES reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Cline Lee, Elk City, Okia. PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale \$2 and \$3 each. D. E. Powell, R. F. D., El Dorado, Kan. ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-rels \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla. SHUFF'S BEAUTILITY SILVER WYAN-dottes, cockerels \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5. Hens \$1.50, \$2.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas. \$1.50, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, BLUE RIBBON winners, Bred to lay. Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.00 per 15. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WYANDOTTES. THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB SILVER Laced Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.00. Judson Adcock, Coldwater, Kan. 125 CHOICE FURE BLOOD WHITE WY-andotte pullets and hens reasonable. Frank Reamer, Rt. No. 6, Holton, Kan. WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES, MALE and female are sold on a money back guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS ALL scored \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per set-ting. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kansas. EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF SILVER Wyandotte per 100-\$6.00, setting \$1.50. Henry L. Brunner, Rt. No. 5, Holton, Kan. PURE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.25 to \$2.50. Hens \$1.25 each. Early hatched. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

Kan. CHOICE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCK-erels and pullets from prize winning strains \$1.50 up. J. H. Alexander, R. 3, Clay Center,

Kan.
 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred, large, pure white, first prize winners, \$3 to \$10 each. Hens and pullets, Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

WE ALWAYS PAY HIGHEST MARKET price for poultry of all kinds. Coops loaned free. Address Edw. E. Witchey, Topeka. PAYING FOR NO. 1 POULTRY: TURKEYS 24c. Hens 17c. Capons 22c. Ducks 14c. Guineas doz. \$5.00. Coops free. The Copes, Topeka.

Topeka. FERTILE EGGS WANTED. ROCKS AND Reds especially. From mature range breeders. Premum above market. Cases free. Largest Hatchery in Missouri Valley. Kansas Hatchery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City.

PET STOCK.

FEMALE ESQUIMO DOGS AND BEES wanted, L. E. Becker, Concordia, Kan. FIRST CLASS OPOSSUM, SKUNK AND coon dog. H. Ferguson, 21 and Virginia, Highland Park, Rt. No. 27; Topeka. COYOTE AND RABBIT COURSING RUS-sian wolf, stags, and grey hounds. Just arrived Russian wolf and grey hound cross pups at 6 weeks \$10.00 each. Also regis-tered collies, Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guy-mon, Okla.

LIVESTOCK.

LIVESTOCK. PRICED RIGHT, LARGE YOUNG BLACK jack. J. S. Smalldon, Fairbury, Neb. WANTED A GOOD AGED HEREFORD bull. Benton Bros., Oberlin, Kansas. RED POLLED BULLS, NONE BETTER. D. F. Van Buskirk, Biue Mound, Kan. FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, IM-ported Percheron stallion. O. E. Madinger, Wathena, Kan. 60 COWS, SOME FRESH AND OTHERS to freshen soon. H. Beggs, R. No. 1, Junction City, Kansas. FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN calves. Both sexes. No grades. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan. FINE HOLSTEIN BULL CALF THREE months old, light color. Pontiac breeding. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan. WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON some fine registered Jersey bulls. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas. A FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service, good butter records. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan. FOR SALE OR TRADE—I GREY PERCH-eron stallion. 1 black jack. Cheap. Rob-ert Riche, Hamilton, Kansas. GOOD MO, JACK TO TRADE FOR USED Ford car or good work team of horses or mules. Address W. F. Stone, Seibert, Colo. 4 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS AND heifers for sale. Golden Lad and St. Lam-bert breeding. Priced to sell. W. F. Pyke, Marlon, Kan. PERCHERON STALLION COLTS FOR sale; one two years, one yearling, two

PERCHERON STALLION COLTS FOR sale; one two years, one yearling, two weanlings, all blacks, F. J. Bruns, Clay Center, Kansas.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan. LUMBER AND SHINGLES AT WHOLE-sale prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Send us your bills for free estimate. Robert Emerson Co., P. O. Box 1156-F, Tacoma, Wash

Wash. LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, ETC. Complete house bills shipped anywhere. Examination allowed, No advance required. Grade and count guaranteed. Send estimate. Independent Co-operative Lumber Co., Lake Independent Co-operative Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La. "The Home of Long Leaf Pine." SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO, SEED CORN. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO, Kan.
 BROOMCORN DWARF. \$2.50 PER BUSH-el. L. S. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.
 CHOICE SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kansas.
 RECLEANED GRADED RED CLOVER seed. Walter Brown, Perry, Kansas.
 WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED \$6 bu. Lester Pealrs, Lyndon, Kansas.
 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER REA-sonable. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kansas.
 SWEET CLOVER SEED 15 CENTS PER pound. Otis Coyle, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
 STRAWBERRY PLANTS-\$2 PER 1000. 5000 \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.
 FOR SALE-SEED CORN AND JERSEY bulls. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

SALE—SEED CORN AND JERSEY ls. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, bulls. 25C

NICE CLEAN ALFALFA SEED \$8. 250 for sacks, J. T. Coleman, Sharon, Kan. R. No. 1.

R. No. 1. CHOICE_RB-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$5.00 a bu, sacks free. Emil West, Elk City, Kan. CHOICE ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 PER BU. bags furnished. Frank Lanier, Belle Plaine. Kan.

bags furnished, Frank Lanier, Beile Plaine, Kan. SEED CORN-IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELD-ing varieties. Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas. DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE 13½ cents per lb. W. B. Sheeder, Rt. No. 1, St. Francis, Kan. BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR SEED Recleaned, tested and sacked \$2 per bu. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kan. SUMAC 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 \$1.80 per bushel sacked, Clinton Adams Grain Co., Winfield, Kan.

Grain Co., Winfield, Kan.
 CHOICE ALFALFA SEED, SAMPLES AND prices submitted on application. J. E. Bamesberger, Americus, Kan.
 KAFFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED \$2.00 a bu, Can furnish car lots. Samples sub-mitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.
 FINE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN. Reference Agricultural College, \$1.50 bu. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kansas.
 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees postpaid \$1.00. Send now. Weiling-ton Nurseries, Dept. A. Weilington, Kansas.
 STANDARD BLACK HULLED WHITE Kaffir. Grown from hand picked seed.
 \$1.75 bu, sacked. W. L. Helser, Anthony, Kan.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED \$8.40 BUSHEL. White blooming Sweet clover seed \$7.50 bushel. Samples free. Chas. Kelley, Kinsley, Kansas.

SEED CORN: BOONE CO. WHITE, COM-mercial, Kansas Sunflower. Tested, graded, guaranteed, \$2 per bushel. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

BURCHAR, KARSAS SOMHOWEL, J. CEM., MCCRAY, Zeandale, Kan.
 FURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn selected. Graded \$2 per. Alfalfa seed \$7.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.
 SEED CORN-3 STANDARD VARIETIES, none better. Kherson oats and clover seed.
 Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box 8.
 RECLEANED ALFALFA, WHITE, PINK and black dwarf kaffir. Prices and sam-ples cheerfully submitted on application. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kansas.
 TREES, KANSAS GROWN TREES. 20 peach one dollar. Five dollars sets an acre. Get our prices before you buy, Sun-flower Nurserles, Lawrence, Kansas.
 SEEDS-COMPLETE STOCK GARDEN, field and flower, catalogue free. In mar-flow for grass seed. Wyandotte Seed Co., Kansas City, Kan., 435 Minnesota Ave.
 KAFIR STANDARD AND DWARF RED and cream dwarf maize; Orange and Golden cane all \$4.50 per 100 lbs. prepaid in Kansas, Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

BLAIR'S WHITE SEED CORN. ADAPTED to Kansas and Oklahoma. Heavy yleider, early and a drought resister. Free book. Aye Bros. Blair, Neb. Seed corn center of the Bros., world.

PERCHERON STALLION COLTS FOR sale; one two years, one year; none years, none year; none, yearing, none, yearing, none, yearing, none, yearing, none, yearing, none, years, none, thus market, Write us about your stock. Stockers and fedgers, Market information free, Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, State information free, Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, State, my own raising; recleaned, freeh and sacked. J. J. Charles, J. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
 FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CAR LOTS, Ed. N. Sweet, Hutchinson, Kan.
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 FUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS, Kan.
 LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THER consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. Marked and prices free. F. M. Riebel & Son, Arbeia, Mo.
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Riebel & Son, Arbela, Mo. WE HAVE 400 BU. RECLEANED DWARF Black Hulled Kafflr corn. We are offering at \$1.85 per bu. sacked and delivered at R. R. station. This seed is from seed bought at the Manhattan station two years ago. Wm. McNitt, Elk Falls, Kansas. KAFFIR SEED, WE HAVE TWO CARS fine white kaffir seed that tests over 90% germination which we will sell while it lasts in 2 bu. sacks or over at \$1.85 per bu., sacks free. It will be hard to find good kaffir seed like this. If you need any better order quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas.

February 10, 1917.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES. ALFALFA SEED FROM HIGH PRODUCING fields. 370 ba. threshed from 40 acres. Guick to recover after each cutting. 95% germination, 99 purity test made by County Agt. Schnacke. Won 1st at our fair. Price \$6.00 per bu. New sacks 25c. Stockwell Farms, Larned, Kan. EXTRA GOOD WHITE CORN GROWN IN Central Ford Co. in 1915 and carried over in the ear. Will remove tips and butts before shelling. If you want some of the most vigorous offered this season make sure of some of this. \$2,50 bu. 5 bu. or more \$2.25. M. V. Hess, Ensign, Kansas. PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR corn raised from seed from Kansas State Agricultural college. 1916 crop well ma-tured, \$2.50 per bu. 25 cents for bags F. O. B. Fancy alfalfa seed recleaned \$7.60 per bu. 25 cents for bags F. O. B. Send money order for amount wanted. I. Girod, Cam-bridge, Kansas.

SEEDS WANTED.

WE BUY WHITE SWEET CLOVER IN small lots if priced right. State quantity, quality, and lowest dollar. Standard Seed Co., Eureka, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR GOOD LEVEL WHEAT LAND WELL located, write A. L. Butts, Point Rocks, Ideated, write A. L. Butts, Fourt Rocks, Kan.
SEC. BROKE, 7 MI. FROM SCOTT City, \$2400. Terms, D. E. Jones, Belleville, Kan.
FOR SALE-WELL IMPROVED FARM, Iberal terms, R. R. 2, Box 30, Monte-zuma, Kans.
SUBURBAN TRACTS NEAR HUTCHINSON, Kansas, Easy terms. Sweet-Coe Impt. Co., Hutchinson, Kansas, IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL MORTON county, Kansas, land, write A. L. Butts, Point Rocks, Kansas.
F YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANCE Kan. Foint Rocks, Kansas. IF YOU WAN'T TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis. PASTURE FOR RENT-FIVE EIGHTIES-four miles west of Waverly, Coffey Co. Apply to Robt. M. Carrons, owner, Wash-ington, Pa. 247 ACRES, SOLOMON VALLEY, ALFALFA

farm, well improved in Norton county. Write A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo., for further information,

Write A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo., for further information.
 FARMERS AND STOCKMEN-A GOOD 1400 acre Osborne Co. ranch for sale. For forms 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. Gall Louk, Owner, Michigan Valley, Kan.
 MONTANA 640-ACRE HOMESTEADS-New towns, business opportunities. Send 35c for maps and information. Address U. S. Commissioner, Oktlook, Mont.
 GOOD RANCH AND AGRCULTURAL land cheap, northern Finney, southern Soct Co., near railroad; alfalfa district. Address Ward & Easley, Friend, Kan.
 WANTED TO TRADE A GOOD RESI-dence in Stockton, Kan., on 4 section of good wheat land. Will pay the difference. Address J. B. Hubble, Stockton, Kan.
 160 A. IN GRAHAM CO. 90 ACRES WHEAT, bal, pasture. Living water; 7 miles from railroad, 4 mile to school; 4 miles to Cath-olic church. Price \$3200. Ben Clouse, Mur-dock, Kan.
 GOOD QUARTER WELL IMPROVED LAND

GOOD QUARTER WELL IMPROVED LAND 6 miles market, also 2 pure bred stallions, 2 Mammoth jacks for sale at bargain. Write for description. N. Legg, Cullison, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

R. R. No. 2. 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.

City, Mo. BEAUTIFUL 80, 1% MI. COUNTY SEAT; all tillable; lots of fruit, fine water. Weil improved. 25 alfalfa, 30 pasture, 375 a. Perfect title; possession. Terms. No trades. Fully equipped if wanted. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE-160 A. JOINING TOWNSITE Hazelton. All cultivated, half bottom land. Well improved modern house. Horse and cow barn, hay barn, garage, also barn and breeding lots. An extensive breeding business. A fine investment. Hugh Wible (Owner). Hazelton, Kan.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUYING GOOD ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUYING GOOD farm lands in a new and undeveloped country? Let us tell you about a country which, though new, still offers you most of the advantages of your home state. Where you can raise the same crops with which you are familiar and some perhaps that you have never attempted to grow. Where there is a diversity of soils, low prices and good titles. Where there are modern citles and towns, good schools and churches, good roads, telephones, electricity, etc. Where living conditions can be commodern cities and towns, good schools and churches, good reads, telephones, electricity, etc. Where living conditions can be com-pared favorably with your home state. The Tweive Counties of Eastern Oklahoma trav-ersed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rail-way offer exceptional opportunities to the farmer seeking a new location. In a country where he can purchase land at low prices, yet have all the advantages to which he is accustomed. Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood in 1907, since which thim citles and towns have sprung up rapidly to the neglect of the farm lands. More good farm-ers are needed. The U. S. Weather Bureau says "Eastern Oklahoma is a distinctly agricultural country-agreeable for residence and exceptionally favorable for agricul-tural pursuits." Rainfall is well distributed through growing season-35 to 45 inches." 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.

LANDS.

<page-header><text><text><text>

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT AN EQUIPPED GRAIN and dairy farm, good help and reference. Box 34, Rt. No. 5, Clay Center, Kan. WANTED-TO LEASE A STOCK RANCH in West Central Kansas from 2000 to 3000 acres, with plenty of water. F. W. Sweeney, Stockton, Kan.

Stockton, Kan. I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SAL-able farms, Will deal with owners only. Sive full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARMS FOR RENT.

400 ACRES IMPROVED RANCH, ELK county, Kansas. \$800. Immediate pos-session. Write owner, E. L. Miller, 407 Jackson Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 400

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FARMERS 18 OR OVER-GET GOVERN-ment jobs, \$75 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. Spring examinations every-where. Education unnecessary. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kan-sas, buys direct from the farmer. Writ; for particulars,

FOR SALE.

SMALL MILLINER STOCK. PRICED LOW to sell by Feb. 24. Write X, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE-15-30 OIL-PULL TRACTOR and Avery plow. Harry Dyck, Mound-ridge, Kansas, FOR SALE-NEW MISSOURI HAY PRESS, 7 horse engine. Write M. Hollingsworth,

7 horse engine. Mound City, Kan.

Mound City, Kan, FOR SALE OR TRADE—SIX BOTTOM fourteen inch case engine plow. Marvin Mowry, Luray, Kan. IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange write us, Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

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Ardaper free for a short time. Anderson. Osage. Kansas.
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 FOR SALE—ONE 16 HORSE FOWER GAS-oline engine on steel truck. Good as new. Also double seated, rubber tired carriage for raile 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 setting it. Costs nothing to try. Write today siving three business references. Agency Manager, 426 Capital Bidg., Topeka, Kansas.
 RUMELY SEPARATOR SIZE 28-44, AD-Vance "16" horse power steam engine, and lumber saw. All in good condition and for sale. Reasonable. Would consider part (ash and part livestock. H. J. Maike, Rt. No. 4, Alma, Kansas.

FILMS DEVELOPED.

KODAK FILMS FINISHED BY EXPERI-enced photographers. Reed Studio, Nor-ton, Kan. ANY ROLL FILM DEVELOPED 5C. PRINTS 34x54 or smaller 3c. 24-hour service. National Photo Co., Omaha, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED. I AM SEEKING A POSITION ON A KAN-sas farm as a housekeeper or to assist with the house work. I am compelled to secure employment for the support of my-self and small son. If you are in need of competent help write to Mrs. Emma Smelser, Wheaton, Kan. MALE HELP WANTED.

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WANTED-MAN FOR GENERAL FARM work. Yearly home for right party. M. Ohmart, Hope, Kansas. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas. City. Mo. MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON FARM. Will pay \$40 per month. House, garden and pasture for 1 cow. Send references. Leroy Pierce, Linwood, Kan. SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND

Leroy Pierce, Linwood, Kan. 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-est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

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ing Co., Dept. 534, Chicago. WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guar-anteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan. LADIES. SEND 25 CENTS SILVER FOR silk tatted neck bow. Blue, lavender, rose, green. Miss Lillie Rumbuhl, Leslie, Mo.

sink inite here bow. Blue, lavender, rose, green. Miss Lillie Rumbuhl, Leslie, Mo.
 TWENTY POUNDS CREAM MAKES twenty pounds butter. New way churning.
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 BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest far mand home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for daires, valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

Cold Weather is Hard on Wheat

The extremely cold weather the last few days of January and the first few days of February was hard on the wheat. A good snow or rain would please the folks in most of the counties in Kansas. Public sales are well attended.

Grant County—We are having fine weather for this time of year. Horses are doing well on grass. A great many horses and mules are being sold at fair prices. Cattle are in good condition. There is plenty of rough feed in the country and there is some grain. Corn \$1.—J. M. Kinsman, Feb. 2. Greater County—We are having nice

Corn \$1.-J. M. Kinsman, Feb. 2. Greeley County-We are having nice weather at present. Stock is doing well. Farmers are eager to begin spring work. Ground is in excellent condition. Some new settlers are coming in. We have organized a County Union. Eggs 25c; butterfat 32c.-F. C. Woods, Feb. 3. Cheyenne County-We had a good snow January 27. Farmers are busy hauling wheat, barley and corn when shippers can get cars. It has been very cold but stock is doing line, as there is plenty of feed. Wheat \$1.75; barley 80c; corn 80c; eggs 30c; butter 30c.-E. D. Kyle, Feb. 2. Doniphan County-We have had no snow.

When the string barley aber, corn aver, esse Sloc; butter 30c.-E. D. Kyle, Feb. 2. Doniphan County-We have had no snow. to amount to anything this winter. Soll is very dry and the extremely cold weather, 18 degrees below zero the last two days, is hard on wheat. Almost all hogs have been shipped out of the country. No cattle are being fed by farmers. Some drilling is being done for oil.-C. Culp, Jr., Feb. 2. Sheridan County-It is bitter cold, but there is no snow. Wheat is badly in need of moisture. What little corn there was in the county has been gathered and is of fair quality. There is no corn to ship out. Roughage is scarce but the open winter is

a great boon. Wheat \$1.64; barley 92c; corn 95c; eggs 30c; cream 32c.—R. E. Pat-terson, Feb. 1. Jefferson County—The winter has been nunusually warm and there has been almost no snow. This saves feed and fuel, but may not be so good for wheat. Farmers have as near a vacation at this time of year as they ever have. Feeding and getting next year's fuel supply of wood is about all there is to do. A great many sales are being held. —Z. G. Jones, Jan. 30. Elk County—The first three days of Feb-

-Z. G. Jones, Jan. 30. Elk County-The first three days of Feb-ruary have been the coldest of this season. So far farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather by cutting stalks and plow-ing. Some sales are being held. It is very dry and rain or snow is needed badly as stock water is getting scarce. Prairie hay \$8 on track; hogs \$11; corn \$1; eggs 30c; butter 38c; cream 35c.-Mrs. S. L. Huston, Feb. 3.

Feb. 3. Summer County—We are having one of the cold spells of the winter at the present time. There is no moisture with the cold weather or it would be worse. Horses and cattle are going thru the winter nicely so far. Hogs and cattle are selling at good prices. Wheat \$1.70; oats 65c; corn 95c; eggs 32c; butter-fat 37c; milk \$2.25 a hundred; hogs \$11.80; flour \$5 a hundred; potatoes \$2.50.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 2. Woodeon County—We have had extremely

Stocking, Feb. 2. Woodson County—We have had extremely cold weather for a few days; 14 degrees below zero. This is ground hog day and it was clear until 2 o'clock and then cloudy the balance of the day. Much plowing has been done this winter. Stock did well this winter on account of the dry and fair weather. Hogs and cattle are bringing good prices, and there is a better demand for horses and mules.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 2.

Feb. 2. Logan County—The rapid change of tem-perature makes it very disagreeable for livestock as well as people. For the last few weeks we were having very warm weather and inside of 24 hours the mer-cury dropped to 12 below zero. Livestock seems to be getting along very well, and there will be plenty of rough feed. Wheat still is holding out but needs moisture. Potatoes \$2: butter 30c; corn \$1.10; eggs 35c.—R. McCormick, Feb. 2. Ellsworth County—We are having zero

35c.—R. McCormick, Feb. 2. Ellsworth County—We are having zero weather at present. Wheat needs moisture. Farmers are short on feed. Hay and corn are in good demand. Stock is doing fairly well considering the dry winter. Public sales are well attended. Cattle are selling well. Roads are in fine condition; have been dry and hard all winter with no dust to speak of. A car of Holstein cattle has been shipped to Bushton to be sold at pub-lic auction February 7.—C. R. Blaylock, Feb. 3.

Smith County—It has been very cold the last few days. There has been no snow, and wheat will suffer especially on fall plowing where the snow blew off and the ground is dry. Wheat in stalk fields is in better condition. A great many cattle have been lost from stalk poisoning. Quite a number of cattle are on feed. Hogs are selling well. There is plenty of roughness to carry stock thru. Plenty of corn in the country and some is being shipped out. Stock cattle and horses are selling well. Hogs \$11 to \$11.25; alfalfa \$6 to \$10 a fon; prairie hay \$6; corn \$5c; wheat \$1.65; to \$100, —Ernest Crown, Feb. 3.

A Small Potato Supply

Supplies of potatoes on hand for market in 19 important northern potato-growing states are estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture to be about 44 per cent smaller than a year

In a few years when a child is born out of wedlock, the shame will not all be borne by the woman. Dr. Lucy Waite's pro-posal to make the birth of an illegitimate child automatically the marriage bond and give the child a name, is receiving marked attention in many states. The proposed law will step in and declare that the girl who has been betrayed, is to be considered a legal wife as soon as she becomes a mother. This will make the chief culprit, the man, responsible. If he already is married, that is his trouble, he will stand accused of bigamy and become liable to the heavy punishment meted out to bigamists. In either case, the girl who has suffered for him will have a claim on his name and property. In this, justice will take a long step forward.

ago, 65 per cent smaller than two years ago, and 54 per cent smaller than the average holdings of the preceding five years.

If, for the purpose of comparison, the estimates in percentages of marketable stocks of potatoes on hand are applied to the estimates of total production, it shows, in the 19 states included—which produced 61 per cent of the total 1916 crop, and 66 per cent of the 1915 crop-a total of 59,938,000 bushels compared with 106.225,000 a year ago, 169,554,000 two years ago, and 129,941,000 bushels the average holdings of the preceding five years. These figures indicate a five years. scant supply of old potatoes during the spring months.



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 a. strictly first class dry bottom land.
 a. cuit. \$55 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FINE 100 A. FARM, 2 mi. out; 80 broke, level, rich corn and wheat land. Good 3 room house, new barn, fruit, nice timber; spring creek, well, R. F. D. and phone. Only \$3800; time on \$1650. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okiahoma.

158 A., 95 cuit. 2 sets improvements. Fine water: open stock range. \$35 per acre. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowsts, Oklahoma.

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ALFALFA, hogs, corn, dairying, on irrigated farms. Northwest Texas. No floods, no droughts. Good climate, good schools, good roads, good water, good soll, good markets, good neighbors. Easy terms. Write to me about this land. Stevens A. Coldren, 601-4 Gloyd Bidg., Kansas City. Missouri.

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SOUTH DAKOTA LANDS.—On corn, alfalfa and grain land South Dakota gets as large an acre yield as states farther east where land is priced 2 to 3 times as high. The price raises every year and now is the time to buy. For state bulleting, address the Dep't of Immigration, Capital E-3, Pierre,S.D.

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ONTANA The Judith Basin offer exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and inserts. Surgering by prolinger/farm-ing methods. Harvest every year—net cose in awhile. No irriga-tion, splondid climate, accellate water, good markets. You can do batter in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners, "Frices levent termessated, Free information and prices ention request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box 81405, Lewiston Montana

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WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich, for list farms in Co, where biggest crops grow. Fruit, grain, alfalfa, dairying.

WASHINGTON

FOR SALE: 59 acres orchard land at Wenat-chee, Wush., 32 acres Apples, Pears, young trees, mostly in bearing; 1916 crop sold for trees, would produce \$7,600. Will sell on a \$2,000 payment down, \$1500 per year. Crops will pay for this in four years. No frost there after March till October. Apricots usually blossom about March 20. S. J. Wilson, 241 Summit Av., Detroit, Mich.

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.

246 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., Humans-ville, Mo. REAL ESTATE BARGAINS Good farms for sale and exchange. See us quick.

h 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.

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WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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. 829 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 pub-lished free when such sales are to be adver-tised in the Farmers Mall and Breeze. Other-wise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 26 to Mar. 3-F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan. Percheron Horses.

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, Scc.-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

Draft Horses. March 9-W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

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, Sedaila.' Hereford Cattle.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 22-C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Mar.' 3-Combination sale, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Helseen Catte. Feb. 14-C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb. Feb. 21-A. L. Fellows and H. L. Kinman, Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 21-Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Con-signment sale, South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb. Feb. 6-H. C. Glissman, South Omaha, Neb. Leraev Cattle.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 8-F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

Shorthorn Cattle. March 13-Blank Brothers & Kleen, Frank-lin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb. March 14-15-Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr., Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, March 14-15-Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. March 28-F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb. Mar. 30-H. C. McKelvle, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr Combination sale at South Omaha. Balled Durbary Cattle

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.

Poland China Hogs. Feb. 12-W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. Feb. 14-C. A. Lewis, Bearlice, Neb. Feb. 15-T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora. Neb. Feb. 19-Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan. Feb. 19-C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21-O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan. Feb. 22-A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Feb. 22-C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Feb. 22-C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Feb. 22-C. F. Behrent, Norton, Mo.; sale at Dearborn, Mo. Feb. 23-John Nalman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 25-Asricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

April 25-Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Feb. 14—Howell Brothers, Herkimer, 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. 20—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Mar. 14—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan. March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan. April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Hemsehre Hose

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

Chester White Hogs. Feb. 23-Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo. Mar. 8-F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. W. Estes of Sitka, Clark county, Kan-sas, has a card announcement in the Short-horn columns of this issue, that should in-terest every farmer and breeder who is iooking for a strictly high class herd bull. Mr. Estes's offering includes nine head and they range in age from 12 to 30 months. These bulls are strictly right as to breed-ing, color and individuality and are priced worth the money when the quality of the bulls is considered. If interested write Mr. Estes and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

George C. Tredick of Kingman, Kan., owns one of the richly bred herds of Hol-stein cattle in the state. Many of his cows are closely related to the world's champion record cow Segis Fayne Johanna. He has four daughters of Sir Johanna Fayne who carries 37½ per cent of the same blood as the world's record cow. Johanna Concordia

Lyons, another one of his herd cows, carries a like percentage of this record blood. Mr. Tredick's present herd bull has the same grandstre as Sogis Fayne Johanna. Mr. Tredick always has some high class young bulls for sale at reasonable prices.—Adver-tisement.

Olivier & Sons' Big Poland Sale.

Offivier & Sons' Big Poland Sale. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., will sell at auction Friday, February 23, 50 big type Poland China, bred sows and gilts; 35 of these are select, tried sows, most all large, young sows of proven breeding qualities. Fiffeen bred gilts also go in the sale. They are unusual in both size and quality, and are not only daughters of prize winners but the kind that will produce prize winners. They are sired by, or bred to such great sires as A Wonderful King, three times grand champion in 1916 and Logan Price, second prize aged boar at three state fairs 1916. If you want the cream of big type breeding read display ad in this issue and write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Poland Sale at Hutchinson.

Big Poland Sale at Hutchinson. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will meet their customers half way by selling at Hutchinson State fair grounds instead of at Ness City, Kan. Their show and sale records both show they have the kind of Poland Chinas that not only win in the ring but are in demand. Their sale at Hutchin-son last February showed the highest aver-age of any sale in Kansas for 1916. They will sell this time a better lot of sows and glits, numbers considered, by 25 per cent than last year and anyone who attends this sale and feels that the sale offering has been overrated can have a ticket back home for the askins. Be at Hutchinson, Kan., Feb-ruary 22, if you want the best big type Poland Chinas. Write today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Kansas National Show.

Decer. Advertisement.
The Kansas National Livestock Show and Karch S, inclusive, will be the biggest event of the kind even held in Kansas. The recent stock show at Denver was the largest of the list of the state of the state of the state of the state of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock show at Denver was the largest of the stock at Denver show. Indiana, the stock at the entries for the horse show, and an equal number are represented in the Hereford sale are not for datte entries. There will be an auction at the stock show will be entered to make an at the entries for the Hereford sale are not for datte will be entered to make an at the entries of the Hereford sale are not of the stock of Townsend, will show the undefeated grand the International. A. B. Cook of Townsend, the International to the Denver show. These we and the International to the sales will be prevented by the formation at the formation at the distance of the sale will be the there at once for premium list and entry banks. Entries to the sales close when the banks, and in this issue and for catalog was been at the sale at the sa

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Ben Schneider of Nortonville, Kan., who owns one of the best bred herds of purebred Holstein cattle in Kansas, is changing his card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The offering at this time includes nine bulls out of A. R. O. cows. Interested readers should write Mr. Schneider at once. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

F. C. Swiercinsky will sell 26 Poland China bred gilts at public sale at Belle-ville, Kan., February 23. These gilts are of February and March farrow and are bred to farrow when they are a little better than a year old. They are strictly big type breeding and will sell worth the money. Note the display ad in this issue and write for catalog.—Advertisement.

Chester White Pigs.

Chester White Pigs. Henry Wiemers of Diller. Neb., is booking orders for Chester White pigs sired by Fair-view Chief, second prize boar at Nebraska State Fair. Others by White Eagle O. K. Jr., champion of Missouri 1916. Some of the pigs are out of sows that won senior and grand championship at Nebraska State Fair 1914. This gives an idea of the kind kept by Mr. Wiemers. Write for more in-formation and mention this paper.—Adver-tisement.

Poland Bred Sow Sale.

Poland Bred Sow Sale. O. B. Clemetson's annual sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts to be held at Holton, Kan., Wednesday, February 21, is one of the tip top offerings of the season and very likely the last sale of bred sows that will be made in Northern Kansas this winter. The offering is sired by A Kansas Wonder, Big Bob 2d. Futurity Rexail, Te-cumseh Ex., Blue Valley Giant 2d and Chief Highball and out of as good herd sows as will be found in the West. If you want real brood sows with real merit as pro-ducers back of them attend this sale. Write today for the catalog and plan to attend the sale. Bids may be sent to J. W. John-son in care of Mr, Clemetson.—Advertise-ment.

Choice Duroc Offering.

Choice Duroc Offering. Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., sell Duroc Jersey bred sows at farm (Tootle Ranch) Wednesday, February 14. That is next Wednesday and you should be inter-ested if you need brood sows, especially Duroc Jerseys, as this is the last sale of the season and it is doubtful if there is another Duroc Jersey bred sow for sale in North Central Kansas at least. The Howell offering of 40 sows and slits advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is as good and the writer thinks a little



JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE---4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS

standard measure. They are all grandsons of Lime-stone Mammoth. F. W. POOS, POTTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED JACK Black with white points. for sale. Collis to show.

Dr. R. Grimsley, Allen, Kansas

Seven head, blacks with white points, except one which is dark gray. Ages as follows: Two that are two years old, two, three years old. Two coming eight and one coming ten. All broke to mares and prompt performers. Colts to show from matured jacks. Mares in foal from past season. Also Standard bred stallion. Would consider ton draft stallion on some of this stock. All jacks eligible to reg. Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan. **JACK BARGAINS** Two Missouri bred jacks, 5 years old; Teddy Abraham 111 51056 and Young Rattler 51058. Height 15 and 154; hands. These jacks are black with while points. Extra good head and ear; good hone, good dispositions and good performers. These jacks are bargains priced for quick sale. G. G. DICK & SONS,

JACKS FOR SALE

LaHarpe, Kansas

HORSES.

Cleveland Bay Stallion

Bay Tom 1246, for sale. Coming 5 years old: well broke to work; nice disposition; will make a 1600-lb, horse. Rich bay color. Sound as a dollar. Cannot uso him on my own mares account related. Write soon for price. This ad will appear but once. E. Pinkston, B. 1, Cedar Point, Kansas

Stock For Sale!

3 head of Standard bred colts; one brown filler 4 peers old, standa if hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, has been tracked a little and shows lots of speed. Sire Pactolus Eliwood 50246, hby old Pactolus 9102; dam, Bessie Miller, by Tom Miller Jr. 2:10. One black stud, 3 years old, has been tracked a little and is clever and very speed. Stands 15.3 and weighs now 1,135. Drives single and double. Hi is a full brother to the above mare. One black filler, 3 years old, name Luta Miller, stands 15.1, broken to drive, has same site. Dam, Estan Selotta, by Symboler 2:09. All these colts are sound and highly bred. We have 6 high grade white face buils for sale. 2 years old, past. They are in fine condition. I have 5 head of high grade Holstein helfers for sale. They are from 14 months to 3 years old z giving milk and one springer. All are bred to my Holstein male. One Holstein male, coming 2 years old file 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

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)

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send 10c for three unbecription to our hig magnine.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B 2, Top

Bryan 54682

Graner Stock Farm Percherons

48 HORSES. For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$400, except two. sale. A. LATIMER WILSON. CRESTON, IOWA ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION and one jack for sale J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, ABILENE, KANSAS PERCHERON STALLIONS One 9 years old, champion at Topeks; 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 Ciydesdale stallions. Illinois and Iowa colts, from \$250 to \$350. Big Barns in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska. For Sale Going out of the horse busi-ness and am going to sell 2 Percheron stallions. Both are registered. Both of these ani-the colts to show. Will also sell 2 dapple grey marcs, wit. 3400 lbs., 6 and 7 yrs, old. Good ones. Both marcs are bred to one of the above stallions, an im-ported horse, and are in foal. Here, is a splendid chance for some enterprising farmer or stockman to yosEPH BERGMAN, BAILEYVILLE, KAN. Route 1. Seneca Phone 4F3. STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS Registered Percheron stallions, yearling, two, three and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Bril-liant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind. Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of big, registered marcs showing colts. 30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that breed the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard meas-ure. Jennets in foal. All stock guaranteed. Refer-ences, the Banks of Lawrence. 40 ml. west of Kansas City. AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. SALE PUBLIC 2 Miles East of TONGANOXIE KANSAS, FEBRUARY 15. I will offer in my sale 4 registered Perch-erons; 2 brood mares and 2 stud colts, one coming 2-year-old, 1 coming 1-year-old. ELMER HICKMAN, TONGANOXIE, KAN. **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. Frices reasonable. mean J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Rice Co. Kansas PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Over 60 Head of Registered

Stallions, Mares and Colts To close up a partnership the mares i colts must be sold by March 1st, I an business. Come and see them. J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS



Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb. Woods Bros. Co., Lincoin, Neb. mported and Home-Bred Stallions fercherons, Belgians and Shires Come to Lincoin 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 by earlings and 2-year-olds that you will say are in set of the set boned, cleanest to of stallions you ere saw together. We are especially strong to 2200-pound horses: The stud, the only shipment leaving France since the outbreak of the war. The stude fails show net leaving France since the disclower exact the Nebraska and Kan-sand yanor championships, 10 grand champion-ships, 17 second prizes, 12 third prizes. The stude show recommente will sult you. Ne expect to show at Denver, Colo., Jan. 20-27. A. P. COON, Manager

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Taylor's Beater Durocs The large good kind of spring boars \$25 each. Booking orders for fall weaned boars \$12.50; also sow pigs \$14. Prepay express charges on weanlings anywhere in Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MILLER CO., MO.

Missouri's Champion Herd of Durocs

BRED GILTS; Fine spring gilts by hampion sires and out of champion dams and bred to champion boars. Write for rices, Every one guaranteed as repreprices. sented. CHAS. I., TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

better than their former offerings which have always been good. The breeding and individual merit to be found in this herd is as good as will be found in any herd in Kansas. The great Elk Col. that sired 10 of the spring glits and to which a goodly fumber, are bred is a great individual and a wonderful breeder. Come or send bids to this sale. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., will be carefully looked after.—Advertise-ment.

Dispersion Sow Sale. Austin Smith's Poland China dispersion sis a real opportunity for the breeder looking for a few choice gilts or tried sows that will actually strengthen his herd. Nine tried sows and 10 February gilts, all bred for early spring farrow will be sold. They were reserved for Mr. Smith's own use until he sold his farm recently. Two herd boars, one by old Gold Metal and the other by A Kansas Wonder and themselves tried spring gilts are the big, smooth kind and as good as the writer has seen in a long time. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Smith at Dwight.—Advertise-ment.

Good Duroc Jersey Sale.

Good Duroc Jersey Sale. The W. W. Jones sale of Duroc-Jerseys at Clay Center, Kan., last Friday was a big success. Twelve tried sows averaged over \$80 and two herd boars and 20 fall boars and gilts sold for good prices. J's Good E Nuff went to R. P. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan., at a bargain, \$58. Orion's Highland King went to S. J. Merten, Clay Center, at \$100. Mr. Merten also bought Improver's Model Lady at \$185. Phillip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., bought Orion's Highland Lady at \$155. W. R. Crow, Hutch-inson, Kan., bought a splendid June gilt sired by Fear's Orion Cherry King. Fred Miller of Wakefield, Kan., bought Perfection Belle, a splendid tried sow at \$71. It was a great sale and indicated that the Duroc Jersey breeders were still interested in the best in the Duroc Jersey line. Phillip Al-brecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan., made a \$55 average the day before on 40 spring gilts.--Advertisement.

Hereford and Poland Sale. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., (Norton county) will hold his annual Hereford cattle and Poland China hog sale February 22, at the farm north of Norton. Free accommo-tions for visitors from a distance at hotels in Norton and free transportation to the farm sale day and return in the evening in time for outgoing trains. Offered in the sale are 10 registered bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Also some registered cows that will have calves at foot sale day. There will be some 3-year-old heifers and some choice yearling heifers. Also 25 high grade cows that are bred to the splendid grandson of old Beau Mischief that has done so much for Mousel Brothers' great herd. There will be 20 choice spring gilts, also some tried sows. All bred for spring farrow. Also a good spring boar and two fall boars. Go to Norton and attend this sale. Write for cat-alog.-Advertisement.

McNulty's Mammoth Jack Sale.

McNulty's Mammoth Jack Sale. Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan., is proprietor of Grand View Jack Farm at that place. For 18 years he has bred jacks and this is his second annual sale at Concordia, Kan. This sale which is to be held in the big sale barn at Concordia is held there because of the better railroad and hotel facilities. Twenty jacks go in the sale ranging in ages from 2 to 8 years. The writer visited Grand View Jack Farm re-cently and was impressed with the impor-tance of this sale. Listed in the catalog, which will be ready to mail February 1, is the great herd jack, Monster 594, 1642 hands high and one of the strongest in the West. The herd of jennets on Grand View Jack Farm is one of the strongest in the West and every jack in this sale ex-cept two was bred by Mr. McNulty. Every jack is black with white points and no of-foring of former years came up to the grand lot of young jacks, and jacks of serviceable ages, to be found in this sale. If you want to buy a jack and would like to make your selection from 20 big black mammoth jacks write for the catalog and plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Big Combination Jack Sale.

Big Combination Jack Sale. M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan., and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., announce their big combination sale of jacks and jennets to be held in Holton, Jackson county, Kansas, Thursday, February 22. Forty jacks and jennets will be sold in the big sale pavilion in Holton and it is without question one of the grandest collections of jacks and jennets ever offered at auction this far west. Included in the sale are the two shampions, John L. Jr., Roller & Son's grand champion at the Topeka State Fair 1914-15, and Bruce Saunders's grand cham-pion, Deacon Jr., Topeka State Fair, 1916. Mr. Saunders is closing out his jacks and the Rollers are selling close. M. H. Roller has bred jacks in Jackson county for 37 years and the jacks he has produced have always ranked among the best to be found anywhere. Bruce Saunders is a nephew of U. G. Saunders, the well known jack breeder at Lexington, Ky., a breeder of big Mam-moth jacks, who has acquired an enviable reputation because of his ability to grow the kind that wins in the show ring and slip for the high dollar. Aside from the able ages that are great individuals and god performers. There are younger jacks and jennets. Illustrated catalogs are ready to mail. Address either Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., or M. H. Roller & Son, Circle-ville, Kan., and you will get one by return mall. Look up the ad in this issue.—Adver-tisement.

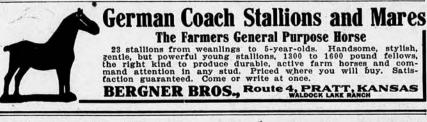
Braeburn A. R. O. Holsteins.

Braeburn A. R. O. Holsteins. The Holstein buil, King Segis, early at-tracted attention as a showy individual, of exceptional prepotency, and of the unusual faculty of transmitting with equal cer-tainty thru sons and daughters alke. He died when 6 years old, but left offspring enough so that 90 daughters have made A. R. O. records, and 80 sons have sired daughters that have already made A. R. O. records. His death before his get were doing business much, permitted the atten-tion of the dairy world to be again divided between old veterans like DeKOI 2d's Buitter Boy 3d, Pontiac Korndyke, and King of the Pontiacs. As soon as his heifers began to

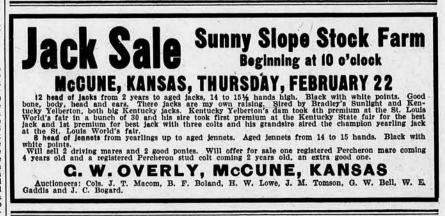
Percherons – Belgians – Shires

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported marcs and noted prize winning im-ported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices. Near Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IA.

Redline Stock Farm Percherons ILLICO 81462, Imported by Watson, Woods Bros, and Kelly is a beautiful black stallion with all the proof you will want that he is a great foal getter. BONAPARTE 101896 was foaled in 1915 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 12197 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 a big boned Mammoth jack. Address, GEO. W. NOWELS, Glasco, Kan.



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. Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.



The Kansas National Livestock Show and Sale

and the Annual Convention of the Kansas Livestock Ass'n.

at Wichita, Week of Feb. 26th

6 Days of Pure Bred Livestock Sales

Monday, Feb. 26, at 9 A. M. 60 Poland China and Duroc bred sows herds in the Central West, including 10 famous show animals from the herd of Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.

- Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9 A. M. 60 head of selected Herefords. The champion Hereford bull of America will be on exhibition.
- Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 9 A. M. 60 selected Shorthorns including signed by Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Ia., Park E. Salter, Augusta, Kan., Homan & Son and F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan., John Regier, White-water, Kan., James Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan., and others.
- water, Kan., James Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan., and others.
 Thursday, March 1, at 9 A. M. 60 high class Percherons consigned well, Kan.; Ina Rusk, Wellington, Kan.; J. C. Robison, and Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.; W. R. Neal, Caldwell, Kan.; Ira Rusk, Wellington, Kan.; J. O. Cedarholm, Lindsborg, and J. H. Armstrong, Emporia, and others. Sale includes Isola, three times grand champion at state fairs and mares bred to him; also stallions and mares sired by the famous champions, Carnot and Casino. J. C. Robison writes that he will sell 10 of the best mares he ever sold in one sale. Enough said.
 Friday, March 2, at 9 A. M. Coach horses, trotting bred horses and Coach, some extra good 16 hand. jacks, weighing 1200 lbs.
 Saturday, March 2, at 0 A M. Sale of 60 dairy cottle.
- Saturday, March 3, at 9 A. M. Sale of 60 dairy cattle.

We positively guarantee the Kansas National Livestock Show will be the largest event of the kind ever held in Kansas. The best Short-horns, Herefords, Percherons, Poland Chinas and Durocs in America will be here. Write at once for premium list and entry blank to show and sale. Catalog mailed free February 20.

The Kansas National Livestock Show Ass'n. By F. S. Kirk, Gen. Mgr. Room 27, Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Hereford and Poland Sale.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

HIRSCHLER'S DUROCS Best of breeding. Spring Gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Write today. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow, grandson of Perfect Col.; May boars. Fall pigs either sex. R. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilds, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Goldes Mod-ib breed ing. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Private Sale, Boars and Gilts A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Also one of my herd boars. Priced to sell. Address A. E. Sisco, R.R.2, Topeka, Kansas

ImmuneDurocBoars Herd header to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfac-tion guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.



TRUMBO'S DUROCS Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immuned. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Choice Duroc Gilts, Bred 30 spring gilts, bred to Illustrator II Jr., for March and April farrow, These are sired by Crimson Won-der Again Jr., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder or G. M.'s Defender. The best lot Lhare ever raised. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LVONS, KANSAS.

Bonnie View Stock Farm Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins PUBLIC SALE FEBRUARY 19th. 20 Holsteins and 15 bred Sows, Write for catalog. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

Guaranteed Duroc Bred Gilts 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.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Guaranteed immune. Bred gilts, guaranteed safe in pig. September pigs, either sex. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

QUALITY AND SIZE E. CASS, COLLYEE, Trego Co., KANSAS

Immune Bred Sows and Gilts ³⁰ extra choice ones, mostly bred to the great young boar, NEBRASKA WONDER KING, grandson of the 1100 lb. King of Wonders. I am making very attractive prices and will ship on ap-proval. Also 125 fall pigs at low figure, can fur-nish pairs not related. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box 11, Humboldt, Neb.

Freedom Stock Farm **Big Type Brood** Sow Sale

Belleville, Kan., Feb. 23 26 Poland China gilts of last February and March farrow, bred to farrow in April and May. All bred to King's Rival 77619, by Smith's Long King, by Long King's Beat. The 1000-pound kind. Also 6 spring boars and one outstanding fall year-ling boar, by Rob Orange. 2 Shorthorn bulls coming 1 year old, 2 Short-horn heifers, coming 2 year olds, in calf. All hogs vaccinated. Write for catalog.

F. C. Swiercinsky, BELLEVILLE, Auctioneer-Col. John Bronnan.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

come in milk they started such hitherto unheard of records as 24 pounds of butter in a week for junior-28, 29 for junior 38, and so on. And now that his sons' daugh ters are also making records, they are turn-ing all eyes again to King Segis. Of his above 30 pounds; and seven sons have an aggregate of thirty 30-pound daughters. The 50-pound cow just announced is by a son of King Segis; the still more recent 46-pound senior-4 year old is by another; an earlier 40-pound junior-4, by still another. One son has sold twice for \$25,000; and two sons of another son are commonly re-ferred to as the \$35,000 and \$50,000 bulk. All of which H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, says boosts his Braeburn herd because Walker Copia Champion, present senior herd sire, is grandson of both DeKol 2d's Butter Boy ad and of King Segis.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and lowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb., is advertis-ing a sale of registered Duroc Jersey bred sows to be held in Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., February 20. The of-fering is mostly sired by a son of Col. Gano, and bred to Unedal Surprise. Frank Kaiser of Daykin consigns a few head of good onea Write for catalog and mention this paper.— Advertisement.

Poland and Holstein Dispersion.

Foland and noisten Dispersion. Remember the big Poland China and Hol-stein cattle dispersion sale that C. A. Lewis of Beatrice, Neb., is making on Wednesday, February 14. Some of the best big type Poland China breeding known goes in this sale and the grade Holsteins will all be fresh or close sale day. Jesse Johnson will handle bids for parties unable to attend.— Advertissement.

Last Call Nelson's Dispersion.

Last Call Nelson's Dispersion. This is the last call for the S. A. Nelson & Sons' big dispersion Poland China sale to be held at Malcolm, Neb., near Lincoln on Saturday, February 17. The Nelsons are cataloging a great line of tried sows, includ-ing daughters of Big Timm and other noted boars. Remember Nelson's Special leaves Lincoln over Burlington and returns in even-ing after sale. Jesse Johnson will handle all bids for parties desiring to buy and un-able to attend.—Advertisement.

Boyd's Big Durocs at Auction.

Boyd's Big Durocs at Auction. The best opportunity of the winter to buy big, growthy, smooth Duroc Jersey bred gilts will be at J. C. Boyd & Son's sale to be held at Virginia, Friday, February 16. The Boyd type can't help but please. Two-thirds of the offering have been bred to the great boar Crimson Model, a grand-son of Crimson Wonder Again and his dam, by old Ohlo Chief, was a grand champion sow. If you can't be there send buying instructions to Jesse Johnson in Boyd's care at Virginia.—Advertisement.

Lionberger's Poland Sale.

Lionberger's Poland Sale. One of the Poland China sales of the win-ter that must not be overlooked is the Chris Lionberger sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb., Monday, Feb-ruary 19. Mr. Lionberger is selling a great line of big Poland China bred sows and glits bred to great boars. If you haven't seen catalog of this sale write for it and mention this paper. Jesse Johnson will attend sale and take care of bids for parties unable to attend. Send such bids in Mr. Lionberger's care at Humboldt.—Advertise-ment.

Big Price Poland Sale

Big Price Poland Sale. Remember Uncle Tom Cavett's Poland China bred sow sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Aurora. Neb., Thursday, Febru-ary 15. This will be one of the great offerings of the winter and breeders want-ing the best should be represented at this sale. Eight head of choice yearlings sired by the \$1,000 Big Price go in the sale and a big per cent of the offering will be bred to Cavett's Big Price 2d, the best son of Big Price. Breeders interested in this sale and unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Cavett's care.—Ad-vertisement.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale.

C. F. Way, secretary, Nebraska Purebred orse Breeders' association, advises us that

Advertisement.

ment.

8

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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 breed-ing at very reasonable prices. A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Albright's Private Sale of more quality, big type Poland China bred glits and Sep. pigs, either sex, is now on. You can't beat them. Write today for prices, A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address P. L. WARE & SON PAOLA, KANSAS

OutstandingPolandChinas 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 satis-faction guaranteed. Address JOE YOUNG. Richards, Mo. JOE SHEEHY.



March boars by the half ton Her-cules 2nd. Choice gilts same age. Summer and fall pizs at bargain prices. Summer pigs ready to ship. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN, ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland Chinas Type

Spring and summer pigs. Sired by Jupiter, Champion of three states

ENGLEMAN STOCK FARM, Fredonia, Kan,

Early Fall Boars and Gilts

Bred gilts all sold. One spring boar. Extra ood. All immune. Ask today. W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

Private Sale

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 num-ber of herd headers among them priced for quick sale. for quick sale. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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, Ex-pansion Sure and McGath's Big Jumbo. Write for catalog now. VON FORELL BROS., CHESTER, NEBRASKA.



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 offer-ing 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

Horse Breeders' association, advises us that additional entries have increased the num-ber of horses to be sold to 125 head, divided as follows: Percherons, 54 stallions and 27 mares; Belgians, five stallions and seven mares; French draft, five stallions and seven mares; one coach stallion and seven Shetland ponies. This promises to be the greatest sale of purebred draft horses ever assembled for a sale in the state of Nebraska. For catalog write C. F. Way, secretary, First National Bank Building, Lincoin, Neb. Mention Farmers Mall and Breeze when writing.— Advertisement. Schroeder's Big Hampshire Offering. Carl Schroeder, one of the largest and most successful Hampshire breeders in the West, will hold his annual bred sow sale at the farm adjoining Avoca, Neb., on Tues-day, February 27. He will have an offer-ing that should attract the friends of the

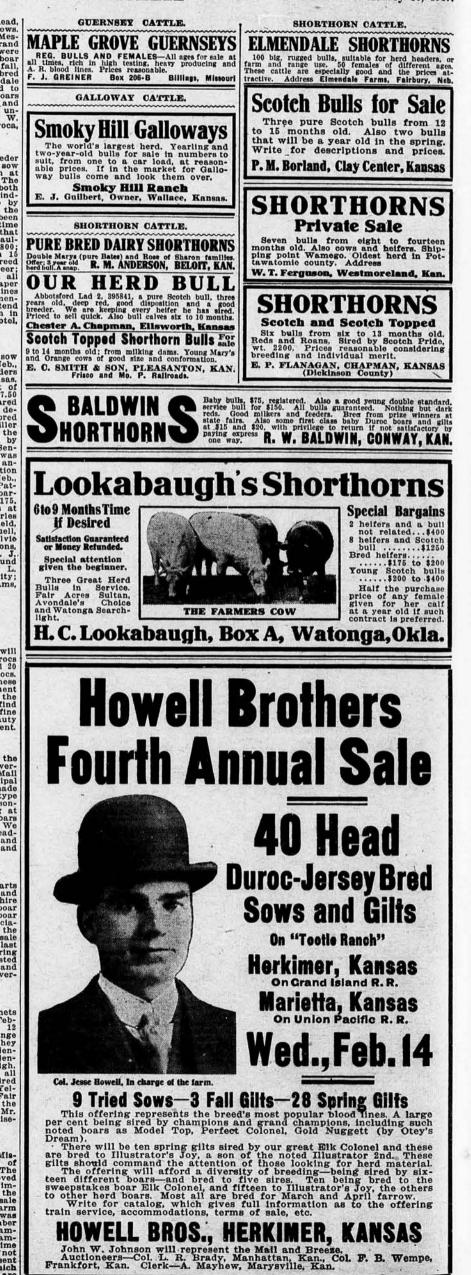


W. A. Fisher-Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson-Fieldman.

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February 10, 1917.



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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder an 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 bre-stock sales. Write, Wire or Phone. Address as above Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. AUCTIONEER Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Be An Auctioneer Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by corres-pondence or here in school. Write for bigfree catalog We are also starting a new breed of horses known a "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.

SHEEP. **REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE** RAMS Yearlin hardy Quick shipping facilities 412 head. Near Kansa and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilitie and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansa City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, lows BERKSHIRE HOGS. BERKSHIRE PICS Breeding English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS HAMPSHIRE HOGS. PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS from tried each. The best blood lines. R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan. REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 glits and boars, all satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan. Shaw's Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treat-ment. Service boars and break gits. Satisfaction guisranteed, waters faww. R.e., Wichlies, Kan CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS. CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN. For Sale, O.I.Cs. A few service boars, July for quick sale. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS. EXTRA GOOD O. I. C. BOARS ach-best of breeding. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas Summer Boars G.LC. and fall pigs, at very rea-sonable 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 MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan. FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie at Sedaila, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pige, a number by a son of Eagle Archie by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo. SILVER LEAF 0.I.C's. Am sold out of everything but August boars. They are fine, of the best of breeding and priced cheap for guick sale. Will ship them on approval. Write for de-scription. C. A. Cary, Route I, Mound Valley, Kan. Kansas CHESTER WHITES All bred stuff sold to Capper Pig Club Boys, Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN. CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D. I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the difference between Chester Whites and O. I. Cs. My herd boar. a prize winner, for sale. Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.



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breed from everywhere. He sells 56 head, 30 head of which are big mature, tried sows. Most of the tried sows were sired by Mes-senger's Choice, a son of the noted grand champion, Messenger Boy. The gilts were sired by Cherokee Pattern, first prize boar at leading western state fairs last fall, Heroid and Cherokee first. They are bred to the last boars mentioned and Blythsdale Schroeder, a boar that is nearly related to General Tipton, one of the greatest boars of the breed. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Interested parties un-able to atend sale may send bids to J. W. Johnson in Mr. Schroeder's care at Avoca, Ne. Advertisement.

Lindgren's Big Hampshire Sale.

Lindgren's Big Hampshire Sale. A. H. Lindgren, the big Hampshire breeder of Fairbury, Neb., is advertising a bred sow sale to be held in Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., Monday, February 26. The offering will be unusually high class both in breeding and individuality.— Mr. Lind-gren started breeding a few years ago by selecting foundation stock from some of the best breeders in the country. He has been building up right along and at this time has a herd of correct type Hampshires that carry the blood of such noted sizes as Paul-sen's Model, the boar that has won 16 times as grand champion over his own breed and five times over all breeds; Compeer; General Allen; Capt, Jack and Buy Me, all grand champions. Reafers of this paper who want to study Hampshire blood lines should write at once for catalog and men-tion this paper. Parties unable to attend the sale can send blds to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Lindgren's care at the Merchants hotel, Fairbury, Neb.-Advertisement.

Boesiger's Durocs in Demand.

Boesiger's Durocs in Demand. The Dave Boesiger Duroc Jersey bred sow, was attended by a big crowd of breeders from Nebraska, lowa, Missouri and Kansas. The offering was one of the very best of the season and while an average of \$97.50 was made, it was plenty low as compared with other sales of the winter. The de-mand was especially strong for sows bred to the bred boar. Kern's Sensation. Miller Brothers of Cumberland, Ia., topped the sale at \$290, buying a spring gilt sired by Widdles Wonder and bred to Kern's Sensation for \$190; H. A. Deets of Kearney. Neb. pald \$100 for a spring gilt and Arthur Pat-terson of Ellsworth, Kan, secured a bar-galn in the tried sow Uneda Lassie, at \$175. The following breeders made purchases at \$15 or more: F. G. Brown, Waverly; Charles Gillum, Waverly; F. M. Lucky, Redfield, S. D.; C. B. Clark, Fairbury; Charles Buell, Roca; D. M. Rindenger, Pickerell; McKelvie & Barns, Fairfield; George Briggs & Sons, Clay Center; H. N. Stiller, Farnam; A. J. Regier, Henderson; Griffith Brothers, Mound City, Mo.; E. W. Brown, Raymond; R. L. Hurst, Palco, Mo.; F. A. Snoffer, Loup City; J. T. Whalen, Cortland, and Paul Williams, Princeton.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., will hold his next semi-annual sale of Durocs and Polands April 25. He expects to sell 20 head of Polands and 20 head of Durocs. Practically all are early fall pigs. These shotes have all had the double treatment and are doing exceptionally well. In the classified columns of this issue you will find Mr. Laptad's seed corn ad. He has a fine lot of extra choice improved Golden Beauty and Iowa Bloody Butcher.—Advertisement.

Full Values in Polands.

Overly's Jack Sale.

G. W. Overly's Jack Sale. G. W. Overly will sell jacks and jennets at Sunny Slope Farm, McCune, Kan., Feb-ruary 22. The offering will include 12 jacks and eight jennets. The jacks range in age from 2-year-olds to aged jacks. They are from 14 to 15 ½ hands high. The jen-nets range from yearlings up to aged jen-nets and are from 14 to 15 hands high. All stock, black with white points and all Mr. Overly's own breeding. They are sired by Bradley's Sunlight and Kentucky Yei-berton, representing Kentucky State Fair and World's Fair prize winners.- Note the display ad in this issue and write Mr. display ad in this issue and write Mr. Overly for further particulars.—Advertise-

Big White Hog Sale.

Big White Hog Sale. The biggest white hog sale in the Mis-souri Valley this winter will be that of Henry Fehner of Higginsville, Mo. The Fehner offering will consist of 50 Improved Chester White sows and gilts. All are im-mune, and are safe in pig to some of the best boars that could be obtained. The sale will be held in town in a good warm navilion, February 23. The Fehner herd was founded several years ago with a number of sows and gilts which were either cham-pions or the direct descendants of cham-pions or the direct descendants of cham-pions. Mr. Fehner devotes his entire time to the development of the herd and has not spared the cash to bring it to its present high standard. The two boars to which most of the sows to be sold are bred are

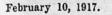
BY C. H. HAY.

Full Values in Polands. "Full values offered in 50 fall glits," is the way P. L. Ware & Sons start their adver-tising copy in this issue of Farmers Mall and Breeze. "Full values" is the principal factor in every business transaction made by the Wares. They breed a useful type of Poland Chinas and sell them at reason-able prices. The piss they are offering at this time are sired by their herd boars Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. We especially recommend this herd to the read-ers who want the utility type of Poland Chinas. Please mention Farmers Mall and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Choice Hampshire Pigs.

Choice Hampshire Pigs. R. T. Wright of Grantville, Kan., starts a card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering Hampshire pigs. These pigs are sired by his herd boar Kaw Valley Chief, a Kentucky bred boar and one of the top boars in the big associa-tion sale last August. He was said to be the best junior yearling that ever entered a sale ring. He was shown at several shows last fall and did remarkably well considering that he was not in show shape. If interested in good Hampshires, write Mr. Wright and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Adver-tisement.

ment .



SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Scotch Tops

A choice lot of young bulls from to 10 months old for sale. Sired by Vallant 346162 and Maringo Pearl 391962.

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further informa-tion address,

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

Eagle Archie, a champion of Missouri, for which he paid \$500, and a very promising youngster purchased at a good figure from J. H. Harvey of Maryville, Mo. Mr. Fehner is getting out a fine catalog giving breed-ing and descriptions of this offering and he will be glad to send it to all who write. When writing please be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

\$50,000 for Shorthorn Prizes.

\$50,000 for Shorthorn Prizes. The American Shorthorn Breeders' associa-tion appeals in a substantial way to Short-horn breeders everywhere to participate in the prize contests at fairs and shows thru-out the country. It is a large amount of money that has been set apart by the asso-clation for prizes and it is widely distributed and applied to so many classes that Short-horn breeders everywhere are encouraged to respond. Certainly no year in the history of the Shorthorn breed witnessed such a broad expansion as the year just closed and all indications point to a still greater achievement in the matter of furthering the popularity of the Shorthorn during the present year. The inclination in all sections to replenish the cattle stock and obtain a better class of seed for the purpose insures a growing demand for a good while to come. Apparently the day of the cheap sire has gone by.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Good Seed Corn.

Good Seed Corn. S. G. Trent of Hiawatha, Kansas, winner of the corn prize at the Panama Pacific exposition has some of the best Reid's Yel-low Dent and Boone County White seed corn this year he has ever seen in all his many years of growing seeds, and is so confident of it that he is seiling it on an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. See his ad in this issue and order your supply today before it's all gone. Better be safe than sorry.—Advertisement.

Peerless Fence.

Peerless Fence. The Peerless Fence Co., 208 Michigan street, Adrian, Mich., has built a fence that has withstood the test of time. For 17 years this concern has been manufacturing a wire fence that stays put and lasts indefinitely. Many American farmers are already ac-quainted with this fence and know of its wearing qualities, but there are some farm-ers who have not had the good fortune to test it out. The Peerless people but out a fence and gate book that will be sent free for the asking. Why not send a postal today and get your copy?—Advertisement.

Wichita's Farm Power Convention. Wichita's Farm Power Convention. Those interested in power farm machinery should avail themselves of the wonderful educational advantages of the 15th annual Interstate Thresher and Tractor show to be held at Wichita, Kan., February 22, 23 and 24. Almost every conceivable form and make of steam, gas and oil tractors, road make of steam, gas and oil tractors, road make of steam, gas and oil tractors, road worth of machinery will be on display and every mechanical department will be free to all with two free nights of entertainment and the greatest get together meeting of threshermen and farm machine people ever held in the Southwest.—Advertisement.

Trap Nests Lice Proof.

Trap Nests Lice Proof. In another column will be found the advertisement of Knudson Galvanized Steel Lice-Froof Foultry, Nests. We have in our hands one of their little folders in which is a number of testimonials from our sub-scribers and those of other mediums, prais-ing these acsts; declaring they are not only entirely lice-proof, but that they would not be without them for anything. The manu-facturers say that more than 60 per cent of their orders are for additional nests from old purchasers, and that 50 per cent of these order more the second time than the first. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the purchase price will be refunded. We urge you to send your name and address to Knudson Manufacturing Company. Box 127, St. Joseph, Mo., and get their new folder. You will certainly miss something if you don't.—Advertisement.

Tell More About this Mule

I have a mule that has gone blind. Her back and hind legs are stiff. She has been worked some, and has been running in the pasture with the horses. She is fed kafir bundles and prairie hay. W. C.

bundles and prairie hay. W. C. The symptoms submitted in this let-ter simply indicate that the animal is blind and that she has some stiffness in the back and hind limbs. These symp-toms are characteristic of no specific disease. Blindness may be the result of many different causes and these causes may produce various changes in the eye, and in various parts of the eye, which would make the animal go blind. The stiffness in the back and hind limbs may or may not be related to the blindmay or may not be related to the blind-ness. There is no way of arriving at an accurate diagnosis from the symp-toms contained in the letter. K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

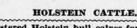
The Welcome Paper

Farmers Mail and Breeze and will all be glad to see it come to Nespelem every week. It has been re-ceived weekly with pleasure in our home for about five years.

M. A. Helmick. Nespelem, Wash.

Said the Spinster to the Man. "They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesi-tates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.



Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm, C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calvee either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old \$20, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis 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. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN. Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three nonths to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS some fresh and others to freshen soon. EAGER & FLORY, R. 8, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins R. O. bull calves from eight months down. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kansas

Sunflower Herd Holsteins Nothing for sale at present. Am holding all my stock for my big two days' spring sale in which I will sell 150 bead of the most popular A.R.O. breed-ing. Watch this paper, for later announcements. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Holstein Calves and Heifers. 15-16ths pure. Beautifully marked, \$20 each, crated. Write us. Fernwood Farm, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin LILAC DAIRY FARM TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins Balls. from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Holsteins! Holsteins! 100 head of young high grade Holstein cows and helfers. All heavy springers, large and in good flesh. Also registered cows and helfers. High grado helfer calves. \$25 each. Guerney cows and calves. BOCK'S DAIRY, ROUTE 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

TREDICO BULLS

G. C. T. Kingman, Kansas

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS when writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers' Mail and Breeze

STEIN MILL 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 Kan-sas. Ard you a member? Write W. H. MOTT, SECY., HERINGTON KANSAS Bill Vitality Nutrition

NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

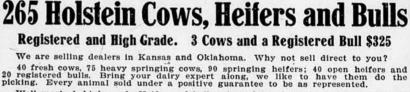
Start the new year right. Get the best-the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls. LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS,

(MARSHALL COUNTY)



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

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.



Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express offlice 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.



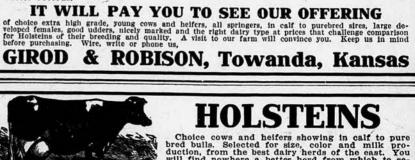
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TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

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 num-ber of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day



Choice cows and helfers showing in calf to pure bred buils. Selected for size, color and milk pro-duction, from the best dairy herds of the east. You will find nowhere a better herd from which to se-lect. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or wire J. C. ROBISON, BOX A, TOWANDA, KAN.

standing indi-

viduals. No

herd we have

seen can dup-

licate them.



Address either



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



BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kan., or M. H. ROLLER & SON, Auctioneers-R. L. Harriman, C. Pool, V. E. Addy. Fieldman-J. W. Johnson.

Circleville, Kan.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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February 10, 1917.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE





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